## Problem 19

Evaluate $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+1}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+2}}+\cdots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+n}}\right)$.

## Solution

Recall how the integral is defined.

$$
\int_{a}^{b} f(x) d x=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f\left(x_{i}\right) \Delta x
$$

where

$$
x_{i}=a+i \Delta x \quad \text { and } \quad \Delta x=\frac{b-a}{n} .
$$

The strategy for this problem is to write the sum compactly with an index, $i$, and to change the limit to an integral we can solve. We can write the given expression as follows.

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+1}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+2}}+\cdots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+n}}\right)=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+i}}
$$

Rewrite it similarly to the definition.

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+i}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}
$$

The term containing $i$ is going to be $f\left(x_{i}\right)$, and the term that doesn't have $i$ will be $\Delta x$. According to the definition, $\Delta x$ has $n$ in the denominator, not $\sqrt{n}$, so we'll multiply the numerator and denominator by $\sqrt{n}$ to make them the same.

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+i}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n}}=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+i}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}
$$

Combine the square roots into one and then multiply the resulting fraction's numerator and denominator by $1 / n$.

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+i} \cdot \frac{1 / n}{1 / n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}=\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}
$$

Comparing the two terms in the sum to the definition, we see that

$$
f\left(x_{i}\right)=\sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}}} \quad \text { and } \quad \Delta x=\frac{1}{n}
$$

and that $a=1$ and $b-a=1$, which means $b=2$. Now that we know the function and the limits of integration, we can write the limit as an integral and solve it.

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+\frac{i}{n}}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}=\int_{1}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} d x=\int_{1}^{2} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} d x=\left.2 x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right|_{1} ^{2}=2(\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{1})=2(\sqrt{2}-1)
$$

Therefore,

$$
\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+1}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+2}}+\cdots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} \sqrt{n+n}}\right)=2(\sqrt{2}-1)
$$

