What is the brief history of mathematics?

Ancient Greek **mathematics** began with Thales, who was born in about 624 BCE and contributed to geometry, and Pythagoras, who was born in about 570 BCE. Both were inspired by the Babylonians and Ancient Egyptians. ... Pythagoras is thought to have been the first to discover that music can be expressed Mathematically.Jul 11, 2011

Who first started mathematics?

Beginning in the 6th century BC with the **Pythagoreans**, the **Ancient Greeks** began a systematic study of mathematics as a subject in its own right with Greek mathematics. Around 300 BC, **Euclid** introduced the axiomatic method still used in mathematics today, consisting of definition, axiom, theorem, and proof.

Who was the father of mathematics?

Archimedes

Biography of **Archimedes**  
  
**Archimedes** (287 BC–212 BC) is known as Father of Mathematics. He was born in the seaport city of Syracuse on the greek island of Sicily; his father was an **astronomer**. He was fortunate enough to be born into a family who encouraged him to get an education.Aug 21, 2020

What is the full form of mathematics?

There is NO any such **full form of Mathematics**. **Mathematics** is derived from the Greek word mathema which means "knowledge, study, learning". **Mathematics** is the study of topics such as quantity, structure, space, and change.Abbreviation of **Mathematics**.Nov 3, 2018

CURRICULUM

1. **Mathematics curriculum** is the “ plan for the experiences that learners will encounter, as well as the actual experiences they do encounter, that are designed to help them reach specified **mathematics** objectives” ( Remillard & Heck, 2014 , p.
2. The **curriculum** covers five **content** areas at the primary level: Number; Shape and Space; Measurement; Data Handling; and Algebra. Algebra is introduced in Grade 5 (Primary 5). Exhibit 1 presents the **mathematics** topics taught in each **content** area at the primary level.
3. **Mathematics** provides an effective way of building mental discipline and encourages logical reasoning and mental rigor. In addition, **mathematical** knowledge plays a crucial **role** in understanding the contents of other **school** subjects such as science, social studies, and even music and art.
4. **Bangladeshi Curriculum**
5. Bangladesh has three main educational systems: general education, Madrasah education and vocational education. The general system sees students for five years at the primary level and seven years at the secondary level. After the first three years of secondary school, students can choose one of several different paths. The Madrasah system allows students to receive an Islamic religious education right alongside their regular studies. The vocational system starts at the secondary level, allowing students to choose a trade after the first three years. Students can receive their lessons in either Bangla or [English classes](https://www.futureschool.com/subjects/english/), though many private schools often tend toward English. The government runs most of the public schools, helps pay for some of the private schools and also pays for a number of colleges. Part of the Bangladeshi constitution even states that children between the ages of six and eighteen receive free education at the secondary level.

Kali S. Banerjee

Professor of mathematics

**Description**

**Description**

Kali S. Banerjee was a math and statistics expert, and a professor of statistics at the University of Delaware. He was born in Dhaka, in 1914. He earned his bachelor's degree in mathematics and his master’s and doctoral degrees in statistics from the University of Calcutta. [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kali_S._Banerjee)

[**Born**](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk03jJjBRkUAz_t51rplqZ_wB09NnRA:1601818055856&q=kali+s.+banerjee+born&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCo0SzI00BLLTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5Vkn5RXmLWEWzE3MyFYr1FJIS81KLslJTFUDiAI4-RdA-AAAA&ved=2ahUKEwi-4tqhhZvsAhXCAnIKHXlfChYQ6BMoADAWegQIERAC)**:**September 17, 1914, [Dhaka](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk03jJjBRkUAz_t51rplqZ_wB09NnRA:1601818055856&q=Dhaka&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCo0SzI0UOIAsdPykky0xLKTrfQLUvMLclKBVFFxfp5VUn5R3iJWVpeMxOzEHayMAIb0Geg7AAAA&ved=2ahUKEwi-4tqhhZvsAhXCAnIKHXlfChYQmxMoATAWegQIERAD)

