

What is a Combinatorial Proof?

Definition: A **combinatorial interpretation** of a numerical quantity is a set of combinatorial objects that is counted by the quantity.

What is a Combinatorial Proof?

Definition: A **combinatorial interpretation** of a numerical quantity is a set of combinatorial objects that is counted by the quantity.

Example. We can choose k objects out of n total objects in $\binom{n}{k}$ ways.

What is a Combinatorial Proof?

Definition: A **combinatorial interpretation** of a numerical quantity is a set of combinatorial objects that is counted by the quantity.

Example. We can choose k objects out of n total objects in $\binom{n}{k}$ ways. Use this fact “backwards” by interpreting an occurrence of $\binom{n}{k}$ as the number of ways to choose k objects out of n .

What is a Combinatorial Proof?

Definition: A **combinatorial interpretation** of a numerical quantity is a set of combinatorial objects that is counted by the quantity.

Example. We can choose k objects out of n total objects in $\binom{n}{k}$ ways.

Use this fact “backwards” by interpreting an occurrence of $\binom{n}{k}$ as the number of ways to choose k objects out of n .

This leads to my favorite kind of proof:

Definition: A **combinatorial proof** of an identity $X = Y$ is a **proof by counting**. You find **ONE** set of objects that is a combinatorial interpretation of **BOTH** the **left hand side (LHS)** and the **right hand side (RHS)** of the equation. Because both sides of the equation count the same set of objects, they must be equal!

What is a Combinatorial Proof?

Definition: A **combinatorial interpretation** of a numerical quantity is a set of combinatorial objects that is counted by the quantity.

Example. We can choose k objects out of n total objects in $\binom{n}{k}$ ways. Use this fact “backwards” by interpreting an occurrence of $\binom{n}{k}$ as the number of ways to choose k objects out of n .

This leads to my favorite kind of proof:

Definition: A **combinatorial proof** of an identity $X = Y$ is a **proof by counting**. You find **ONE** set of objects that is a combinatorial interpretation of **BOTH** the **left hand side (LHS)** and the **right hand side (RHS)** of the equation. Because both sides of the equation count the same set of objects, they must be equal!

- Finding the right set of objects is important (and difficult).

A Simple Combinatorial Proof

Example. Prove *Equation (2.2)*: For $0 \leq k \leq n$, $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$.
(We already know a bijective proof of this fact.)

A Simple Combinatorial Proof

Example. Prove *Equation (2.2)*: For $0 \leq k \leq n$, $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$.
(We already know a bijective proof of this fact.)

Analytic Proof: $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(n-(n-k))!} = \binom{n}{n-k}$

A Simple Combinatorial Proof

Example. Prove *Equation (2.2)*: For $0 \leq k \leq n$, $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$.
(We already know a bijective proof of this fact.)

Analytic Proof:
$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(n-(n-k))!} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

Combinatorial Proof:

Question: In how many ways can we adopt k of n cats available for adoption at the animal shelter?

A Simple Combinatorial Proof

Example. Prove *Equation (2.2)*: For $0 \leq k \leq n$, $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$.
(We already know a bijective proof of this fact.)

Analytic Proof:
$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(n-(n-k))!} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

Combinatorial Proof:

Question: In how many ways can we adopt k of n cats available for adoption at the animal shelter?

Answer 1: Choose k of the n cats to adopt in $\binom{n}{k}$ ways.

Answer 2: Choose $n - k$ of the n cats to NOT adopt in $\binom{n}{n-k}$ ways.

A Simple Combinatorial Proof

Example. Prove *Equation (2.2)*: For $0 \leq k \leq n$, $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{n-k}$.
(We already know a bijective proof of this fact.)

Analytic Proof:
$$\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(n-(n-k))!} = \binom{n}{n-k}$$

Combinatorial Proof:

Question: In how many ways can we adopt k of n cats available for adoption at the animal shelter?

