DOWNLOAD PDF VEDIC MATHEMATICS BOOK

Chapter 1 : Vedic mathematics (book) | Speedy deletion Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Vedic Mathematics is a book written by the Indian monk Swami Bharati Krishna Tirtha and first published in It contains a list of mental calculation techniques claimed to be based on the Vedas.

Removed commentary[edit] I removed some commentary that had been interspersed with the article text. You can read it here: Aranel Aranel " Sarah "]] We do not doubt that the Egyptions actually built the pyramids nor do we doubt that the Greeks came up with equations to measure the angles of a triangle. This is so much so that there is even a Conspiracy Theory that Indians are trying to take credit for their own mathematics system. I find it shocking that a lot of the Lokayatran Science [meaning layman, non-spiritual, material] of the Vedic period is being misrepresented here on wikipedia as a Hindu Fundamentalist doctrine when these have nothing to do with either religion or politics. Why is this so with Indian culture? Especially since it is a culture whose foundations have always been non-violence and tolerance. There is a lot of misrepresentation being done outside the Hindu community defining the community for them. We have seen this in Wendy Donigers books on Hindu mythology where she gives Freudian analysis to a culture that comes from an entirely different perspective to suspicians given to any Indian who writes about anything good in their own culture. Like Judaism, there is no conversion here. Some India zealots apparently want to re-write history. Aryabatta and Charvaka were examples of two ancient philosophers who emphasised that this material world is the only world and that we should only believe that which we can observe and analyze. A term given to this thought is called Lokayatra or "layman" school which is entirely materialistic. Mathematical formulas are in the Vedas for the building of architecture and the designing of Yantras which are very complex. The verses are also mathematical based so they can be memorized. A logic system called Nyaya - literaly "not this" - encourages doubt and skeptism. It is an analyitic system based on logic, proof and observation in much the same way as the scientific method is in the west. Vedic mathematics is quite well known many south Indians of the previous generation as they had a much more complete text of the Arthaveda in Tamil. Written Tamil carved into wood slabs is much older than written Sanskrit texts though the later is usually credited as the source. This is where much of what is called Vedic mathematics originated from. It has been questioned if the Arthaveda - along with maybe 11 other lesser known Vedas - are actually part of the original Vedas. This is mostly due to the translations into local dialects being the only known or existing source, yet this does not question the age in which these works were made nor that they were indegous to India as they all were. Decimal Fractions[edit] The western method of dividing a circle is in degrees where measures the full continuum. This was derived from the ancient Greeks. India had an independent method of measuring a circle which was to have the full continuum measure 1. This meant that the angles would be broken into decimal fractions as apposed to degrees. It was introduced into modern mathematics in the west as radions and is not widely used. The division of circles and angles was very important in the designing of yantras and the building of architecture for the ancient Hindus. So to say that the decimal system did not exist in Indian mathematics already discredits your article by showing that a thorough and rigorous attitude has not been done even in your elementary research that would give you the authority to write on this topic. Repeated from my talk page where you made a similar comment. You seem to be saying that ancient Indian mathematicians measured angles as a fraction of a circle. That implies neither radians nor decimal fractions. Are you saying that this is wrong and that the Vedas , more than a thousand years before the latter of these dates, used decimal fractions directly? That would be news indeed and well worth clarifying. I would be interested to see more of a summary version of this article. Any objections to a rewrite? The neatest one I have seen is how to square a multiple of 5 by multiplying the higher digit by the next number and following the result by But I do mind if we remove the suggestion that critics think the shortcuts were a 20th century compilation and that the shortcuts are not a substitute for conventional mathematics teaching. Propose a name change for the article from Vedic mathematics - to something like Vedic mathematics system by Shri Bharati Krishna Tirtha or Mental calculation system of Vedic mathematics. Because this name is so long and confusing to a novice Wikipedian- Anoopan talk It is modern arithmetic short-cuts, nothing more and nothing less -- Henrygb