[**Died**](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk03jJjBRkUAz_t51rplqZ_wB09NnRA:1601818055856&q=kali+s.+banerjee+died&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCo0SzI00JLPTrbSL0jNL8hJ1U9JTU5NLE5NiS9ILSrOz7NKyUxNWcQqmp2Yk6lQrKeQlJiXWpSVmqoAEgcAB13bN0cAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwi-4tqhhZvsAhXCAnIKHXlfChYQ6BMoADAXegQIEBAC)**:**April 9, 2002

[**Education**](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk03jJjBRkUAz_t51rplqZ_wB09NnRA:1601818055856&q=kali+s.+banerjee+education&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCo0SzI00JLOTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5VqkppcmJJZn5eYtYpbITczIVivUUkhLzUouyUlMV4JIAWNiKJkgAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwi-4tqhhZvsAhXCAnIKHXlfChYQ6BMoADAYegQIDxAC)**:**[University of Calcutta](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk03jJjBRkUAz_t51rplqZ_wB09NnRA:1601818055856&q=University+of+Calcutta&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCo0SzI0UOIEs7MrKgy1pLOTrfQLUvMLclKBVFFxfp5VakppcmJJZn7eIlax0LzMMqBoZkmlQn6agnNiTnJpSUniDlZGABaZKO5SAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwi-4tqhhZvsAhXCAnIKHXlfChYQmxMoATAYegQIDxAD)

[**Books**](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk03jJjBRkUAz_t51rplqZ_wB09NnRA:1601818055856&q=kali+s.+banerjee+books&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCo0SzI00JLKTrbST8rPz9ZPLC3JyC-yArGLFfLzcioXsYplJ-ZkKhTrKSQl5qUWZaWmKoBlAQ6w2yBDAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwi-4tqhhZvsAhXCAnIKHXlfChYQ6BMoADAZegQIDRAC)**:**[Cost of Living Index Numbers: Practice, Precision, and Theory](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk03jJjBRkUAz_t51rplqZ_wB09NnRA:1601818055856&q=Cost+of+Living+Index+Numbers:+Practice,+Precision,+and+Theory+Kali+S.+Banerjee&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCo0SzI0UOLRT9c3NEoqMLLMqjLXkspOttJPys_P1k8sLcnIL7ICsYsV8vNyKhex-jnnF5co5Kcp-GSWZealK3jmpaRWKPiV5ialFhVbKQQUJSaXZCan6gBZqcmZxZn5eToKiXkpCiEZqflFlQreiTmZCsF6Ck6JealFWampO1gZAV2PRciMAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwi-4tqhhZvsAhXCAnIKHXlfChYQmxMoATAZegQIDRAD), [MORE](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk03jJjBRkUAz_t51rplqZ_wB09NnRA:1601818055856&q=kali+s.+banerjee+books&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MCo0SzI00JLKTrbST8rPz9ZPLC3JyC-yArGLFfLzcioXsYplJ-ZkKhTrKSQl5qUWZaWmKoBlAQ6w2yBDAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwi-4tqhhZvsAhXCAnIKHXlfChYQ44YBKAIwGXoECA0QBA)

Jamal Nazrul Islam

Mathematician

**Description**

**Description**

Jamal Nazrul Islam was a Bangladeshi mathematical physicist and cosmologist. He was a professor at University of Chittagong, served as a member of the advisory board at Shahjalal University of Science and Technology and member of the syndicate at Chittagong University of Engineering & Technology until his death. [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamal_Nazrul_Islam)

[**Born**](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=jamal+nazrul+islam+born&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKsw1hLLTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5Vkn5RXmLWMWzEnMTcxTyEquKSnMUMotzEnMVQDIATD2cx0AAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18Q6BMoADAbegQIEhAC)**:**February 24, 1939, [Jhenaidah](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Jhenaidah&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLVT9c3NEzLKys2zzFK1hLLTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5Vkn5RXmLWDm9MlLzEjNTEjN2sDICAG-bNH1EAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoATAbegQIEhAD)

