

## An Elementary Proof of the Irrationality of $e$

We present a proof of the irrationality of  $e$  that requires (almost) no calculus. Motivated by  $e = 1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \cdots = 1 + \frac{1}{1}(1 + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{3}(1 + \cdots)))$ , let's define a sequence  $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  by

$$x_n = \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} + \cdots.$$

The following properties are obvious:

1.  $e = 1 + x_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{1}(1 + x_2) = 1 + \frac{1}{1}(1 + \frac{1}{2}(1 + x_3)) = \cdots$ .
2.  $x_n = \frac{1}{n}(1 + x_{n+1})$ .
3.  $x_1 > x_2 > x_3 > \cdots > 0$ .

Assuming that  $e$  is rational, so are all  $x_n$  because of Property 1. Let  $x_n = \frac{p_n}{q_n}$  where  $p_n$  and  $q_n$  are relatively prime positive integers. From Property 2,  $\frac{p_n}{q_n} = \frac{1}{n} \left(1 + \frac{p_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}}\right)$ , so  $\frac{p_{n+1}}{q_{n+1}} = \frac{np_n - q_n}{q_n}$ . Thus  $q_n \geq q_{n+1}$ , i.e.,  $q_1 \geq q_2 \geq q_3 \geq \cdots$ . Combining this with Property 3,  $\frac{p_1}{q_1} > \frac{p_2}{q_2} > \frac{p_3}{q_3} > \cdots > 0$ ; we conclude that  $p_1 > p_2 > p_3 > \cdots > 0$ , i.e.,  $\{p_n\}$  is a strictly decreasing infinite sequence of positive integers. This is impossible.

**Remark.** Unlike other existing proofs based on the series definition of  $e$ , this proof does not require any series analysis as long as we accept that  $e$  is well-defined. It actually shares the flavor of the continued fraction approach (e.g., [1], [2], and [3, pp. 185–190]).

### REFERENCES

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doi.org/10.XXXXX/amer.math.monthly.122.XX.XXX  
MSC: Primary 11B68