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New upper bounds of $n!$

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Full list of author information is available at the end of the article**Abstract**In this article, we deduce a new family of upper bounds of $n!$ of the form

$$n! < \sqrt{2\pi n}(n/e)^n e^{M_n^{[m]}} \quad n \in \mathbb{N},$$

$$M_n^{[m]} = \frac{1}{2m+3} \left[\frac{1}{4n} + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2m-2k+2}{2k+1} 2^{-2k} \zeta(2k, n+1/2) \right] \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

We also proved that the approximation formula $\sqrt{2\pi n}(n/e)^n e^{M_n^{[m]}}$ for big factorials has a speed of convergence equal to n^{-2m-3} for $m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, which give us a superiority over other known formulas by a suitable choice of m .**Mathematics Subject Classification (2000):** 41A60; 41A25; 57Q55; 33B15; 26D07.**Keywords:** Stirling's formula, Wallis' formula, Bernoulli numbers, Riemann Zeta function, speed of convergence**1 Introduction**

Stirling' formula

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n}(n/e)^n \quad (1)$$

is one of the most widely known and used in asymptotics. In other words, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!e^n}{\sqrt{2\pi n} n^n} = 1. \quad (2)$$

This formula provides an extremely accurate approximation of $n!$ for large values of n . The first proofs of Stirling's formula was given by De Moivre (1730) [1] and Stirling (1730) [2]. Both used what is now called the Euler-MacLaurin formula to approximate $\log 2 + \log 3 + \dots + \log n$. The first derivation of De Moivre did not explicitly determine the constant $\sqrt{2\pi}$. In 1731, Stirling determine this constant using Wallis' formula

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2n} (n!)^2}{(2n)!} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

Over the years, there have been many different upper and lower bounds for $n!$ by various authors [3-10]. Artin [11] show that $\mu(n) = \ln \frac{n!e^n}{n^n \sqrt{2\pi n}}$ lies between any two successive partial sums of the Stirling's series

$$\frac{B_2}{1.2.n} + \frac{B_4}{3.4.n^3} + \frac{B_6}{5.6.n^5} + \dots, \tag{3}$$

where the numbers B_i are called the Bernoulli numbers and are defined by

$$B_0 = 1, \quad \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} B_k = 0, \quad n \geq 2. \tag{4}$$

We can't take infinite sum of the series (3) because the series diverges. Also, Impens [12] deduce Artin result with different proof and show that the Bernoulli numbers in this series cannot be improved by any method whatsoever.

The organization of this article is as follows. In Section 2, we deduce a general double inequality of $n!$, which already obtained in [9] with different proof. Section 3 is devoted to getting a new family of upper bounds of $n!$ different from the partial sums of the Stirling's series. In Section 4, we measure the speed of convergence of our approximation formula $\sqrt{2\pi n}(n/e)^n e^{M_n^{1/n}}$ for big factorials. Also, we offer some numerical computations to prove the superiority of our formula over other known formulas.

2 A double inequality of $n!$

In view of the relation (2), we begin with the two sequences K_n and f_n defined by

$$f_n = \frac{n!e^n}{\sqrt{2\pi n} n^n} e^{-K_n} \quad n \geq 1, \tag{5}$$

where

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} K_n = 0. \tag{6}$$

Then we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = 1. \tag{7}$$

Now define the sequence g_n by

$$g_n = \frac{f_{n+1}}{f_n} = e^{K_n - K_{n+1} + 1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n-1/2}, \tag{8}$$

which satisfies

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} g_n = 1 \tag{9}$$

and

$$g'_n = g_n \frac{d}{dn} \left(K_n - K_{n+1} - (n + 1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right). \tag{10}$$

There are two cases. The first case if $K_n = a_n$ such that

$$\frac{d}{dn} \left(a_n - a_{n+1} - (n + 1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \right) > 0 \tag{11}$$

then we get $g'_n > 0$ and hence g_n is strictly increasing function. But $g_n \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then $g_n < 1$. Hence $\frac{f_{n+1}}{f_n} < 1$ which give us that $f_{n+1} < f_n$. Then f_n is strictly decreasing function. Also, $f_n \rightarrow 1$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, then we obtain $f_n > 1$. Then

$$\frac{n! e^n}{\sqrt{2\pi n} n^n} e^{-a_n} > 1 \quad n \geq 1 \tag{12}$$

or

$$\sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n e^{a_n} < n! \quad n \geq 1. \tag{13}$$

