
10

Calculating the binomial coefficients we find out that if k is an odd number then the coefficient is 0. If k is even number between -50 and 50, then the coefficient is $\text{Binomial}[100, (100-k)/2]$. Test

$$\{\text{Coefficient}[\text{Expand}\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{100}\right], x^4], \text{Binomial}[100, (100 - 4) / 2]\}$$

{93206558875049876949581681100, 93206558875049876949581681100}

$$\{\text{Coefficient}[\text{Expand}\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{100}\right], x^{18}], \text{Binomial}[100, (100 - 18) / 2]\}$$

{20116440213369968050635175200, 20116440213369968050635175200}

To verify all the coefficients I use

Expand $\left[\left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{100} \right]$

$$\begin{aligned}
& 100891344545564193334812497256 + \frac{1}{x^{100}} + \frac{100}{x^{98}} + \frac{4950}{x^{96}} + \frac{161700}{x^{94}} + \frac{3921225}{x^{92}} + \\
& \frac{75287520}{x^{90}} + \frac{1192052400}{x^{88}} + \frac{16007560800}{x^{86}} + \frac{186087894300}{x^{84}} + \frac{1902231808400}{x^{82}} + \\
& \frac{17310309456440}{x^{80}} + \frac{141629804643600}{x^{78}} + \frac{1050421051106700}{x^{76}} + \frac{7110542499799200}{x^{74}} + \\
& \frac{44186942677323600}{x^{72}} + \frac{253338471349988640}{x^{70}} + \frac{1345860629046814650}{x^{68}} + \\
& \frac{6650134872937201800}{x^{66}} + \frac{30664510802988208300}{x^{64}} + \frac{132341572939212267400}{x^{62}} + \\
& \frac{535983370403809682970}{x^{60}} + \frac{2041841411062132125600}{x^{58}} + \frac{7332066885177656269200}{x^{56}} + \\
& \frac{24865270306254660391200}{x^{54}} + \frac{79776075565900368755100}{x^{52}} + \frac{242519269720337121015504}{x^{50}} + \\
& \frac{699574816500972464467800}{x^{48}} + \frac{1917353200780443050763600}{x^{46}} + \frac{4998813702034726525205100}{x^{44}} + \\
& \frac{12410847811948286545336800}{x^{42}} + \frac{29372339821610944823963760}{x^{40}} + \\
& \frac{66324638306863423796047200}{x^{38}} + \frac{143012501349174257560226775}{x^{36}} + \\
& \frac{294692427022540894366527900}{x^{34}} + \frac{580717429720889409486981450}{x^{32}} + \\
& \frac{1095067153187962886461165020}{x^{30}} + \frac{1977204582144932989443770175}{x^{28}} + \\
& \frac{3420029547493938143902737600}{x^{26}} + \frac{5670048986634686922786117600}{x^{24}} + \\
& \frac{9013924030034630492634340800}{x^{22}} + \frac{13746234145802811501267369720}{x^{20}} + \\
& \frac{20116440213369968050635175200}{x^{18}} + \frac{28258808871162574166368460400}{x^{16}} + \\
& \frac{38116532895986727945334202400}{x^{14}} + \frac{49378235797073715747364762200}{x^{12}} + \\
& \frac{61448471214136179596720592960}{x^{10}} + \frac{73470998190814997343905056800}{x^8} + \\
& \frac{84413487283064039501507937600}{x^6} + \frac{93206558875049876949581681100}{x^4} + \\
& \frac{98913082887808032681188722800}{x^2} + 98913082887808032681188722800 x^2 + \\
& 93206558875049876949581681100 x^4 + 84413487283064039501507937600 x^6 + \\
& 73470998190814997343905056800 x^8 + 61448471214136179596720592960 x^{10} + \\
& 49378235797073715747364762200 x^{12} + 38116532895986727945334202400 x^{14} + \\
& 28258808871162574166368460400 x^{16} + 20116440213369968050635175200 x^{18} + \\
& 13746234145802811501267369720 x^{20} + 9013924030034630492634340800 x^{22} + \\
& 5670048986634686922786117600 x^{24} + 3420029547493938143902737600 x^{26} + \\
& 1977204582144932989443770175 x^{28} + 1095067153187962886461165020 x^{30} + \\
& 580717429720889409486981450 x^{32} + 294692427022540894366527900 x^{34} + \\
& 143012501349174257560226775 x^{36} + 66324638306863423796047200 x^{38} + \\
& 29372339821610944823963760 x^{40} + 12410847811948286545336800 x^{42} + \\
& 4998813702034726525205100 x^{44} + 1917353200780443050763600 x^{46} + \\
& 699574816500972464467800 x^{48} + 242519269720337121015504 x^{50} + 79776075565900368755100 x^{52} + \\
& 24865270306254660391200 x^{54} + 7332066885177656269200 x^{56} + 2041841411062132125600 x^{58} + \\
& 535983370403809682970 x^{60} + 132341572939212267400 x^{62} + 30664510802988208300 x^{64} + \\
& 6650134872937201800 x^{66} + 1345860629046814650 x^{68} + 253338471349988640 x^{70} + \\
& 44186942677323600 x^{72} + 7110542499799200 x^{74} + 1050421051106700 x^{76} + 141629804643600 x^{78} + \\
& 17310309456440 x^{80} + 1902231808400 x^{82} + 186087894300 x^{84} + 16007560800 x^{86} + \\
& 1192052400 x^{88} + 75287520 x^{90} + 3921225 x^{92} + 161700 x^{94} + 4950 x^{96} + 100 x^{98} + x^{100}
\end{aligned}$$

