

on in the Ratio of 1 to 2. viz. $1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16$, &c. in infinitum $= \infty 2$. you would have a Progression, whose Sum should be triple of this, you will find it $1 + \frac{6}{5} + \frac{36}{25} + \frac{216}{125}$, &c. in infinitum $= \infty 6$. If you would have a Series, whose Sum should be equal to an infinite Number of Unities, then is $s = \frac{1}{1-1} = \frac{1}{0} = \infty$. so that no such Geometrical Progression, consisting of an infinite Number of finite Terms can, possibly be obtain'd.

And universally, you may find a Geometrical Series begining at any given Quantity, less than the second Term of the Ratio, and having the first Term of the Ratio, equal to the first Term of the Series, I say, you may thus find such a Series, having its Sum in any given proportion to any other Geometrical Progression assigned; and consequently you may find an infinity of Geometrical Series's, begining at different finite Quantities, and having different Ratios all equal to one another. Let $r = \frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{s}{a} = \frac{r}{1}$ then $s = \frac{r \cdot a}{1}$ and $r = \frac{s}{a}$.

ccc 3

so

X 1. 2. in a Geometrical Progression

