

MATH 245 Fall 2009 Typo list

Note: l.3 means the third line from the top; l.-2 means the second line from the bottom
The items marked in bold significantly change the meaning of the text.

- p.8 l.14 Caesar \rightarrow Caeser
 p.8 l.19 wiht \rightarrow with
p.11 bottom table is missing 4 rows
 p.12 table $\sim p \wedge \sim q \rightarrow \sim p \vee \sim q$
 p.18 l.2 the the \rightarrow the
 p.19 l.6 invlove \rightarrow involve
 p.19 l.10 in the \rightarrow is in the
 p.19 l.-3 in \rightarrow is
 p.22 l.-9 Exercise 40 \rightarrow Problem 2.4
 p.22 l.-7 Exercise 40 \rightarrow Problem 2.4
p.26 l.9 $\sim \vee q \rightarrow \sim p \vee q$
p.27 l.-10 $q \rightarrow p \rightarrow \sim p \rightarrow \sim q$
 p.31 l.13 truth table \rightarrow a truth table
 p.31 l.18 truth table \rightarrow a truth table
 p.35 l.13 interger \rightarrow integer
 p.39 l.12 integer \rightarrow integers
 p.50 l.-10 subscript \rightarrow subscripts
 p.50 l.-10 base of which \rightarrow base in which
 p.54 l.-6 check \rightarrow checks
 p.55 l.1 then $P(n) \rightarrow$ then $P(n)$ is prime
p.58 l.10-11 two real numbers \rightarrow two real numbers with $r < s$
 p.60 l.13 number x . The \rightarrow number x , the
 p.64 l.4 prove \rightarrow proves
 p.64 l.8 true. we \rightarrow true. We
 p.65 l.4-5 Exercise ?? \rightarrow Problem 12.5
pp.67-71 Throughout this section, $P(n)$ is used both for a number and a proposition, which is confusing.
p.74 l.-7 only divisors \rightarrow only positive divisors
p.74 l.-6 A number \rightarrow An integer ≥ 2
 p.76 l.-12 linear congruences \rightarrow linear congruence
 p.82 l.-1 add ‘, which is vacuously true, hence $\emptyset \subseteq A$
 p.83 l.3 which other \rightarrow which other(s)
 p.83 l.7 diagram \rightarrow diagrams
 p.83 l.9 using Venn \rightarrow using a Venn
 p.85 l.4 defenition \rightarrow definition
 p.87 l.-8 definition above \rightarrow definition of alphabet
 p.101 l.16 details \rightarrow detail
 p.103 l.11 If \rightarrow if
 p.104 l.2 Problem 242 \rightarrow Example 18.7
 p.104 l.-7 implis \rightarrow implies
 p.113 l.3 Reisert \rightarrow reinsert
 p.114 l.-2 3. Since \rightarrow 3, since
 p.117 l.5 A simple \rightarrow Simple
 p.122 l.-6 left – most \rightarrow leftmost
 p.123 l.-8 inerval \rightarrow interval
 p.124 l.10 fucntion \rightarrow function
 p.124 l.-8 lost of \rightarrow loss of
 p.126 l.13 Exercise 309(a) \rightarrow Example 21.5(a)
 p.127 l.8 defintion \rightarrow definition
 p.128 l.-10 If: \rightarrow If f:
 p.128 l.-2 If: \rightarrow If f:
 p.133 l.1 A guessing formula is that \rightarrow We guess that
 p.136 l.6 Theorem 34.1 \rightarrow Theorem 22.1
 p.142 l.8 recusively \rightarrow recursively
 p.142 l.12 recusively \rightarrow recursively
p.143 l.7 explicit \rightarrow recursive
p.143 l.12 explicit \rightarrow recursive
 p.146 l.2 4-ary \rightarrow 4-ary relation
 p.152 l.20 picking \rightarrow pick up
 p.157 l.-3 $T(n)$ increases \rightarrow does $T(n)$ increase
 p.159 l.6 exists \rightarrow exist
 p.159 l.9 We write \rightarrow we write
 p.159 l.12 Exercise 390 \rightarrow Example 28.1
p.179 l.-4 $(1 - 2b)^{12} \rightarrow (a - 2b)^{12}$
 p.182 l.17 Exercise 443 \rightarrow Example 32.6
 p.182 l.21 Inclusion-Inclusion \rightarrow Inclusion-Exclusion
 p.186 l.7 variable are \rightarrow variables are
 p.188 l.-11 the previous exercise \rightarrow Example 32.19
 p.191 l.8 happens to \rightarrow happens in
 p.191 l.18 register for \rightarrow complete
 p.192 l.11 Section 6.1 \rightarrow Section 31
 p.197 l.3 Hamiltonians \rightarrow Hamiltonian
p.199 l.-4 opposite parity \rightarrow one set with at least two vertices.
 p.201 l.9 e was \rightarrow e was chosen
p.201 l.-10 T is also even \rightarrow O is also even
p.202 l.2 is called \rightarrow with no edge repeated is called
p.202 l.4 same edge \rightarrow same vertex
p.202 The diagram has v_3 and v_5 swapped.
 p.211 l.3 one path \rightarrow one path between them
p.211 The proof of Theorem 35.1 is utter nonsense. In a finite tree, the endpoints of a maximal path must each have degree 1.
 p.212 l.-4 vetex \rightarrow vertex
 p.213 l.-5 vertex $V \rightarrow$ vertex set V
 p.217 l.1 deos \rightarrow does

If you find additional typos, please email them to the instructor. The first person to do so, per typo, will get 1% extra credit (2% extra credit if the typo significantly changes the meaning of the text). Note: offer

not valid for punctuation or formatting.