

Indian Math developed to describe God and the Universe

By Sanjay Rao

October 2013

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.

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'.

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

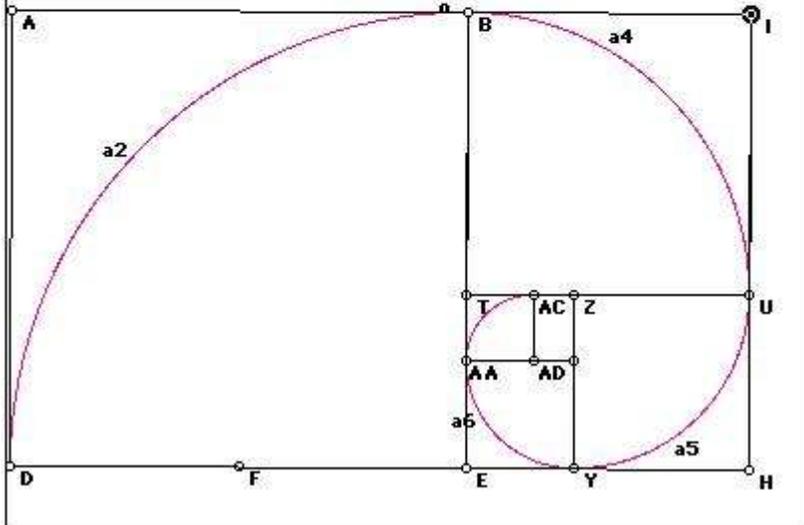
$$\frac{m \overline{AB}}{m \overline{IB}} = 1.62$$

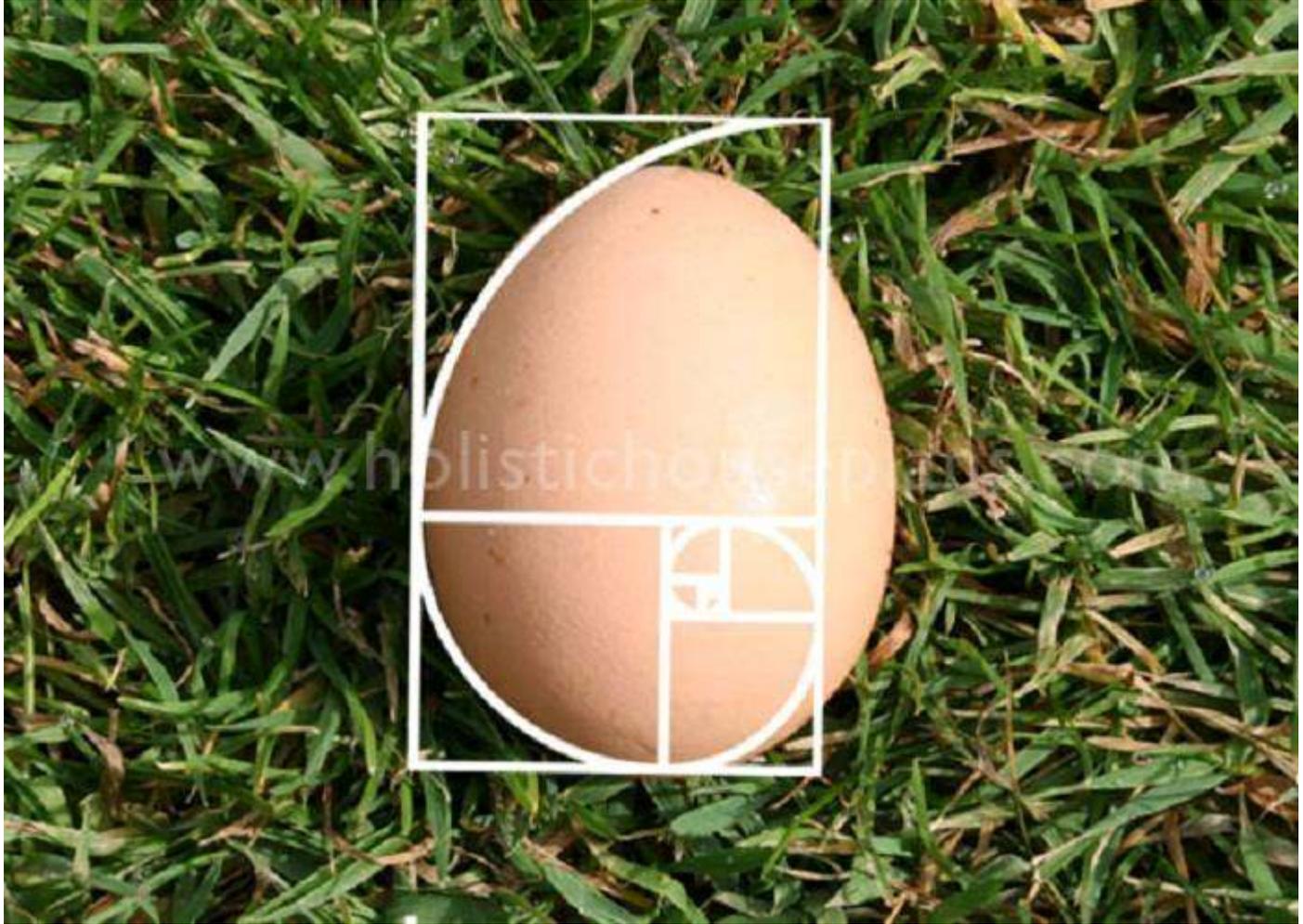
$UI = 4.99 \text{ cm}$
 $HU = 3.09 \text{ cm}$

