There are other traces of the influence of Hermetic philosophy and the subject requires further research. It is mentioned in the Ptolemaic section of the text, which seems to have been motivated by a direct study of the Ptolemaic astronomy and physics, the subject requiring further research. One may infer that the influence of the Hermetic philosophy and astrology is not directly connected to the ideas of the Ptolemaic School.

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alKhwarizrni's Section is about material in a filmistic calculus that derives results in the reekgeometers, Heron of Alexandria and Euclid, who lived in the first century A.D. This material has not been found in other Arabic sources, and one wonders how it was transmitted. If Section 5 we will show that al-Hindu had no advanced mathematical training. Although he knew the geometry necessary for the study of astronomy, the rest of his work is in the form of a treatise on the determination of the surface areas of different figures. Without proofs, what follows in the joint part on transmutation continues true for the determination of the cone, the cylinder, and sections of segments of these figures.

A treatise on geometry. The book of al-Hindu's treatise on geometry.

A summary of al-Hindu's treatise on geometry.

al-Hindu's treatise is in five parts, as follows:

1. The first part contributes several basic concepts such as lines and angles, surfaces, triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, and different figures bounded by two circular arcs or by a circular arc and one or two straight lines. This section discusses spherical, cylindrical, and conical surfaces.

2. The second part contains a total of 185 questions and answers. Most of these questions concern the definition of terms and the classification of figures. For example, a question asks how to determine the area of a triangle. The answers to these questions are given in the text. For example, a question asks how to determine the area of a triangle. The answers to these questions are given in the text.

3. The third part discusses a total of 120 questions and answers. Most of these questions concern measurements and units of measurement. For example, a question asks how to determine the area of a circle. The answer to this question is given in the text.

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How many are the magnitudes \( Thalines, \) surface, and \( Thalines, \) following \( Thaline \) and \( Thaline, \) surface.

How many are the distance \( Thaline: \) length, breadth, and depth.

What is a line? It is a magnitude having one star – length.

Where is it found abstractly, by way of the \( Thalines, \) mind and imagination; not by way of the \( Thalines, \) senses. By way of the \( Thalines, \) mind, line is the end of it (the surface). Thus, if the breadth is taken away from a \( Thaline, \) only the line remains.

What is the end of a line? It is a {

What is a point? It is a thin without distance, that is to say, without length and breadth and depth.

Where is it found abstractly, and for the \( Thalines, \) sense it is found in the line, because the line is length without breadth. Thus, if length is taken away from it, its end remains, and that end is a point.

How many are the types of principal (i.e., general or principal) lines and incompositional lines?

How many are the types of incompositional lines? Three.

What is a straight line? (1.3) It is a line, the distance of which is equal to the distance between the two endpoints. (1.3.2) And it is said to be (a line) which is stretched rectilinearly between the two endpoints. (1.3.3) And it is said to be the shortest line joining two points. (1.3.4) And it is said to be the shortestendirng the distance between the two endpoints.

Notations such as \( \frac{4}{2} \) will be referred to as \( \frac{2}{4} \).

Questions such as \( \frac{4}{2} \) will be referred to as \( \frac{2}{4} \).
The letter on geométry of the khwarizmian is clearly the most important, one of Al-Hindi's treatise. The whole section on units of measurement (42:174-48) is virtually identical with part of this letter (ed.1): it ends 299:15—301:6.

The following similars are marvellous, Al-Hindi says in J7.5—61:

- How many are the positions of deciangular lines? Two, parallel and intersecting (above the line he writes: meeting).
- What are parallel circular lines? The arcs drawn about ten trems.
- What are meeting circular lines? The circular lines containing an angle (and 51 are strange because circles with different centres do not always meet or intersect. When it is said two and (52) above the word (is) meant parallel and different distances...)

Hindu probably looked at the following passage of the lakhwa-

96. How many are the kinds of solids that are contained by quadrilaterals (i.e. rectangles) and how many quadrilaterals contain them? They are four. Among them is one with three equal distances, I mean length, breadth and depth, and it is called cube, and it belongs to the figures inscribed in a sphere; among them is one with two equal distances and a third distance, which is one with two equal distances and a third distance which is called...
It is possible that a sphere contains another one repeated in a sphere, hence it is not surprising, therefore is not surprising enough to be repeated in a sphere. Hence it is not surprising enough to be repeated in a sphere.

The theorem or common or common is to find the middle of the sphere. Hence it is not surprising enough to be repeated in a sphere.

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The Treatise of Geometry in Arabic: Problems of Translation

In the introduction to the work, al-Hind states his aim is to write a treatise on the geometry necessary for the study of astronomy. This aim is reflected in the selection of propositions that are included. The treatise begins with the basic principles of geometry and includes Proposition 1: 'A right angle is one whose vertex is at a point on a plane and whose sides are straight lines meeting at a point in the plane.' This proposition forms the foundation of the subsequent discussions.

5. Of al-Hind's Treatise

As in al-Hind's other works, the introduction to this treatise sets the stage for the subsequent discussions on theorems and theorems on specific geometric shapes. The treatise is structured around the fundamental principles of geometry, and al-Hind asserts that his work is intended to provide a comprehensive guide to the subject.

Reference:
The second sentence is under the interpretation of one assumption.

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In the beginning of the treatise there is a long marginal note, extending over several and consisting of a lengthy discussion of the concept of a point. I have not been able to identify the treatise from which the note was taken: the note is somewhat similar to the much longer discussion of a point in several marginal notes of Ibn al-Haytham’s (omnibus or 1/a Printcsof Euclid).

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3. Question 59, which begins on p. 38 and continues on p. 39, involves the hyperbola and its asymptote. The text runs:

How is it possible that if some point is assumed on the cone and if there is drawn a line to the line of the conic section, that it approaches it, but does not meet it, and whenever the extensions increase, the two approach each other, but never meet?

This may also be possible (na-beel endijk). Heptaizoon pp. 249-254, note 1.

The second sentence is under the interpretation of one assumption.

In ancient and Arabic-Islamic geometry the conic section is sometimes considered to be the plane inside the cone that produces the section, and there the “line of the section” is the curve that we would call the conic section in modern terminology. This is possible, if a point is marked on one of the asymptotes of the conic section, and if there is drawn a line parallel to the other (asymptote). Then, no matter how small the distance is between it and the common point of the two asymptotes, that line will meet the conic section. Furthermore, whenever the line of the (conic) section and the asymptote are more distant from the common point of the two asymptotes, they will approach each other, but never meet.

This may also be possible (na-beel endijk) for two parallel lines if one imagines the distance between them divided indefinitely. Then they also approach each other, and the distance between them will be less, but they do not meet.

The last sentence is under the interpretation of one assumption.