

Let

$$I_n = n^2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1 + 2x + \frac{2}{n}} dx.$$

Compute

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(I_n - \frac{n}{3} \right).$$

1. **Split the integrand at $x = 1$:**

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

2. **“Constant” piece:**

$$n^2 \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{3 + \frac{2}{n}} dx = \frac{n^2}{3 + \frac{2}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{3} - \frac{2}{9} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

3. **Linearize near $x = 1$:**

$$\frac{1}{1 + 2x + \frac{2}{n}} - \frac{1}{3 + \frac{2}{n}} = -\frac{2(x-1)}{(3 + \frac{2}{n})^2} + O((x-1)^2).$$

4. **Exact moment:**

$$n^2 \int_0^1 x^n (x-1) dx = \frac{n^2}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

5. **Remainder contribution:**

$$n^2 \int_0^1 x^n \left(\frac{1}{1 + 2x + \frac{2}{n}} - \frac{1}{3 + \frac{2}{n}} \right) dx = -\frac{2}{(3 + \frac{2}{n})^2} \left[1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right] = -\frac{2}{9} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

6. **Assemble:**

$$I_n = \left(\frac{n}{3} - \frac{2}{9} \right) + \left(-\frac{2}{9} \right) + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{n}{3} - \frac{1}{3} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

7. **Limit:**

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(I_n - \frac{n}{3} \right) = -\frac{1}{3}.$$