

[84r]

Ockham  
Sunday. 17<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>

Dear M<sup>r</sup> De Morgan. Many thanks for your reply to my enquiries. I believe I now understand about the limit of  $\frac{\varphi(x+n\theta+\theta)-\varphi(x+n\theta)}{\theta}$  not being affected by  $n\theta$  being a gradually varying quantity. I think your explanation of it amounts to this : that provided [~~something crossed out~~]  $(x + n\theta)$  varies only towards a fixed limit, either of increase or diminution ; then [84v] the result of the Subtraction of  $\varphi(x + n\theta)$  from  $\varphi(x + n\theta + \theta)$  remains just the same as if, (calling  $(x + n\theta) = Z$ ),  $Z$  were a fixed quantity. \_\_\_\_ Now by the conditions of the Demonstration in question, (in your pages 46 & 47), when a decrease takes place in  $\theta$ , a certain simultaneous increase takes place in  $n$ . That is to say, suppose  $\theta$  has at any one moment a certain value corresponding to which  $n$  has the value  $k$ . If I alter  $\theta$  to a lesser value  $\chi$ , then say that the corresponding [85r] value of  $n$ , necessary to fulfil the constant condition  $n\theta = h$ , is not  $k$ , but  $k + m = p$ . What happens now? \_ Why as follows, I believe : there were, before  $\theta$  became  $\chi$ ,  $k$  fractions ; there are now  $k + m$ , or  $p$  fractions. \_ In [~~each of~~ inserted] the  $k$  former fractions, [~~something crossed out~~]  $Z$  will

have diminished, towards a fixed limit [‘of diminution’ inserted]  $x$  ; in [‘each of’ inserted] the  $m$  new fractions introduced,  $Z$  will be greater than in the old  $k$  fractions ; but there is a fixed limit of increase,  $h$ , which it can never pass, [85v] up to the very last Term of the Series of Fractions. \_  
 Therefore tho’ the quantity  $x + n\theta$  or  $Z$  varies necessarily with a variation in the value of  $\theta$ , yet it varies within fixed limits either of diminution or increase, & thus the result of the subtraction  $\varphi(Z + \theta) - \varphi(Z)$  is not affected. \_

I hope I have made myself clear. I think it is now distinct & consistent in my head. \_

I see that my proof of the limit for the function  $x^n$  is a piece of circular arguments, [86r] containing the enquiry which I was in fact aiming at in the former paper, but which required to be separated from the confusion attendant on my erroneous statements on other points. I merely return the old paper with the present one, because it might perhaps be convenient to compare them.

On the other side of the sheet containing the remarks on  $\frac{a^\theta - 1}{\theta}$ , you will find an enquiry which struck me lately quite by accident in

[86v] referring to some old  
matters. \_\_\_\_\_  
I ought to make many  
apologies I am sure for  
this most abundant  
budget. \_ I am very  
anxious about the matter  
of the successive Differential  
Co-efficients, & their  
finiteness & continuity. I  
think it troubles my  
mind more than any  
obstacles generally do. I  
have a sort of feeling  
that I ought to have  
understood it before, &  
[87r] that it is not a legitimate  
difficulty. \_\_  
With many thanks,  
Yours most truly  
A. A. Lovelace