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**Abstract**

For  $n$  a positive integer, a subset  $S$  of  $[n]$  ( $= \{1, 2, 3, \dots, n\}$ ) is called *extraordinary* if  $|S|$  is equal to the smallest element of  $S$ . The number of such subsets  $S$ , for a given  $n$ , is counted by  $F_n$ , the  $n$ th Fibonacci number.

For positive integers  $k, n$ , where  $1 < k \leq n$ , we now investigate those subsets  $S$  of  $[n]$ , where  $|S|$  is equal to the  $k$ th smallest element of  $S$ . We call such subsets  $S$  *k-extraordinary*.