Confusing narrative[edit] Am I the only one who has trouble following the narrative in this article? I even printed the article and still find it hard to follow. Part of the problem may be that all the sutras and subsutras are not covered in the narrative. The subsutra "For 7 the multiplicand is " sounds interesting but no mention of it is made in the narrative. Another part of the problem for me is that I have learned many of the tricks that were discussed in the narrative during the past forty years. A third part of the problem is that the subject is treated as mathematics when the narrative addresses only tricks for mental arithmatic. No one I have known who is good at mental arithmatic, including people from India, have mentioned Tirthaji. I know, I look it up! The ad removal is what happened in that blank entry. Vedic mathematics is a system of mathematics consisting of a list of 16 basic sutras, or aphorisms, that allegedly encompass all mathematics. This is probably fine as long as the general cases are understood, but certain of the explanations seem to apply only to the examples given, while disregarding general cases. For instance, in computing the square of 9 we go through the following steps: The nearest power of 10 to 9 is Therefore, let us take 10 as our base. Since 9 is 1 less than 10, decrease it still further to 8. This is the left side of our answer. Hence, the square of nine is But what about 6? Using this algorithm, we would determine the leftmost digit of our answer to be 6.

Chapter 2 : What is Vedic Mathematics and How Vedic Maths is Important

The book can be used for teachers who wish to learn the Vedic system or to teach courses on Vedic mathematics for this level. The Manual contains many topics that are not in the other Manuals that are suitable for this age range and many topics that are also in Manual 2 are covered in greater detail here.

Frontline, 22 October and 5 November Both are implied since we may proceed leftward and multiply and carry-over the excess value to the next leftward column or we may go rightward and divide while prefixing the remainder. Page 41, in op. Page 45, a vinculum subtraction-bar may be used on digits greater than five. Four general types of equations are given, pages â€”, in op. This short cut is used when solving simple algebraic equations with a certain pattern. Samuccaya is 1 Page , a term which is a common variable factor to all terms in the equation, 2 Page , the variable with equal products of the independent constant terms, 3 Page , the sum of the denominators of two fractions having the same numerator in an equation equaling zero, 4 Page , with equated fractional expressions the sum total or combination of the binomial numerators and denominators on both sides of the equation and after removing any common numerical factor in that sum , 5 Page , also, with equated fractional expressions that would yield a quadratic equation the difference of the binomial numerator and denominator on each side where the sum and the difference give both roots , and 6 with a sum of fractional expressions on each side of the equation having the same numerator the sum total of the denominators. Pages â€”, cross-multiplication test. Here, the RHS fractional expression whose denominator is a first degree binomial can be merger with the sum of fractional expressions on the LHS. Here, the sum of the numerators or the denominators is set equal to zero to give the first root, and the difference of the numerator and the denominator on either side is set equal to zero to give the second root. Pages â€”, in op. Test of ratio of constants: Type one contains a significant value on the RHS in only one equation, the other two equations having a zero on the RHS. From the homogeneous zero equations we derive new equations defining two of the unknowns in terms of the third. Then we substitute these values in the third equation, thereby we obtain the values of all three variables. Or we may proceed by judicious addition and subtraction of proportionate multiples to eliminate one unknown and retain the other two. Type two has significant values on the RHS in all three equations. Hence, the other variable is equal to zero. A special case of the sum of two fourth power binomials can be solved with a substitution. Then we apply the quadratic formula. With small integral roots such an equation can be solved by inspection. Page , in op. Differential calculus is used in solving quadratic equations. A fifth type of sums of special fractional expressions is where the denominators products of binomials or trinomials are in an arithmetical progression as above and the numerators are the difference of the two binomial factors in the denominator. This method deals with the squaring of numbers. This method deals with squaring numbers ending in five. Corollary two also applies to multiplying numbers whose last digits together total 10 and other powers of ten and whose previous part is exactly the same. This corollary applies when the Apara multiplier is all nines, as in some astronomical calculations. Then the multiplicand is decreased by one in the left-hand group and the right-hand group is the multiplier after being decreased by the difference of the multiplicand and one. Both solutions are then obvious. Once the value of x or y has been found, having the value of the xy-term at once gives the value of the other variable. The reversal of signs gives the other set of values. The techniques for solving linear systems of equations, 1 factoring and substituting or 2 careful multiplications and addition or subtraction can eliminate a variable in many other cases.

