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example using Stolz-Cesaro theorem

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Example: We try to determine the value of

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k}{n^{k+1}}, k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

We consider the sequences $\alpha_{n \geq 1} = 1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k$ and $\beta_{n \geq 1} = n^{k+1}$ and using the Stolz-Cesaro theorem we have that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k}{n^{k+1}} = \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1^k + 2^k + \dots + (n+1)^k) - (1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k)}{(n+1)^{k+1} - n^{k+1}} = \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^k}{(n+1)^{k+1} - n^{k+1}}. \quad (3)$$

Now we try to get the expression in the indeterminate form $\frac{0}{0}$ as n approaches ∞ , dividing numerator and denominator of (3) by $(n+1)^k$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1) - n^{k+1}(n+1)^{-k}} = \quad (4)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n(1 + n^{-1} - (1 + n^{-1})^{-k})} = \quad (5)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{-1}}{1 + n^{-1} - (1 + n^{-1})^{-k}}. \quad (6)$$

By applying L'Hôpital's rule once we get

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{-1}}{1 + n^{-1} - (1 + n^{-1})^{-k}} = \quad (7)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n^{-2}}{-n^{-2} - k(1 + n^{-1})^{-k-1}n^{-2}} = \quad (8)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + k(1 + n^{-1})^{-k-1}} = \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{1}{1 + k}. \quad (10)$$