Hypsicles of Alexandria Encyclopedia Article

Hypsicles of Alexandria

The following sections of this BookRags Literature Study Guide is offprint from Gale's For Students Series: Presenting Analysis, Context, and Criticism on Commonly Studied Works: Introduction, Author Biography, Plot Summary, Characters, Themes, Style, Historical Context, Critical Overview, Criticism and Critical Essays, Media Adaptations, Topics for Further Study, Compare & Contrast, What Do I Read Next?, For Further Study, and Sources.

(c)1998-2002; (c)2002 by Gale. Gale is an imprint of The Gale Group, Inc., a division of Thomson Learning, Inc. Gale and Design and Thomson Learning are trademarks used herein under license.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Encyclopedia of Popular Fiction: "Social Concerns", "Thematic Overview", "Techniques", "Literary Precedents", "Key Questions", "Related Titles", "Adaptations", "Related Web Sites". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

The following sections, if they exist, are offprint from Beacham's Guide to Literature for Young Adults: "About the Author", "Overview", "Setting", "Literary Qualities", "Social Sensitivity", "Topics for Discussion", "Ideas for Reports and Papers". (c)1994-2005, by Walton Beacham.

All other sections in this Literature Study Guide are owned and copyrighted by BookRags, Inc.

Contents

Hypsicles of Alexandria Encyclopedia Article.....1

Contents.....2

Hypsicles of Alexandria.....3

Hypsicles of Alexandria

c. 190-c. 120 B.C.

Greek mathematician and astronomer who wrote a number of works, including the so-called "Book XIV" of the *Elements.* In this book, often mistakenly included with the original writings of Euclid (c. 325-c. 250 B.C.), Hypsicles improved on Apollonius's (c. 262-c. 190 B.C.) approach to problems involving a dodecahedron and an icosahedron inscribed in the same sphere. Hypsicles is also credited with works on polygonal numbers, regular polyhedra, and arithmetic progressions. The latter appears in his *On the Ascension of Stars,* the first astronomical text to divide the zodiac into 360 degrees.