Your name: Solution

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1.Suppose $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ and $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ are given by

$$x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$$
 and $y_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!}$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Assume that:

- (i) $\{y_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ converges to a number (say) e
- (ii) $x_n \leq y_n$ for all $n \geq 1$.

For all $m \ge 1$, show that

$$y_m \leq \liminf_{n \to \infty} x_n,$$

and conclude that $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ also converges to e.

Solution: Let $m \ge 1$ be fixed. Observe that, using the Binomial Expansion,

$$x_n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{n^k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (n-i)}{k!} \frac{1}{n^k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (1-\frac{i}{n}).$$

Note that all terms inside the above summand are non-negative. Therefore for $n \ge m$,

$$x_n = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{1}{k!} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (1 - \frac{i}{n}) + \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (1 - \frac{i}{n}).$$

$$\geq \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{1}{k!} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (1 - \frac{i}{n}).$$

For $\frac{1}{n} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$, this implies that for any $1 \le i \le m$

$$\frac{i}{n} \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty.$$

So, by algebra of limits,

$$\alpha_n := \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{1}{k!} \prod_{i=0}^{k-1} (1 - \frac{i}{n}) \to \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{1}{k!} \text{ as } n \to \infty.$$

Now $x_n \ge \alpha_n$ for all $n \ge m$, therefore

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} x_n \ge \liminf_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{1}{k!} = y_m.$$
(1)

From Assumption (ii) we have that for all $n \ge 1$,

 $x_n \leq y_n$

which, along with Assumption (i), implies that

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} x_n \le \limsup_{n \to \infty} y_n = e.$$
⁽²⁾

In (1), letting $m \to \infty$ on both sides we have

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} x_n \ge \liminf_{n \to \infty} \alpha_n = \liminf_{m \to \infty} y_m = e.$$
(3)

 As

$$\liminf_{n \to \infty} x_n \le \limsup_{n \to \infty} x_n$$

from (2) and (3) we have that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = e.$$

2. Suppose two teams play a series of games, each producing a winner and a loser, until one team has won two more games than the other. Let G be the total number of games played. Assuming each team has chance 0.5 to win each game, independent of results of the previous games. Find the expected value of G.