

## Undergraduate problems

U259. Compute

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n(n+a)}\right)^{n^3}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n(n+b)}\right)^{n^3}}.$$

*Proposed by Arkady Alt, San Jose, California, USA*

*Solution by Giulio Calimici, and Emiliano Torti, Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", Roma, Italy*

We note that

$$\begin{aligned} n^3 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n(n+a)}\right) &= n^3 \left(\frac{1}{n(n+a)} + O(1/n^4)\right) = n \left(\frac{1}{1+a/n} + O(1/n^2)\right) \\ &= n \left(1 - \frac{a}{n} + O(1/n^2)\right) = n - a + O(1/n). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n(n+a)}\right)^{n^3}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n(n+b)}\right)^{n^3}} &= \exp \left( n^3 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n(n+a)}\right) - n^3 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n(n+b)}\right) \right) \\ &= \exp(n - a + O(1/n) - n + b + O(1/n)) \rightarrow \exp(b - a) = e^{b-a}. \end{aligned}$$

*Also solved by Albert Stadler, Switzerland; Stanescu Florin, Serban Cioculescu school, Gaesti, Romania; Daniel Lasaosa, Universidad Pública de Navarra, Spain; Moubinool Omarjee Lycée Henri IV, Paris, France; AN-anduud Problem Solving Group, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia; Alessandro Ventullo, Milan, Italy; Anastasios Kotronis, Athens, Greece; Robin Park, Thomas Jefferson High School For Science and Technology; Perfetti Paolo, Dipartimento di Matematica, Università degli studi di Tor Vergata Roma, Roma, Italy; Radouan Boukharfane, Polytechnique de Montreal, Canada; Li Zhou, Polk State College, USA.*