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

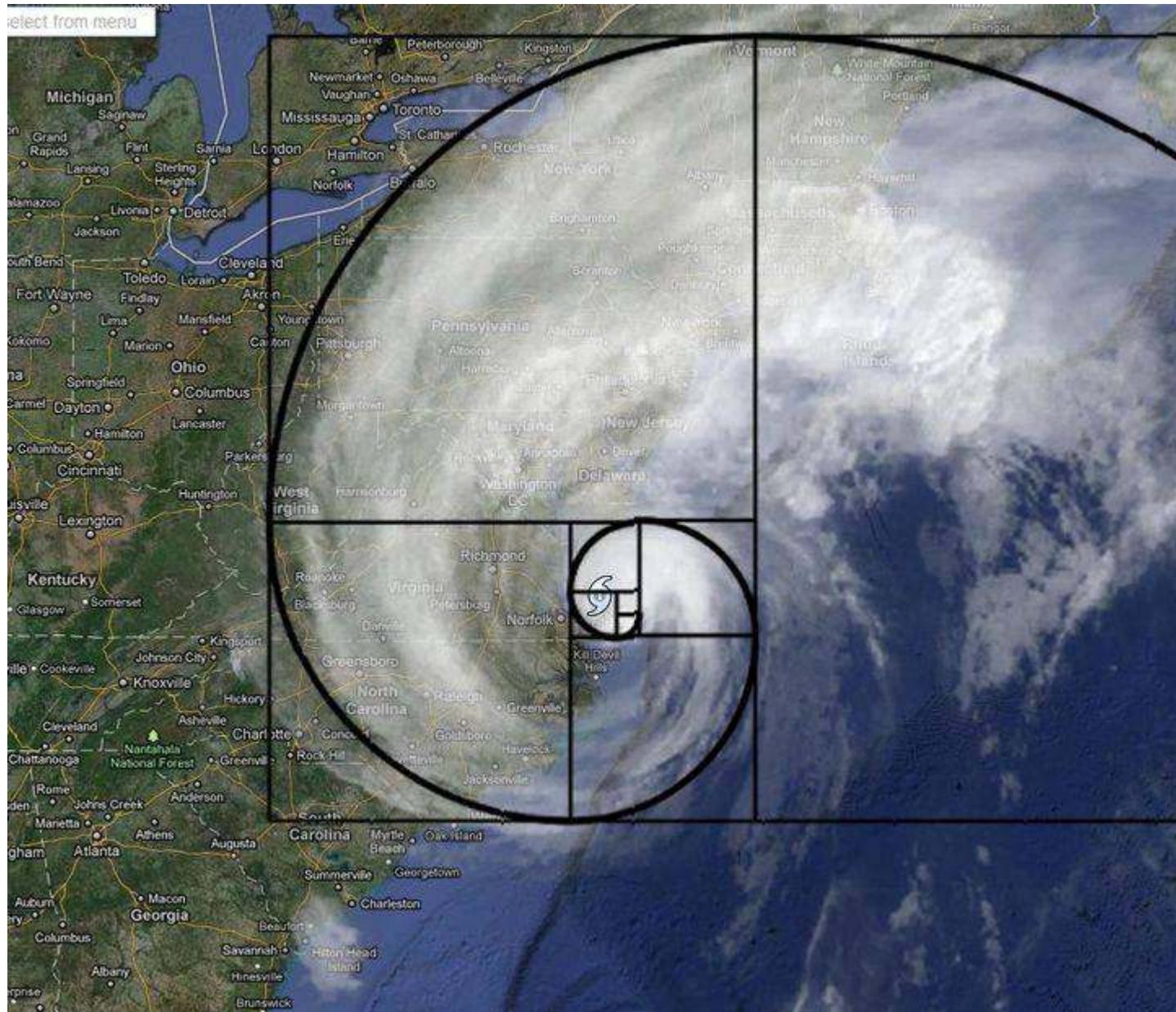
$AAAD = 1.18 \text{ cm}$
 $ABAD = 0.73 \text{ cm}$

