

## SOLUTION FOR JANUARY 2026

**Problem:** Let  $n$  be a positive integer and let  $H_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$ . Next let  $S(N)$  be the smallest value of  $n$  such that  $H_n > N$ . Prove that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(N+1)}{S(N)} = e.$$

HINT: It is known that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (H_n - \ln(n)) = \gamma \tag{1}$$

where  $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$  is called the *Euler-Mascheroni constant* and  $\gamma \approx .57$ .

**Proof:** First notice that it follows from (1) that  $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S(N) = \infty$ .

Let us denote  $S(N) = n_0$ . Then it follows that

$$H_{n_0} > N \geq H_{n_0-1}. \tag{2}$$

Similarly denote  $S(N+1) = n_1$  and so

$$H_{n_1} > N+1 \geq H_{n_1-1}. \tag{3}$$

Multiplying (2) by  $(-1)$  and rewriting gives

$$-H_{n_0} < -N \leq -H_{n_0-1}. \tag{4}$$

Adding (3) and (4) gives

$$H_{n_1-1} - H_{n_0} < 1 < H_{n_1} - H_{n_0-1}. \tag{5}$$

Next we rewrite the left-hand inequality in (5) as

$$(H_{n_1-1} - \ln(n_1-1)) - (H_{n_0} - \ln(n_0)) + (\ln(n_1-1) - \ln(n_0)) < 1.$$

Thus

$$(H_{n_1-1} - \ln(n_1-1)) - (H_{n_0} - \ln(n_0)) + \ln\left(\frac{S(N+1)-1}{S(N)}\right) < 1.$$

Let us denote  $K(n) = H_n - \ln(n)$  and then we may rewrite the above as

$$\ln\left(\frac{S(N+1)-1}{S(N)}\right) < 1 + K(n_0) - K(n_1-1) = 1 + K(S(N)) - K(S(N+1)-1)$$

and so

$$\frac{S(N+1)}{S(N)} < \frac{1}{S(N)} + e^{1+K(S(N))-K(S(N+1)-1)}.$$

Similarly rewriting the right-hand inequality in (5) yields

$$\frac{S(N+1)}{S(N)} > \left(1 - \frac{1}{S(N)}\right) e^{1-K(S(N+1))+K(S(N)-1)}.$$

Thus

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{S(N)}\right) e^{1-K(S(N+1))+K(S(N)-1)} < \frac{S(N+1)}{S(N)} < \frac{1}{S(N)} + e^{1+K(S(N))-K(S(N+1)-1)}. \quad (6)$$

Recall from earlier that  $S(N) \rightarrow \infty$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ . Also it follows from the hint that

$$K(S(N)) \rightarrow \gamma \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

This then implies

$$K(S(N+1)) \rightarrow \gamma, K(S(N) - 1) \rightarrow \gamma, \text{ and } K(S(N+1) - 1) \rightarrow \gamma \text{ as } N \rightarrow \infty.$$

It follows then that the left-hand side and right-hand side of (6) converge to  $e$  as  $N \rightarrow \infty$ . Thus  $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(N+1)}{S(N)} = e$ .  $\square$