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Chapter 3 : Vedic Maths Quant Short Tricks Book Free PDF | | GovernmentAdda

Vedic Mathematics Made Easy by Dhaval Bathia: 'Vedic Mathematics Made Easy' has been written by Dhaval Bathia. The book is popular among the readers for its quick approach to solve tricky problem of mathematics.

It consists of 16 Sutras Formulae and 13 sub-sutras Sub Formulae which can be used for problems involved in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus, conics. Vedic Mathematics is a system of mathematics which was discovered by Indian mathematician Jagadguru Shri Bharathi Krishna Tirthaji in the period between A. Using regular mathematical steps, solving problems sometimes are complex and time consuming. He was very good in subjects like mathematics, science, humanities and was excellent in Sanskrit language. His interests were also in spiritualism and mediation. In fact when he was practicing meditation in the forest near Sringeri, he rediscovered the Vedic sutras. Later he wrote the sutras on the manuscripts but were lost. Finally in year , he wrote introductory volume of 16 sutras which is called as Vedic Mathematics and planned to write other sutras later. But soon he developed cataract in both of his eyes and passed away in year Some Vedic Math Scholars mentioned that Using Vedic Maths tricks you can do calculations times faster than our usual methods. I agree this to some extent because some methods in Vedic Mathematics are really very fast. They are called specific methods. Lets take 1 example to see the Power of Vedic Mathematics. Just see the first exercise and believe it for yourself. Go over the examples given in the tutorials you would be amazed. Become a Mental Calculator yourself. It has been noted that Geniuses have been using the right side of the brain to achieve exceptional results. You just need the knowledge of tables to learn this. Using Vedic Maths Tricks you can multiply and in mind in couple of seconds. Calculating Squares in Vedic Mathematics How much time will you take to calculate square of

Chapter 4 : Vedic Mathematics

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In , a book titled Vedic Mathematics was published in English. Since then, the subject has become an industry that shows no sign of diminishing. In its latest manifestation, parents who know no better are shelling out serious money in the hope that their children will become scientific geniuses. The subject amounts to nothing more than a few cheap parlour tricks, and there is nothing Vedic about it. But the story of how it came to be makes for a fantastical tale. Bharti Krishna Tirthaji was born in with some talent for science and mathematics. But he eventually paid heed to a passion for Sanskrit and philosophy, and joined the Sringeri math in Mysore to study under its Shankaracharya. In , he became a Shankaracharya himself. Many scholars before him had dismissed the Atharva Veda as arcane and difficult to understand, but Tirathji decided to spend time studying it in the belief that he could excavate the knowledge that he felt must lie there. He, it is said, then wrote 16 volumes on Vedic mathematics, one on each sutra. Mysteriously, just before their publication, the manuscripts were lost. But in , the last year of his life, Tirathji managed to rewrite one volume which was published in as Vedic Mathematics. As stories go, this is not a bad one, but the evidence does nothing to support it. The 16 sutras expounded by Tirathji do not appear in any known edition of the Atharva Veda. If one were to actually concede this meeting of minds between Tirathji and the ancient Vedic seers, it would have the unfortunate consequence of implying that not just Tirathji but even these seers were limited in their mathematical understanding. All the sutras largely do is make the burden of addition and multiplication faster though never nearly as fast as the cheapest pocket calculator , and even that, they do at a cost. Students studying the traditional method of multiplication should ideally understand and bad teachers themselves fail to grasp this what multiplication is, how it works, and how it is in essence an act of repeated addition. Take, for example, the multiplication of 9 and 7. Line them along with their difference from This method can be extended to much larger numbers. It is a neat trick, but it does not make multiplication easier to fathom, quite the contrary. The 16 sutras expound all of mathematics no more than astrology expounds all of modern astronomy. So what drove him and his followers who brought out the book to make a claim so extreme based on so little? The man was an early nationalist, and he worked with GK Gokhale in when the latter was president of the Indian National Congress. In , he actually left the math to head a National College in Rajamahendri. Three years later, he went back to the math, but the experience would have left Tirathji with little choice but to confront the message that Englishmen such as Macaulay had so forcefully fashioned, that the ancient history and knowledge of India were worth nothing when set against the most elementary aspects of Western thought. To men like Tirathji, it was clear that if the secret of Western domination over India lay anywhere, it lay in the knowledge of the sciences, and mathematics stood at the heart this knowledge. What better answer to such hubris than to show that in fact all of mathematics had already been revealed in the Vedas? The sutras, unfortunately, only reveal how little Tirathji knew of mathematics.

