

Limit calculation

<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8313943/8313943-6435046200176705540>

Prove that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^n} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{n\sqrt{n} + (n+1)\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{k}} = \frac{4}{e}.$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Since } P_n &:= \frac{1}{n^n} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{n\sqrt{n} + (n+1)\sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{n^n} \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{n\left(\sqrt{n} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\sqrt{k}\right)}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{k}} = \\ &\prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{k} + \frac{\sqrt{k}}{n}}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{k}} = \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}{n\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}\right)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{then } \ln P_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}{n\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}\right)}\right). \text{ Noting that } t - \frac{t^2}{2} < \ln(1+t) < t,$$

for $t \in (0, 1)$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}} - \frac{1}{2n^2} \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}\right)^2} \right) < \ln P_n < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}} \Leftrightarrow \\ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2n^2} \frac{\frac{k}{n}}{\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}\right)^2} < \ln P_n < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \frac{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx = \left[\begin{array}{l} t := \sqrt{x} \\ dx = 2tdt \end{array} \right] = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{1+t} dt = 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

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

$$0 \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1 + \sqrt{x})^2} dx = 0 \text{ then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln P_n = 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = e^{2 \ln 2 - 1} = \frac{4}{e}.$$