

**J. B. QUÆSTIONES NONNULLAE DE USURIS, CUM SOLUTIONE  
PROBLEMATIS DE SORTE ALEARUM**

PROPOSED IN *JOURNAL DE SÇAVANS 1685, ART. 25.*

... Again by occasion of this infinite series I am called to mind that of the lot of gamblers, which I proposed in the *Journal des Sçavans 1685* article 25 in this manner: Two gamblers A & B play a die, the same condition, when who the first will cast that assigned number of points, wins: A in first place makes one cast, & B one, then A two consecutive casts, & B two: hence A three, & B three, &c. Or, A makes one cast, then B two, hence A three, afterwards B four, &c. until when either of them win. The ratio of the lots is demanded? Since the problem awaited solution thus far in vain, thus I present the same through infinite series: the lot of gambler A to the lot of gambler B in the first case have to one another, as

$$1 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{12} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{20} \text{ \&c. } - \frac{5}{6} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^9 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{16} \text{ \&c.}$$

in regard to the latter, as

$$1 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{10} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{21} + \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{36} \text{ \&c. } - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right) - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^6 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{16} - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^{28} \text{ \&c.}$$

to the complement of unity.<sup>1</sup> Of these series the limits represent just as many powers of the fraction  $\frac{5}{6}$ , of which the indices arise by preserving the differences between themselves in arithmetic progression, of which in that place are two common excesses, here four.

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<sup>1</sup>Several questions on interest, together with the solution to a problem of a chance lot.

Date: *Acta Eruditorum* 1690 (May), p. 219–223.

Translated by Richard J. Pulskamp, Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, Xavier University, Cincinnati OH. August 16, 2009.

<sup>1</sup>The value of the first series is approximately 0.596791943 and that of the second 0.5239191276.