the Sines of the Radical Parts, and multiply thofe parts by 3, the refults are alfo roots of the cubick Æquation firft, propofed.

EXAMPLE.

$aaa --21a--20 \overline{} o$

The cube Roots of the Binomials are $+2\frac{1}{2} +V--\frac{3}{4}$
$+2\frac{1}{2} --V--\frac{3}{4}$

Their fumm is the Root fought $== +5$

And the other two Roots are $---- 2\frac{1}{2} + V2\frac{1}{4}$
$---- 2\frac{1}{2} --- V2\frac{1}{4}$

Alfo in this Æquation $a^{3} --60a --12 \overline{} o$
The Binomial Roots are $+4 +V-4$
$+4 --- V-4$

Hence the Root fought is $+8$
And the other two roots are $--4 + V + 12$
$---- 4 -- V + 12.$

ADVERTISEMENT.

Thefe papers were fent by Mr. *Collins* to Dr. *Wallis* in a Letter of 3 *Octob.* 1682, (with this Character, *I have fent you herewith my thoughts about fome defects in Algebra* :) and are a Copy of what he had written to fome other (but I know not whom) to whom he fpeaks all along in the fecond perfon, whereas of others he fpeaks in the third perfon. And he did intend (had he lived longer) to perfect it further ; by omitting fome things which (though here he notes as defects) he found after to be done already, and fupplying fome others. But he l ved not to perfect it, and therefore (that it be not loft) we here give it as we found it.