The condition (11) means that the function $a_n - a_{n+1} - (n + 1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)$ is strictly increasing function also it tends to -1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then

$$a_n - a_{n+1} - (n + 1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) < -1$$

or

$$a_n - a_{n+1} < (n + 1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) - 1. \tag{14}$$

The second case if $K_n = b_n$ such that

$$\frac{d}{dn} \left(b_n - b_{n+1} - (n + 1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) < 0. \tag{15}$$

Similarly, we can prove that $f_n < 1$. Then

$$\frac{n! e^n}{\sqrt{2\pi n} n^n} e^{-b_n} < 1 \quad n \geq 1 \tag{16}$$

or

$$n! < \sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n e^{b_n} \quad n \geq 1. \tag{17}$$

The condition (15) means that the function $b_n - b_{n+1} - (n + 1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)$ is strictly decreasing function also it tends to -1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Then

$$b_n - b_{n+1} - (n + 1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) > -1$$

or

$$(n + 1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) - 1 < b_n - b_{n+1}. \tag{18}$$

From the well-known expansion

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \gamma}{1 - \gamma} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\gamma^{2k-1}}{2k-1} \quad |\gamma| < 1$$

in which we substitute $\gamma = \frac{1}{2n+1}$, so $\frac{1+\gamma}{1-\gamma} = 1 + \frac{1}{n}$. Then

$$(n+1/2) \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) - 1 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2k}}. \tag{19}$$

Now we obtain the following result

Theorem 1.

$$\sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n e^{a_n} < n! < \sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n e^{b_n} \quad n \geq 1, \tag{20}$$

where the two sequences $a_n, b_n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and satisfy

$$a_n - a_{n+1} < \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2k}} < b_n - b_{n+1}. \tag{21}$$

A q -analog of the inequality (20) was introduced in [13].

3 A new family of upper bounds of $n!$

By manipulating the series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2k}}$ to find upper bounds, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2k}} \\ & < \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2n+1)^{2k}} + \frac{1}{2m+3} \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2k}} \\ & < \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2n+1)^{2k}} + \frac{1}{4(2m+3)n(n+1)(2n+1)^{2m}}, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned}$$

Let's solve the following recurrence relation w.r.t n

$$M_n^{[m]} - M_{n+1}^{[m]} = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2n+1)^{2k}} + \frac{1}{4(2m+3)n(n+1)(2n+1)^{2m}}, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots \tag{22}$$

which give us

$$\begin{aligned} M_n^{[m]} &= M_0^{[m]} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{(2k+1)(2i+1)^{2k}} + \frac{1}{4(2m+3)i(i+1)(2i+1)^{2m}} \right) \\ &= M_0^{[m]} - \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{2k+1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^{2k}} \right) - \frac{1}{4(2m+3)} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{i(i+1)(2i+1)^{2m}}. \end{aligned}$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{i(i+1)(2i+1)^{2m}} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{i} - \frac{1}{i+1} - \frac{4}{(2i+1)^2} - \frac{4}{(2i+1)^4} - \dots - \frac{4}{(2i+1)^{2m}} \right) \\ &= \frac{n-1}{n} - 4 \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^{2k}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$M_n^{[m]} = M_0^{[m]} - \frac{n-1}{4n(2m+3)} - \sum_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{2m+3} \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^{2k}} \right).$$

The series

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^{2k}} = \zeta(2k)(1 - 2^{-2k}) - 1,$$

where $\zeta(x)$ is the Riemann Zeta function. By using the relation [14]

$$\zeta(2k) = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} 2^{2k-1}}{(2k)!} B_{2k} \pi^{2k},$$

where B'_s are Bernoulli's numbers. Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^{2k}} = \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (2^{2k} - 1)}{2(2k)!} B_{2k} \pi^{2k} - 1.$$