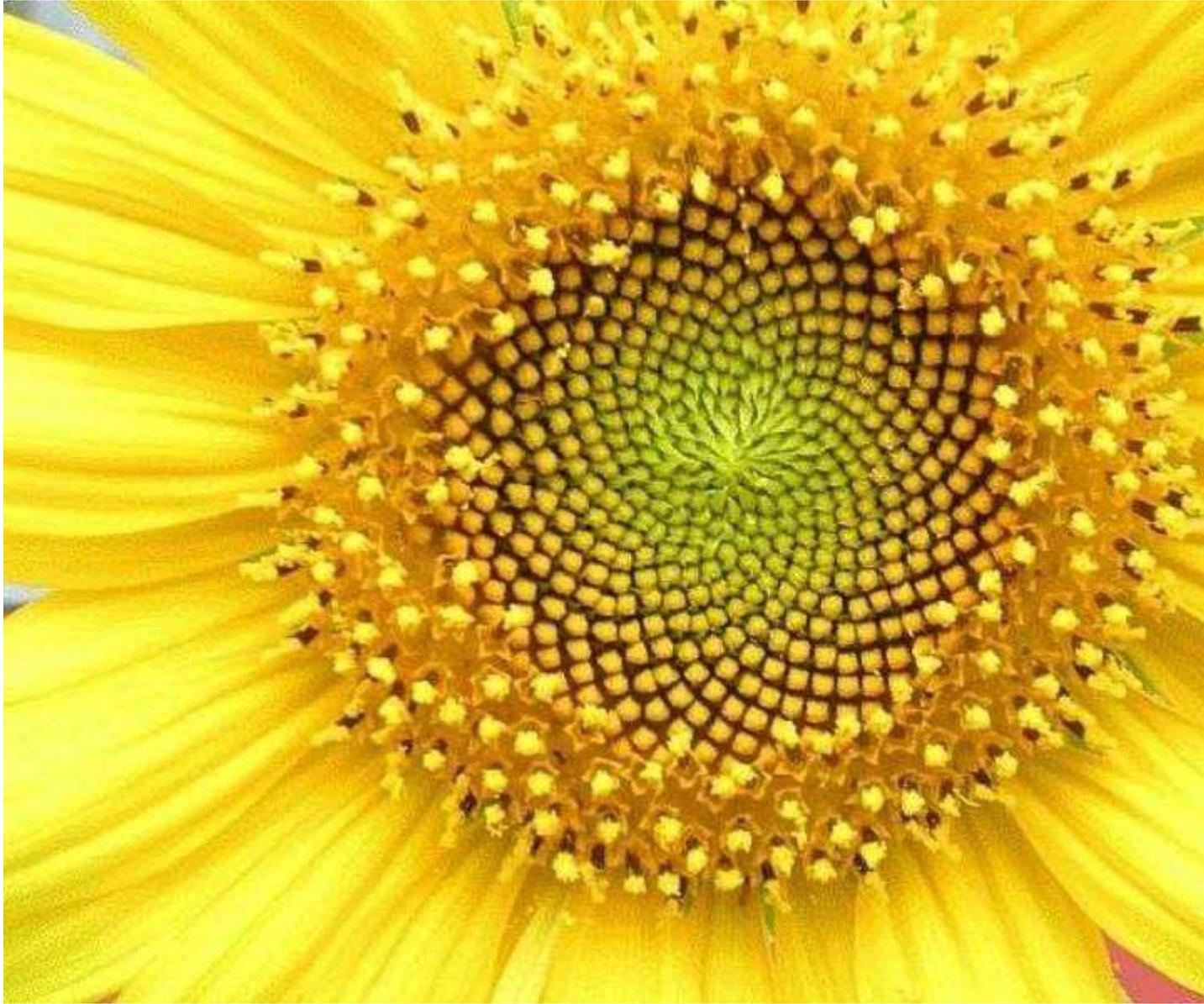
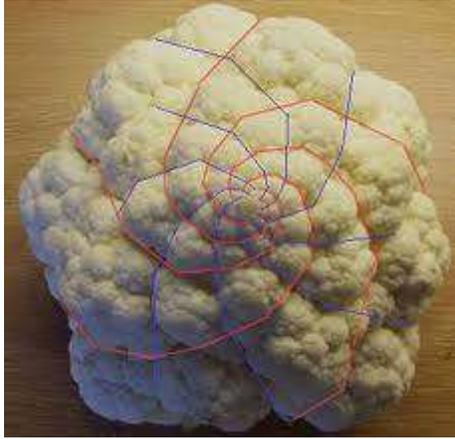
$$\frac{AAAD}{ABAD} = 1.62$$





