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Unit.4-No.5-Sepahii.Aleey-Soohani.Av-Soohanak, 1678688581 Tehran, Teahran, Iran. *The role of
geometry in architecture, Case study: QAL'EH DOKHTAR, in Firuzabad, Iran.*

Is geometric rules, combined with the natural conditions of human life? Are human beings to discover the laws of geometry and use them in past centuries and millennial, were trained so much? So they can use them to create architectural spaces? To what extent could use the law to architecture design? And build some architectural space for themselves? In this article, dealing with a case study of hundreds of Iranian architecture, called this QAL'EH DOKHTAR, in Firozabad, which was built during the Sassanid period, about 1700 years ago, will try to show that what has been shaped of geometry and how to use it in Iranian architecture? Because of religious beliefs, techniques, performance and production of building materials as well as environmental conditions that placed in the hands of Iranian architects, geometric proportions, human scales Iran had been the most important role in architectural design. The tradition and heritage remained for Iranian architects of the first millennium BC, to the middle of the last century, with the emergence of new architectural ideas in Iran, was very pale and almost disappeared. Some designers used the geometry for exceptional and special, while others used it as normal and simple, but no one was exempt from the rules of geometry. (Received September 09, 2015)