Hence, we can choose

$$M_0^{[m]} = \frac{1}{4(2m+3)} + \sum_{k=1}^m \left(\frac{1}{2k+1} - \frac{1}{2m+3} \right) \left(\frac{(-1)^{k-1} (2^{2k} - 1)}{2(2k)!} B_{2k} \pi^{2k} - 1 \right), \quad (23)$$

which satisfies

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n^{[m]} = 0, \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

Then

$$M_n^{[m]} = \frac{1}{2m+3} \left[\frac{1}{4n} + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2m-2k+2}{2k+1} \left(\frac{(-1)^{k-1} (2^{2k} - 1)}{2(2k)!} B_{2k} \pi^{2k} - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^{2k}} \right) \right]. \quad (24)$$

By using the relation

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{(2i+1)^{2k}} &= -1 - (2^{-2k} - 1)\zeta(2k) - 2^{-2k}\zeta(2k, n+1/2) \\ &= -1 - \frac{(-1)^{k-1} (1 - 2^{2k})}{2(2k)!} B_{2k} \pi^{2k} - 2^{-2k}\zeta(2k, n+1/2), \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$M_n^{[m]} = \frac{1}{2m+3} \left[\frac{1}{4n} + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2m-2k+2}{2k+1} 2^{-2k}\zeta(2k, n+1/2) \right]. \quad (25)$$

In the following Lemma, we will see that the upper bound M_n^m will improved with increasing the value of m .

Lemma 3.1.

$$M_n^{[m+1]} < M_n^{[m]}, \quad m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (26)$$

Proof. From (25), we get

$$M_n^{[m+1]} = \frac{1}{2m+5} \left[\frac{1}{4n} + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{2m-2k+2}{2k+1} 2^{-2k} \zeta(2k, n+1/2) \right] \\ + \frac{1}{2m+5} \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} \frac{1}{2k+1} 2^{1-2k} \zeta(2k, n+1/2).$$

Then

$$M_n^{[m+1]} - M_n^{[m]} = \frac{2}{(2m+3)(2m+5)} \left[\frac{-1}{4n} + \sum_{k=1}^{m+1} 2^{-2k} \zeta(2k, n+1/2) \right] \\ < \frac{2}{(2m+3)(2m+5)} \left[\frac{-1}{4n} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-2k} \zeta(2k, n+1/2) \right].$$

Now

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-2k} \zeta(2k, n+1/2) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-2k}}{(n+r+1/2)^{2k}} \\ = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{-2k}}{(n+r+1/2)^{2k}} \\ = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{(2n+2r+1)^2} \right)} - 1 \right] \\ = \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4(n+r)(n+r+1)} \\ = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n+r} - \frac{1}{n+r+1} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{4n}.$$

Then

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-2k} \zeta(2k, n+1/2) = \frac{1}{4n}. \tag{27}$$

and hence

$$M_n^{[m+1]} - M_n^{[m]} < \frac{2}{(2m+3)(2m+5)} \left[\frac{-1}{4n} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{-2k} \zeta(2k, n+1/2) \right] \\ < \frac{2}{(2m+3)(2m+5)} \left[\frac{-1}{4n} + \frac{1}{4n} \right] \\ < 0.$$

The following Lemma show that $M_n^{[1]}$ is an improvement of the upper bound $\frac{1}{12n}$.

Lemma 3.2.

$$M_n^{[1]} < \frac{1}{12n} \tag{28}$$

Proof. From Eq. (25), we have $M_n^{[1]} = \frac{1}{20n} + \frac{1}{30}\zeta(2, n + 1/2)$. By using (27), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n} &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{2-2k} \zeta(2k, n + 1/2) \\ &= \zeta(2, n + 1/2) + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} 2^{2-2k} \zeta(2k, n + 1/2). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\zeta(2, n + 1/2) < \frac{1}{n}$$

which give us that

$$\frac{1}{30}\zeta(2, n + 1/2) + \frac{1}{20n} < \frac{1}{30n} + \frac{1}{20n} = \frac{1}{12n}.$$

4 The speed of convergence of the approximation formula $\sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n e^{M_n^{[m]}}$ for big factorials

In what follows, we need the following result, which represents a powerful tool to measure the rate of convergence.

