

2017

paper - 6.5

Q.7:

Indian mathematics

Ans: India's mathematical heritage rooted in the ancient vedic source which heralded ^(संस्कृत) the dawn of human history. Indian mathematicians gave the world the numerals ^(हिन्दू) now in Universal use. The crowning ^(सर्वोच्च) glory of Indian mathematics was the invention of zero and the introduction of decimal notation ^(दशमिका) without which mathematics as a scientific discipline could not have made much headway. It is noteworthy that the ancient Greeks and Romans ^{the} did not have decimal notation and therefore, did not make much progress in the numerical sciences. The Arabs first learnt the decimal notation from the Indians and introduced it into Europe. The renowned Arabic scholar Alberuni, who was born in 973 A.D. And traveled to India testified that the Indian attainments

in Mathematics were ^(अविश्वसनीय) unrivalled
and unsurpassed ^(अविश्वसनीय) . In keeping with
that in ^(अविश्वसनीय) ^(अविश्वसनीय) ^(अविश्वसनीय) ^(अविश्वसनीय) tradition of mathe-
matics in India, S. Ramanujan, the
genius who was one of the greatest
mathematicians of the world ^(अविश्वसनीय)
blazed many new mathematical
frontiers ^(अविश्वसनीय) in Cambridge University
in the second decade of the ~~the~~
20th century even though he did not
himself possess a University
degree.

The earliest work on
mathematics is probably the Bakh-
shali manuscript ^(अविश्वसनीय) (third or 4th
C.A.D). The most important texts
for mathematics are the 2nd
part of Arya Bhatiya, the
Ganitadhyaya, Kuttakadhyaya,
in the Brahmasphuta-siddhanta of