### Positional and tabular notations

### in Sanskrit mathematical texts (VIIth-Xth century)

SAW seminar January 6, 2011

### **Using positions – Mathematical practices, accounting practices**

## Agathe Keller,

CNRS, Université Paris-Diderot







## ACCOUNTANCY

### **HIGHER SECONDARY – FIRST YEAR**

Untouchability is a Sin Untouchability is a Crime Untouchability is Inhuman.

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4

लाभः । शून्यतत्वम्, शून्यकल्पनाभिरकलुषं तत्वम्, परमार्थतस्तस्यापि<sup>\*</sup> लोकस्थितत्वात् गणितपर्यलिोचनालभ्यत्वाच्च । इति शास्त्राभिधेयोद्देशः ।

> एकं' दश शतमस्मात्सहस्रमयुतं ततः परं लक्षम्'। प्रयुतं कोटिमथार्बुदमब्ज<sup>\*</sup> खर्वं निखर्वं च॥७॥ तस्मान् महासरोजं शङ्कुं' सरितां पति ततस्त्वन्त्यम्। मध्यं परार्द्धमाहुर्यथोत्तरं दशगुणं तज्ज्ञाः॥८॥

एकं १, दश १०, शतं १००, सहस्रं १०००, अयुतं १००००, लक्षं १०००००, प्रयुतं १००००००, कोटि: १०००००००, ग्रार्बुदं १००००००००, ग्राब्जं १०००००००००, खर्वं १०००००००००, तिखर्वं १००००००००००, महापद्मं १०००००००००००, शङ्कु: १००००००००००, जलधि: १०००००००००००, ग्रन्त्यं १०००००००००००, मध्यं १००००००००००००, परार्धम् १०००००००००००००००।

## Extracting a Square Root: Âryabhata's verse

## Ab.2.4

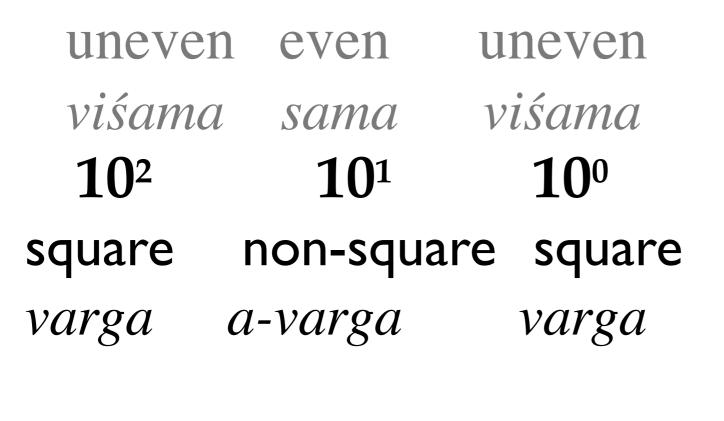
Bhāgaṃ hared avargān nityaṃ dviguṇena vargamūlena//

Vargād varge ßuddhe labdhaµ sthānāntare mūlam//

On should divide, constantly the non-square <place> by twice the square-root / When the square has been subtracted from the square <place>, the quotient is the root in a different place//

