



**GREAT INDIAN
MATHEMATICIAN
AND THEIR
CONTRIBUTION**

Editor
BHIMANAND P. GAJBHARE

KNOWLEDGE WORLD PUBLICATION

• **Great Indian Mathematician and Their Contribution**

Editor,

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Preface

The word *mathematics* comes from Ancient Greek *mathēma* meaning is what one gets to know to learn, "study" or "science". The word for "mathematics" came to have the narrower and more technical meaning "mathematical study" in Classical times. Similarly, one of the two main schools of thought in Pythagoreanism was known as the *mathēmatikoi* which at the time meant "learners" rather than "mathematicians" in the modern sense. In Latin, and in English until around 1700, the term *mathematics* more commonly meant "astrology" rather than "mathematics"; the meaning gradually changed to its present one from about 1500 to 1800. The history of mathematics can be seen as an ever-increasing series of concepts. The first concepts, which is shared by many it probably of numbers: the comprehension that a collection of two apples and a collection of two oranges have something in common, namely the amount of their members, peoples may have also recognized how to count abstract quantities, like time days, seasons, or years. First of all evidence for more complex mathematics does not appear until around 3000 BC, when the Babylonians and Egyptians began using arithmetic, algebra and geometry for taxation and other financial calculations, for building construction, and astronomy. The oldest mathematical texts from Mesopotamia and Egypt are from 2000 to 1800 BC. Many early texts mention Pythagorean triples and so, by inference, the Pythagorean Theorem seems to be the most ancient and widespread mathematical development after basic arithmetic and geometry. The important contributions were made by scholars like Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Bhaskara II,

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