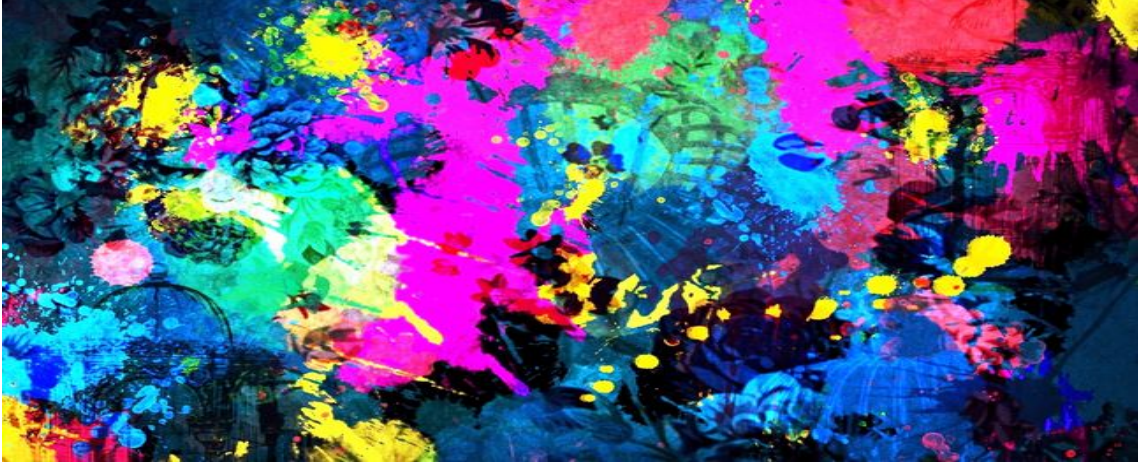


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Find:

$$\Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} \frac{i \cdot j \cdot k}{(1 + i^2)(1 + j^2)(1 + k^2)} \right)$$

Proposed by Daniel Sitaru – Romania

Solution 1 by Remus Florin Stanca-Romania, Solution 2 by Tran Hong-Dong Thap-Vietnam

Solution 1 by Remus Florin Stanca-Romania

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Let } a_k &= \frac{k}{k^2+1} \Rightarrow \Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} \frac{1}{n^3} a_i a_j a_k \right) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1(a_2(a_3 + \dots + a_n) + \dots + a_{n-1}a_n) + \dots + a_{n-2}(a_{n-2} \cdot a_n)}{n^3} \stackrel{\text{Stolz Cesaro}}{=} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 a_{n+1}(a_2 + \dots + a_n) + \dots + a_{n-1} a_{n+1} a_n}{(n+1)^3 - n^3} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{a_{n+1}(a_1(a_2 + \dots + a_n) + \dots + a_{n-1}a_n)}{\left(\frac{n+1}{n} - 1\right) \left(\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^0 + \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^1 + \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2\right)} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}(a_1(a_2 + \dots + a_n) + \dots + a_{n-1}a_n)}{n^2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{(n+1)^2+1} (a_1(a_2 + \dots + a_n) + \dots + a_{n-1}a_n)}{n^2} = \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1(a_2 + \dots + a_n) + \dots + a_{n-1}a_n}{n(n^2 + 2n + 2)} \stackrel{\text{Stolz Cesaro}}{=} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}(a_1 + \dots + a_n)}{2 + 2(2n + 1) + n^2 + 2n + 1 + n^2 + n^2 + n} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{(n+1)^2 + 1} (a_1 + \dots + a_n)}{n(3n + 7 + \frac{5}{n})} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{(n^2 + 2n + 2)(3n + 7 + \frac{5}{n})} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_1 + \dots + a_n}{3n^3 + 7n^2 + 5n + 6n^2 + 14n + 10 + 6n + 14 + \frac{10}{n}} \stackrel{\text{Stolz Cesaro}}{=} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{(n+1)^2 + 1}}{3((n+1)^2 + n^2 + n(n+1)) + 7(2n+1) + 5 + 6(2n+1) + 14 + 6 - \frac{10}{n(n+1)}} = \\
 &= \frac{0}{\infty} = 0 \Rightarrow \Omega = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Solution 2 by Tran Hong-Dong Thap-Vietnam

For $i, j, k \geq 1$ we have:

$$(1 + i^2)(1 + j^2)(1 + k^2) \stackrel{AM-GM}{\geq} 2i \cdot 2j \cdot 2k = 8ijk$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{ijk}{(1 + i^2)(1 + j^2)(1 + k^2)} \leq \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 < \Omega_n = \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} \frac{ijk}{(1 + i^2)(1 + j^2)(1 + k^2)} \leq \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k \leq n} \frac{1}{8} \leq \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \cdot n = \frac{1}{8n^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Omega = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Omega_n = 0$$