It there is little information about him,

It all started with the stars and the constellations. Then the sun and moon. Lastly beginning with the curiosity of how far something was and its size. Measurements and distance of it all was the key origin of trigonometry.

All trigonometric calculations requires measurement of angles and functions. Which creates a series of mathematics that studies relationships involving lengths and angles of triangles. Trigonometry was created by many Greek astronomer, geographer, and mathematicians. But the oldest recorded use of trigonometry was Hipparchus. He studied as a astronomer during 180 c. a – 125 B. C. E.

For there is little information about him, as we know Hipparchus wrote a 12-book work on chords in a circle, which is the first known work of trigonometry. His books included some lengths of chords corresponding to various arcs of circles, escalating to a table of chords. Yet, unfortunately, most of his work was lost over time so everything is based off speculation. Another great astronomer was Menelaus of Alexandria, he has created the earliest work on spherical trigonometry. Known as the Menelaus' theorem or was the Menelaus' Spherical, his work included arcs of great circles on spheres. A famous mathematician, who was also a gave contribution to this discovery, was Claudius Ptolemy. His work was a mixture astronomy and a mathematical theory which concluded to a trigonometric table.

All these theories and discoveries were used to calculate distant, length, size, height and exact degree of an object. Over time, everything modernizes and changes into clear meaning. The Ancient Babylonians knew

about trigonomic function in a advance way. This theory was based on a 3, 700-year-old clay tablet inscribed with a table of numbers.

Known as Plimpton 322, found in 1900s, it is already known to contain evidence that the Babylonians knew Pythagoras' equation for right-angled triangles. They used its architectural calculations to build palaces, temples or step pyramids. Researchers at the University of New South Wales have claimed it also shows the " Babylonians developed a highly sophisticated form of trigonometry – the system of maths used to describe angles that has tortured generations of school pupils with sine, cosine and tangent.

" Unlike today's trigonometry, Babylonian mathematics used a base 60 rather than the 10 which is used today. Because 60 is far easier to divide by three, experts studying the tablet, found that the calculations are far more accurate. Trigonometry It is used today to developed and create architects design buildings. There isn't much about the future of trigonometry, but the developing technology.

Online sources and website have built-in calculators on how to solve a trig function. Websites such as Mathematica, has a variety of future special functions. Mathematicians have obviously been part of getting functions from discrete difference equations as well as continuous differential equations. It's interesting to see special-function trends and various special functions that are always in style. The immense amounts of human effort that was used by a large factor of time will disappear into technology by the future of special function that's in the world. In conclusion, the use of

trigonometry is scientific studies where precise distances need to be measured.

It was used in astronomy, degrees and modern day architecture. Trigonometry can be called pre-calculus and/or math analysis. I, as a student researcher finds this subject fairly challenging but, with some studying, tutoring and a great math teacher such as mine, it is possible to understand this concept.