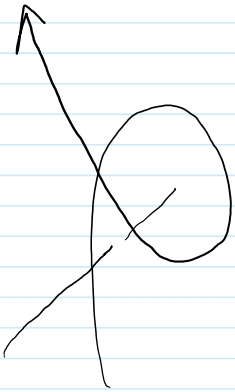
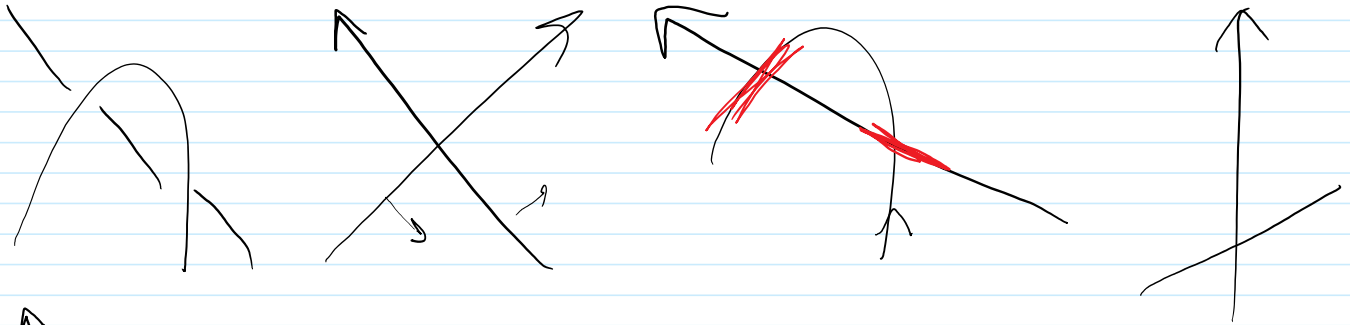
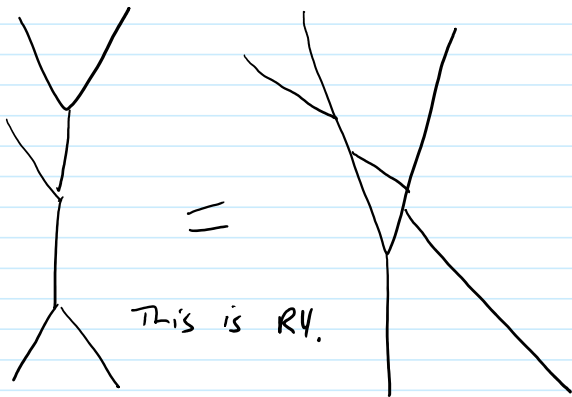


Scratch

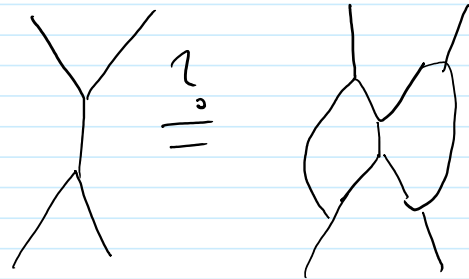
September 2, 2016 9:31 AM



Two consecutive left approaches are possible.



This is R4.



This is the Hopf axiom and it may well have nothing to do with us.

$$\frac{n+1}{k+1} \stackrel{?}{=} \binom{n}{k}^{-1} \sum_{r=1}^{n-k+1} p \cdot \binom{n-p}{k-1} = \frac{(n-k)! k!}{n!} \sum_{p=0}^{n-k} (p+1) \frac{(n-p-1)!}{(k-1)! (n-k-p)!}$$

