[1939]

Dear Nathan,

I thought about how, in my view, the problem of Mileva Einstein's official relationship to the cooperation could be arranged most simply. It could write roughly the following letter to Mrs. M.

At the suggestion of Prof. Einstein, we submit the following proposal to you:

We authorize you herewith for the time being to assume from us the management of the building at Hutten Street 62, in particular to collect the rents, to pay off the legal taxes for us, make the mortgage interest payments, etc. You receive for this management an annual compensation of 600 fr. You submit to the c. a report on the receipts and disbursements at the end of each quarter year.

As Prof. Einstein has to make regular payments for the support of his son, in order to avoid unnecessary money transfers, we are agreed upon his suggestion to proceed henceforth for the time being as follows. We lend to Prof. Einstein the remaining rental surplus for the support of Mr. E. Einstein. Prof. Einstein has obligated himself to pay out to us the equivalent of this amount on the basis of your statements of account.

We request your immediate reply to this proposal, which should simultaneously serve as a power of attorney.

If you and Mr. Maas, resp. his people, agree with this, one could send her such a letter in German. I have not sent out the money for the Zurich lawyer as yet, ‹because Mr. Leidesdorf does have access to my money. I shall naturally send the check immediately, if I am asked to do so.› I am waiting for instructions on which address it should go to and how many doll. it should be made out for. I must also send a surplus, that stays put in the bosom of the c.—

I had to bother you again. If all of you want to do this business differently than proposed here, I have nothing against that either. The main thing is that it should be settled soon.

Cordial regards, yours.

[ADft. Final paragraph along the right margin.]

$$(1+\varepsilon)^{-n}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\cos\cancel{n}\frac{r}{n}}\right)^n = 2\left(\frac{1}{e^{\frac{r}{n}}+e^{-\frac{r}{n}}}\right)^n = 2e^{-r}(1+e^{-2\frac{r}{n}})^{-n}$$

$$1+(-n)\varepsilon+\frac{(-n)(-n-1)}{2!}\varepsilon^2+\frac{-n(-n-1)(-n-2)}{3!}\varepsilon^3\cdots$$

$$= 2e^{-r}\left(1-ne^{-2r}+\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\,e\,\genfrac{}{}{0pt}{}{-4r}{-v}\right)$$

$$1-n\varepsilon+\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\varepsilon^2$$

has no correct asymptot. dev.

$$e^{-r}r^n\left(1+\alpha_1\frac{1}{r}+\alpha_2\frac{1}{r^2}\cdots\right)$$

should be transf. in even func $e^r \sim \frac{1}{2}\cos r$ $\qquad r=\frac{r}{\mathrm{Tg}r}$

$$\frac{2}{\cos r}\left(\frac{r}{\mathrm{Tg}r}\right)^n\left(1+\alpha_1\frac{\mathrm{Tg}r}{r}+\alpha_2\left(\frac{\mathrm{Tg}r}{r}\right)^2\cdots\right)$$

Has the correct asympt. dev. and is regular throughout.

$$Ax+\cancel{2}\overset{\frac{n}{2}}{}bx^2=C$$

$$x^2+2\frac{A}{b}x=\frac{2C}{b}$$

$$\left(x+\frac{A}{b}\right)^2=\frac{2C}{b}+\frac{A^2}{b^2}=\frac{A^2+2bC}{b^2} \qquad x=-\frac{A}{b}\pm\frac{\sqrt{A^2+2bC}}{b}=\frac{A}{b}\left[-1\pm\sqrt{1+\frac{2bC}{A^2}}\right]$$

Solution in which the quadratic term does not dominate, has root of pos[itive] s[ign].

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} c_1=f_n(c_2,\omega) \\ c_1=g(c_2,\omega)\end{array}\right\}$$ two curves for every ω, whose intersection yields the solution belonging to ω.

Thus one gains an overview over all solutions.

$-de|\quad u=ev+\mathfrak{H}$

$$du=edv+vde-edv=vde$$

$$d\left(\frac{u}{e}\right)=\frac{du}{e}-\frac{ude}{e^2}=\frac{edu-ude}{e^2}=\frac{evde-ude}{e^2}=\frac{\mathfrak{H}de}{e^2}$$

v as Parameter $\qquad \frac{\partial\mathfrak{H}}{\partial v}=-e$

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}=e} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial e}=v$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial v^2}=\frac{\partial e}{\partial v}}$$

$$\cancel{u=d\left(\frac{u}{e}\right)=dv-e^2}$$

$$u=ev-\frac{d\left(\frac{u}{e}\right)}{de}e^2$$

$$\frac{u}{e}=v-e\frac{d\frac{u}{e}}{de}$$

If v and e are independently variable, then

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial v}=0 \\[2ex] \dfrac{\partial u}{\partial e}=v\end{array}\right| \quad \text{contradiction}$$

There can hence only be single-parametric manifold of solutions.

For two neighboring states, $d\left(\frac{u}{e}\right)=0$ holds if either $\mathfrak{H}=0$ or $de=0$

‹If from one st[ate]›

State at equilibrium with all neighboring ones if either $\mathcal{H}=0$ or for all neighboring states $de=0$ so e extremum.

If two neighboring states have the same *e*, then equilibrium if $du=0$

$$du=edv+d\mathfrak{H}=edv-edv=0$$

[Verso. AD]