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Greco-Persian geometry in seventeenth-century India

The Indo-Persian empires of the mid-second millennium CE in northern India fostered, both deliberately and accidentally, a great number of intellectual exchanges between Greco-Islamic science and the indigenous Sanskrit tradition. The anonymous *Hayata-grantha* ("Book on Spherical Astronomy"), a Sanskrit translation of the *Risāla dar hay'a* ("Treatise on Spherical Astronomy") by the fifteenth-century Samarqand astronomer ʿAlī al-Qūshjī, bears witness to some of the philosophical adjustments that were required to fit the Persian version of traditional Euclidean geometry into the intellectual framework of Indian mathematics.