## Extracting a Square Root: The example of 625

## A square place is one that stands for an even power of ten (10<sup>°</sup>, 10<sup>2</sup>, 10<sup>4</sup>, etc.)

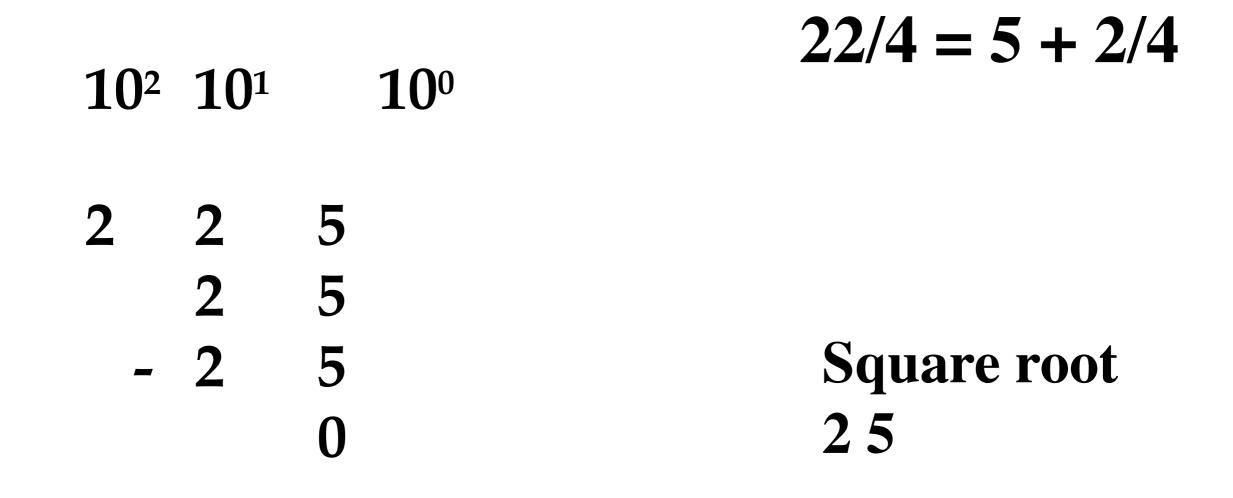


**6 2 5** 

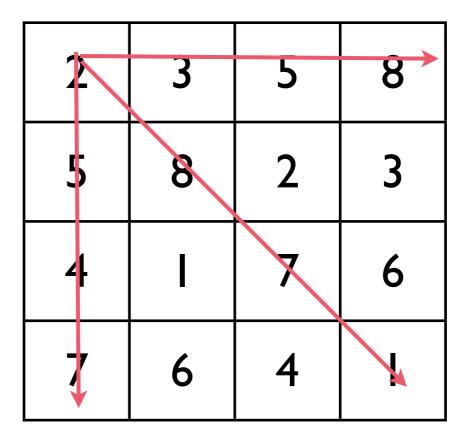
## Extracting a Square Root: The example of 625

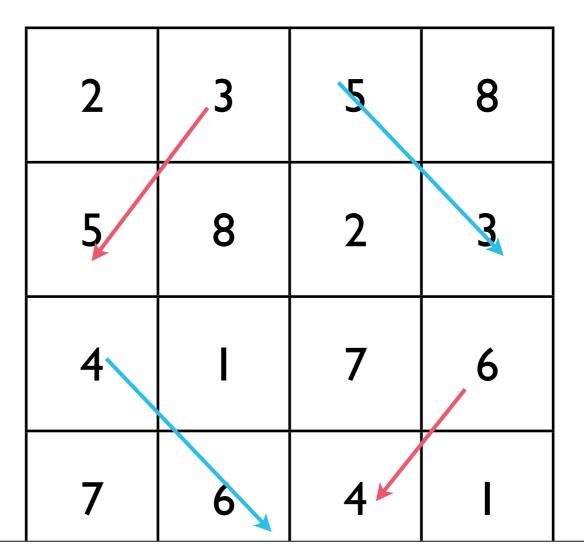
Square root 2

## Extracting a Square Root: The example of 625



2	3	5	8
5	8	2	3
4	I	7	6
7	6	4	I





### MAGIC SQUARES IN INDIAN MATHEMATICS

....

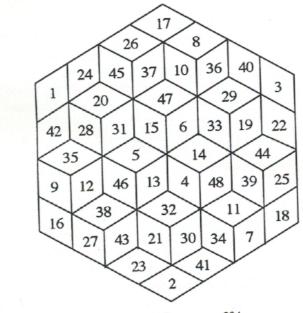
22	21	13	5	46	38	30
31	23	15	14	6	47	39
40	32	24	16	8	7	48
49	41	33	25	17	9	1
2	43	42	34	26	18	10
11	3	44	36	35	27	19
20	12	4	45	37	29	28

n=7, p=175

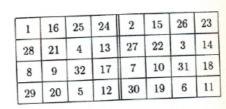
Figure 21: Nārāyaņa's method for odd squares (II): diagonal method.

[1	24	37	36	2	23	38	35	3	22	39	34
42	31	6		41			20	40	33	4	21
12	13	48		11			26	10	15	46	27
43	30		18		29	8	17	45	28	9	16
1 40	00			1							

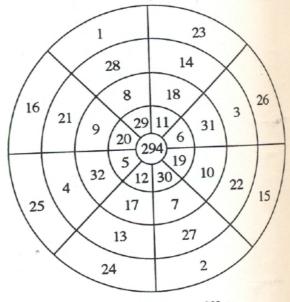
(a) Preliminary Magic Oblong



(b) Magic Lotus: p = 294
 Figure 22: (a) Nārāyaņa's magic lotus with six petals: preli minary magic oblong. (b) Nārāyaņa's magic lotus with six petals (p = 294).



