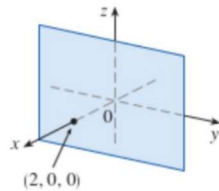
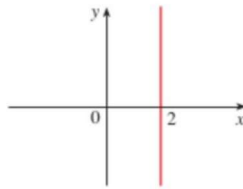


=> Surfaces & Solids:

- $\mathbb{R}^2$  = Two-dimensional geometry curve
- $\mathbb{R}^3$  = Three-dimensional geometry surface

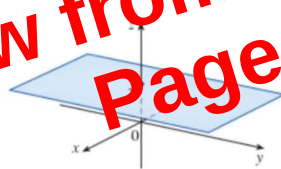


(a) In  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $x = 2$  is a plane.

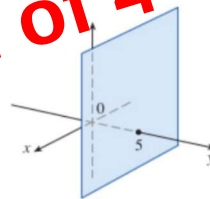


(b) In  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $x = 2$  is a line.

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(a)  $z = 3$ , a plane in  $\mathbb{R}^3$



(b)  $y = 5$ , a plane in  $\mathbb{R}^3$

- Circle equation example:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \rightarrow \text{radius}$$

$z$  = Centre

