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何？影得一表，長一尺五寸，別
今有竿，不知長短，度
其影，得一丈五尺。別
立一表，長一尺五寸，
得五寸。問竿長幾
寸？

度入聲 role

 α : ~~phase~~, lit. marker.

AB2 ~~100~~, but ~~100~~ 3 already notes.

答曰：四丈五尺。
術曰：置竿影一丈五尺，以表長一尺五寸乘之，上十之，得二十二丈五尺。以表影五寸除之，即得。

Method sixth: put down the ^{rod's} shadow, one T and five R. Multiplying it by the pole length, one R and five T, and, on top, decupling it, resulteth in twenty-two T and five R. Dividing it by the pole's shadow, five T, we are done.

$$\frac{L(\text{rod})}{S(\text{rod})} = \frac{L(\text{pole})}{S(\text{pole})}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L(\text{rad}) &= \frac{S(\text{rad}) \times L(\text{pole})}{S(\text{pole})} \\ &= \frac{1.5 \angle \times 1.5 \angle \times \frac{10 \angle}{\angle}}{5 \angle} \\ &= \frac{22.5 \angle \angle}{5 \angle} = 4.5 \angle \end{aligned}$$

Note again that 二十二丈五尺 is in fact area, but the Chinese had no notion of dimensional analysis. Really it is 22.5 丈, and 上之 converts 丈 to 尺.