

A26 B153(148) C52(33(2.2) D39 并并

Now we have one of three shares and two of five shares. We ask: how much resulteth, upon joining them two?

b 分之 a : lit. a of b shares

Meaning $\frac{a}{b}$. Here rendered literally, as there will be reference to '之 a' "a of" and 'b 分' "b shares" to follow:

~~Asks only~~ C has only '合之' for '合之二'.
B has '十一' for '一十一'.

Answer saith: eleven of fifteen shares.

Method saith: put the three shares and the five shares on the right; the one of and the two of on the left. The denominators are mutually multiplied with the numerators: for the two of five shares we obtain six, and for the one of three shares we obtain five; combining them, we obtain eleven as the dividend. The two denominators to the right, multiplied with each other, result in fifteen as the divisor. ~~The dividend reaches not the~~ The dividend ^{reaches} ~~reaches~~ not the divisor; commanding it with the divisor, we are done.

之答之五今
一曰二分有
十一得之三
一十幾二分
五何問之
分合一

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{1 \times 5 + 2 \times 3}{3 \times 5} = \frac{11}{15}$$

即五實。一子，之術
得為右得五，一曰
法方五，分之置
不二并之二三
滿母之二在分
法，相得得左五
以乘，一六，方分
法得十三母在
命一一分互右
之，十為之乘方，

In general 不滿法者，以法命之。 See also Vol I 91.

END 912