

ROMANIAN MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE

UP.612 If $f: \mathbb{R}_+^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$ is a continuous function and $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is defined by $a_1 =$

$$a_2 = 1,$$

$$a_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{k}, \forall n \geq 2 \text{ and } (x_n)_{n \geq 1}, x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}, \text{ find}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_{e^{x_n}}^{e^{x_{n+1}}} \frac{f(x - e^{x_n})}{f(e^{x_{n+1}} - x) + f(x - e^{x_n})} dx$$

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Solution 1 by proposer

$$\text{If } a, b \in \mathbb{R}_+^*, a < b, \text{ then } I = \int_a^b \frac{f(x-a)}{f(b-x)+f(x-a)} dx = \frac{b-a}{2}.$$

$$\text{So, } I_n = \int_{e^{x_n}}^{e^{x_{n+1}}} \frac{f(x-e^{x_n})}{f(e^{x_{n+1}}-x)+f(x-e^{x_n})} dx = \frac{e^{x_{n+1}}-e^{x_n}}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{x_n} \cdot (e^{x_{n+1}-x_n} - 1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{x_n} \cdot \left(e^{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{x_n}}{a_{n+1}} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}}-1}{\frac{1}{a_{n+1}}}, \quad (2).$$

By induction we obtain $a_n = \frac{n}{2}, \forall n \geq 2$, so $x_n = 2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - 1$, then by (2)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} I_n &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{x_n}}{n^2} \cdot \left(e^{\frac{1}{a_n}} - 1 \right) \cdot n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{x_n}}{n^2} \cdot \left(e^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - 1 \right) \cdot n = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{x_n-2 \ln n} \cdot \left(e^{\frac{1}{n+1}} + 1 \right) \left(e^{\frac{1}{n+1}} - 1 \right) \cdot n = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(e^{\frac{1}{n+1}} + 1 \right) \cdot e^{2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - 2 \ln n - 1} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n+1}}}{\frac{1}{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{\frac{1}{n+1}} + 1 \right) \cdot e^{2\gamma_n-1} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n+1}}-1}{\frac{1}{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

Since $\gamma_n = -\ln n + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \gamma_n = \gamma$ - Euler- Mascheroni constant and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n+1}}-1}{\frac{1}{n+1}} = 1, \text{ hence } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} I_n = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+1) \cdot e^{2\gamma-1} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = e^{2\gamma-1}.$$

Solution 2 by Omkumar Rao-India

$$I_n = \int_{e^{x_n}}^{e^{x_{n+1}}} \frac{f(x - e^{x_n})}{f(e^{x_{n+1}} - x) + f(x - e^{x_n})} dx \Rightarrow (1)$$

$$(x \rightarrow e^{x_n} + e^{x_{n+1}} - x):$$

$$I_n = \int_{e^{x_n}}^{e^{x_{n+1}}} \frac{f(e^{x_{n+1}} - x)}{f(x - e^{x_n}) + f(e^{x_{n+1}} - x)} dx \Rightarrow (2)$$

$$2I_n = \int_{e^{x_n}}^{e^{x_{n+1}}} 1 \, dx, \quad I_n = \frac{(e^{x_{n+1}} - e^{x_n})}{2}, \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} (e^{x_{n+1}} - e^{x_n})$$

$$a_{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{k} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{a_k}{k} \right) + \frac{a_n}{n} = a_n + \frac{a_n}{n}$$

$$a_n = \frac{n}{2}$$

$$x_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k} = \frac{1}{a_1} + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{2}{k}, \quad x_n = 1 + 2(H_n - 1) = 2H_n - 1$$

$$H_n = \gamma + \ln n + \frac{1}{2n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

$$x_n = 2\gamma + 2 \ln n + \frac{1}{n} + 2O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) - 1$$

$$e^{x_n} = e^{(2\gamma-1)+2O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)+\ln n^2} = n^2 e^{2\gamma-1} e^{2O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)}$$

$$e^{2O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)} = 1 + 2O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \approx 1, \quad e^{x_n} = n^2 e^{2\gamma-1}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}$$

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{x_n} \left(e^{\frac{2}{n+1}} - 1 \right)}{2n}, \quad L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 e^{2\gamma-1} (2)}{2n(n+1)}$$

$$L = e^{2\gamma-1}$$