A10 B148(143) C52074(1.17) D18 亞並 竝並　　　Vol. I 亞14

Six thousand, five hundred _and_ sixty-one:
with nine people sharing it,
we ask how much, _each_ person receive?

Answer saith: seven hundred and twenty-nine.

B has 「上頭位置七百」 for 「上位置七百」.

By: display (9 is just a single digit,
　　　a very boring row)

Method saith:
first put six thousand, five hundred _and_
sixty-one upon _the_ middle places as
the dividend; below, display _the_ nine
people as _the_ divisor,
in the upper places put seven hundred;
calling _the_ lower nine with _the_ upper seven:
seven nines _are_ sixty-three, that is,
remove from _the_ middle places six thousand
three hundred.

$$\frac{6561}{9} = 729.$$

六　七　上　於　術
千　九　位　中　曰
三　六　置　位　先
百　十　七　為　置
。　三　百　實　六
　　即　以　千
　　除　下　五
　　中　列　百
　　位　九　六
　　　　人　十
　　　　為　一

答　問　九　六
曰　人　人　千
七　得　分　五
百　幾　之　百
二　何　幾　六
十　　　　十
九　　　　一
。　　　　，

上　於　術
位　中　曰
置　位　先
七　為　置
百　實　六
以　下　千
上　列　五
七　九　百
呼　人　六
下　為　十
九　法　一
，　。

B has 「二九一十八」 for 「二九十八」.

> Retreat the lower place by one rank,
> then in the upper places put twenty;
> calling the lower nine with the
> upper two: two nines are eighteen,
> that is, remove from the middle
> places one hundred and eighty.

更：去聲 kang3 gēng   further, or again

> And retreat again the lower place
> by one rank, then in the upper places
> put further a nine; then calling
> the lower nine with the upper nine:
> nine nines are eighty-one, that is,
> remove from the middle places eighty-one.

並：皆也；all
C em has 「邬」 for both ~~occur~~ 並
~~The middle~~
B has 「頭位所得」 for 「上位所得」.

> The middle places having all been
> ended: put away the lower place.
> That obtained in the upper places
> is that received of each person.
> From eight eights are sixty-four
> unto one one & as one:
> all be according to this.

Probably referring to
$8 \times 8 = 64$; $64 \times 64 = 4096$; $\dfrac{4096}{8} = 512$
$7 \times 7 = 49$; $49 \times 49 = 2401$; $\dfrac{2401}{7} = 343$ etc. to follow.

END 卯 14

中位一等，即退下位，即上位置二十，呼上二以下九：二九十八，即除中位一百八十。

又更退下位一等，更上位置九，即以上九呼下九：九九八十一，即除中位八十一。

中位並盡，即收下位。上位所得，即人之所得。自八八六十四，至一一如一，並准此。