$\left[ 7 \left( \alpha \right) \right. \left. \frac{32}{h^2} \cdot \left( \frac{n}{k} \right) \right. \left. \frac{1}{h^2} \le \frac{1}{h!} \cdot \left( 1 \le h, k \in \mathbb{N} \right) \right]$ Bemele lir k>n => ls=0 => Unpleichung imme vielhig Wir misser ans abon um der Fell K = h Kommen. Doga reclier wir (vpl. Anleitung)  $\frac{1}{h^{\frac{1}{k}}}\binom{h}{k} = \frac{n!}{(h-k)!/k!} \frac{1}{h^{\frac{1}{k}}}$  $=\frac{h(n-1)...(n-k)(n-k-1)...2.1}{=h(n-1)...(n-k+1)}$ (h-h)(h-h-1) --- 2.7  $=\frac{h}{1} \int_{-k+n}^{n} \int_{-k+n}^{n} \frac{1}{1-h} \left(i+h-k\right)$ Idec: Das sind k-stuck Terme; Willdos mit h'= = h... n Kombinier; verschiebe Index 50, dors er explisit von 1 bis k lough; i=j-n+k =1(4)  $= \frac{n!}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}(n-k)!} = \frac{1}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{k}{(n-k+i)} = \frac{k}{n} \frac{h-k+i}{n} \stackrel{(A)}{\leq} 1$   $= \frac{1}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}(n-k+i)} = \frac{1}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}(n-k+i)} = \frac{1}{n} \stackrel{(A)}{\leq} 1$   $= \frac{1}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}(n-k+i)} = \frac{1}{h^{\frac{1}{2}}(n-k+i)} = \frac{1}{n} \stackrel{(A)}{\leq} 1$  $= \frac{1}{n^{k}} \binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{n^{k}(n-k)! k!} \stackrel{(4)}{=} \frac{1}{k! 1!} = i \ge n$   $= i \ge n$ 

(b) 
$$\frac{11}{11}$$
:  $(1+\frac{1}{h})^h = \sum_{k=0}^h \frac{1}{k!} < 3$ 

$$(1+\frac{1}{h})^h = \sum_{k=0}^h \binom{h}{k} \frac{1}{hk} \leq \sum_{k=1}^h \frac{1}{k!} = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{h^2} \frac{1}{h^2} = \frac{1}{h^2} \frac{1}{h^2} \leq \frac{1}{h^2} = 2\frac{2}{3} < 3 \quad (d)$$

$$\frac{h \ge 3}{h} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{h^2} = 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = 2\frac{2}{3} < 3 \quad (d)$$

$$\frac{h \ge 5}{h} = \frac{1}{h^2} = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{h^2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{h^2} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{h^2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{h^2} =$$