Lemma 4.1. *If $(w_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is convergent to zero and there exists the limit*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^k (w_n - w_{n+1}) = l \in \mathbb{R} \tag{29}$$

with $k > 1$, then there exists the limit:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{k-1} w_n = \frac{l}{k-1}$$

This Lemma was first used by Mortici for constructing asymptotic expansions, or to accelerate some convergences [15-21]. By using Lemma (4.1), clearly the sequence $(w_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges more quickly when the value of k satisfying (29) is larger.

To measure the accuracy of approximation formula $\sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n e^{M_n^{[m]}}$, define the sequence $(w_n)_{n \geq 1}$ by the relation

$$n! = \sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n e^{M_n^{[m]}} e^{w_n}; n = 1, 2, 3, \dots \tag{30}$$

This approximation formula will be better as $(w_n)_{n \geq 1}$ converges faster to zero. Using the relation (30), we get

$$w_n = \ln n! - \ln \sqrt{2\pi} - (n + 1/2) \ln n + n - M_n^{[m]}$$

Then

$$w_n - w_{n+1} = (n + 1/2) \ln(1 + 1/n) - 1 + M_{n+1}^{[m]} - M_n^{[m]}$$

By using the relations (19) and (22), we have

$$\begin{aligned} w_n - w_{n+1} &= \sum_{k=m+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2k}} - \frac{1}{4(2m+3)n(n+1)(2n+1)^{2m}} \\ &= \sum_{k=m+3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2k+1} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{2k}} - \frac{(5+2m+8n+8n^2)(2n+1)^{-4-2m}}{4n(n+1)(15+16m+4m^2)} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{2(m+2)}(w_n - w_{n+1}) = \frac{-1}{(2m+3)(2m+5)2^{2m+3}}; \quad n, m = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (31)$$

Theorem 2. *The rate of convergence of the sequence w_n is equal to n^{-2m-3} , since*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{2m+3}w_n = \frac{1}{(2m+3)^2(2m+5)2^{2m+3}}.$$

In 2011, Mortici [22] shows by numerical computations that his formula

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n e^{12n + \frac{2}{5n}} = \mu_n \quad (32)$$

is much stronger than other known formulas such as:

$$n! \sim \sqrt{2\pi} \left(\frac{n+1/2}{e} \right)^{n+1/2} = \beta_n \quad (\text{Burnside [23]})$$

$$n! \sim \frac{\sqrt{2\pi} e^{-n} n^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n-1/6}} = \delta_n \quad (\text{Batir [24]})$$

$$n! \sim \sqrt{(2n+1/3)\pi} (n/e)^n = \gamma_n \quad (\text{Gosper [25]})$$

$$n! \sim \sqrt{\pi} \sqrt[6]{8n^3 + 4n^2 + n + 1/30} (n/e)^n = \rho_n \quad (\text{Ramanujan [26]})$$

The following table shows numerically that our new formula $\lambda_{n,1} = \sqrt{2\pi n} (n/e)^n e^{M_n^{[1]}}$ has a superiority over the the Mortici's formula μ_n .

n	$ n! - \mu_n $	$ n! - \lambda_{n,1} $
10	0.0252281	0.00641793
25	1.1×10^{15}	2.8×10^{14}
50	6.8×10^{52}	1.7×10^{52}
100	6.5×10^{144}	1.4×10^{144}

Acknowledgements

This project was founded by the Deanship of Scientific Research (DSR), King Abdulaziz University, Jeddah, under grant No. 448/130/1431. The authors, therefore, acknowledge with thanks DSR support for Scientific Research.

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Authors' contributions

All authors carried out the proofs. All authors conceived of the study and participated in its design and coordination. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Received: 15 October 2011 Accepted: 13 February 2012 Published: 13 February 2012

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doi:10.1186/1029-242X-2012-27

Cite this article as: Mahmoud et al.: New upper bounds of $n!$. *Journal of Inequalities and Applications* 2012 **2012**:27.