

Please turn in neat carefully written solutions to the problems. You should try to write good proofs. We are looking for technical details (check the “model” argument on the web page). You may discuss the problems with anyone for the purpose of obtaining ideas and clarification. You are expected however to produce and to write-up your own solutions.

Problem 6. Let

$$s_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}$$

for $n \geq 1$. Prove by induction that

$$s_n \leq \frac{61}{36} - \frac{1}{n}$$

for $n \geq 3$. Conclude that $s = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n$ exists and $s \leq 61/36$.

Remark: One can show that $s = \pi^2/6 = 1.6449\dots$. Since $61/36 = 1.694\dots$ we are not too far off.

Problem 7. Define the sequence $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ inductively by $a_1 = 2$ and

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n^2 + 2}{2a_n}$$

for $n \geq 1$. Prove that $a_n \geq \sqrt{2}$ for each $n \geq 1$. Next show the sequence is monotone decreasing and conclude that it converges. Finally prove that the limit is $\sqrt{2}$.

Hint: Show that $a^2 + 2 \geq 2\sqrt{2}a$ for any real number a , or more generally, $a^2 + b^2 \geq 2ab$ for any real numbers a and b .

Problem 8. Let

$$a_n = \frac{1 \times 3 \times 5 \cdots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times 6 \cdots \times 2n} = \frac{(2n)!}{2^{2n}(n!)^2}$$

Prove that $(a_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a monotone decreasing sequence and that $a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ exists and $0 \leq a \leq 1/2$.

Let $b_n = \sqrt{n}a_n$. Prove that $(b_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a monotone increasing sequence and $b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ exists. What does this imply about a ?

Hint 1: In this problem the monotonicity is most easily established by considering ratios.

Hint 2: Our study of $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ leads to the estimate $1 + \frac{1}{n} \leq e^{1/n}$. Use this estimate to conclude

$$b_n \leq \frac{1}{2}e^{1/8}$$

and so $b = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n$ exists and $b \leq \frac{1}{2}e^{1/8} = 0.566\dots$. Actually one can show $b = 1/\sqrt{\pi} = 0.564\dots$, so we are not too far off.

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