

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

UP.529 If $a_n > 0; n \in \mathbb{N}^*$; $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = a > 0$ then find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} \right) \cdot a_n^2$$

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Solution 1 by proposers

We will use Lalescu's sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!} - \sqrt[n]{n!} \right) &= \frac{1}{e} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n} \stackrel{\text{CESARO-STOLZ}}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{n+1 - n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = a \\ \Omega &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!} - \sqrt[n]{n!}}{\sqrt[n]{n!} \cdot \sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} \right) \cdot a_n^2 = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!} - \sqrt[n]{n!} \right) \cdot \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \cdot \frac{n+1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} \cdot \left(\frac{a_n}{n} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \\ &= \frac{1}{e} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_n}{n} \right)^2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{e} \cdot e \cdot e \cdot a^2 \cdot 1 = a^2 e \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2 by Angel Plaza-Spain

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+1} - a_n) = a$. Therefore $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n^2}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a_n}{n} \right)^2 = a^2$. Hence

$$\Omega = a^2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} \right) \cdot n^2$$

By using that [1]:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(n+1)^2}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} - \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} \right) = e, \text{ then, by Stirling formula for } n!$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} \right) \cdot n^2 &= -e + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!}} \\ &= -e + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{(n+1)e^{-1}} = -e + 2e = e. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore: $\Omega = a^2 e$

Reference:

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[1] D.M. Bătinețu – Giurgiu, Daniel Sitaru, Neculai Stanciu- 120 Years of Lalescu Sequences, RMM 29 (2021), Available at <https://www.ssmrmh.ro/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/120-YEARS-OF-LALESCU-SEQUENCES.pdf>