

## **Indian Math developed to describe God and the Universe**

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Virahanka (between a.d. 600 and 800), Gopala (prior to a.d. 1135) and Hemachandra (a.d. 1150), all who lived prior to L. Fibonacci (a.d. 1202) established the nature of the divine ratios that exist in nature and for the first time demonstrated how the universe is structured mathematically. In his book samasika-pankti, Narayana Pandita (a.d. 1356) for the first time expounded a set of numbers later copied and termed Fibonacci numbers in the West. These were also much later called the multinomial coefficients (coefficient of the ordered objects in the universe).

In Fact the Fibonacci numbers were as not as complete as their Indian predecessors although they came so many centuries later, as western mathematicians were not as familiar with the concept of zero or the decimal in maths and its corresponding significance in the universe. Indian maths was just too far advanced for the West to comprehend.

Indian mathematicians model of the Fibonacci numbers were far more complete as they were able to weave zero and decimals into the model.

The Indian 'Mathematicians' were not mathematicians in the general sense of the term meant by Western Mathematicians.

The Indian mathematicians were in reality Yogic seers, Mystics, people who understood the nature of the universe far beyond what the rest of the world could comprehend. These amazing people were able to express most of the structure of the universe and creation in the language of math.

The concept of Zero, also called shunya is not just a mathematical concept, but originated as a spiritual explanation of the nature of the universe in Hinduism.

The shunya, or shunyatam (in Tamil philosophy) or Zero in English was propounded by them as the starting point and the ending point, the true nature of everything in this universe. That emptiness from which everything emerged and into which everything will collapse in unending cycles. That emptiness which is the true nature of all objects, the object itself being illusion or maya.

In addition to zero they came up with another concept called the decimal or the bindu without which again no math in this universe will exist.

Hindu yogis saw the precision of the universe in mathematical terms. Their model of the universe was perfection. They described the creator as perfection beyond logical comprehension and therefore his creation as perfection itself.

What then would be a better way to describe the universe and all its creation in mathematics? The only issue was, this language was not as yet invented so they had to invent a language to describe it. Zero, Decimals, Phi, Geometry. Fibonacci numbers were just an attempt at that.

Everything in nature in its natural state is fractals and is described mathematically with Fibonacci numbers or should I call it Virahanka numbers.

Since Hindu seers invented zero and decimals only they could comprehend the power of emptiness and the dot to describe the most micro in the microcosm and the greatest in the macrocosm. (Other civilizations could not comprehend how something empty can make a concept like zero go to infinity on the mega scale as well as with the additional use of the bindu or dot, the zero could be used to express a single digit in the negative infinitesimal scale).

Here is how the zero and the bindu (decimal ) is used to describe a value from 1 to infinity both on the maximal and minimal scale.....by using a single lowly digit called one

.100 .....The more the zeros or the emptiness added after a single digit even, takes you to a mega scale up to infinity.

Now flip it the other way around, Put the zeros after the decimal or bindu

.001, Now the more the zeros after the decimal, the smaller the universe you set to define.

The basis of the precision of the binary language for computers would not exist without the invention of the binary code or 1010101010100011.

Hindu seers understood that on either side of the bindu or dot lay a macrocosm as well as the microcosm.

They understood the bindu or dot is the fulcrum between the mega or micro universe. It's the origin of both the macro and micro.

They understood everything can be created and is created from shunyatam or zero and demonstrated it visibly through mathematics.

### **So what is the significance of the dot or bindu?**

This is where everything becomes transcendental.

Nothing is explained .....what lies behind or beyond the dot, from which shunya or emptiness creates objects both in the microcosm as well as macrocosm.

In all Hindu scriptures, they say meditate on the dot.

In the center of all mandalas (representations of the material universe in the Tantric forms of Hinduism) lies the dot. All Hindu women wear the dot (Bindi) in the middle of the forehead. (Except the modern ones, who have no comprehension of its significance).

