

$+ 9 + 27$, &c. continued to $\infty 1$, because there are more Terms in the first, than in the second; the second diverging faster, and at a greater Rate than the first, arrives at $\infty 1$ sooner, i. e. after a fewer Number of Terms than the first. So likewise, if the Series be $1 + 4 + 16 + 64$, &c. continued to $\infty 1$, then every Term $- 1$ is triple of all the Sum of the preceding Terms, and consequently the Sum of all $= \infty \frac{4}{3}$; and universally, the Geometrical Progression beginning at 1, and going on continually to $\infty 1$. in the Ratio, of 1 to n , viz. $1 + n + n^2 + n^3 + n^4$, &c. Every Term $- 1$ is $n-1$ times, the Sum of all the preceding, and because the last is $\infty 1$, therefore the Sum of all the preceding, is $\frac{\infty 1}{n-1} - 1$. and consequently the Sum of the last, and of all the preceding, is $\infty 1 + \frac{\infty 1}{n-1} - 1 =$ (by the Rules of Addition) $\infty \frac{n}{n-1}$. Lastly, as for the two Series $1 + 2 + 4 + 8$, &c. continued to $\infty 1$

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