# Vedic Mathematics Teachers Course 



1. Let us visit the structural set up of a cube.
2. We may be confronted with the existence of
i. 8 Corner points
ii. 12 Edges
iii. 6 Surfaces
iv. 1 Volume
v. 3 Axes,
and

vi. 1 Center / Origin
3. On first visit, the center appears to be like any other point of 'Volume'.
4. However, on closer look, center emerges to be a unique point being the only equidistant point from all the eight corner points.

It is this feature which makes 'center' being of dual status, vis a vis the other points of the volume.
5. Structurally the 'center' of the Cube is the meeting point of inner most corner points of all eight sub cubes of the cube.

6. Sathapatya of this structural organization features of 'center of the cube' makes it of a format of a 'space point' enveloped by eight solids
 (sub cubes).
7. This leads to 'second status of center of the cube', as such 'as of a point of 4space'.

Note:-

1. Interval 1 -space body has two 0-space points as end points.
2. Surface / square / 2-space body has four 1 -space lines as boundary lines.

3. Solid / cube / 3-space body has six 2 -space bodies as enveloping surfaces.

4. A step ahead, hyper solid / 4-space body has eight enveloping solids.

