

perpendiculars from  $I$  to lines  $MB$  and  $MC$ , respectively. Prove that the value of

$$\frac{IE + IF}{AM}$$

is independent of the position of  $M$ .

**1810.** Proposed by Greg Oman, Otterbein College, Westerville, OH.

Let  $R$  be a ring. For elements  $x, y \in R$  we say  $x$  divides  $y$  on the right if and only if there is a  $z \in R$  with  $xz = y$ . (We denote this by  $x|_r y$ .) An element  $p \in R$  is a right prime if and only if whenever  $p|_r xy$ , then either  $p|_r x$  or  $p|_r y$ . Prove that if every element of  $R$  is right prime, then  $R$  is a division ring, that is, the nonzero elements of  $R$  form a group under multiplication. (Note:  $R$  is not assumed to be commutative nor is it assumed that  $R$  has a multiplicative identity.)

## Quickies

Answers to the Quickies are on page 381.

**Q985.** Proposed by Ovidiu Furdui, Campia-Turzii, Cluj, Romania.

Let  $x$  be a real number. Evaluate the sum

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 \left( e^x - 1 - \frac{x}{1!} - \frac{x^2}{2!} - \dots - \frac{x^n}{n!} \right).$$

**Q986.** Proposed by Peter Ross, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA.

Prove that in a given ellipse, there exist infinitely many inscribed triangles of maximal area.

## Solutions

**Growth of  $\gamma_n - \gamma$**

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**1781.** Proposed by Paul Bracken, University of Texas, Edinburg, TX.

Let  $\gamma$  be Euler's constant and for positive integer  $n$  define

$$\gamma_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \log n \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_n = 2n(\gamma_n - \gamma).$$

Prove that the sequence  $\{\alpha_n\}$  is monotonically increasing and bounded above. In addition, determine  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n$ .

*Solution by Ángel Plaza, University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Las Palmas G.C., Spain.*

For  $n \geq 1$ , define the sequence  $\{\beta_n\}$  by  $\beta_n = \gamma_n - \gamma - \frac{1}{2n}$ . Then,  $2n\beta_n = \alpha_n - 1$ . For  $n \geq 1$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_{n+1} - \beta_n &= \frac{1}{n+1} - \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{2n(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} - \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{2n(n+1)} = f(n), \end{aligned}$$