

46 Philosophical Principles

fours, &c. in infinitum; so below an infinite Number of Unities, there are an infinite Number of halv's, of one thirds, of one fourths, &c. in infinitum, all whose Sums are actually Infinite, viz. as above $\infty 1 = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$, &c. there is $\infty 2 = 2 + 2 + 2 + 2$, &c. and $\infty 3 = 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$, &c. and so forth; so below $\infty 1$ there is $\infty \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$, &c. and $\infty \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$, &c. and so on, all which are real infinite Quantities; for an infinite Number, of finite Quantities whatsoever, makes an infinite Quantity; and therefore the Sum of an infinite Series, may be equal to the Sum of another infinite Series; tho' their parts be all unequal, and both have an infinite Number of parts, because, tho' the Number of parts in both, be infinite, yet they may be different infinits, the one a Greater, the other a Less; thus for Example, $1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + 16$, &c. continued to $\infty 1$. may be equal to $2 + 2 + 2 + 2$, &c. continued till all the Number of parts, be equal to $\infty 1$. because the first Series

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