

**5398: Proposed by D. M. Bătinetu-Giurgiu, Bucharest, Romania and Neculai Stanciu, "George Emil Palade" General School, Buzău, Romania**

If  $(2n - 1)!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n - 1)$ , then evaluate

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

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

Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \frac{1}{e} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[2n]{(2n)!}}{2n} = \frac{1}{e}$  and  $n!(2n-1)!! = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n} \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\sqrt[n]{n!(2n-1)!!} = \frac{\sqrt[2n]{(2n)!}}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!(2n-1)!!}}{n} = \frac{\sqrt[2n]{(2n)!}}{2n} = \left( \frac{\sqrt[2n]{(2n)!}}{2n} \right)^2 \cdot 2n$  then

$$\frac{\sqrt[n]{n!(2n-1)!!}}{n} \sim \frac{2n}{e^2} \text{ (notation } a_n \sim b_n \text{ (} a_n \text{ and } b_n \text{ asymptotically equivalent)}$$

mean  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$ ),

that is  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!(2n-1)!!}}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{e^2}$ . Let  $c_n := \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!(2n-1)!!}}{2n^2}$  and  $\alpha_n := \ln \left( \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \right)$ .

Then  $\frac{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!(2n+1)!!}}{n+1} - \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!(2n-1)!!}}{n} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!(2n-1)!!}}{n} \left( \frac{n \sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!(2n+1)!!}}{(n+1) \sqrt[n]{n!(2n-1)!!}} - 1 \right)$

$$nc_n \left( \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} - 1 \right) = nc_n (e^{\alpha_n} - 1) = c_n \cdot \frac{e^{\alpha_n} - 1}{\alpha_n} \cdot n\alpha_n.$$

Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \frac{1}{e^2}$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$  then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\alpha_n} - 1}{\alpha_n} = 1$  and

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

We have  $n\alpha_n = \ln \left( \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!(2n+1)!!}} \cdot \frac{(n+1)!(2n+1)!!}{n!(2n-1)!!} \right) =$

$$\ln \left( \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \cdot \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!(2n+1)!!}} \right) = -\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n + \ln \frac{1}{c_{n+1}} + \ln \frac{2n+1}{n+1}$$

and, therefore,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n\alpha_n = -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln c_{n+1} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{2n+1}{n+1} =$

$$-1 + 2 + \ln 2 = \ln 2 - 1.$$

Thus,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt[n+1]{(n+1)!(2n+1)!!}}{n+1} - \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!(2n-1)!!}}{n} \right) = \frac{\ln 2 - 1}{e^2}$ .