

$$\begin{aligned}
S &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n(1+2^{2^{-n}})} = \left[\frac{1}{1+u} = \frac{2}{1-u^2} - \frac{1}{1-u} \right] = \\
&= \frac{1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2^n(1+(2^{2^{-n}})^2)} - \frac{1}{2^n(1+2^{2^{-n}})} = \\
&= \frac{1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}(1+2^{2^{-(n-1)}})} - \frac{1}{2^n(1+2^{2^{-n}})} \\
f(n) &= \frac{1}{2^n(1+2^{2^{-n}})} \\
S &= \frac{1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})} + f(1) - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n) = \\
&= \frac{1}{2(1+\sqrt{2})} + \frac{1}{2(1-\sqrt{2})} - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{-n}}{1+2^{2^{-n}}} = -1 - L \\
L &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{-n}}{1+2^{2^{-n}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\ln 2 \cdot 2^{-n}}{\ln^2 2 \cdot 2^{-n} \cdot 2^{2^{-n}}} = -\frac{1}{\ln 2} \\
S &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1
\end{aligned}$$