# Use of Geometry in Indian Astronomy

Indian astronomy made remarkable progress after the introduction of Hellenistic astronomy sometime in the third or fourth century CE. The most characteristic aspect of this new astronomy is the use of geometry and geometrical models. The Āryabhaṭīya, written by Āryabhaṭa (born 476 CE), is the earliest Sanskrit text on mathematical astronomy, where we find a table of sines, eclipse computations, etc. Trigonometry became the most frequently used tool after Āryabhaṭa. Several kinds of graphical representations were also used. Indian astronomers used different epicycles to explain the observed movements of the planets. This lecture will focus on the use of geometry in Indian mathematical astronomy.
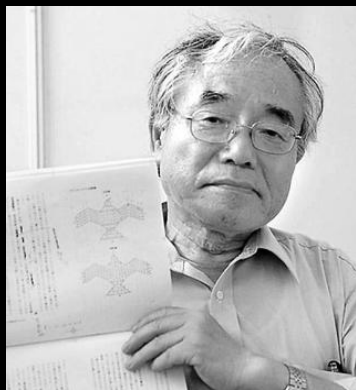
Michio Yano is professor emeritus at Kyoto Sangyo University in Japan and chief editor of SCIAMVS, an international journal for the history of exact sciences in antiquity and the Middle Ages.

University of Notre Dame
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A public lecture (with reception to follow) in association with the
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