

## Blatt 14: Die Harmonische Reihe divergiert

Im Laufe der Jahrhunderte gab es verschiedene Ideen für den Beweis, dass die harmonische Reihe

$$H_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} + \frac{1}{n}$$

über alle Schranken hinaus wächst. Erläutern Sie die Überlegungen.

### (1) Nicole Oresme (1330-1382)

$$H_4 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) > 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) = 2 = a_2$$

$$H_8 = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}\right) > 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\right) = 2,5 = a_3$$

$$H_{16} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{16}\right) \\ > 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16}\right) = 3 = a_4$$

usw.

### (2) Pietro Mengoli (1626-1686)

$$H = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10}\right) + \dots$$

Wegen  $\frac{1}{a-1} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a+1} > \frac{3}{a}$  (warum?) folgt:

$$H > 1 + \frac{3}{3} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{3}{9} + \dots = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots = 1 + H$$

### (3)

$$H = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \dots = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{6} + \frac{2}{8} + \frac{2}{10} + \dots \\ = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}\right) + \dots \\ < \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10}\right) + \dots = H$$

### (4)

$$H = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{15}\right) + \dots \\ > 1 + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{6} + \frac{4}{10} + \frac{5}{15} + \dots = \frac{2}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{6} + \dots = 2 \cdot (H - 1)$$

### (5)

$$H = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} + \dots = 1 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{3} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{5} + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}\right) + \frac{1}{7} + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}\right) + \dots \\ = \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{8} + \dots\right) + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots\right) = A + H$$

wobei  $A = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{6} + \dots = \ln(2) = 0,69314\dots$

