<17.14> If $b_1 : a_1 = b_2 : a_2 = \cdots = b_n : a_n$, then $b_p = \dfrac{(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i)a_p}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i}$ $(p = 1,2,\mathrm{L}\ ,n)$.

<17.15> If $b_1 : a_1 = b_2 : a_2 = \cdots = b_n : a_n$, then $b_p = \dfrac{a_p}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i}(\sum_{i=1}^{n} b_i)(p = 1,2,\mathrm{L}\ ,n)$.

<19.1> If $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = x$, $x_1 : a_1 = x_2 : a_2 = \cdots = x_n : a_n$, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i : a_p = x : x_p,\ x_p = (\frac{x}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i})a_p \quad (p = 1,2,\mathrm{L}\ ,n).$$

For $x_p = (\dfrac{x}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i})a_p$, if the residue of xa_p is r, and the integer part of the quotient is s, then

$$x_p = (\frac{x}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i})a_p = s + (\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i})r.$$

<26.5-26.6>

$$64 \times 23 = 4 \times 3 + 6 \times 3 \times 10 + 4 \times 2 \times 10 + 6 \times 2 \times 100 = 12 + 180 + 80 + 1200 = 1,472.$$