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Chapter 5 : The Fraud of Vedic Maths | OPEN Magazine

This epoch-making and monumental work on Vedic Mathematics unfolds a new method of approach. It relates to the truth of numbers and magnitudes equally applicable to all sciences and arts.

The factors of the sum is equal to the sum of the factors Criticism Tirthaji claimed that he found the sutras after years of studying the Vedas , a set of sacred ancient Hindu scriptures. However, the Vedas do not contain any of the "Vedic mathematics" sutras. When challenged by Professor K. Shukla to point out the sutras in question in the Parishishta of the Atharvaveda , Shukla reported that the Tirthaji said the sixteen sutras were not included in standard editions of the Parishishta and that they occurred in his own Parishishta and not any other. Dani of IIT Bombay points out that the contents of the book have "practically nothing in common" with the mathematics of the Vedic period or even with subsequent developments in Indian mathematics. For example, multiple techniques in the book involve the use of decimal fractions, which were not known during the Vedic times: He contends that Tirthaji liberally interpreted three-word Sanskrit phrases to associate them with arithmetic. A number of academics and mathematicians have opposed these attempts on the basis that the techniques mentioned in the book are simply arithmetic tricks, and not mathematics. They also pointed out that the term "Vedic" mathematics is incorrect, and there are other texts that can be used to teach a correct account of the Indian mathematics during the Vedic period. They also criticized the move as a saffronization attempt to promote religious majoritarianism. As pedagogic tools, the methods are useful because they invite students to deal with strategies. Originally published as a 2-part article in Frontline, 22 October and 5 November The updated version appears in Kandasamy and Smarandache Vasantha Kandasamy; Florentin Smarandache December Retrieved 23 May Biographical sketch by Manjula Trivedi, in book Vedic Mathematics, pages x, xi. Thakur 1 November Unicorn and Dragon Books. The Fraud of Vedic Maths. Legitimisation of Vedic mathematics, astrology opposed. The Hindu, 14 August Glover, James 17 October Retrieved 4 January

Chapter 6 : Vedic Mathematics by Jagadguru S. Maharaja

1. Vedic Mathematics Teacher's Manual 1 - Elementary Level. This book is available free here. For teachers or parents of children in grades 3 to 7 who wish to learn the Vedic system and teach it.

Chapter 7 : Vedic Mathematics (book) | Revolvy

VEDIC MATHEMATICS: What is Mathematics doing in a Spiritual bookstore you may wonder? Vedic Mathematics is the name given to the ancient system of Mathematics which was rediscovered from the Vedas between and by Sri Bharati Krsna Tirthaji ().

Chapter 8 : Talk:Vedic mathematics (book) - Wikipedia

the definitive book on vedic mathematics. Covers almost all generic areas, however can be a little hard to comprehend in the beginning. Nonetheless helped me a lot in improving speed and accuracy.

Chapter 9 : Vedic Mathematics - Wikibooks, open books for an open world

This book on Vedic Mathematics seeks to present an integrated approach to learning Mathematics with keenness of observation and inquisitiveness, avoiding the monotony of accepting theories and working from them.