

5.15

$$1) \quad (a) \quad h_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{n+1} = h_n + \frac{1}{n+1}$$

$$(b) \quad h_{1000} \approx 7 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{10\,000} \approx 10 \text{ m}$$

$$h_{100\,000} \approx 11 \text{ m}$$

On est encore très loin de 324 m. . .

$$2) \quad (a) \quad h_2 = \sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h_4 = \sum_{k=1}^4 \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$h_8 = \sum_{k=1}^8 \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$h_4 - h_2 = \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$h_8 - h_4 = \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right) \\ = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(b) \quad h_2 - h_1 = \left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h_4 - h_2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \geq \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h_8 - h_4 = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} \geq \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$h_8 - h_1 = (h_8 - h_4) + (h_4 - h_2) + (h_2 - h_1) \geq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$3) \quad (a) \quad h_{2n} - h_n = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k} \geq \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{2n} = n \cdot \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$$

En effet, la somme $\sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{1}{k}$ comporte n termes.

Le plus petit d'entre eux est le dernier : $\frac{1}{2n}$.

$$(b) \quad h_{2n} - h_1 = \sum_{k=1}^n h_{2^k} - h_{2^{k-1}} = \sum_{k=1}^n h_{2 \cdot 2^{k-1}} - h_{2^{k-1}} \geq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2} = n \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{n}{2}$$

4) La série harmonique est non bornée : c'est pourquoi elle diverge.

On va ainsi dépasser les 324 m de la tour Eiffel.