

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{6x-5} - \frac{1}{6x-2}\right) &= \int \frac{dz(1-z^3)}{1-z^6} = \int \frac{dz}{1+z^3} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{1+z} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{2dz-zdz}{1-z+zz} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dz}{1+z} - \frac{1}{6} \int \frac{2zdz-dz}{1-z+zz} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{1-z+zz} \\ &= \frac{l2}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

VII. Seriei $1 - \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{3^{2n-1}} - \text{etc.}$ jamdudum quoque conjectavi summam esse $= p(l2)^{2n-1}$, at casu $n=2$ facile statim deprehendi valorem ipsius p nequidem rationally exhiberi posse.

Euler.



LETTRE XXX.

GOLDBACH à EULER.

SOMMAIRE. Théorèmes relatifs à la sommation des suites.

(Petrov.) d. 9 Dec. 1739.

Observavi heri denominatoribus 1, 1.2, 1.2.3, 1.2.3.4, etc. innumeris modis assignari posse numeratores algebraicos, ita ut series tota fiat summabilis; sic v. gr.

$$\frac{1}{1.2.3} + \frac{5}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{11}{1...5} + \frac{19}{1...6} + \frac{29}{1...7} + \frac{41}{1...8} + \frac{55}{1...9} + \text{etc.}$$

est $= \frac{2}{1.2.3} + \frac{3}{1.2.3.4} + \frac{4}{1.2.3.4.5} + \frac{5}{1...6} + \frac{6}{1...7} + \frac{7}{1...8} + \frac{8}{1...9} + \text{etc.} = \frac{1}{2},$

$$\frac{3}{1.2} - \frac{4}{1.2.3} + \frac{5}{1.2.3.4} - \frac{6}{1...5} + \frac{7}{1...6} - \frac{8}{1...7} + \frac{9}{1...8} - \frac{10}{1...9} + \text{etc.} = 1,$$

quae quidem facile demonstrari possunt; sed ex eodem fonte alia multo abstrusiora derivantur, ut si haec series

$$\frac{a+1}{n} + \frac{2a+3}{1.2n^2} + \frac{3a+7}{1.2.3.n^3} + \frac{4a+13}{1.2.3.4n^4} + \text{etc.}$$

(cujus terminus generalis est $\frac{ax+x^2-x+1}{1.2.3\dots xn^x}$) fiat $= -1$, posito pro a numero quocunque, dico, ut aequationi satisfiat, sumendum esse $n = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2-4}}{2}$.

C. G.



LETTRE XXXI.

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EULER à GOLDBACH.

SOMMAIRE. Même sujet. Réponse à la lettre précédente.

Petropoli d. 9 Décembr. 1759.

Omnes series, quae continentur in hac formula generali $\frac{a + \beta x + \gamma x^2 + \delta x^3 + \text{etc.}}{1.2.3.4\dots xn^x}$ summari possunt per quantitates exponentiales et algebraicas conjunctim. Quare si vel coefficients $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$, etc., vel numerus n ita determinetur, ut exponentialia evanescent, obtinebuntur omnes series hujus formae, quae summas algebraicas habere possunt. Quod ut clarius appareat, per partes progrediar