From the advent of the colonial to the post colonial world, everyone loved to steal concepts from other civilizations and present it as their own. Not just Western 'scientists' or Arab traders who understood these numbers when trading and passed it along to Europe as their science but also Buddhists who borrowed the concept of shunyata or the emptiness more as a spiritual concept and now claim it as unique to them although strangely the language used to describe this concept is Hindu.

What lies beyond the bindu, is according to the Hindus beyond logic and can be experienced only directly not through logical structures.

That is God, As repeated in the Rig Veda, 'I am beyond all logic, do not seek to define me with logic'.

$m \overline{AB} = 8.08 \text{ cm}$   
 $m \overline{IB} = 4.99 \text{ cm}$

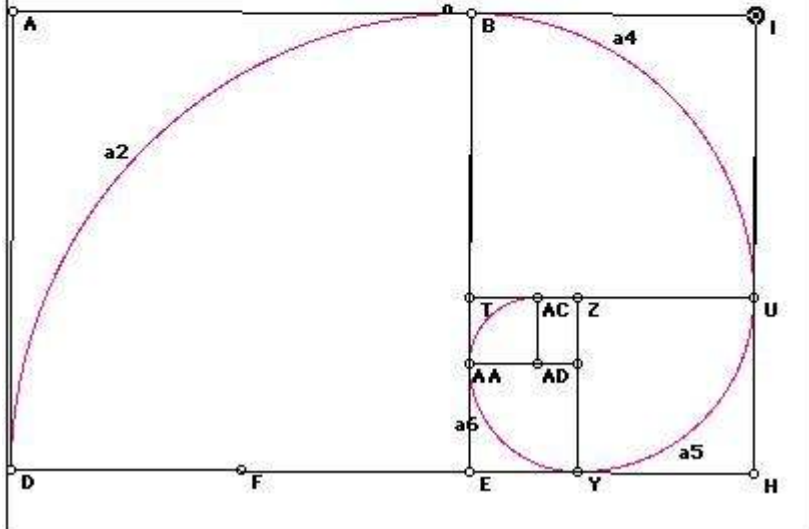
$$\frac{m \overline{AB}}{m \overline{IB}} = 1.62$$

