Brahma Gupta and the लीलावती (on Arithmatic), and बीजगणित (on Alzebra) in the Siddhanta siro-mani of Bhāskara.

In the works of Brahmagupta and Bhaskara the attainment of the Indians in the ~~spe~~ sphearde of mathematics are in their ~~high~~ developed form. In simple arithmatic they devote themselves with eight operations, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, finding out squares, determination of cube, Square roots, cube roots. The methods are similar to those of the people of the west.

(P.C)
Alzebra too is highly developed in Indian mathematics. Brahmagupta and Bhaskara treat a large

number of equations of the first degree, they solved problems of equations with more than one unknown quantity and of some equations of higher degree.

Between Brahmagupta and Bhaskaracarya there flourished the Jain Mahaviracārya who wrote Ganita Sārasamgraha. (From references in Jaina works we learn that the Hindus made much progress in the 4th c. B.C. in the process of permutation and combination.)

So far as it relates to Geometry, its beginning goes to the vedic periods, the construction of the sacrificial site made the drawing of right angles (Śulvasūtras)

quadrilaterals (ಚತುರ್ಭುಜ) and circle etc. Through this practical neccessity the Indians attained the certain standard of knowledge of Geometry.

We can proudly conclude with the information that the vedic mathematics has been fashion by British teachers for use at St. James Independent School in London and other British Schools and that it takes its inspiration from the pioneering work of the Late Bharati Krishna Tirthaji, a former Sankaracarya of Puri, who reconstructed a unique system on the basis of ancient Indian mathematics.