(a) Preliminary Magic Oblong



(b) Magic Circle: p = 360

Figure 23: (a) Nārāyaņa's magic circle: preliminary magic oblong. (b) Nārāyaņa's magic circle (p = 360).

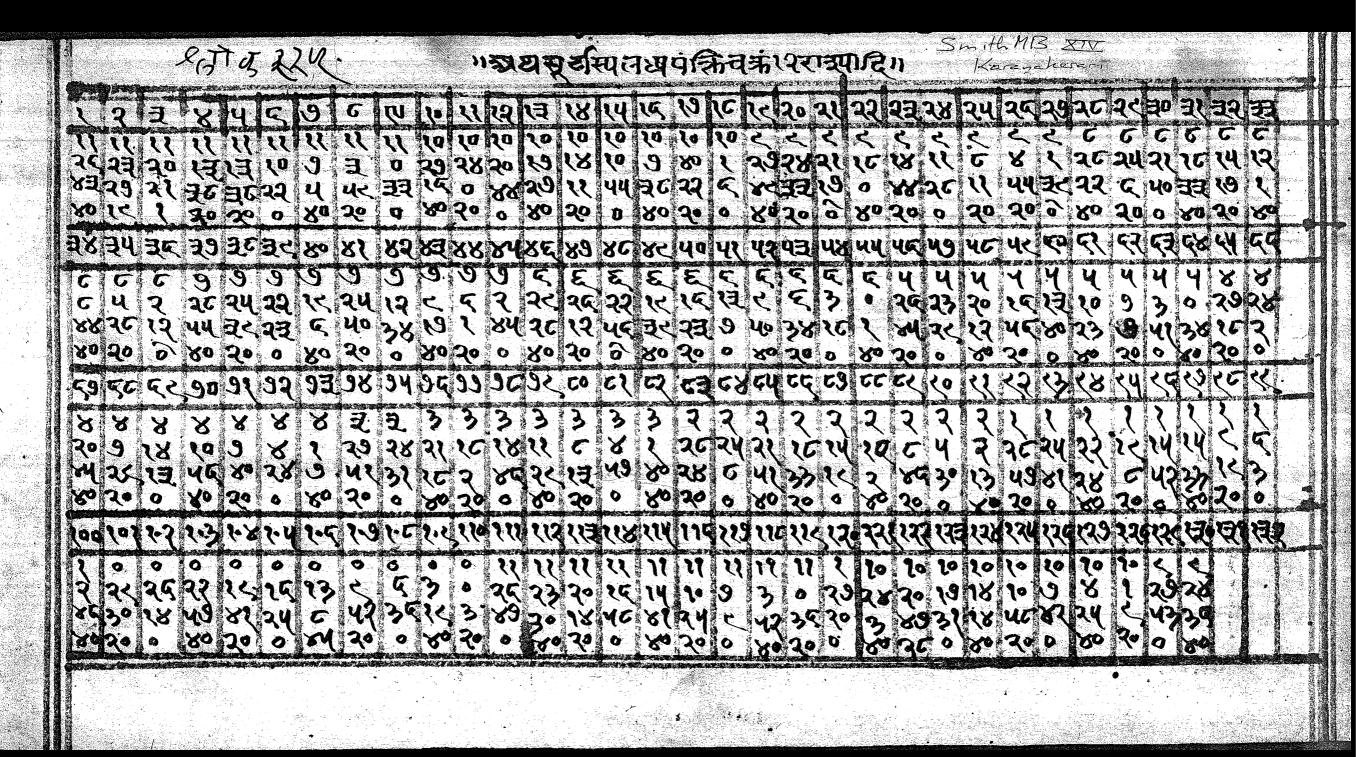
1	8	a-7	a-2
a – 5	a – 4	3	6
- 7	2	a-1	a-8
a – 3	a - 6	5	4

 $a = \frac{p}{2}$ 

Figure 24: Pattern for magic square of four by Laghunandana.