Answer 1: Choose k of the n cats to adopt in $\binom{n}{k}$ ways.

Answer 2: Choose $n - k$ of the n cats to NOT adopt in $\binom{n}{n-k}$ ways.

Because the two quantities count the same set of objects in two different ways, the two answers are equal. □

Another Simple Combinatorial Proof

Example. Prove *Equation (2.4)*: $k \binom{n}{k} = n \binom{n-1}{k-1}$.

Analytic Proof:

Another Simple Combinatorial Proof

Example. Prove *Equation (2.4)*: $k\binom{n}{k} = n\binom{n-1}{k-1}$.

Analytic Proof:

Combinatorial Proof:

Question: In how many ways can we choose from n club members a committee of k members with a chairperson?

Answer 1:

Answer 2:

Because the two quantities count the same set of objects in two different ways, the two answers are equal. □

Pascal's Identity

Example. Prove *Theorem 2.2.1*: $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1}$.

Combinatorial Proof:

Question: In how many ways can we choose k flavors of ice cream if n different choices are available?

Answer 1:

Answer 2:

Because the two quantities count the same set of objects in two different ways, the two answers are equal. □

Summing Binomial Coefficients

Example. Prove *Equation (2.3)*: $\binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} + \cdots + \binom{n}{n} = 2^n$.

Analytic Proof: ???

Combinatorial Proof:

Question: How many subsets of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ are there?

Answer 1: Condition on how many elements are in a subset.

Answer 2:

Because the two quantities count the same set of objects in two different ways, the two answers are equal. □

Tiling a board with dominos and squares

Question: How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times n$ board using only dominos and squares?



Definition: Let $f_n = \#$ of ways to tile a $1 \times n$ board.

$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 =$$

$$f_2 =$$

$$f_3 =$$

$$f_4 =$$



Tiling a board with dominos and squares

Question: How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times n$ board using only dominos and squares?



Definition: Let $f_n = \#$ of ways to tile a $1 \times n$ board.

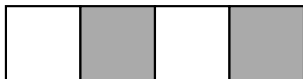
$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 = \mathbf{1}$$

$$f_2 =$$

$$f_3 =$$

$$f_4 =$$



Tiling a board with dominos and squares

Question: How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times n$ board using only dominos and squares?



Definition: Let $f_n = \#$ of ways to tile a $1 \times n$ board.

$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 = 1$$

$$f_2 = 2$$

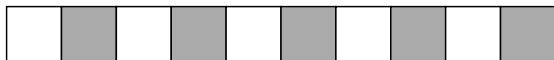
$$f_3 =$$

$$f_4 =$$



Tiling a board with dominos and squares

Question: How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times n$ board using only dominoes and squares?



Definition: Let $f_n = \#$ of ways to tile a $1 \times n$ board.

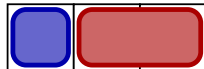
$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 = 1$$

$$f_2 = 2$$

$$f_3 = 3$$

$$f_4 =$$



Tiling a board with dominos and squares

Question: How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times n$ board using only dominos and squares?



Definition: Let $f_n = \#$ of ways to tile a $1 \times n$ board.

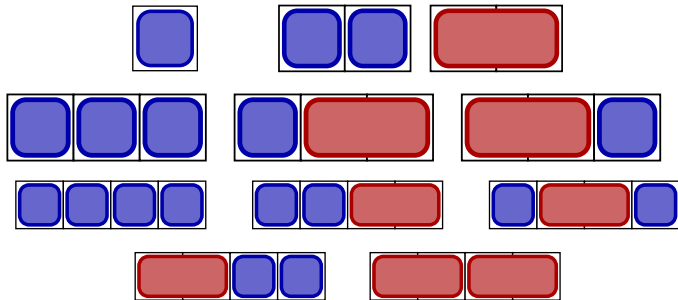
$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 = 1$$

$$f_2 = 2$$

$$f_3 = 3$$

$$f_4 = 5$$



Tiling a board with dominos and squares

Question: How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times n$ board using only dominos and squares?



