

Problem 11724

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Proposed by Andrew Cusumano (USA).

Let $f(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n k^k$ and let $g(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k)$. Find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{g(n+2)}{g(n+1)} - \frac{g(n+1)}{g(n)} \right).$$

Solution proposed by Roberto Tauraso, Dipartimento di Matematica, Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", via della Ricerca Scientifica, 00133 Roma, Italy.

We will show that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{g(n+2)}{g(n+1)} - \frac{g(n+1)}{g(n)} \right) = e.$$

Since $g(n) = \sum_{k=1}^n (n+1-k)k^k = \sum_{k=1}^n k(n+1-k)^{n+1-k}$, it follows that

$$\frac{g(n)}{n^n} = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{n^{k-1}} \left(1 - \frac{k-1}{n}\right)^{n+1-k} = 1 + \frac{2}{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n-1} + h(n) = 1 + \frac{2e^{-1}}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

because

$$0 \leq h(n) = \sum_{k=3}^n \frac{k}{n^{k-1}} \left(1 - \frac{k-1}{n}\right)^{n+1-k} \leq \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{4}{n^3} + \frac{1}{n^4} \sum_{k=5}^n k \leq \frac{3}{n^2} + \frac{4}{n^3} + \frac{n^2+n}{2n^4}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g(n+1)}{n^{n+1}} &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{g(n+1)}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = e \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \left(1 + \frac{2e^{-1}}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \\ &= e + \frac{e+4}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g(n+2)}{n^{n+2}} &= \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{n+2} \cdot \frac{g(n+2)}{(n+2)^{n+2}} = e^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \left(1 + \frac{2e^{-1}}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \\ &= e^2 + \frac{2e^2+2e}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g(n+2)}{g(n+1)} - \frac{g(n+1)}{g(n)} &= \frac{g(n+2)g(n) - g(n+1)^2}{g(n+1)g(n)} \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{e} + o(1)\right) \left[\left(e^2 + \frac{2e^2+2e}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) \left(1 + \frac{2e^{-1}}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) - \left(e + \frac{e+4}{2n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right)^2 \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{n}{e} + o(1)\right) \left(\frac{e^2}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right) = e + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow e. \end{aligned}$$

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