

## FORGOTTEN GLORY OF THE ARAB MATHEMATICS

Recent studies give another picture, according to which we owe a lot to Arab-Islamic mathematics. Surely, many of the ideas that previously were called excellent, thanks to European Mathematicians of the XVI, XVII and XVIII centuries, now it is known that they were developed by the Arab-Islamic mathematicians four centuries before them. In many ways, the mathematics, which is studied today, is more closely linked in form with the Arab-Islamic help, rather than the Greek.

It is widespread the view that, "after a period of great development of Greek mathematics, when there were laid the foundations of modern mathematics, it followed a stagnant period before the Europeans continued the path where the Greeks were at the beginning of XVI century". According to it, "the period of 1000 years between the ancient Greeks and European Renaissance indicates that little has happened in the world of mathematics except some translations in the Arabic from the Greek texts, which made it possible to be preserved and used by Europeans in the XVI-th century. This view did not exist in vain. Many "head-historians" of mathematics contributed to such a perception that leaves aside the Arab-Islamic mathematics and its historic development.

As for the mathematicians who contributed, it is a little difficult. It must be said that not all mathematicians mentioned, were Muslims, but some were Jews, some Christians, others of various religions. Nor were they all Arabs, but for fitness, we are calling them "Arab mathematicians". The regions, where the „Arab mathematicians" came from, had their center in Iran and Iraq, but it varies with the military conquests during that period. In the largest expansion, we have Turkey and North Africa including most of Spain and, in the east, up to the shores of China.