Definition: Let $f_n = \#$ of ways to tile a $1 \times n$ board.

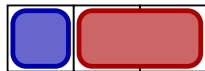
$$f_0 = 1$$

$$f_1 = 1$$

$$f_2 = 2$$

$$f_3 = 3$$

$$f_4 = 5$$



Fibonacci!

Why Fibonacci?

Fibonacci numbers f_n satisfy

▶ $f_0 = f_1 = 1$

▶ $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

Why Fibonacci?

Fibonacci numbers f_n satisfy

▶ $f_0 = f_1 = 1$ ✓

▶ $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

Why Fibonacci?

Fibonacci numbers f_n satisfy

▶ $f_0 = f_1 = 1$ ✓

▶ $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

There are f_n tilings of a $1 \times n$ board

Every tiling ends in either:

▶ a square



▶ a domino



Why Fibonacci?

Fibonacci numbers f_n satisfy

▶ $f_0 = f_1 = 1$ ✓

▶ $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

There are f_n tilings of a $1 \times n$ board

Every tiling ends in either:

▶ a square



▶ **How many?**

▶ a domino



Why Fibonacci?

Fibonacci numbers f_n satisfy

▶ $f_0 = f_1 = 1$ ✓

▶ $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

There are f_n tilings of a $1 \times n$ board

Every tiling ends in either:



▶ **How many?** Fill the initial $1 \times (n - 1)$ board in f_{n-1} ways.



Why Fibonacci?

Fibonacci numbers f_n satisfy

▶ $f_0 = f_1 = 1$ ✓

▶ $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

There are f_n tilings of a $1 \times n$ board

Every tiling ends in either:



▶ **How many?** Fill the initial $1 \times (n-1)$ board in f_{n-1} ways.



▶ **How many?**

Why Fibonacci?

Fibonacci numbers f_n satisfy

▶ $f_0 = f_1 = 1$ ✓

▶ $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

There are f_n tilings of a $1 \times n$ board

Every tiling ends in either:



▶ **How many?** Fill the initial $1 \times (n-1)$ board in f_{n-1} ways.



▶ **How many?** Fill the initial $1 \times (n-2)$ board in f_{n-2} ways.

Total: $f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

Why Fibonacci?

Fibonacci numbers f_n satisfy

- ▶ $f_0 = f_1 = 1$ ✓
- ▶ $f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$ ✓

There are f_n tilings of a $1 \times n$ board

Every tiling ends in either:

- ▶ a square 

- ▶ **How many?** Fill the initial $1 \times (n-1)$ board in f_{n-1} ways.

- ▶ a domino 

- ▶ **How many?** Fill the initial $1 \times (n-2)$ board in f_{n-2} ways.

Total: $f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}$

Fibonacci identities

We have a new definition for Fibonacci:

$f_n =$ the number of square-domino tilings of a $1 \times n$ board.

Fibonacci identities

We have a new definition for Fibonacci:

f_n = the number of square-domino tilings of a $1 \times n$ board.

This *combinatorial interpretation* of the Fibonacci numbers provides a framework to prove identities.

- ▶ Did you know that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$?

Fibonacci identities

We have a new definition for Fibonacci:

f_n = the number of square-domino tilings of a $1 \times n$ board.

This *combinatorial interpretation* of the Fibonacci numbers provides a framework to prove identities.

► Did you know that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$?

f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_7	f_8	f_9	f_{10}	f_{11}	f_{12}	f_{13}	f_{14}
1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610

$$f_8 = f_4^2 + f_3^2$$

$$34 = 25 + 9$$

Fibonacci identities

We have a new definition for Fibonacci:

f_n = the number of square-domino tilings of a $1 \times n$ board.

This *combinatorial interpretation* of the Fibonacci numbers provides a framework to prove identities.

