

Mathematics

Muslim scholars made key advancements in mathematics; introducing new concepts and ideas. The Arab Muslims were the first to adopt all the ten symbols 0-9 that we use today, sometime around the 8th century.

The Persian mathematician Al-Khwarizmi who invented Algebra is recognized as one of the greatest mathematicians to have ever lived. His technique of using letters and other non-numerical symbols to represent numerical values was a revolutionary move away from the Greek concept of mathematics that was essentially based on Geometry.

The 10th century Arab mathematician Abul Hasan al-Uqlidisi, wrote the earliest surviving text showing the use of decimals instead of fractions. The 13th century Persian astronomer, scientist and mathematician Nasir Al-Din Al-Tusi known for formulating the famous law of sines for plain triangles was the first to treat Trigonometry as a separate mathematical discipline. Umar Khayyam's fame as a poet may have overshadowed his substantial scientific achievements, whose work on Algebra was known throughout Europe in the Middle Ages.

[\[View Source1\]](#)

[\[View Source2\]](#)

