Analytical geometry, compilation geometry, or Cartesian **geometry** are identified in classical math because geometry is examined with system integration. In synthetic geometry it is contradictory.

Analytical geometry is widely used in physics and engineering and is also used in aerospace, rocket science, space exploration, and spacecraft. It is the basis of most modern algebraic regions, including algebra, differential, separation, and cognitive geometry.

Generally, the Cartesian coordinate system refers to manipulation of equations for planes, lines, and sections, often two and sometimes three-dimensional. Geometric Euclidean study of aircraft (two dimensions) and Euclidean space (three dimensions). Because the teaching of books at school, analytical geometry can be explained more easily: it is related to defining and showing geometric shapes on a numerical path and relating to numerical data drawing in numerical definitions and forms descriptions. Use of the algebraic number to produce the result of linear continuity of geometry is based on the Kantor-Dedekand theory.

The Greek mathematician Meinechmus proved to be the solution to the problems and to use the method that Coordinates used was the same community and often it has been claimed that they introduced analytical geometry. [1]

In the Apollonius section of Paragon, which rotates orbit, problems are treated so that the analytical geometry of the scale can be called. By asking the points in a row, those people who were in relation to other people. Apollonius developed analytical geometry-like method in Connex, in which it was expected that Descartes has been working for approximately 1800 years. Their use of reference lines, diameters and tangents is a frame coordination in which the distance between the tangency point of the telescopic to the diameter, and the parallel portion of the tangent and the axle and Kurvenordinaten are different using our modern requirements, thereby they developed relationships between volatile and related ordinates. Which is compatible with medium equations of curved. Although the development of the Apollonius analytical geometry was at hand, but because they did not accept the negative negativity that it was not successful in doing so, and in every case, the compilation system exceeded the secondary and specific curve. That is, the equations were determined by the curve, but the curves are not defined by the equations. Coordination, variables, and equations were helpful statements for the given geometric situation. [3]

Analytical geometry was independently discovered by René Descartes and Pierre de Fermat [6] [7] Although Descartes is sometimes not only recognized. [8] [9] Cartesian geometry, an alternative word for analytical geometry, has been named after Descarchers.

With an introduction (Appendix) Descartes, published in 1637, a la geometry (geometry) made by the methods described in an article was called important progress and established science law and truth philosophy. Interpretation by search method is called. This work was written in its original French language and its philosophical theories were formed on the basis of mathematics in Europe. Initially, the work was not well received due to many logical, rational and complex differences. In addition to a statement by Van Schueten (and out of work), after the Latin translation in 1649, he received recognition of Descartes' masterpieces. [10]