Select from menu

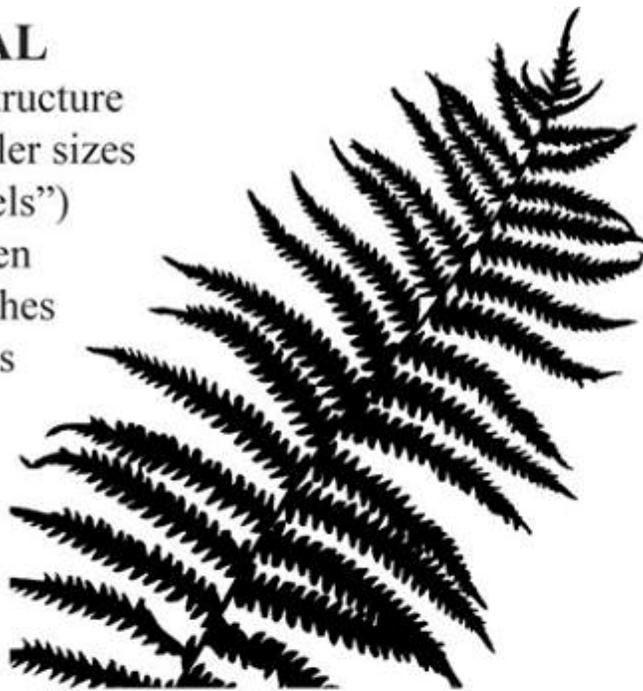




FRACTAL

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

a



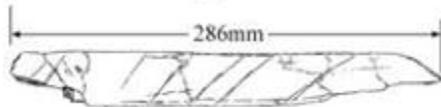
“Level 1” and “Lev



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

