



ARQMath

Answer Retrieval for Questions on Math

<https://www.cs.rit.edu/~dprl/ARQMath>



#ARQMath

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(Presented by Han-Chin Shing)

— Goals —

Advance techniques for
math-aware search and semantic analysis
of mathematical notation and text

— Collection —

Math Stack Exchange community QA forum
(~1.1 million questions)

Formulas represented using:

- appearance encoding (**LaTeX, Presentation MathML**)
- semantic encoding (**Content MathML**)

Task 1: Find Answers to Math Questions

Given a posted question as a query
Search previous answer posts
Return relevant answers

Query

How can I evaluate $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n$?

Asked 8 years, 5 months ago Active 4 months ago Viewed 34k times

How can I evaluate

384

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n}{3^{n+1}}$$

I know the answer thanks to [Wolfram Alpha](#), but I'm more concerned with how I can derive that answer. It cites tests to prove that it is convergent, but my class has never learned these before so I feel that there must be a simpler method.

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In general, how can I evaluate

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n?$$

[sequences-and-series](#) [convergence](#) [power-series](#) [faq](#)

edited Sep 24 '17 at 12:09



Parcly Taxel

51.7k 13 80 120

asked Apr 3 '11 at 21:41



Backus

2,072 3 12 8

Search Results

1

No need to use Taylor series, this can be derived in a similar way to the formula for geometric series. Let's find a general formula for the following sum:

$$S_m = \sum_{n=1}^m nr^n.$$

...

2

It is equivalent to $x(x+1)(x+5)(x+6)+96=0$

Now

...

$$(x^2+6x)(x^2+6x+5)+96=0$$

3

If you want a solution that doesn't require derivatives or integrals, notice that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots &= 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots \\ &\quad + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots \\ &\quad \quad \quad + x^2 + x^3 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

...

⋮

Task 2: Formula Search

Given a formula query from a question
Search formulas extracted from question and answer posts
Return relevant formulas

Query	Search Results
$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n + 1)x^n$	1
	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n + 1)x^n$
	2
	$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n + 1)x^n$
	3
	$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x + 1)}{x^2 + 1} dx$
	⋮



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Please join us! Feedback welcome!

Send Email to: rxzvcs@rit.edu

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