

10, measurement of the circle, square and cube root algorithms, and the volume of a pyramid.

150 AD

Most important geometrical results with applications in astronomy will be the accepted one for well over one thousand years.

594 AD

Arabic numerals in India. This is the system on which our current notation is based.

900 AD

Al-Bharauni writes the *Trisatika* (sometimes called the *Patiganitasara*) and in these he solves quadratic equations, sums series, studies trigonometry, and gives methods of finding the areas of polygons.

1202 AD

Fibonacci writes *Book of Numbers* dealing with arithmetical operations, permutations and combinations.

1593 AD

Simon Stevin calculates pi to 16 decimal places.

1604 AD

Galileo Galilei, mathematician and astronomer, refutes Aristotle's incorrect law of the motion of falling bodies ($d=t^2$).

1642 AD

140 BC

Hipparchus develops the beginnings of trigonometry.

0 BC – 1000 AD

The Mayans use a dot above a number to represent zero. They use the Hindu-Arabic decimal system. In India and zero is given a name.

810 AD

Al-Khwarizmi writes important works on arithmetic, algebra, and astronomy. His book *Al-Jabr wa'l-Muqabala* (Calculation by Completion and Balancing), gives us the word "algorithm." The word "algorithm" comes from his arithmetic book.

1400 AD

Madhava of Sangamagramma proves a number of results on the Taylor expansions of trigonometric functions. He uses pi correct to 11 decimal places.

1557 AD

Robert Recorde creates the equals sign.

1617 AD

Napier invents Napier's bones, consisting of numbered sticks used for multiplication and division, a mechanical calculator.

Briggs publishes *Logarithmorum chilias prima* (Logarithms from 1 to 1,000), which introduces logarithms to the base 10.

1648 AD