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A50 B158(153) C52207(2.26) D62	Vol. II ¶ 26

語：去聲

Version B has 若干 for 幾何.

今有甲、乙、丙三人持錢。甲語乙、丙：「各將公等所持錢，半以益我，錢成九十。」乙復語甲、丙：「各將公等所持錢，半以益我，錢成七十。」丙復語甲、乙：「各將公等所持錢，半以益我，錢成五十六。」問三人元持錢各幾何？

答曰：
甲七十二；
乙三十二；
丙四。

Now we have three people, A, B and C, carrying coins.
A telleth B and C, "If ye lords each take the coins which ye carry, and ~~halved~~ halve them to benefit my coins, it maketh ninety."
And B telleth again A and C, "If ye lords each take the coins which ye carry, ~~halved~~ and halve them to benefit my coins, it maketh seventy."
And C telleth again A and B, "If ye lords each take the coins which ye carry, and halve them to benefit my coins, it maketh fifty-six."
We ask: ~~how much carried originally~~
how many coins carried each of the three people originally?

Answer saith:
A: seventy-two;
B: thirty-two;
C: four.

$$a+\frac{b+c}{2}=A=90$$

$$b+\frac{c+a}{2}=B=70$$

$$c+\frac{a+b}{2}=C=56$$

$$a=\frac{3A}{2}-\frac{B}{2}-\frac{C}{2}\quad \text{etc.}$$

2019.08.20

數乙之。十五得得百以術
以以乙丙一一七三曰。
乙甲七得百百十；乘先
丙乙十八三六乙之置
減減丙十十十得各三
甲丙五四五八。三為人
即以十又乙各百積所
各甲六置得半一甲語
得丙各甲一之十；得為
元減半九百甲丙二位。

Method saith: first put down that told by the three people, as places. Multiplying them by three, each become a product: for A we obtain two hundred and seventy; for B we obtain two hundred and ten; for C we obtain one hundred and sixty-eight. Halving each of them; for A we obtain one hundred and thirty-five; for B we obtain one hundred and five; for C we obtain eighty-four.
Again put down A's ninety, B's seventy and C's forty-six; and halve each of them. Diminishing C by A and B, diminishing B by A and C, and diminishing A by B and C, each resulteth in the original number.

END 卷26