

[31r] 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

$$1 + \frac{x}{2.4} + \frac{x^2}{2.4.6.8} + \frac{x^3}{2.4.6.8.10.12} + \dots$$

when $x = 100,000$

With remembrances to
Lord Lovelace

I remain

Yours truly

ADeMorgan

69 G.S.

Thursday

[32r] 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 con-

tained in it is one

of importance.