

**And one more limit of Lalescu kind sequence.**

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**5495: Proposed by D. M. Bătinetu-Giurgiu, "Matei Basarab" National College, Bucharest and Neculai Stanciu, "George Emil Palade" School, Buzău, Romania**

Let  $\{x_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ ,  $x_1 = 1, x_n = 1 \cdot \sqrt{3!!} \cdot \sqrt[3]{5!!} \cdot \dots \cdot \sqrt[2n-1]{(2n-1)!!}$ .

Find:

$$L := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{\sqrt[2n+1]{x_{n+1}}} - \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[2n]{x_n}} \right)$$

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

First we will find two limits which we will need further, namely:

a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n}$ ;

b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{x_n}}{n}$

To find them we will use the special case of multiplicative version of Cesaro's Theorem (or, Geometric Mean Limit Theorem (GML Theorem)).

**Theorem\*:**

Let  $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  be sequence of positive real numbers such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a$ .

Then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = a$ .

a) Let  $a_n := \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n^n}, n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{(2n-1)!!} \right) =$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \right) = \frac{2}{e}$$
 then by GML Theorem

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{2}{e};$$

b) Let  $a_n := \frac{x_n}{n^n}, n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x_{n+1}}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{x_n} \right) =$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sqrt[2n+1]{(2n+1)!!}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} \right) = \frac{2}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{e} = \frac{2}{e^2}$$
 then by GML Theorem

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{x_n}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \frac{2}{e^2}.$$

Now we ready to find  $L$ .

Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[2n]{x_n}} = \frac{e^2}{2}$  then  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sqrt[2n]{x_n}} \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[2n]{x_n}}{\sqrt[2n+1]{x_{n+1}}} - 1 \right) =$

$$\frac{e^2}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(e^{\alpha_n} - 1), \text{ where } \alpha_n := \ln \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[2n]{x_n}}{\sqrt[2n+1]{x_{n+1}}} \right), n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Noting that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n = 0$  (because  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[2n]{x_n}}{\sqrt[2n+1]{x_{n+1}}} \right) =$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{x_n}}{n+1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$ ) and, therefore,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\alpha_n} - 1}{\alpha_n}$  we obtain

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

$$\text{Since } \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{x_n}}{\sqrt[n+1]{x_{n+1}}} \right)^n = \frac{(n+1)^{2n}}{n^{2n}} \cdot \frac{x_n}{x_{n+1}} \cdot \sqrt[n+1]{x_{n+1}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n+1]{x_{n+1}}}{\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!!}} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n+1]{x_{n+1}}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n+1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!!}}$$

$$\text{then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{x_n}}{\sqrt[n+1]{x_{n+1}}} \right)^n = e^2 \cdot \frac{2}{e^2} \cdot \frac{e}{2} = e.$$

$$\text{Thus, } L = \frac{e^2}{2} \ln e = \frac{e^2}{2}.$$

\* **GML Theorem.(Multiplicative version of Cesaro's Theorem)**

Let  $\{b_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  be sequence of positive real numbers such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = b$ .

Then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{b_1 b_2 \dots b_n} = b$ .

Applying this theorem to  $b_n = \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}, n \geq 2$  and  $b_1 = a_1$  we obtain that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a \text{ implies } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = a.$$

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