

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & 2b^2c^2 + 2a^2b^2c^2 \\ & (b^2c^2 + a^2b^2c^2) - (bc + b^2c^2)(b^2c^2 + a^2b^2c^2) \\ & (b^2c^2 - b^2c^2)(b^2c^2 - b^2c^2) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & (bc - b^2c^2) + a^2(b^2c^2 - b^2c^2) + 2a^2 \\ & (b^2c^2 - b^2c^2) - (bc + b^2c^2)(b^2c^2 + a^2b^2c^2) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & (bc - b^2c^2) - a^2(b^2c^2 - b^2c^2) + 2a^2 \\ & (b^2c^2 - b^2c^2) - (bc + b^2c^2)(b^2c^2 + a^2b^2c^2) \end{aligned} \right\}$$

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FURTHER NOTE ON TAYLOR'S THEOREM.

[From the *Messenger of Mathematics*, vol. I. (1872), p. 137.]

THIS paper refers to a "Further Note on Taylor's Theorem," *Messenger of Mathematics*, same volume, pp. 135-137.

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a' & b' & c' \\ a'' & b'' & c'' \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ a' & b' & c' \\ a'' & b'' & c'' \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

In fact, in the reciprocal equation, seeking for the coefficient of F , it is

$$\lambda(bc + b^2c^2) - \mu(b^2c^2 + b^2c^2)^2 - (2\lambda bc - 2\mu b^2c^2)(2\lambda bc - 2\mu b^2c^2)$$

$$\lambda(bc - b^2c^2) + \mu(b^2c^2 - b^2c^2)^2 + 2\lambda \left\{ \begin{aligned} & 2\mu b^2c^2 + 2\mu b^2c^2 \\ & -(b^2c^2 + b^2c^2)(b^2c^2 + a^2b^2c^2) \end{aligned} \right\}$$