

# The Rule of false

## Commonly called Position

This Rule is more for recreation and Delight than for any Solid use but because it is an Ingenious rule any may Exercise the wits of youth and because it bears an near Affinity to Algebra it is here Inserted. — The Rule of false is so nam'd not from the falsity of it but because we by Supposed numbers Taken at adventure and by them working the Question according to the nature thereof do by those false Supposed numbers find the true number sought. — The rule is Divided into two parts Commonly call'd the Single and Double

## The single Rule of false

In This rule we need but use one Supposition as may be seen in the following Questions —

## Examples

A Certain Person being Demanded how many Scholars he had  
 Answered, if I had as many half as many one third as many I  
 would have 111, Demand the Number he had and proof

Suppose 240	off 68	240	111	Answer
as many 240		111		39 $\frac{3}{17}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ as many 120		444		39 $\frac{3}{17}$
$\frac{1}{3}$ as many 80		222		19 $\frac{10}{17}$
<u>680</u>		680		130 $\frac{17}{17}$
		680	Answer	<u>111</u> " 0.2 Proof
		1260		
		<u>680</u>		

Two men A & B, having found a bag of money Disputed who  
 should have it A said the half third and fourth Made 130  
 and if B could tell how much was in it he should have it all  
 otherwise he should have nothing, Demand how much was in the  
 bag and the proof. Tom Parry Junior, May 27<sup>th</sup> day 1773

Suppose 48	off 52	48	130	Answer
$\frac{1}{2}$ 24		130		
$\frac{1}{3}$ 16		440		
$\frac{1}{4}$ 12		480		
<u>52</u>		520		
		520		
		1040		
		1040		
		<u>520</u>		
		120		
		60		
		40		
		30		
		<u>130</u>	Proof	

A B & C Determined to buy together a certain Quantity of Timber for 36. Agree that B should pay  $\frac{1}{3}$  more than A and C  $\frac{1}{4}$  more than B. Demand how much each man must and the proof

	£	s	d	£
Supp. A paid	9			9
		12		12
		15		15
	<u>36</u>			<u>36</u> Proof

	£	s	d	
Supp. A paid	36			
	6	3	2	
	6	5	4	
	£	9	s	12
				d

A person having about him a certain number of Crowns said if the half third and fourth were added together they would make 65. Demand how many he had and the proof

	Crown	Crown	Crown	Answer
Suppos.	24	24	24	60 Crown
$\frac{1}{2}$	12			30
$\frac{1}{3}$	8			20
$\frac{1}{4}$	6			15
	<u>26</u>			<u>65</u> Proof

	Crown	Crown	Crown	
Supp.	26	24	65	
		65		
		120		
		144		
	26	156	0	60
		156		
		<u>0</u>		

One man carrying of a bag of money in his hands another asked him how much was in it he answered he could not tell but the third fourth and fifth made 94 how much was in the bag Demand and the Proof

	£	s	d	£	s	d	Answer
Suppos.	24			20			120 £
$\frac{1}{3}$	8			24			40
$\frac{1}{4}$	6			75	20		30
$\frac{1}{5}$	4	16		376	0		24
	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>		376	120		<u>94</u> Proof

	£	s	d	
Supp.	18	16		
		20		
	376			
		1880		
		24		
		7520		
		3760		
	376	451	20	120
		376		
		752		
		752		
		<u>0</u>		



3 Persons Discoursing thus concerning their Ages A B & C says B to A I am as old and half as old as you then says C to B I am twice as old as you then says A to B I am sure the sum of All our ages are 165 years Demand each of their ages and the proof Thomas Pury Junior May 27<sup>th</sup> 1793

