

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

UP.608 If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (1, \infty)$ and $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions, and $(L_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is Lucas sequence, and $y_n = \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! L_n}$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^* - \{1\}$, find:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{y_n}^{y_{n+1}} \frac{(f(x - y_n))^{g(y_{n+1} - x)}}{(f(y_{n+1} - x))^{g(x - y_n)} + (f(x - y_n))^{g(y_{n+1} - x)}} dx.$$

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Solution by proposers

Lemma 1. If $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (1, \infty)$, $g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous, and $(y_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is an increasing sequence, and

$$I_n = \int_{y_n}^{y_{n+1}} \frac{(f(x - y_n))^{g(y_{n+1} - x)}}{(f(y_{n+1} - x))^{g(x - y_n)} + (f(x - y_n))^{g(y_{n+1} - x)}} dx, \forall n \geq 2, \text{ then:}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (y_{n+1} - y_n).$$

Proof.

If $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a < b$ and $I = \int_a^b \frac{(f(x - a))^{g(b - x)}}{(f(b - x))^{g(x - a)} + (f(x - a))^{g(b - x)}} dx,$

$x = u(t) = a + b - t$, $u'(t) = -1$, $u(a) = b$, $u(b) = a$, we obtain that

$$I = \int_b^a \frac{(f(b - x))^{g(x - a)}}{(f(x - a))^{g(b - x)} + (f(b - x))^{g(x - a)}} dx,$$

$$2I = \int_a^b \frac{(f(b - x))^{g(x - a)} + (f(x - a))^{g(b - x)}}{(f(x - a))^{g(b - x)} + (f(b - x))^{g(x - a)}} dx = \int_a^b dx = b - a \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} (b - a). \text{ So,}$$

$$I_n = \int_{y_n}^{y_{n+1}} \frac{(f(x - y_n))^{g(y_{n+1} - x)}}{(f(y_{n+1} - x))^{g(x - y_n)} + (f(x - y_n))^{g(y_{n+1} - x)}} dx = \frac{1}{2} (y_{n+1} - y_n), \forall n \geq 2.$$

Hence: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (y_{n+1} - y_n).$

Lemma 3.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!! F_{n+1}} - \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! F_n} \right) = \frac{2\alpha}{e}, \text{ where } \alpha = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \text{ and}$$

$(F_n)_{n \geq 0}$, $F_0 = 0$, $F_1 = 1$, $F_{n+2} = F_{n+1} + F_n$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ is Fibonacci sequence,

Proof.

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$$F_{n+2} - F_{n+1} - F_n = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \Leftrightarrow \frac{F_{n+2}}{F_n} - \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{F_{n+2}}{F_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} - \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} - 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{F_{n+2}}{F_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} - \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} - 1 \right) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x - 1 = 0, \text{ where } x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n}, \text{ so } x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\text{Since } \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} > 0, x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} = \frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{2} = \alpha.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!! F_{n+1}} - \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! F_n} &= \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! F_n} (u_n - 1) = \\ &= \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! F_n} \cdot \frac{u_n - 1}{\ln u_n} \cdot \ln u_n = \frac{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! F_n}}{n} \cdot \frac{u_n - 1}{\ln u_n} \cdot \ln u_n^n, \forall n \geq 2, \end{aligned}$$

$$u_n = \frac{\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!! F_{n+1}}}{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! F_n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!! F_{n+1}}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{\sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! F_n}} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \right) = \frac{2\alpha}{e} \cdot \frac{e}{2\alpha} \cdot 1 = 1, \text{ so } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n - 1}{\ln u_n} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+1)!! F_{n+1}}{(2n-1)!! F_n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!! F_{n+1}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{F_{n+1}}{F_n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!! F_{n+1}}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \alpha \cdot \frac{e}{2\alpha} = e. \text{ Therefore:}$$

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

$$\text{Analogously, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)!! L_{n+1}} - \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! L_n} \right) = \frac{2\alpha}{e}$$

Solution.

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By lemma 1: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (y_{n+1} - y_n) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2\alpha}{e} = \frac{\alpha}{e}$, $\alpha = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ where taking account by

lemma 3: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (y_{n+1} - y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt[n+1]{(2n+1)! L_{n+1}} - \sqrt[n]{(2n-1)!! L_n} \right) = \frac{2\alpha}{e}$.