► Did you know that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$?

f_1	f_2	f_3	f_4	f_5	f_6	f_7	f_8	f_9	f_{10}	f_{11}	f_{12}	f_{13}	f_{14}
1	2	3	5	8	13	21	34	55	89	144	233	377	610

$$f_{14} = f_7^2 + f_6^2$$

$$610 = 441 + 169$$

Proof that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$

Proof. How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times (2n)$ board?

Proof that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$

Proof. How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times (2n)$ board?

Answer 1. Duh, f_{2n} .

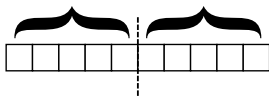
Proof that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$

Proof. How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times (2n)$ board?

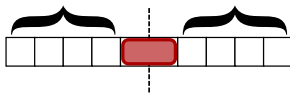
Answer 1. Duh, f_{2n} .

Answer 2. Ask whether there is a break in the middle of the tiling:

Either there is...



Or there isn't...

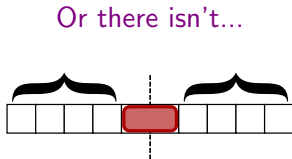
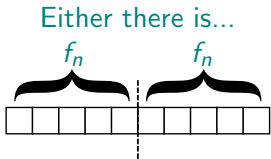


Proof that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$

Proof. How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times (2n)$ board?

Answer 1. Duh, f_{2n} .

Answer 2. Ask whether there is a break in the middle of the tiling:

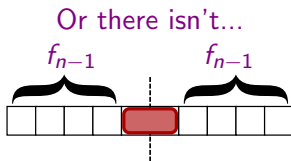
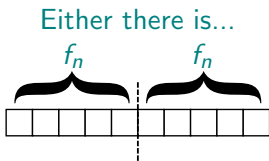


Proof that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$

Proof. How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times (2n)$ board?

Answer 1. Duh, f_{2n} .

Answer 2. Ask whether there is a break in the middle of the tiling:

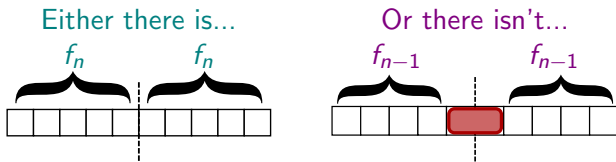


Proof that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$

Proof. How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times (2n)$ board?

Answer 1. Duh, f_{2n} .

Answer 2. Ask whether there is a break in the middle of the tiling:



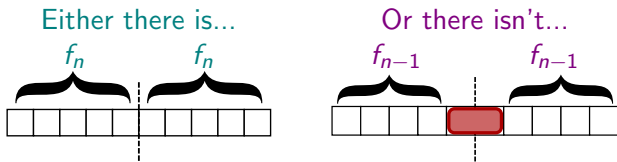
For a total of $(f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$ tilings.

Proof that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$

Proof. How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times (2n)$ board?

Answer 1. Duh, f_{2n} .

Answer 2. Ask whether there is a break in the middle of the tiling:



For a total of $(f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$ tilings.

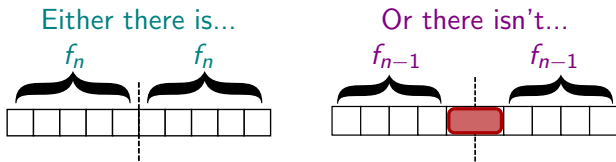
We counted f_{2n} in two different ways, so they must be equal. \square

Proof that $f_{2n} = (f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$

Proof. How many ways are there to tile a $1 \times (2n)$ board?

Answer 1. Duh, f_{2n} .


Answer 2. Ask whether there is a break in the middle of the tiling:



For a total of $(f_n)^2 + (f_{n-1})^2$ tilings.

We counted f_{2n} in two different ways, so they must be equal. \square

Further reading:

 Arthur T. Benjamin and Jennifer J. Quinn
Proofs that Really Count, MAA Press, 2003.