

7 OUTSTANDING LIMITS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we present 7 new limits of sequences and functions.

Theorem 1.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \sqrt[n]{n!})}{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}} = 0$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1+x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+x) \stackrel{\text{L'H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}}{1} = 0; \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + \sqrt[n]{n!})}{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}} \ln(1 + \sqrt[n]{n!})^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n!}}} = 0 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}} = \\ &= 0 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}} = 0 \cdot \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{e}{2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 2.

$$\text{If } a > 0, \text{ then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{n!} = \frac{\ln a}{e}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{n!} &= \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \cdot n \cdot (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) = \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n} \cdot \ln a} - 1}{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} \cdot \ln a, \forall n \geq 2. \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} &= \frac{1}{e} \text{ and } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} - 1}{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} = 1. \text{ So, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{n!} = \frac{1}{e} \cdot 1 \cdot \ln a = \frac{\ln a}{e}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 3.

If $a > 0$, $(b_n)_{n \geq 1} > 0$ has positive real sequences such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{nb_n} = b > 0$,

$$\text{then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{b_n} = \frac{b \ln a}{e}.$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{b_n} &= \frac{\sqrt[n]{b_n}}{n} \cdot n \cdot (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) = \frac{\sqrt[n]{b_n}}{n} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} - 1}{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} \cdot \ln a, \forall n \geq 2. \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{b_n}}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{b_n}{n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{nb_n} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} = \frac{b}{e} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} - 1}{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} = 1.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{b_n} = \frac{b}{e} \cdot 1 \cdot \ln a = \frac{b \ln a}{e}$$

□

Theorem 4.

$$\text{If } a > 0, \text{ then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!} = \frac{2 \ln a}{e}.$$

Proof.

$$(\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!} = \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n} \cdot n \cdot (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) = \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} - 1}{\frac{1}{n} \ln a} \cdot \ln a, \forall n \geq 2.$$

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

□

Theorem 5.

$$\text{If } (x_n)_{n \geq 1}, x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} \text{ and } a > 0, \text{ then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{2x_n} (\sqrt[n^4]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{n! \cdot (2n-1)!!} = 2e^{2(\gamma-1)} \ln a.$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2x_n} (\sqrt[n^4]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{n! (2n-1)!!} &= \frac{e^{2x_n}}{n^2} \cdot n^4 \cdot (\sqrt[n^4]{a} - 1) \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n} \\ &= \frac{e^{2x_n}}{e^{2 \ln n}} \cdot n^4 \cdot \left(e^{\frac{\ln a}{n^4}} - 1 \right) \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!} n}{n} = e^{2(x_n - \ln n)} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{\ln a}{n^4}} - 1}{\frac{\ln a}{n^4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n} \cdot \ln a \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{2(x_n - \ln n)} = e^{2\gamma}, \text{ where } \gamma \text{ is Euler Mascheroni constant; } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \frac{1}{e};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!!}}{n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n-1)!!}{n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)!!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{(2n-1)!!} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} = \frac{2}{e}; \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n^4} \ln a} - 1}{\frac{1}{n^4} \ln a} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Hence, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{2x_n} (\sqrt[n^4]{a} - 1) \sqrt[n]{n! (2n-1)!!} = e^{2\gamma} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{2}{e} \cdot \ln a = 2e^{2(\gamma-1)} \ln a$$

□

Theorem 6.

$$\text{If } a > 0, \text{ then } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (a^{\frac{1}{x}-1}) (\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{\ln a}{e}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= (a^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)(\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}} = x(a^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) \cdot \frac{(\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = x(e^{\frac{\ln a}{x}} - 1) \cdot \frac{(\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} = \\
 &= \frac{e^{\frac{\ln a}{x}} - 1}{\frac{\ln a}{x}} \cdot \frac{(\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} \cdot \ln a \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\Gamma(n+1))^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{1}{e} \\
 \text{Hence, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (a^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1)(\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{e} \cdot \ln a = \frac{\ln a}{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem 7.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} (\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{e}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} (\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}} = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{(\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x}; \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2} = 1; \\
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\Gamma(n+1))^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{1}{e} \\
 \text{So, } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} (\Gamma(x+1))^{\frac{1}{x}} &= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{e}.
 \end{aligned}$$

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REFERENCES

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