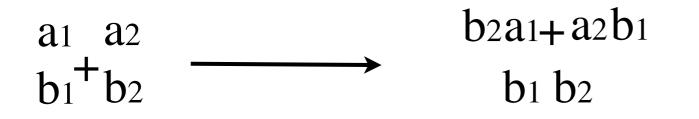
## The Karaņakesarī(fl. 1681)

f. 3r: Elongation of the nodes of the Sun and the Moon for 130 year period



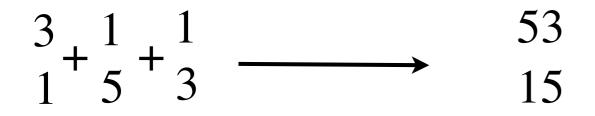
bhāgajāti

part class



LV 30 anyonyahārābhihatau harāmsau rāsyor samachedavidhānam evam mithas harābhyām apavartitābhyām yadvā harāmsau sudhiyā atra gunyau///

The numerator and denominator being multiplied reciprocally by the denominators of the two quantities, they are thus reduced to the same denominators. Or both numerator and denominator may be multiplied by the intelligent calculator into the reciprocal denominators abridged by a common measure.

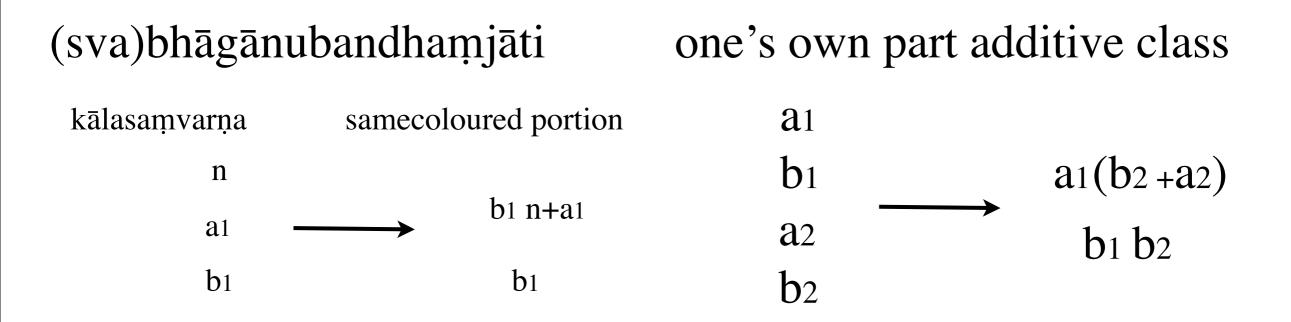


# prabhāgajāti different part class $\begin{array}{c} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{array}$

LV032 *lavāllavaghnāś ca harāḥ haraghnāḥ bhāgaprabhāgeṣu savarṇanam syāt*\\ The numerators multiplied by the numerators, and the denominators by the denominators will be samecoloured when [they are] different parts .

 $b_1b_2$ 

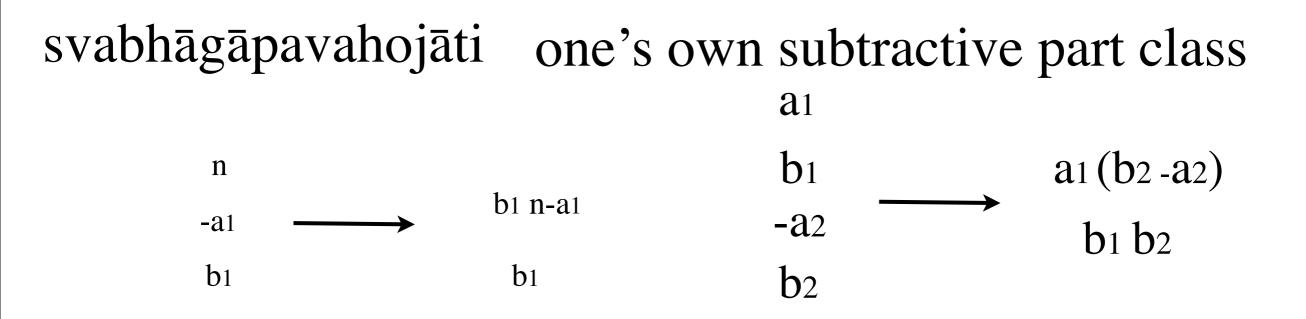
 $b_1 b_2$ 



LV034 chedaghnarūpeşu lavāh dhanarņam ekasya bhāgās adhikaunakās ced// svāmsādhikaunas khalu yatra tatra bhāgānubandhe ca lavāpavāhe/ talasthahāreņa haram nihanyāt svāmsādhikaunena tu tena bhāgān// The integer being multiplied by the denominator, the numerator is made positive or negative, provided parts of an unit be added or be subtractive. But, if indeed the quantity be increased or diminished by a part of itself, then, in the addition and subtraction of fractions, multiply the denominator by the denominator standing underneath, and the numerator by the same augmented or lessened by it own numerator.

