

Find:

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

Proposed by Daniel Sitaru-Romania

Solution 1 by Shobhit Jain-India

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\log 2 \cdot \log n - \sum_{k=n}^{2n-1} \frac{\log(k+1)}{k+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\log 2 \cdot \log n - \sum_{k=n+1}^{2n} \frac{\log(k)}{k} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\log 2 \cdot \log n + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\log(k)}{k} - \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{\log(k)}{k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Now, By the Euler – Maclaurin Summation formula

$$\sum_{k=1}^n f(k) = \int_1^n f(x) dx + \frac{f(n) + f(1)}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2k}}{(2k)!} (f^{2k-1}(n) - f^{2k-1}(1))$$

here, B_n is the n _th Bernoulli number

$$\text{Now, use } f(x) = \frac{\log(x)}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\log(k)}{k} = \int_1^n \frac{\log(x)}{x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\log n}{n} + \frac{\log(1)}{1} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{2k}}{(2k)!} (f^{2k-1}(n) - f^{2k-1}(1))$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\log(k)}{k} \sim C + \frac{(\log n)^2}{2} + o\left(\frac{\log n}{n}\right) \quad \text{for very large } (n)$$

$$\text{here, } C = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\log(k)}{k} - \frac{(\log n)^2}{2} \right) = \text{finite value}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\log 2 \cdot \log n + \frac{(\log n)^2}{2} - \frac{(\log(2n))^2}{2} \right)$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\log 2 \cdot \log n + \frac{1}{2} (\log n)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\log 2)^2 - \log 2 \cdot \log n - \frac{1}{2} (\log n)^2 \right) \\
 &\Rightarrow \Omega = -\frac{1}{2} (\log 2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2 by Pham Duc Nam-Vietnam

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{k=n}^{2n-1} \frac{\log(k+1)}{k+1} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\log(n+k)}{n+k} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\log\left(n\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)\right)}{1+\frac{k}{n}} = \\
 &= \log n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\log\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \\
 \Omega &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\log 2 \cdot \log n - \sum_{k=n}^{2n-1} \frac{\log(k+1)}{k+1} \right) = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\log 2 \cdot \log n - \log n \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\log\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \right) = \\
 &= -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\log\left(1+\frac{k}{n}\right)}{1+\frac{k}{n}} = -\int_0^1 \frac{\log(x+1)}{x+1} dx = -\frac{1}{2} (\log 2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$