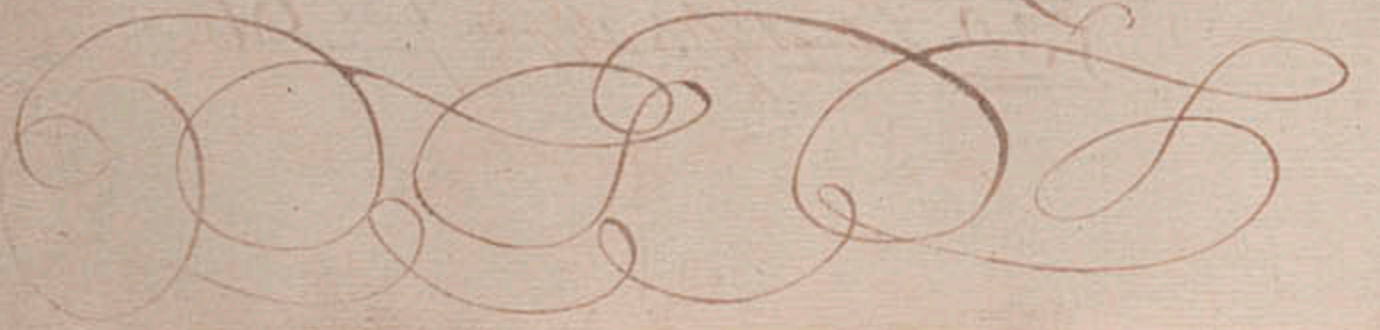
Suppose	12	} A 66 " 12 " 165	} Answer	
	18			165
	36			66   1980   30 Answer
	<u>56</u>			198
		<u>0</u>	30 A's years	
			45 B's Age	
			90 C's Age	
			<u>165 Proof</u>	

A Gentleman having about a Certain number of Dollars said if  $\frac{1}{4}$   $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{6}$  were added together they would make 45 Demand how many he had and the proof Thomas Pury his Manuscript May 27<sup>th</sup> 1793

Suppose	24	} 18 " 24 " 45	} $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ } 60 Dollars	
$\frac{1}{4}$	6			45
$\frac{1}{3}$	8			120
$\frac{1}{6}$	4			96
	<u>18</u>	3   1080	15	
		6   360	20	
		<u>60 Answer</u>	40	
			<u>45</u>	

I have a Certain sum of Money if I had as much  $\frac{1}{2}$  as much I should have a Milling how much I Demand and Proof

Suppose	D	} D D D	} D Answer	
as much	A			10 " 4 " 12
as much	2			12
	<u>10</u>			10   48
		<u>10</u>	as much $\frac{1}{2}$	
			as much $\frac{1}{4}$	
			as much $\frac{1}{2}$	
			<u>12 " 0 " 0 Proof</u>	



3 Persons A B & C put in money together and gained 100.  
 A took up a certain sum unknown B took up twice as much  
 as A and C took up thrice as much as B, what Did each  
 man take up Demand.

John Perry Junor 1799

	£		£	£	£		No part.			
Suppose	10	}	70	10	100	}	11 $\frac{1}{7}$	Answer		
	20				100			22 $\frac{2}{7}$	Prs 80	
	60				<u>100</u>			66 $\frac{6}{7}$	Co 86	
	<u>90</u>				100			<u>100 <math>\frac{0}{7}</math></u>	Proof	

A Certain sum of money being put out at 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  Cent  
 Simple Interest at the end of 10 years Amounts to 20£.  
 Demand the Stock & proof & C

	£		£	£	£
Suppose	10	}	16	10	20
	6				20
	<u>16</u>				<u>200</u>
					1250

12  $\frac{10}{10}$  Answer

A person having about him a Certain number of Maidens  
 of which  $\frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{1}{7}$  &  $\frac{1}{2}$  made 68. Demand the number he had  
 about him and proof

	12		76	12	68				
Suppose	12	}	76	12	68	}	37	Answer	
	$\frac{1}{6}$ 7				336			6 $\frac{3}{12}$	
	$\frac{1}{7}$ 6				252			5 $\frac{7}{12}$	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ 21				<u>2856</u>			18 $\frac{15}{12}$	

68  $\frac{00}{12}$  Proof