 $n+a_1/b_1$ 

 $a_{1}/b_{1} + (a_{1}/b_{1} \times a_{2}/b_{2})$ 



LV034 chedaghnarūpeşu lavāh dhanarnam ekasya bhāgās adhikaunakāś ced// svāmśādhikaunas khalu yatra tatra bhāgānubandhe ca lavāpavāhe/ talasthahārena haram nihanyāt svāmśādhikaunena tu tena bhāgān// The integer being multiplied by the denominator, the numerator is made positive or negative, provided parts of an unit be added or be subtractive. But, if indeed the quantity be increased or diminished by a part of itself, then, in the addition and subtraction of fractions, multiply the denominator by the denominator standing underneath, and the numerator by the same augmented or lessened by it own numerator.

 $n+a_1/b_1$ 

a1/b1 - (a1/b1 x a2/b2)

bhāgāmātajāti

mother part class

Friday, January 6, 2012

## Rule of three

## A measure M produces a fruit F, if I desire D what is obtained? The fruit of the desire R

F/M = R/D  $\langle$  R = (FxD)/M

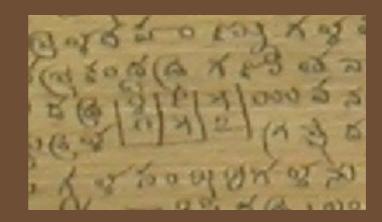
Friday, January 6, 2012

## Setting number's down

## Bhāskara :

To accomplish intelligently a rule of three The two same quanitities are <disposed> at the beginning and in the end. The different quantity is <placed> in the middle.

## M F D



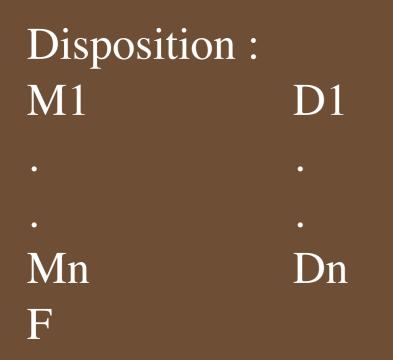
### MD F



### Setting down a rule of 2n+1 quantities

N measure quantities (M1, M2,...Mn) produce together a fruit quantity F. We know n desire quantities (D1, D2 ... Dn) and we are looking for the fruit of the desire (R).

### $R = (Fx D1 x D2 x \dots x Dn) / (M1 x M2 x \dots x Mn)$



Li.80. If the interest of a hundred for a month be five, say what is the interest of sixteen for a year? (...)

Statement

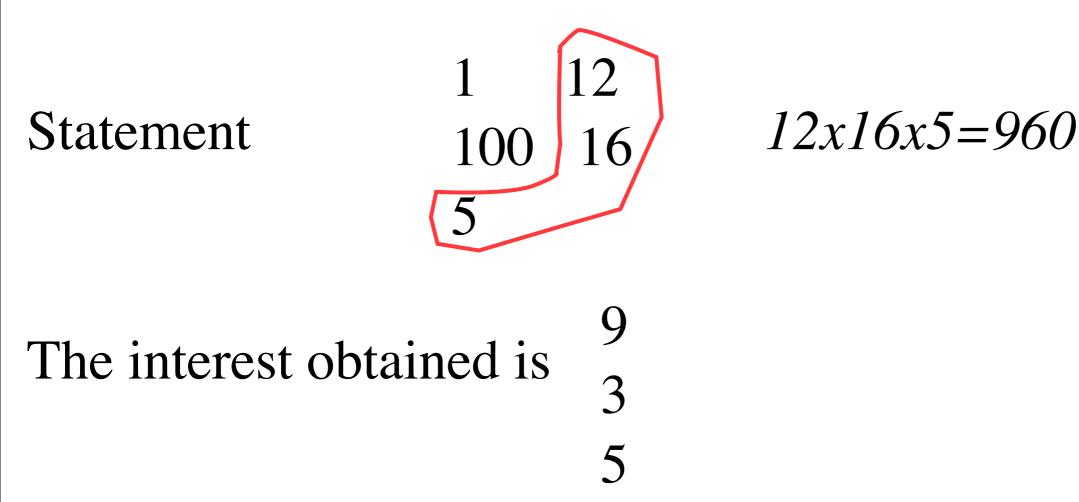
# 1 12 100 16 5

Li.80. If the interest of a hundred for a month be five, say what is the interest of sixteen for a year? (...)

