

Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=2}^n \sqrt{\frac{(k-1)k}{2k-1+2\sqrt{(k-1)k}}} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k} \right)^{-1}$$

Proposed by Daniel Sitaru – Romania

Solution by Hikmat Mammadov-Azerbaijan

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=2}^n \sqrt{\frac{(k-1)k}{2k-1+2\sqrt{(k-1)k}}} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k} \right)^{-1} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{\sqrt{k \cdot (k-1)}}{\sqrt{(\sqrt{k-1} + \sqrt{k})^2}} \cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k} \right)^{-1} \\ S_1 &= \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{\sqrt{k \cdot (k-1)}}{\sqrt{k-1} + k} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{k \cdot (k-1)}}{\sqrt{k-1} + \sqrt{k}} = \sum_{k=2}^n (k \cdot \sqrt{k-1} - (k-1) \cdot \sqrt{k}) \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^n ((k-1) \cdot \sqrt{k-1} + \sqrt{k-1} - k \cdot \sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k}) \\ &= \sum_{k=2}^n ((k-1) \cdot \sqrt{k-1} - k \cdot \sqrt{k}) + \sum_{k=2}^n (\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}) \\ &= -n \cdot \sqrt{n} + 1 + \left(2 \sum_{k=2}^n \sqrt{k} - \sqrt{n-1} + 1 \right) \Rightarrow \sqrt{k-1} \leq \int_{k-1}^k \sqrt{x} \leq \sqrt{k} \\ &\Rightarrow \sum_{k=2}^n \sqrt{k-1} \leq \int_1^n \sqrt{x} \leq \sum_{k=2}^n \sqrt{k} = S \Rightarrow S - \sqrt{n} + 1 \leq \frac{2}{3} \cdot n\sqrt{n} - \frac{2}{3} \leq S \Rightarrow \\ &\quad \Rightarrow S \sim \frac{2}{3} \cdot n\sqrt{n} \\ &\Rightarrow \Omega = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot (-n\sqrt{n} + 2 + 2S - 2\sqrt{n-1} + 1)}{S} \Rightarrow \\ &\Rightarrow \Omega \sim \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot n\sqrt{n} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot n\sqrt{n} \right)^{-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \Omega = 0 \end{aligned}$$