

**Problem 11935**

(American Mathematical Monthly, Vol.123, October 2016)

Proposed by D. M. Băţineu-Giurgiu (Romania), Anastasios Kotronis (Greece), and Neculai Stanciu (Romania).

Let  $f$  be a function from  $\mathbb{Z}^+$  to  $\mathbb{R}^+$  such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(n)/n = a$ , where  $a > 0$ . Find

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sqrt[n+1]{\prod_{k=1}^{n+1} f(k)} - \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n f(k)} \right).$$

Solution proposed by Moubinoöl Omarjee, Lycée Henri IV, Paris, France, and Roberto Tauraso, Dipartimento di Matematica, Università di Roma "Tor Vergata", Italy.

*Solution.* Let

$$a_n = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n f(k)}$$

and let  $x_n = (a_n/n)^n$ . Then by Stolz-Cesaro,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left( \frac{a_n}{n} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \ln f(k) - n \ln n}{n} \\ &\stackrel{SC}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln(f(n+1)) - (n+1) \ln(n+1) + n \ln n) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \ln \left( \frac{f(n+1)}{n+1} \right) - n \ln \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) = \ln \left( \frac{a}{e} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $\frac{a_n}{n} = \sqrt[n]{x_n} \rightarrow \frac{a}{e}$ , which implies that  $\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \rightarrow \frac{a}{e}$ . Moreover

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \rightarrow 1, \quad \text{and} \quad \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right)^n = \frac{(n+1)^n x_{n+1}^{\frac{n}{n+1}}}{n x_n} = \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \cdot \frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[n+1]{x_{n+1}}} \rightarrow e.$$

Therefore

$$\sqrt[n+1]{\prod_{k=1}^{n+1} f(k)} - \sqrt[n]{\prod_{k=1}^n f(k)} = a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{a_n}{n} \cdot \frac{\left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - 1 \right)}{\ln \left( 1 + \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - 1 \right) \right)} \cdot \ln \left( \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right)^n \right) \rightarrow \frac{a}{e}.$$

□