Statement

1 12 time in months
 100 16 capital
 5 interest

Li.80. If the interest of a hundred for a month be five, say what is the interest of sixteen for a year? (...)



## Quantities

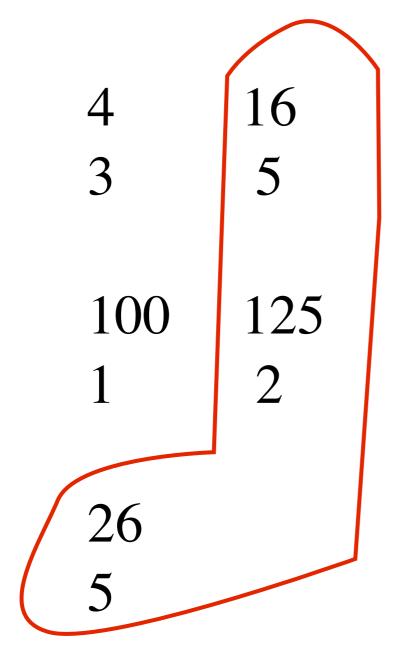
Rāśi: quantity Saṅkhyā: value Aṅka: digit [Bhinna, Saccheddha A while computing B

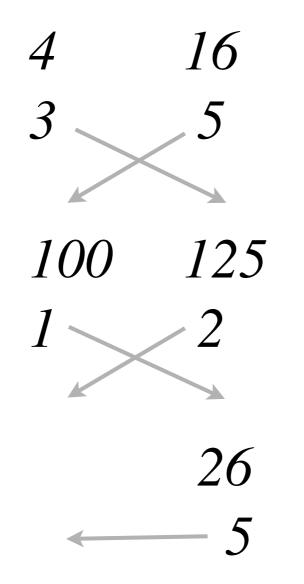
### When stating an amount

- a a
- b b°
- c c

### **R**na; Dhana (rules to sum and subtract)

	4	16
Statement	3	5
	100 1	125 2
	26 5	





BG.E.36. One person has three hundred *rūpas* and six horses. Another has ten horses of like price, but he owes a debt of one hundred rūpas. They are both equally rich. What is the price of a horse?

*yāvattāvat*, unmanifested quantity *avyakta* 

*rṇa*debt, «negative» quantity*dhana*wealth, «positive» quantity

Friday, January 6, 2012

BG.E.42. Subtracting from a capital lent at five in the hundred, the square of the interest, the remainder was lent at ten in the hundred. The time of both loans was alike, and the amount of the interest equal. [Say what were the initial capitals?]

xi two initial capitals; y final interest; z loan time  $y=5x_{1z}/100 = 10x_{2z}/100$  $x_{2}=x_{1}-y$  BG.E.42. Subtracting from a capital lent at five in the hundred, the square of the interest, the remainder was lent at ten in the hundred. The time of both loans was alike, and the amount of the interest equal. [Say what were the initial capitals?]

