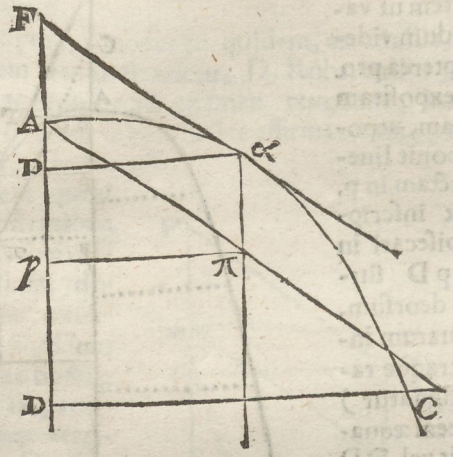
Et quidem in casu tuo, ( ubi GA coincidunt, adeoque $g = 2d$, )




$$r^3 - 27d^2r = \pm 27d^2g \mp 54d^3 = 00$$

adeoque $r^3 = 27d^2r$.

& $r^2 = 27d^2$.

& $r = \sqrt{27d^2} = 3d\sqrt{3}$.

adeoque $q = r \mp 3d = 3d\sqrt{3} \mp 3d$.

Atque hinc quidem concludendum statim videatur radicem $q$, non utrobique eandem esse; sed quoad punctum D inferius, $pD = q = 3d\sqrt{3} - 3d$; quoad superius vero, $pD = q = 3d\sqrt{3} + 3d$, adeoque rectam DD non esse bisectam in p. Atque id ipsum concludi etiam posse videatur, ex æquatione primum proposita $9dq^2 \pm q^3 = 27d^2g$; cum enim sit tum $9dq^2 - q^3 = 27d^2g$, tum $9dq^2 + q^3 = 27d^2g$, non posse hoc omnino