

Soldner's constant is the value of n such that

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{\log n}{\log 1+a}} \frac{(1+a)^k}{k} + \log a = 0$$

which is also

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{\log n}{\log 1+a}} \frac{(1+a)^k}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-a)^k}{k} = 0$$

which is also

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} -i\pi - (1+a)n \cdot \Phi(1+a, 1, 1 + \frac{\log n}{\log(1+a)}) = 0$$

where the phi is the lerch transcendent

AND, to be a bit simpler, if n is the log of the soldner constant,

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{a}} \frac{(1+a)^k}{k} + \log a = 0$$

r

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{a}} \frac{(1+a)^k}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-a)^k}{k} = 0$$

r

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{n}{a}} \frac{(1+a)^k}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-a)^k}{k}$$

r

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} -i\pi - (1+a)^{1+\frac{n}{a}} \cdot \Phi(1+a, 1, 1 + \frac{n}{a}) = 0$$

r

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n \cdot x} \frac{1}{k} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^k - \log x = 0$$

...

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{\log n}{\log 1+a}} \frac{(1+a)^k}{k} + \log a = 0$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{k=1}^{\frac{\log n}{\log 1+a}} \frac{(1+a)^k}{k} = -\log a$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(1+a)^k}{k} = -\log a$$

...

$$\lim_{a\rightarrow 0^+}\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{x}{a}}\frac{(1+a)^k-1}{k}=Ei(x)-\log x-\gamma$$

$$\lim_{a\rightarrow 0^+}\sum_{k=1+\lfloor \frac{\log u}{a}\rfloor}^{\frac{x}{a}}\frac{(1+a)^k}{k}=Ei(x)$$

$$\lim_{a\rightarrow 1^+}\sum_{k=1}^{\frac{\log x}{\log a}}\frac{a^k-1}{k}=li(x)-\log\log x-\gamma$$

$$\lim_{a\rightarrow 1^+}\sum_{k=1+\lfloor \log_a u\rfloor}^{\log_2 x}\frac{a^k}{k}=li(x)$$

...

$$\lim_{x\rightarrow \infty}\sum_{k=1}^{u\cdot x}\frac{1}{k}\cdot\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^k-\log x=0$$