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Cool! I'am really happy

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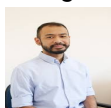
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so many fake sites. this is the first one which worked! Many thanks

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Proofs That Really Count The Art Of Combinatorial Proof

FROM VOLUME 36, No 1 of
The Book Review Column
by William Goswami
Department of Computer Science
University of Maryland at College Park
College Park, MD, 20742
email: goswami@cs.cba.umd.edu
A review of a book on Combinatorial Identities.
Review of
**Proofs that Really Count:
The Art of Combinatorial Proof**
Author: Arthur T. Benjamin and Jennifer J. Quinn
Publisher: MAA, 2003
\$15.00, Hardcover.
Reviewer: William Goswami
Abbott has been teaching Costello combinatorics.
Abbott: Costello, how many subsets are there of $\{1, \dots, n\}$?
Costello: Oh, You can either choose 0 elements, or choose 1 element, or choose 2 elements, etc.
So the answer is $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k}$.
Abbott: Well... let me show you a different way to do it. The number 1 is either in the set, A or
not, so there 2 choices. Then the number 2 is either in the set, A or not, so there 2 choices, etc. So
the final answer is $2 \times \dots \times 2 = 2^n$. So, Costello, you did the problem your way, I did it my way,
and we got different answers. What can you conclude?
Costello: That one of us is wrong?
Abbott: No. We've shown $\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n$.
Costello: Right! I don't believe that! Prove it!!
Abbott: We did!
Costello: Where?
Abbott: Just now.
Costello: Where?
Abbott: Where on Second.
Costello: What?
Abbott: Who's on First.
Costello: (ignoring reference) Usually when I do a math problem two ways and get two answers
I assume one of them is wrong and try to find my error. Its better than what a friend of mine did
in elementary algebra - do a problem three times and then take the average.
Abbott: Its much you can sometimes prove that two things are the same by solving the same
problem two different ways.
Costello: No way!
Abbott: Yep!
Costello: I'd like to read more about this. Do you have a book to recommend?
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