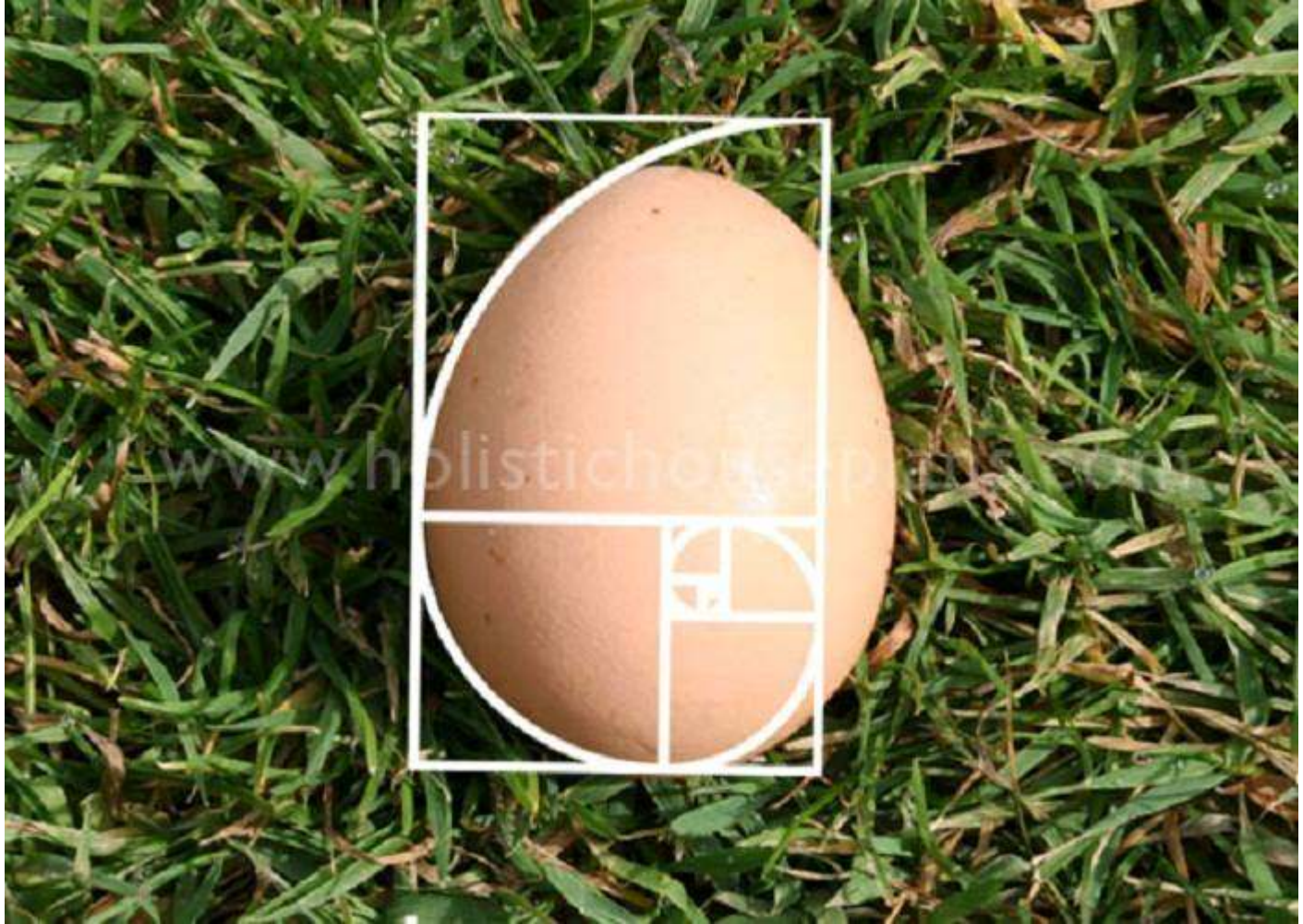
$UI = 4.99 \text{ cm}$   
 $HU = 3.09 \text{ cm}$