[**Died**](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=jamal+nazrul+islam+died&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKsw1pLPTrbSL0jNL8hJ1U9JTU5NLE5NiS9ILSrOz7NKyUxNWcQqnpWYm5ijkJdYVVSao5BZnJOYqwCSAQD08HzxSQAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18Q6BMoADAcegQIERAC)**:**March 16, 2013, [Chattogram](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Chattogram&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuIEsw2zjC205LOTrfQLUvMLclL1U1KTUxOLU1PiC1KLivPzrFIyU1MWsXI5ZySWlOSnFyXm7mBlBADNM-ZUSgAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoATAcegQIERAD)

[**Education**](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=jamal+nazrul+islam+education&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKsw1pLOTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5VqkppcmJJZn5eYtYZbIScxNzFPISq4pKcxQyi3MScxXg0gBnoZpsSgAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18Q6BMoADAdegQIEBAC)**:**[University of Calcutta](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=University+of+Calcutta&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuIEs7MrKgy1pLOTrfQLUvMLclKBVFFxfp5VakppcmJJZn7eIlax0LzMMqBoZkmlQn6agnNiTnJpSUniDlZGAB5ZBjRSAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoATAdegQIEBAD), [St. Xavier's College](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=St.+Xavier%27s+College,+Kolkata&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLVT9c3NExKNiuvLKsq15LOTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5VqkppcmJJZn5eYtYZYNL9BQiEssyU4vUixWc83NyUtNTdRS883OyE0sSd7AyAgDIA5z4XQAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoAjAdegQIEBAE), [MORE](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=jamal+nazrul+islam+education&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKsw1pLOTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5VqkppcmJJZn5eYtYZbIScxNzFPISq4pKcxQyi3MScxXg0gBnoZpsSgAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18Q44YBKAMwHXoECBAQBQ)

[**Children**](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=jamal+nazrul+islam+children&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKsw1pLKTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5VskZmTkpRal5i1ilsxJzE3MU8hKrikpzFDKLcxJzFWCyAChUe_VIAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18Q6BMoADAeegQIDRAC)**:**[Sadaf Saaz Siddiqi](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Sadaf+Saaz+Siddiqi&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLVT9c3NEyrrDLNqqo00ZLKTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5VskZmTkpRal5i1iFghNTEtMUghMTqxSCM1NSMgszd7AyAgAE_3RJUQAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoATAeegQIDRAD), [Nargis Islam](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Nargis+Islam&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLVT9c3NEzPyDOvyM3I05LKTrbSL0jNL8hJBVJFxfl5VskZmTkpRal5i1h5_BKL0jOLFTyLcxJzd7AyAgBquTw1SwAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoAjAeegQIDRAE)

