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6)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^{n+1/2}} = 0$

$$\sqrt{2\pi n} n^n e^{-n} < n! < e^{1/4n} \sqrt{2\pi n} n^n e^{-n}$$

Cauchy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{n^{n+1/2}} = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

Stirling's approximation

Stirling's approximation

$$\log n! = \sum_{k=1}^n \log k$$

1-st approximation (1)

(Stirling's approximation)  $\int_{k-1}^k \log x dx < \log k < \int_k^{k+1} \log x dx$

$$\int_0^n \log x dx < \log n! < \int_1^{n+1} \log x dx$$

$$= n \log n - n < \log n! < (n+1) \log(n+1) - (n+1) = (n+1) \log(n+1) - n$$

$$n \log n - n < \log n! < (n+1) \log(n+1) - n$$

$$\log \frac{n!}{(n+1)!} = d_n = \log n! - [(n+1/2) \log n - n] \quad \text{Stirling's approximation (2)}$$

$$d_n - d_{n+1} = \log n! - \log(n+1)! - (n+1/2) \log n + n + (n+3/2) \log(n+1) - (n+1) =$$

$$= -\log(n+1) - (n+1/2) \log n + (n+3/2) \log(n+1) + \log(n+1) - 1 =$$

$$= (n+3/2) \log \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - 1$$

$$d_n - d_{n+1} = (2n+1) \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2n+1}} \right) - 1$$

$$0 < t < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 0 < t = \frac{1}{2n+1} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+t}{1-t} - 1$$

$$\log(1+t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^4}{4} + \dots$$

$$\log(1-t) = -t - \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{t^3}{3} - \frac{t^4}{4} - \dots$$

Stirling's approximation, 1st approximation

$$\frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+t}{1-t} - 1 = \frac{1}{t} \left[ t + \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{t^5}{5} + \dots \right] - 1 = \frac{t^2}{3} + \frac{t^4}{5} + \frac{t^6}{7} + \dots$$

$$\frac{t^2}{3} + \frac{t^4}{5} + \frac{t^6}{7} < \frac{t^2}{3} \left[ 1 + t^2 + t^4 + \dots \right] = \frac{t^2}{3(1-t^2)}$$

$$0 < \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+t}{1-t} - 1 < \frac{t^2}{3(1-t^2)} \quad \text{Sic}$$

$$0 < d_n - d_{n+1} < \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2 - 1} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4n^2 + 4n} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2 + n} = \frac{1}{12} \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right]$$

$$0 < d_n - d_{n+1} < \frac{1}{12} \left[ \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right] \quad \text{Sic}$$

( $C < d_n < C + \frac{1}{12n}$  e  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ )  $d_n = C + \frac{\theta_n}{12n}$ ,  $0 < \theta_n < 1$   $\in$   $d_n \sim \frac{1}{12n} \uparrow$   $d_n \sim C$  (3)

$$\log n! - (n + \frac{1}{2}) \log n + n = C + \frac{\theta_n}{12n}$$

(Satz von Stirling e:  $n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$ )

$$\log n! = (n + \frac{1}{2}) \log n - n + C + \frac{\theta_n}{12n}$$

$$n! = n^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{-n} \cdot \underbrace{(e^C)}_A \cdot e^{\frac{\theta_n}{12n}}$$

$$e^C = \sqrt{2\pi} \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left[ \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Wallis' Formel

(2n-1)!!  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$  (w)

Anw. B.N.  $\left( \frac{A_n}{B_n} \right)_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow \mu \neq 0$

$$(2n)!! = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n) = 2^n \cdot n!$$

$$(2n-1)!! = 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1) = \frac{(2n)!}{2^n \cdot n!}$$

$$(w) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \cdot \frac{2^{2n} (n!)^2}{(2n)!} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$(3 \text{ ג' 80N}) \quad n! \sim A n^{n+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-n}$$

$$(n!)^2 \sim A^2 n^{2n+1} e^{-2n}$$

$$(2n!) \sim A(2n)^{2n+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2n}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \frac{2^{2n} (n!)^2}{(2n)!} \sim \frac{1}{(2n)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{2^{2n} A^2 n^{2n+1} e^{-2n}}{A \cdot (2n)^{2n+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2n}} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \frac{A}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{A}{2}$$

$$\frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$A = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

סעיף

$\pi \notin \mathbb{Q}$  : צדע

פונקט פונקט פונקט  
 $\log p_n = \pi^2$ ,  $p_n \in \mathbb{E}[X]$

$(\pi \notin \mathbb{Q}) \Leftrightarrow \pi^2 \notin \mathbb{Q}$  (אין אונטער זיין)  $\pi^2 = \frac{p}{q}$  (אין אונטער זיין)

$\frac{p}{q} \neq \frac{p'}{q'}$  אין אונטער זיין

$n$  סוף  $q^n \cdot p_n \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) \in \mathbb{N}$  (1)

$q^n p_n \left(\frac{p^2}{q}\right) \rightarrow 0$  (2)

$$I_n = \frac{1}{n!} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2\right)^n \cos t \, dt$$

$I_0 = 2$ ,  $I_1 = 4$ ,  $I_{n+1} = (4n+2)I_n - \pi^2 I_{n-1}$  (צדע)

(אין אונטער זיין)  $(\pi \notin \mathbb{Q})$  פונקט פונקט פונקט פונקט  $\pi^2$  אין אונטער זיין  $I_n$  (1)

$$I_2 = 6 \cdot I_1 - \pi^2 \cdot I_0 = 24 - 2\pi^2$$

$I_n > 0$  (2)

$n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $q^n I_n \rightarrow 0$  : אין אונטער זיין (3)

$$0 < q^n I_n \leq \left(\frac{q \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{4}}{n!}\right)^n \cdot \pi \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 \, dt$$

$$I_n \leq \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right)^n \cdot \pi$$

הנכרת של האינטגרל:

$$I_{n+1} = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2\right)^{n+1} (\sin t)' dt$$

אפשר גם לכתוב =  $\frac{1}{(n+1)!} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t (n+1)(-2t) \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2\right)^n dt = \frac{2}{n!} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos t)' + \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2\right)^n dt =$

$$= \frac{2}{n!} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \left[ \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2\right)^n - 2nt^2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2\right)^{n-1} \right] dt =$$

$$= 2I_n - \frac{4n}{n!} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot t \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2\right)^{n-1} dt =$$

(t - \frac{\pi^2/4 - t^2}{2t})

$$= 2I_n + 4nI_n - \pi^2 I_{n-1} = \boxed{(4n+2)I_n - \pi^2 I_{n-1}}$$

$$I_0 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = \sin t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1+1 = \boxed{2}$$

$$I_1 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - t^2\right) dt = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot 2 - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 \cos t dt$$

(אינטגרציה שם בדרך) 2J

$$J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^2 (\sin t)' dt = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin t dt = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t (-\cos t)' dt =$$

אפשר גם לכתוב

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2$$

$$I_1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2J =$$

$$= \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{2} + 4 = \boxed{4}$$