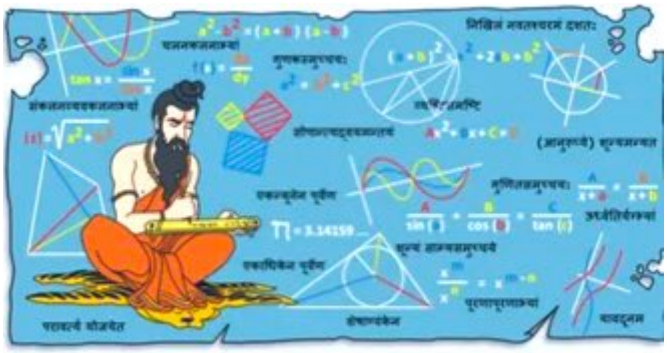
# Twitter Thread by ■■■■■■■■

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@sanskriti_talk

**#thread**

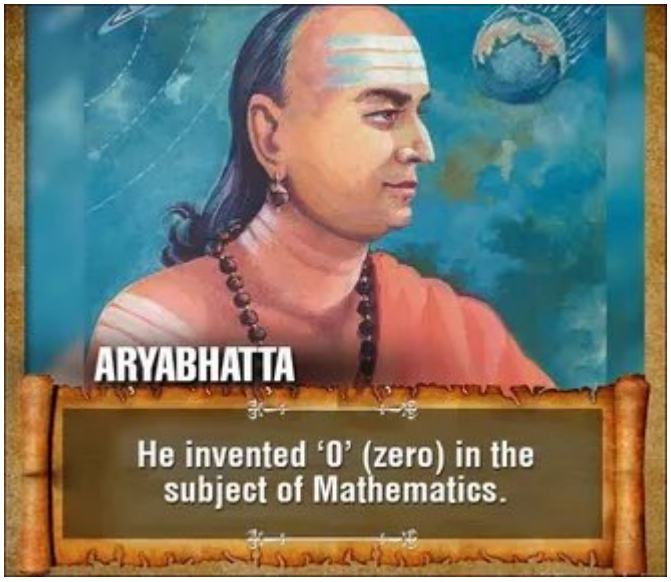
**Indian ancient/Vedic mathematics inventions**

**mathematics has its roots in the Vedic literature which is nearly 4000 years old.Between 1500 BCE and 600 BCE various concepts on mathematics were given by Indian mathematicians in which were set forth for the first time**



Zero

If it weren’t for Indian mathematician-astronomer Aryabhata, there wouldn’t have been a number zero. The zero is widely seen as one of the greatest innovations in human history, is the cornerstone of modern mathematics and physics, plus the spin-off technology.




Algebra

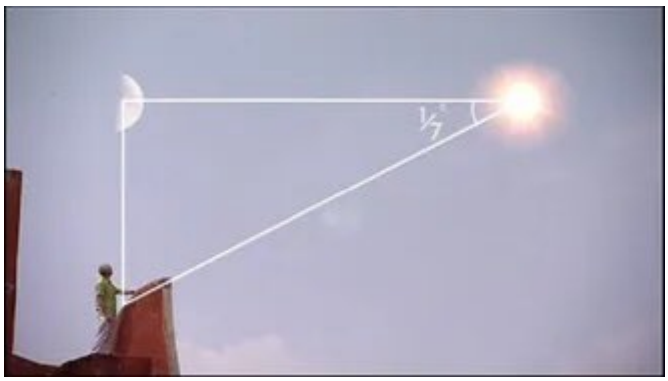
In ancient India, conventional mathematics termed Ganitam was known before the development of algebra. This is borne out by the name – Bijaganitam, which was given to the algebraic form of computation. Bijaganitam means 'the other mathematics'

(Bija means 'another' or 'second' and Ganitam means mathematics. In India, around the 5th century A.D., a system of mathematics that made astronomical calculations easy was developed

Trigonometry

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Though Trigonometry goes back to the Greek period, the character of the subject started to resemble modern form only after the time of Aryabhata. From here it went to Europe through the Arabs and went into several modifications to reach its present form.



In ancient times Trigonometry was considered a part of astronomy.  Three functions were introduced: jya, kojya and ukramajya.
The first one is r sina where r is the radius of the circle and  sina is the angle subtended at the center.  The second one is r cosa and the third one