[**Fields**](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=jamal+nazrul+islam+fields&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKsw1pLJKLfST87PyUlNLsnMz9MvSM0vyEm1SstMzUkpXsQqmZWYm5ijkJdYVVSao5BZnJOYqwCRAwBK1tbXSAAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18Q6BMoADAfegQIDBAC)**:**[Theoretical physics](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Theoretical+physics&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuIEsQ3LKiyLtGQyyq30k_NzclKTSzLz8_QLUvMLclKt0jJTc1KKF7EKh2Sk5hellmQmJ-YoFGRUFmcmF-9gZQQAMR8eiFAAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoATAfegQIDBAD), [Applied mathematics](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Applied+mathematics&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVmIHsQvSjLRkMsqt9JPzc3JSk0sy8_P0C1LzC3JSrdIyU3NSihexCjsWFORkpqYo5CaWZKQCiczk4h2sjACInE91TgAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoAjAfegQIDBAE), [Mathematical physics](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Mathematical+physics&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuIEsQ3Nk6tKtGQyyq30k_NzclKTSzLz8_QLUvMLclKt0jJTc1KKF7GK-CaWZKTmJpZkJifmKBRkVBZnJhfvYGUEAKSSVFdRAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoAzAfegQIDBAF), [Cosmology](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Cosmology&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuIEsc2MTIyKtWQyyq30k_NzclKTSzLz8_QLUvMLclKt0jJTc1KKF7FyOucX5-bn5KdX7mBlBADZi8sIRgAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoBDAfegQIDBAG), [General relativity](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=General+relativity&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuIAsY1NjS20ZDLKrfST83NyUpNLMvPz9AtS8wtyUq3SMlNzUooXsQq5p-alFiXmKBSl5iSWZJZlllTuYGUEABUjWoZOAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoBTAfegQIDBAH), [Quantum field theory](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Quantum+field+theory&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAOPgE-LSz9U3MDKzzKswVuIAsc0sq4y0ZDLKrfST83NyUpNLMvPz9AtS8wtyUq3SMlNzUooXsYoElibmlZTmKoAFFEoyUvOLKnewMgIAq_jXs1AAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QmxMoBjAfegQIDBAI)

[Books](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=jamal+nazrul+islam+books&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgFuLSz9U3MDKzzKswVkJia0llJ1vpJ-XnZ-snlpZk5BdZgdjFCvl5OZWLWCWyEnMTcxTyEquKSnMUMotzEnMVwPI7WBkBkWDNAFQAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QMSgAMCB6BAgPEAE)

[The Ultimate Fate of the universe](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=The+Ultimate+Fate+of+the+Universe&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgFuLSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLRT9c3NDQuLkuyMM_SEnAsLcnILwrJd8rPz_bPy6lcxKoYkpGqEJpTkpmbWJKq4AYi8tMUSkCCeZllqUXFqTtYGQEC7ABqVQAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QxA0wIHoECA8QBA" \o "The Ultimate Fate of the Universe (1983))

[1983](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=The+Ultimate+Fate+of+the+Universe&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgFuLSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLRT9c3NDQuLkuyMM_SEnAsLcnILwrJd8rPz_bPy6lcxKoYkpGqEJpTkpmbWJKq4AYi8tMUSkCCeZllqUXFqTtYGQEC7ABqVQAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QxA0wIHoECA8QBA" \o "The Ultimate Fate of the Universe (1983))

[An Introduction to Mathematical Cosmology](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=An+Introduction+to+Mathematical+Cosmology+Jamal+Nazrul+Islam&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgFuLSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLRT9c3NDQuNjZKT07XEnAsLcnILwrJd8rPz_bPy6lcxGrjmKfgmVdSlJ9SmlySmZ-nUJKv4JtYkpGam1iSmZyYo-CcX5ybn5OfXqnglZgL5PslVhWV5ih4Fuck5u5gZQQA6Z0XF3AAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QxA0wIHoECA8QBg" \o "An Introduction to Mathematical Cosmology (1992))

[1992](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=An+Introduction+to+Mathematical+Cosmology+Jamal+Nazrul+Islam&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgFuLSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLRT9c3NDQuNjZKT07XEnAsLcnILwrJd8rPz_bPy6lcxGrjmKfgmVdSlJ9SmlySmZ-nUJKv4JtYkpGam1iSmZyYo-CcX5ybn5OfXqnglZgL5PslVhWV5ih4Fuck5u5gZQQA6Z0XF3AAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QxA0wIHoECA8QBg" \o "An Introduction to Mathematical Cosmology (1992))

[Rotating Fields in General Relativity](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Rotating+Fields+in+General+Relativity&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgFuLSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLRT9c3NErKLSrKyC7QEnAsLcnILwrJd8rPz_bPy6lcxKoalF-SWJKZl67glpmak1KskJmn4J6al1qUmKMQlJoDlCrLLKncwcoIAKkgPrhZAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QxA0wIHoECA8QCA" \o "Rotating Fields in General Relativity (1985))

