

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{e} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{n+1} - \ln\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)}{\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n}} \right)$$

$$n \rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ so, } y \rightarrow 0$$

Now,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{e} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\frac{y}{y+1} - \ln(y+1)}{\frac{y}{1+y} - y} \right)$$

Applying L'Hospital's Rule, we get,

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{e} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

(OR)

$$L = \frac{1}{e}$$

Shivam Sharma

Fourth solution. Let $h_n := \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$. Since

$$\frac{1}{2(n+1)} < h_n - \ln n - \gamma < \frac{1}{2n} \quad [1], \text{ then by Squeeze Principle}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\gamma_n - \gamma) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(h_n - \ln n - \gamma) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Also, noting that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \frac{1}{e}$ and $(2n-1)!! = \frac{(2n-1)!}{2^n n!}$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!}}{2 \sqrt[n]{n!}} = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!}}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{n!}} = \frac{e}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!}}{n^2} = \\ &= \frac{e}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[2n]{(2n-1)!}}{n} \right)^2 = \frac{e}{2} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{(2n)!}}{2n} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt[2n]{2n}} \right)^2 = \\ &= \frac{e}{2} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[2n]{(2n)!}}{2n} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt[2n]{2n}} \right)^2 = \frac{e}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{e} \cdot 2 \right)^2 = \frac{2}{e}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\gamma_n - \gamma) \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\gamma_n - \gamma) \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\gamma_n - \gamma) \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{e} = \frac{1}{e}. \end{aligned}$$

1. R. M. Young, Euler's constant, Math. Gaz. 75 (1991), 187-190.

Arkady Alt

Fifth solution. We show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\gamma_n - \gamma) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Indeed by using Cesaro-Stolz theorem we get

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(\gamma_n - \gamma) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\gamma_n - \gamma}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\gamma_{n+1} - \gamma_n}{\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -n(n+1) \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \ln(n+1) + \ln n \right) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -n(n+1) \left(\ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -n(n+1) \left(\frac{-1}{2(n+1)^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

so

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

Cesaro-Stolz again yields

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(2n-1)!}{n^n 2^{n-1} (n-1)!} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1} 2^n n!} \frac{n^n 2^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(2n-1)!} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)! 2^{n-1} (n-1)!}{(2n-1)! 2^n n!} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2n+1)(2n) \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{n} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{2}{e} \end{aligned}$$

whence the limit