

## Sequences

<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8313943/8313943-6424546424435941377>

Let  $a_0 = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $a_{k+1} = a_k + \frac{a_k^2}{n}$ . Prove that  $1 - \frac{1}{n} < a_n < 1$ .

**Solution by Arkady Alt , San Jose, California, USA.**

Note that  $a_{k+1} = a_k + \frac{a_k^2}{n} \Leftrightarrow a_{k+1} = \frac{a_k(a_k + n)}{n} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a_{k+1}} = \frac{n}{a_k(a_k + n)} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\frac{1}{a_{k+1}} = \frac{1}{a_k} - \frac{1}{n + a_k} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{a_k} - \frac{1}{a_{k+1}} = \frac{1}{n + a_k}, k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ .

Also note that  $a_{k+1} > a_k$  for any  $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$  (since  $a_{k+1} - a_k = \frac{a_k^2}{n} > 0$ ).

Hence,  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left( \frac{1}{a_k} - \frac{1}{a_{k+1}} \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n + a_k} \Leftrightarrow 2 - \frac{1}{a_n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n + a_k}$  and since

$a_k \geq 1/2$  for any  $k \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$  then  $2 - \frac{1}{a_n} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n + 1/2} = \frac{n}{n + 1/2} = \frac{2n}{2n + 1}$ .

Therefore,  $2 - \frac{2n}{2n + 1} \leq \frac{1}{a_n} \Leftrightarrow a_n \leq \frac{2n + 1}{2n + 2} < 1$ .

Since  $a_k < a_n, k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$  and  $a_n < 1$  we obtain that

$2 - \frac{1}{a_n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n + a_k} \geq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n + a_n} = \frac{n}{n + a_n} > \frac{n}{n + 1}$ .

Hence,  $\frac{1}{a_n} < 2 - \frac{n}{n + 1} = \frac{n + 2}{n + 1} \Leftrightarrow a_n > \frac{n + 1}{n + 2} = 1 - \frac{1}{n + 2}$  and, therefore,

$a_n - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) > 1 - \frac{1}{n + 2} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{2}{n(n + 2)} > 0$

### Remark.

Using inequality  $a_n \leq \frac{2n + 1}{2n + 2}$  we can obtain more precise lower bound for  $a_n$ ,

namely  $1 - \frac{1}{n + 2} < a_n$ . Indeed, since  $a_k < a_n, k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$  and  $a_n \leq \frac{2n + 1}{2n + 2}$

we obtain  $2 - \frac{1}{a_n} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n + a_k} \geq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n + a_n} = \frac{n}{n + a_n} \geq \frac{n}{n + \frac{2n + 1}{2n + 2}} = \frac{2n(n + 1)}{2n^2 + 4n + 1}$ .

Hence,  $\frac{1}{a_n} \leq 2 - \frac{2n(n + 1)}{2n^2 + 4n + 1} = \frac{2n^2 + 6n + 2}{2n^2 + 4n + 1} \Leftrightarrow$

$$a_n \geq \frac{2n^2 + 4n + 1}{2n^2 + 6n + 2} = 1 - \frac{2n + 1}{2n^2 + 6n + 2}$$

and  $a_n - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n + 2}\right) \geq 1 - \frac{2n + 1}{2n^2 + 6n + 2} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{n + 2}\right) = \frac{n}{2(n + 2)(n^2 + 3n + 1)} > 0$ .