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$(1 + 1/n)^n$  is an increasing sequence

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**Theorem 1.** *The sequence  $(1 + 1/n)^n$  is increasing.*

*Proof.* To see this, rewrite  $1 + (1/n) = (1 + n)/n$  and divide two consecutive terms of the sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1}} &= \frac{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n}{\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^{n-1}} \\ &= \left(\frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n^2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{n+1}{n} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Since  $(1 - x)^n \geq 1 - nx$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^{n-1}} &\geq \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{n^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{n^3} \\ &> 1, \end{aligned}$$

hence the sequence is increasing. □

**Theorem 2.** *The sequence  $(1 + 1/n)^{n+1}$  is decreasing.*

*Proof.* As before, rewrite  $1 + (1/n) = (1 + n)/n$  and divide two consecutive terms of the sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^n} &= \frac{\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^{n+1}}{\left(\frac{n}{n-1}\right)^n} \\ &= \left(\frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{n^2}\right)^n \frac{n+1}{n} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Writing  $1 + 1/n$  as  $1 + n/n^2$  and applying the inequality  $1 + n/n^2 \leq$

$(1 + 1/n^2)^n$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n-1}\right)^n} &\leq \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{n^2}\right)^n \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^4}\right)^n \\ &< 1, \end{aligned}$$

hence the sequence is decreasing. □

**Theorem 3.** *For all positive integers  $m$  and  $n$ , we have  $(1 + 1/m)^m < (1 + 1/n)^{n+1}$ .*

*Proof.* We consider three cases.

Suppose that  $m = n$ . Since  $n > 0$ , we have  $1/n > 0$  and  $1 < 1 + 1/n$ . Hence,  $(1 + 1/n)^n < (1 + 1/n)^{n+1}$ .

Suppose that  $m < n$ . By the previous case,  $(1 + 1/n)^n < (1 + 1/n)^{n+1}$ . By theorem 1,  $(1 + 1/m)^m < (1 + 1/n)^n$ . Combining,  $(1 + 1/m)^m < (1 + 1/n)^{n+1}$ .

Suppose that  $m > n$ . By the first case,  $(1 + 1/m)^m < (1 + 1/m)^{m+1}$ . By theorem 2,  $(1 + 1/m)^{m+1} < (1 + 1/n)^{n+1}$ . Combining,  $(1 + 1/m)^m < (1 + 1/n)^{n+1}$ . □