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نشرية بنياد دايرة المعارف اسلامي

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## تجريد اصول تركيب الجيوب (چكيده)

محمد باقري

محمدبن جابر سنان بتّانی رسالهای دارد دربارهٔ معادلههای مثلثاتی به نام «تجرید اصول ترکیب الجیوب» که دستنوشتهٔ آن در کتابخانهٔ جارالله استانبول به شمارهٔ ۱۴۹۹/۳ نگهداری می شود. بروکلمان در فهرستی که از نسخههای خطی عربی تهیه کرده این رساله را به نادرست به کوشیار گیلانی نسبت داده و این اشتباه از آنجا به آثار دیگران نیز راه یافته است. احتمالاً منشأ اشتباه این است که در مجموعهٔ خطی حاوی رسالهٔ تجرید اصول ترکیب الجیوب، قبل از این رساله، رسالهٔ دیگری وجود دارد که عنوان آن چنین است: «کتاب مختصر فی علم الهیئة من هیئة کوشیار و من هیئة ابن افلح الاشبیلی». در رسالهٔ حاضر، بتّانی نحوهٔ تعیین اندازهٔ و تر کمانهای مختلف را با استفاده از معادلههای هندسی و مثلثاتی برای نصف کمان، مجموع دو کمان و تفاضل دو کمان بیان میکند. از آنجا که و تر هر نصف کمان در دایرهٔ واحد، دو برابر سینوس نصف زاویهٔ مرکزی روبرو به آن است، اطلاعات و معادلههای ذکر شده در مورد و ترها برای مقادیر سینوس زاویهها نیز

## تجريد اصول تركيب الجيوب

### البتّاني

وتر السدس مساو لنصف قطر الدايرة./ و اذا اسقط مربع وتر السدس من مربع القطر بقى مربع وتر الثلث و كذلك كل/ قوس معلومة الوتر اذا اسقط مربع وترها من مربع القطر يبقى مربع وتر تمامها/ من نصف الدايرة. نصف مربع القطر هو مربع وترالربع. و اذا ضرب/ نصف القطر في مثله و اضيف اليه ما يجتمع من ربع القطر في مثله و اخذ/ جذر المجتمع و ينقص منه ربع قطرالدايره كان الباقي وتر العشر. و مجموع / مربع وتر العشر مع مربع وتر السدس هو مربع وتر الخمس و كل قوسين/معلومتي الوتر من دايرة فان القوس التي تبقى من فضل مابينهما تكونًا معلومة / الوتر ايضا و ذلك بان تضرب وتركل واحدة من القوسين في وتر مايبقي / لتمام الاخرى الى نصف الدايرة ثم يوخذ الفضل الذي بينهما فيقسم على قطر/ الدايرة فماحصل فهو وترالقوس الباقيه فيمابين القوسين وكل قوس/معلومة الوتر فان وتر نصفها معلومٌ و ذلك بان تنقص وتر تمامها من قطر/الدايرة و يوخذ نصف الباقي و يضرب في القطر كله و يوخذ جذر المجتمع/ يكون وتر نصف تلك القوس وكل قوسين معلومتي الوتر اذا ركبناكان وتر/مجموعهما معلوماً و ذلك بان تضرب وتر احداهما في وتر الاخرى و وتر تمام احداهما / في وتر تمام الاخرى ثم يوخذ فضل مابين ذلك و يقسم على القطر فماحصل/ فهو وتر تمام تلك القوس المركبة من نصف دايرة. تمّ والحمدلله

#### Battâni's Version of Trigonometric Formulas

M. Bagheri

"Tajrid-e Usul-e Tarkib al-Joyub" is the title of a short treatise on trigonometric formulas written by Battâni (died in 317 H). The original text is in Arabic which is produced here with an English translation and some notes on the mathematical content of the text.

The unique (hitherto known) manuscript of this treatise is extant in Istanbul (Jârullâh Library, No. 1499/3)<sup>1</sup>. The treatise is entirely written on a single page of peper. Brockelman in his famous work "Geschichte der Arabischen Litteratur" has attributed the treatise to Kushyâr-e Gili (page 398 in first supplement). But in the title page of

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A film of the treatise was sent to me on my request from Istanbul. I would like to
express my gratitude to Mr. Muammer Ulker, director of Suleymânieh Cultural
center (Istanbul) for his kind cooperation.

the collection which includes the treatise as its third part, it is strictly mentioned as "Battâni's Tajrid-e Usul-e Jarkib al- Joyub"

This mistake may have been originated from the title of the second part of the collection: "A succint book on spherics, from Kushyar's spherics and spherics of ibn-i Aslah al-Eshbili"

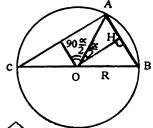
(اثيرالدين مفضل بن عمر الأبهرى). Other scholars, who have followed Brockelman, have repeated the same error.

