My dear Lady Lovelace

You are right about the writing down of the terms:

\[
\frac{z}{(2n-2)(2n-3)}
\]

is the \(n\)th term divided by the \((n - 1)\)th and the \(n + 1\)th divided by the \(n\)th is \(\frac{z}{2n(2n-1)}\) as you make it.

If I understand you correctly [31v] you are now satisfied about all the rest

Suppose you try at what term convergency begins in the following series

\[
1 + \frac{x}{2.4} + \frac{x^2}{2.4.6.8} + \frac{x^3}{2.4.6.8.10.12} + \ldots \ldots
\]

when \(x = 100,000\)

With remembrances to Lord Lovelace

I remain

Yours truly

ADeMorgan

69 G.S.

Thursday

You will see the alteration I have made in your paper

If you do not see it clearly, write again for the sort of point contained in it is one of importance.