$$\frac{UI}{HU} = 1.62$$

$AAAD = 1.18 \text{ cm}$   
 $ABAD = 0.73 \text{ cm}$

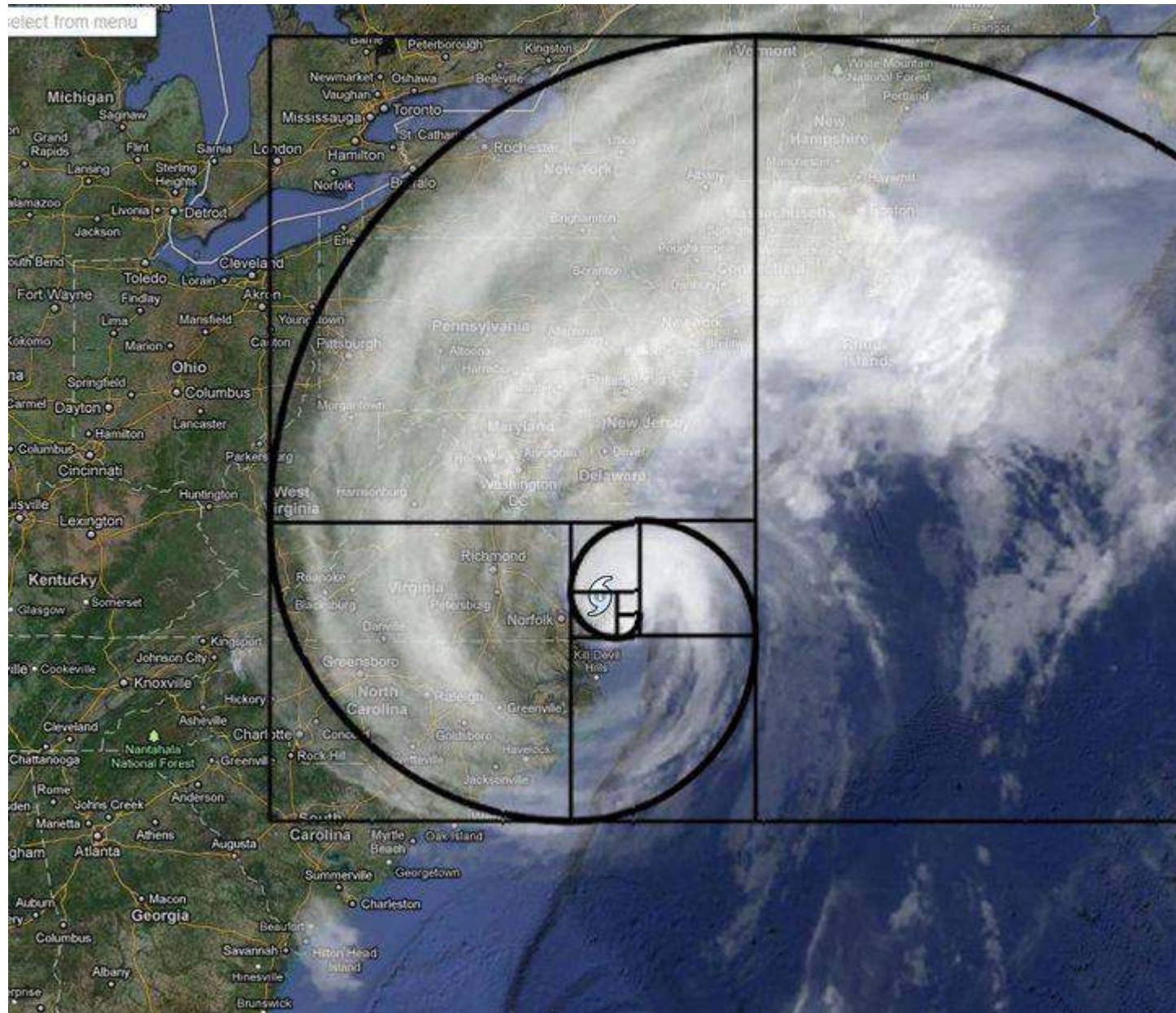
$$\frac{AAAD}{ABAD} = 1.62$$



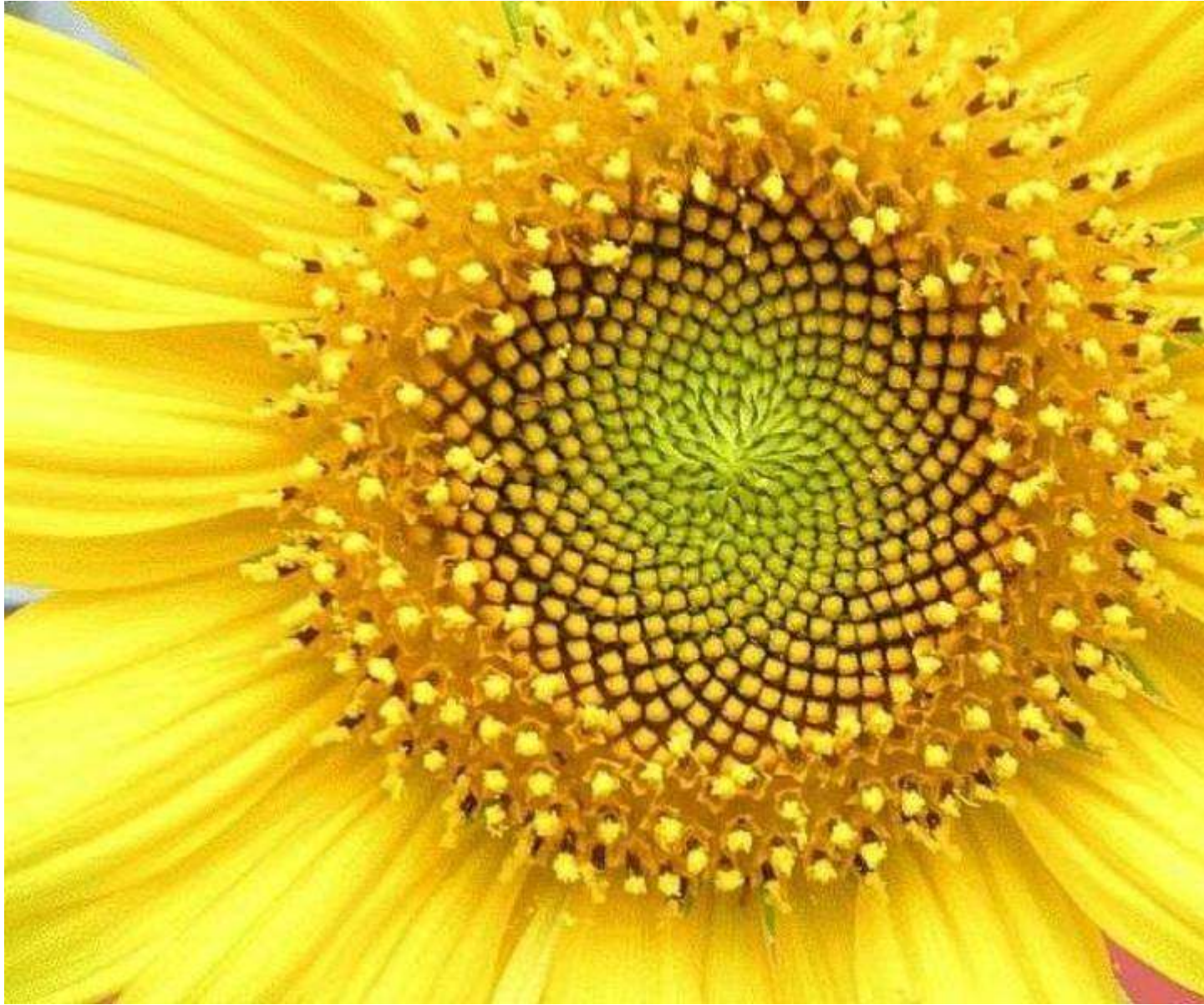
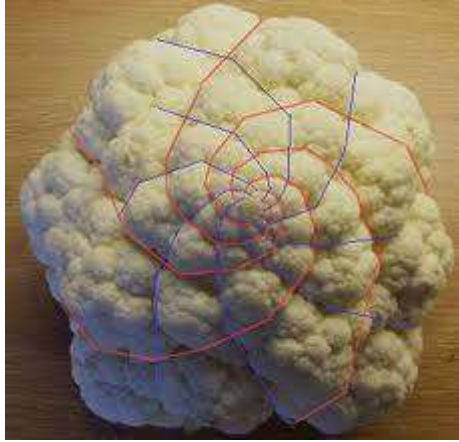




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# FRACTAL

“self-similar” structure  
at larger or smaller sizes  
 (“fractal levels”)  
such as seen  
in the branches  
and leaves  
of ferns.

a



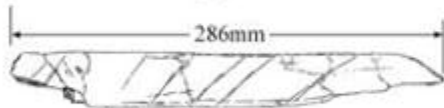
“Level 1” and “Lev



d

an  
idea of  
pressed, none

## A Perfect Radial Motif Consisting of Self-similar Angles in Miniature



b

Note: Fractals found in nature  
(e.g., ferns, tree branches) and indigenous art  
exhibit variations of duplication—each “fractal level”  
having its own set of characteristics.



c

## Magnification Showing “Level 2