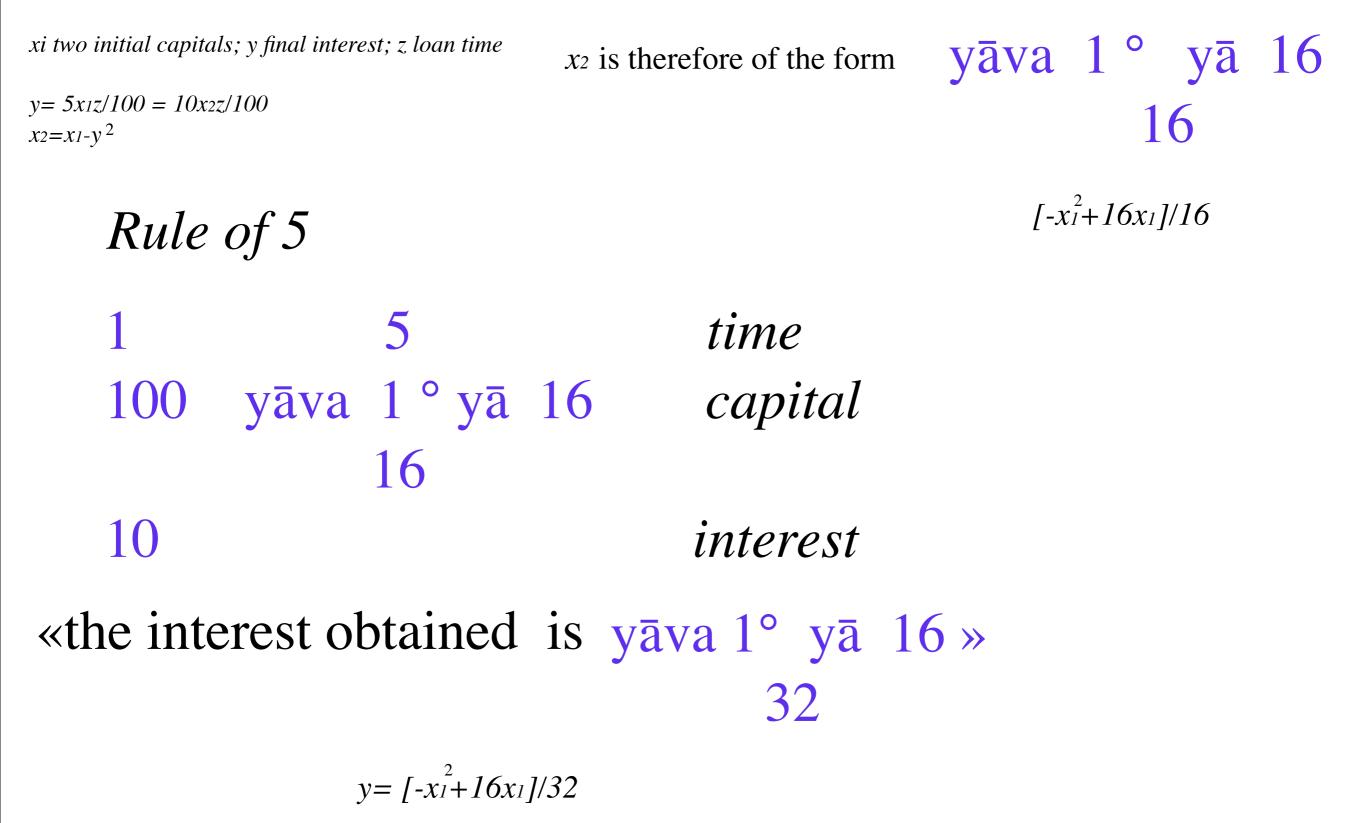
xi two initial capitals; y final interest; z loan time

y = 5x1z/100 = 10x2z/100 $x_2 = x_1 - y^2$ 

Solution 1 Assume z=5Rule of 5  $1 \quad 5 \quad time$ 100 yā 1 capital interest 5 «the interest obtained is  $y\bar{a}$  1  $y = 1/4 x_1$  $v = 1/16 x_1$ its square is yāva 1 »

16

BG.E.42. Subtracting from a capital lent at five in the hundred, the square of the interest, the remainder was lent at ten in the hundred. The time of both loans was alike, and the amount of the interest equal. [Say what were the initial capitals?]



BG.E.42. Subtracting from a capital lent at five in the hundred, the square of the interest, the remainder was lent at ten in the hundred. The time of both loans was alike, and the amount of the interest equal. [Say what were the initial capitals?]  $[-x_1^2 + 16x_1]/32 = x_1/4$ 

xi two initial capitals; y final interest; z loan time

$$y = 5x_{12}/100 = 10x_{22}/100$$

$$y = x_{1} - y^{2}$$

$$y = 10x_{22}/100$$

"having reduced by the yavattavat both sides, in order to equally subtract the two sides are set down: yā 1° rū 16 32  $[-x_1+16]/32=0+1/4$ yā0 rū 1 "proceeding as before the measure of the yāvattāvat is 8"  $x_1 = 8$ 

 $x_2 = x_1 - y^2$