

their Sums are suppos'd equal, or in a given Ratio to one another; for Exemple, how the Series $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6, &c.$ continued to ∞ . should be equal to $1 + \frac{\infty}{2} + \frac{\infty}{2} + \frac{\infty}{2} + \frac{\infty}{2}, &c.$ continued till the Number of the Terms become equal to ∞ 1. How $1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16, &c.$ continued to ∞ . should be equal to $2 + 2 + 2 + 2, &c.$ continued till the Number of Terms be equal to ∞ 1. How the Sum of $1 + 2 + 4 + 8, &c.$ continued to ∞ 1, should be but the third part of the Sum of $1 + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{6^2}{5^2} + \frac{6^3}{5^3}, &c.$ continued to ∞ . Since all the parts of the first two Equations are unequal, and the parts of the third, have no such Proportion, as their Sums are suppos'd to have. In Answer to these, let us Consider, 1. that there an infinite Number of Series's, whose Sums may actually infinite, below an infinite Number of Unities, as well as above it; for Exemple, as above an infinite Number of Unities, there is an infinite Number of two's, of three's, of four's