The words in brackets are my additions to the text. A short explanation of the modern formulation of the subjects discussed here can be found in the notes. Slashes in the Arabic text given here show where the rows in the manuscript end.

### Principles of Preparing Sine Tables<sup>1</sup>

Chord of [arc of] one sixth [of a circle] equals to half the

 Although the title is related to sines, throughout the treatise chords are studied. Yet, knowing the relation between the chord and the sine of an arc, no difficulty remains. According to the figure:



chord 
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = AB = 2$$
 AH = 2 R sin  $\overrightarrow{AOH} = 2$  R sin  $\frac{\overrightarrow{AOB}}{2}$   
Besides, the chord of supplement of an arc is directly related to its cosine: chord  $(180^{\circ} - \alpha) = 2$ R sin  $\frac{180^{\circ} - \alpha}{2} = 2$ R sin  $(90^{\circ} - \frac{\alpha}{2}) = 2$ R cos  $\frac{\alpha}{2}$ 

III. HP.

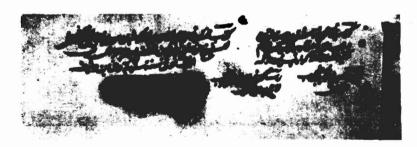
Title page of MS 1499 (firnifile Library (Islambas) and a segretary

In other words, the length of any side of a regular decagon inscribed in a circle of

diameter of the circle. If the chord of [arc of] one sixth [of a circle] squared is subtracted from the diameter squared, the chord of [arc of] one third [of the circle] squared remains, and similarly, any arc with known chord, when square of its chord is subtracted from the diameter squared, square of the chord of its supplement with respect to semi-circle remains.<sup>1</sup>

Half the square of the diameter equals to the chord of [arc of] one fourth [of the circle] squared. And, if half the diameter is multiplied by itself, and the product of one quarter of the diameter by itself is added to it, and the square root of the sum is taken, and one quarter of the diameter of the circle is subtracted from it [i.e. from the square root], the remainder is the chord of [arc of] one tenth [of the circle]. And, the sum of square of the chord of [arc of] one tenth of a circle and the square of the chord of [arc of] one sixth [of the circle]

<sup>1.</sup> This property can be directly deduced from Pythagrean theorem (see figure).



Title page of MS 1499 Jârullâh Library (Istanbul)

2. In other words, the length of any side of a regular decagon inscribed in a circle of radius R equals to  $(\sqrt{5} - 1)$  R/2.

equals to the chord of [the arc of] one fifth [of the circle] squared.<sup>1</sup>

Any two circular arcs whose chords are known, the chord of the arc resulted by subtracting them can be found in this way: the chord of any of the two arcs is multiplied by the chord of the other's supplement [arc] with respect to semi-circle, and the difference between these two [products] is taken and divided by the circle's diameter. The result equals to the chord [of the arc] remained by subtracting the two arcs.<sup>2</sup> For an arc of known chord, the chord of half of it, can be found in this way: the chord of its supplement [arc] is subtracted from the circle's diameter, and the remainder is halved and multiplied by the diameter, then the square root of this product is taken, the chord of half of this arc will result.<sup>3</sup>

Any two arcs whose chords are known, the chord of the arc of their sum is found in this way: the chord of one of them is multiplied by the chord of the other; the chord of the supplement [arc] of one is multiplied by the chord of the supplement [arc] of the other; then the difference between these two [products] is taken and divided by the

$$|\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}| = \sqrt{(1-\cos \alpha)}$$

<sup>1.</sup> This property is based on the following trigonometric relation which can be easily proved:  $4\sin^2(18^\circ) + 1 = 4\sin^2(36^\circ)$ 

<sup>2.</sup> This is another version of the following term  $\sin (\alpha - \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta$ 

<sup>3.</sup> This is equivalent to the following formula to:

diameter, the result is the chord of the supplement [arc] of this sum of arcs with respect to semi-circle.<sup>1</sup>

[the treatise] Ended and praise to Allah.

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

Note that here, we actually find the chord of supplement of the sum arc. According to what mentioned in the beginning of the treatise (based on Pythagorean theorem), the chord of the arc itself can also be found.

<sup>1.</sup> This is equivalent to the formula for cosine of sum of two arcs: