

44 Philosophical Principles

given infinite Space = $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$, &c. and let it be required to find another infinite Space, whose equal parts may be triple of this, then $n = \frac{a}{a-1} = \frac{3}{3-1} = \frac{3}{2}$ and so the Equation will be $y = \frac{3}{x^2}$, and a part of the infinite Space it self = $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$, &c. in infinitum.

Now, because, some of these Inferences, may appear a little odd, and perhaps false, to some People, to save the trouble of *Animadversions* (if it be possible) I shall here obviate some Objections, that might be made against them; and 1. If it be objected, that of an *Arithmetical*, or *Geometrical* Progression, ascending, or descending, in infinitum to ∞ or 0. it is impossible, the Sums should be equal, to an infinite Number of equal parts, for since all the parts are suppos'd to be unequal, the Sums cannot be equal; the same Objection takes place in *Geometrical* Progressions, ascending or descending to ∞ or 0; whose Terms have different *Ratio's*, and which begin at different given Quantities, and yet their

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