[1985](https://www.google.com/search?sa=X&sxsrf=ALeKk00FDvWg1_7_7XgQqS5fRwU5zjhIwg:1601818206393&q=Rotating+Fields+in+General+Relativity&stick=H4sIAAAAAAAAAONgFuLSz9U3MDKzzKswVuLRT9c3NErKLSrKyC7QEnAsLcnILwrJd8rPz_bPy6lcxKoalF-SWJKZl67glpmak1KskJmn4J6al1qUmKMQlJoDlCrLLKncwcoIAKkgPrhZAAAA&ved=2ahUKEwj1-77phZvsAhWEbX0KHdGnA18QxA0wIHoECA8QCA" \o "Rotating Fields in General Relativity (1985))



**About BMS**

In the year 1972, one year after the inception of the sovereign Bangladesh through a liberation war held in 1971, Bangladesh Mathematical Society(BMS) was founded by a group of reputed mathematicians of the newly born country with the leadership of Prof. Dr. S.M.Azizul Haque, the then Head of the Department of Mathematics, Dhaka University.

[Ganit Songbidhan Document](http://bdmathsociety.org/sites/default/files/V_Files/goint-songbidhan-edition-final.pdf)  
[Agreement with American Mathematical Society](http://bdmathsociety.org/sites/default/files/V_Files/Reciprocity%20Agreement%20with%20AMS.pdf)

Initially an ad-hoc committee was formed for the Society with Prof. Haque as president and Dr. Sheikh Sohrabuddin as the convener. A constitution for the Society was drafted in the same year which later in 1974 was confirmed by the first Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members of the Society. A complete Executive Committee for the period of 1973-1974 was formed by an election. This process of electing Executive Committee for a period of two years is a regular phenomenon of the Society.

The prime goal of Bangladesh Mathematical Society (BMS) is to promote mathematics education in Bangladesh at all levels from school to university. Another goal of BMS is to enhance research work in pure and applied mathematics as well as other mathematical sciences. The Society has thus played great role from time to time in updating the school text books and formulating standard mathematics curriculum at school levels. BMS has also undertaken training programs for teachers at college and university-college levels. BMS also organizes various seminars on mathematics teaching and mathematics education occasionally. Besides, BMS organizes International Conferences in every two years at different university’s of Bangladesh on different areas of mathematics.

BMS publishes two periodicals every year. One of them is “Ganit Prorikroma” which is treated as the spokesman of the Society and which is published in Bengali. The other one is a research journal in English named “GANIT” which publishes only original research work.

BMS has its permanent office in the Department of Mathematics, University of Dhaka, Dhaka- 1000, Bangladesh. Any personnel of the Executive Committee may be contacted in the above mentioned address or through the following email address.

**[Radhanath Sikdar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radhanath_Sikdar)**[was an Indian Bengali mathematician who is best known for calculating the height of Mount Everest.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radhanath_Sikdar)

**[Hasibun Naher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hasibun_Naher)**[is a Bangladeshi applied mathematics researcher and educator. In February 2018, she was one of five young women from developing countries to receive the OWSD-Elsevier Foundation Award. Her research has included the application of mathematics to tsunamis in order to improve predictions of how they develop. She is currently Associate Professor of Mathematics at BRAC University, Dhaka.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hasibun_Naher)

Muhammad Habibar Rahman

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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**Muhammad Habibar Rahman** was a Bengali intellectual who was killed in the [Bangladesh Liberation war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh_Liberation_war) and is considered a martyr in [Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bangladesh).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman#cite_note-1)[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman#cite_note-2)



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Early life[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman&action=edit&section=1" \o "Edit section: Early life)]

Rahman was born in Baliadhar, [Noakhali District](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noakhali_District" \o "Noakhali District), [East Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_Bengal), [British India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_India) on 1 January 1923. He finished his SSC from Dattapara High School in 1938 and HSC from [Calcutta Islamia College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calcutta_Islamia_College) in 1940. He finished his undergraduate studies in mathematics from [Presidency College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_College,_Calcutta) in Kolkata. He completed his Masters in mathematics from the [Aligarh University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aligarh_University).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman#cite_note-mbp-3)

