Analysis of the Sequence of Minimum but Ideal Number of Axioms Generated By Geometric Systems of N Complexity

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ABSTRACT: This paper details the list of axioms, along with their total number of axioms in sequence, that will always apply and be relevant to geometrical systems of N complexity, or N number of points. It relies on the following:

a) *the points are not always organized regularly or are in any given position*

b) *the points* may be congruent or in the same reference but are not identical.

FINDINGS:

The findings of the sequence to date are as follows:

System Complexity	System Axioms	Value of Index
0		**0**
1	-Point equals itself -Point does not equal what is not that point -Point may form a regular solid within n-1 dimensions.	**3**
2	-Point equals itself -Point does not equal what is not that point	**5**

	-Point forms a regular solid within n-1 dimensions. -Points may be compared -Points may be connected	
3	-Point equals itself -Point does not equal what is not that point -Point forms a regular solid within n-1 dimensions. -Points may be compared -Points may be compared relatively to another -Points may be connected cyclically -Points may exist between or within solids in n-2 dimensions -Point connections may be intersected	**8**
4	-Point equals itself -Point does not equal what is not that point -Point forms a regular solid within n-1 dimensions. -Points may be compared -Points may be compared relatively to another -Points may be connected cyclically	**9**

	-Points may exist between or within solids in n-2 dimensions -Point connections may be intersected -Point comparisons may be compared to unconnected comparisons	
5	-Point equals itself -Point does not equal what is not that point -Point forms a regular solid within n-1 dimensions. -Points may be compared -Points may be compared relatively to another -Points may be connected cyclically -Points may exist between or within solids in n-2 dimensions -Point connections may intersect -Point comparisons may be compared to unconnected comparisons -Point comparison chains may be compared relatively to each other.	**10**
6	-Point equals itself -Point does not equal what is not that point	**11**

	-Point forms a regular solid within n-1 dimensions. -Points may be compared -Points may be compared relatively to another -Points may be connected cyclically -Points may exist between or within solids in n-2 dimensions -Point connections may intersect -Point comparisons may be compared to unconnected comparisons -Point comparison chains may be compared relatively to each other. -Point comparison chains may be compared to each other.	

CONCLUSION:

The findings of the sequence to date are as follows:

The most reasonable number of encompassing statements in a randomly assigned geometric system for n complexity is 0-6 is 0,3,5,8,9,10,11 for that number of points in a geometric system.