tained in 15; ∴ place 2 in the form of a quotient to the right of the given number.

Cube 2, and put down its cube, viz. 8, under the 15; subtract it from the 15, and to the rem^{r}. 7 affix the next period 625, thus forming the number 7625. Take 3×2^2, or 12, for a divisor; divide 76 by 12, 12 is contained 6 times in 76; but when the other terms of the divisor are brought down 6 would be found too great, therefore try 5. Affix the 5 to the 2 before obtained; and calculate the value of $3 \times (20)^2 + 3 \times 20 \times 5 + 5^2$, which is 1525; multiplying 1525 by 5 we obtain 7625, which being subtracted from 7625 before formed leaves no rem^{r}.; ∴ 25 is the cube root req^{d}.

Ex. 2. Find the cube root of 219·365327791.

Place the first dot over the 9 in the units' place.

$$2\dot{1}\dot{9}\cdot 36\dot{5}327\dot{7}9\dot{1}(6{\cdot}031$$

	$6^3 = 216$		
$3 \times 6^2 =$	108	3365	33 is not divisible by 108; bring down the next period and affix 0 to the root; the trial divisor will then be $3 \times (60)^2 = 10800$, and $33653 \div 10800$ goes 3 times, try 3.
$3 \times (60)^2 =$	10800	3365327	
$3 \times (600)^2 =$	1080000		
$3 \times 600 \times 3 =$	5400		
$3^2 =$	9		
	1085409		
	3		
	3256227	3256227	
		109100	bring down next period $1091007 \div 1090827$ goes once, try 1.
$3 \times (603)^2 =$	1090827	109100791	
$3 \times (6030)^2 =$	109082700		
$3 \times 6030 \times 1 =$	18090		
$1^2 =$	1		
	109100791	109100791	

∴ 6·031 is the cube root required.

Ex. 3. Find the cube root of ·000007 to three places of decimals.

$$\cdot 00\dot{0}00\dot{7}00\dot{0}(\cdot 019$$

			1
		$3 \times 1^2 = 3$	6000
$3 \times (10)^2 =$	300		
$3 \times 10 \times 9 =$	270		
$9^2 =$	81		
	651		
	9		
	5859		5859
			141