Career[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: Career)]

He joined [Dhaka College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhaka_College) as a professor of mathematics in 1946. In 1951 he received government funding to study in [Cambridge University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cambridge_University) in the [United Kingdom](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom). He graduated from Cambridge in 1953 after finishing the Tripos in mathematics. He worked in [Presidency College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_College,_Calcutta) in Kolkata before joining Rajshahi University in 1954. He joined as a professor of mathematics and by in 1958 had been promoted to reader. In 1962 he pursued higher studies in applied mathematics in the [United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States). From 1964 to 1966 he served as the chairman of the Department of Mathematics at Rajshahi University. From 1967 to 1970 he served as the provost of Ameer Ali Hall of Rajshahi University after which returned to being the chairman of the Department of Mathematics. He was a member of the [Dhaka Rationalist club](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dhaka_Rationalist_club&action=edit&redlink=1).[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman#cite_note-mbp-3)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman#cite_note-4)

Death[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Death)]

The [Pakistan Army](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan_Army) on 15 April 1971 captured him from his home in front of his family and he never came back, is presumed to be dead.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman#cite_note-mbp-3) Rajshahi University named Shaheed Habibur Rahman Hall after him. The dorm has a bust of him in its entrance.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammad_Habibar_Rahman#cite_note-5) He was also awarded with "Ekushey Padak" (Lit: TwentyFirst Award) second highest civilian award in Bangladesh.

**S Ramanujan:** Srinivasa Ramanujan was a self-taught mathematician who contributed to the theory of numbers. Born in Erode, Tamil Nadu, in 1887, Ramanujan grew up in poverty, his father working as an accounting clerk, while his mother earning a small amount as a temple singer. The mathematician died on April 26, 1920, with this year marking his 100th death anniversary. Here are 10 facts about the mathematics genius.



**Top 10 facts about S Ramanujan**

1. At the age of 15, Srinivasa Ramanujan obtained a copy of Synopsis on Elementary Results in Pure and Applied Mathematics, which contained 5,000 theorems, but had either brief proofs or did not have any. C Ramanujan then took to solving each of the theorems, eventually succeeding.  
   Ramanujan had obtained a scholarship for the University of Madras, but he ended up losing it because he neglected his studies in other subjects in favour of mathematics.
2. Srinivasa was in such poverty that he often sustained on minimal foods and did not even have enough money to obtain paper for his studies. As a result, he used slates for his mathematics and cleaned them with his elbow, leading to bruises and marks.
3. Even with little formal training in mathematics, Ramanujan published his first paper in the Journal of Indian Mathematical Society in 1911.
4. In 1913, Ramanujan started communicating with Godfrey H Hardy, a British mathematician. This led him to obtaining a scholarship from University of Madras and a grant from Trinity College in Cambridge, after which he travelled to England and started to work on some research with Hardy.
5. Even as Ramanujan did not have much knowledge about modern mathematics due to no formal guidance, no living mathematician equaled in his knowledge of continued fractions.
6. After his advances, especially in the field of partition of numbers, and the publication of his papers in several English as well as European journals, he was elected to the Royal Society of London in 1918.
7. Ramanujan was a sensitive person. He had once invited a friend and the friend’s fiancee to dinner while he was in Cambridge. However, when his friend and fiancee, full from eating Rasam, declined the next serving, Ramanujan vanished from the house without informing his friends.
8. When he returned four days later, he admitted to his friends that his feelings were hurt when his friends denied the serving.
9. After contracting tuberculosis, the mathematician recovered enough in 1919 to return to India, but died the following year, without much recognition. However, the mathematics community recognised him as a genius without peer.
10. The genius mathematician left as his legacy three notebooks and a huge bundle of pages, which contained unpublished result which were being verified by mathematicians many years after his death.
11. What are the five major mathematical development?

They were based on **five** key areas 1) Representation, 2) Reasoning and Proof, 3) Communication, 4) Problem Solving, and 5) Connections. If these look familiar, it is because they are the **five** process standards from the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics (NCTM, 2000).

1. What are the two main goals of the K to 12 mathematics education?

Mathematics as a school subject, therefore, must be learned comprehensively and with much depth. The twin goals of mathematics in the basic education levels, K-10 are Critical Thinking and **Problem Solving**.Jan 31, 2012

1. What is the importance of mathematics for students?

The **importance of mathematics** is not only crucial for scientists or engineers, but it helps develop skills, such as analyzing data, seeking evidence, recognizing patterns every day. It gives a chance to people have a better way of understanding or interpreting information.Dec 27, 2018

1. What is math in our life?

**Mathematics** is a methodical application of matter. ... **Mathematics** makes **our life** orderly and prevents chaos. Certain qualities that are nurtured by **mathematics** are power of reasoning, creativity, abstract or spatial thinking, critical thinking, problem-solving ability and even effective communication skills.Aug 3, 2015

1. Why is mathematics so important?

Math helps us have better problem-solving skills  
  
Math helps us think analytically and have better reasoning abilities. Analytical thinking refers to the ability to think critically about the world around us. ... Analytical and reasoning skills are essential because they help us solve problems and look for solutions.May 8, 2018

1. How do you explain mathematical concepts?

A math **concept** is the 'why' or 'big idea' of math. Knowing a math **concept** means you know the workings behind the answer. You know why you got the answer you got and you don't have to memorize answers or formulas to figure them out.Oct 11, 2015

1. What is Mathematics in your own words?

**Maths** ìs a science of numbers which deals with calculations,multiplication,divisions,subtraction and all the logical terms topics and branches like Algebra,Factorization,Generalization,Geometry,Trignometry and Abstractions.Jun 12, 2018

1. How math affects our daily life?

**Math** makes a huge **affect** on all of **our lives**. ... **Math** helps us do **every day** tasks like cooking , cleaning, and shopping. **Math** helps us complete these tasks without completely messing up on doing it. You need **math** for cooking because you need to measure things such as cups of flour, etc.

1. Why is math so hard?

**Math** seems **difficult** because it takes time and energy. Many people don't experience sufficient time to "get" **math** lessons, and they fall behind as the teacher moves on. Many move on to study more complex concepts with a shaky foundation. We often end up with a weak structure that is doomed to collapse at some point.Aug 7, 2019

1. Do we need mathematics everyday?

**Math** is vital in our world today. Everyone uses **mathematics** in our day to day lives, and most of the time, **we do** not even realize it. Without **math**, our world **would** be missing a key component in its makeup. “**Math** is so important because it is such a huge part of our **daily** lives.

1. Where do we use math in real life?

**Math Matters in Everyday Life**

* 1. Managing money $$$
  2. Balancing the checkbook.
  3. Shopping for the best price.
  4. Preparing food.
  5. Figuring out distance, time and cost for travel.
  6. Understanding loans for cars, trucks, homes, schooling or other purposes.
  7. Understanding sports (being a player and team statistics)
  8. Playing music.

1. Can we live without mathematics?

**Math** is needed at every step of life, and **we** cannot **live without** it. It is a subject that is applied to every field and profession. It tells us how things work, and also allows us to predict certain things, which is how **we** have progressed so much in life. It has made our lives easier and uncomplicated.Aug 5, 2016

1. How do I make maths interesting?

**Fun Ways to Practice Math**

1. Roll the dice. Dice can be used in so many different ways when it comes to **math**. ...
2. Play **math** bingo. ...
3. Find **fun** ways to teach multiplication. ...
4. Turn regular board games into **math** games. ...
5. Play War. ...
6. Go online. ...
7. **Make** your own deck of cards. ...
8. **Make** a recipe.