However, to get coefficients I have to turn the expression into a polynomial. Here is a smaller example

```
Expand[x10 (x +  $\frac{1}{x}$ )10]
```

```
1 + 10 x2 + 45 x4 + 120 x6 + 210 x8 + 252 x10 + 210 x12 + 120 x14 + 45 x16 + 10 x18 + x20
```

```
CoefficientList[x10 Expand[(x +  $\frac{1}{x}$ )10], x]
```

```
{1, 0, 10, 0, 45, 0, 120, 0, 210, 0, 252, 0, 210, 0, 120, 0, 45, 0, 10, 0, 1}
```

```
Table[{CoefficientList[Expand[x100 (x +  $\frac{1}{x}$ )100], x][[2 (j + 50 + 1) - 1]], Binomial[100, 50 - j]},  
{j, -50, 50}]
```

```
{ {1, 1}, {100, 100}, {4950, 4950}, {161700, 161700}, {3921225, 3921225},  
{75287520, 75287520}, {1192052400, 1192052400}, {16007560800, 16007560800},  
{186087894300, 186087894300}, {1902231808400, 1902231808400},  
{17310309456440, 17310309456440}, {141629804643600, 141629804643600},  
{1050421051106700, 1050421051106700}, {7110542499799200, 7110542499799200},  
{44186942677323600, 44186942677323600}, {253338471349988640, 253338471349988640},  
{1345860629046814650, 1345860629046814650}, {6650134872937201800, 6650134872937201800},  
{30664510802988208300, 30664510802988208300},  
{132341572939212267400, 132341572939212267400},  
{535983370403809682970, 535983370403809682970},  
{2041841411062132125600, 2041841411062132125600},  
{7332066885177656269200, 7332066885177656269200},  
{24865270306254660391200, 24865270306254660391200},  
{79776075565900368755100, 79776075565900368755100},  
{242519269720337121015504, 242519269720337121015504},  
{699574816500972464467800, 699574816500972464467800},  
{1917353200780443050763600, 1917353200780443050763600},  
{4998813702034726525205100, 4998813702034726525205100},  
{12410847811948286545336800, 12410847811948286545336800},  
{29372339821610944823963760, 29372339821610944823963760},  
{66324638306863423796047200, 66324638306863423796047200},  
{143012501349174257560226775, 143012501349174257560226775},  
{294692427022540894366527900, 294692427022540894366527900},  
{580717429720889409486981450, 580717429720889409486981450},  
{1095067153187962886461165020, 1095067153187962886461165020},  
{1977204582144932989443770175, 1977204582144932989443770175},  
{3420029547493938143902737600, 3420029547493938143902737600},  
{5670048986634686922786117600, 5670048986634686922786117600},  
{9013924030034630492634340800, 9013924030034630492634340800},  
{13746234145802811501267369720, 13746234145802811501267369720},  
{20116440213369968050635175200, 20116440213369968050635175200},  
{28258808871162574166368460400, 28258808871162574166368460400},  
{38116532895986727945334202400, 38116532895986727945334202400},  
{49378235797073715747364762200, 49378235797073715747364762200},  
{61448471214136179596720592960, 61448471214136179596720592960},  
{73470998190814997343905056800, 73470998190814997343905056800},  
{84413487283064039501507937600, 84413487283064039501507937600},  
{93206558875049876949581681100, 93206558875049876949581681100},
```


14

First prove that $\text{Binomial}[n, \text{Floor}[n/2]] = \text{Binomial}[n, \text{Ceiling}[n/2]]$. First check the first few terms.

```
Table[{Binomial[n, Floor[n/2]], Binomial[n, Ceiling[n/2]]}, {n, 1, 20}]
{{1, 1}, {2, 2}, {3, 3}, {6, 6}, {10, 10}, {20, 20}, {35, 35}, {70, 70}, {126, 126},
{252, 252}, {462, 462}, {924, 924}, {1716, 1716}, {3432, 3432}, {6435, 6435},
{12870, 12870}, {24310, 24310}, {48620, 48620}, {92378, 92378}, {184756, 184756}}
```

If n is even, then $n = 2k$ for some positive integer k . In this case $\text{Floor}[n] = \text{Ceiling}[n] = k$.

If n is odd, then $n = 2k - 1$ for some positive integer k . In this case $\text{Floor}[n] = k-1$ and $\text{Ceiling}[n] = k$. Since for every j $\text{Binomial}[n, j] = \text{Binomial}[n, n-j]$, we have $\text{Binomial}[n, k-1] = \text{Binomial}[n, n-k+1] = \text{Binomial}[n, 2k-1-k+1] = \text{Binomial}[n, k]$.

Next, let $1 \leq k < \text{Floor}[n/2]$. Then $2k < 2 \text{Floor}[n/2]$. Consequently, $2k+1 \leq 2 \text{Floor}[n/2]$. Since these two numbers can not be equal (one is even, the other odd), we have $2k+1 < 2 \text{Floor}[n/2]$. Clearly $2 \text{Floor}[n/2] \leq n$, and thus $2k+1 < n$. This yields, $k+1 < n-k$, and hence

$$\frac{1}{k+1} > \frac{1}{n-k}.$$

Multiplying both sides by $\frac{n!}{k!(n-k-1)!}$ we get $\frac{n!}{(k+1)!(n-k-1)!} > \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$, that is $\text{Binomial}[n, k+1] > \text{Binomial}[n, k]$.

15

The number $\text{Binomial}[n, k]$ represents the number of bit strings of length n with exactly k zeros. The number 2^n represents the number of all bit strings of length n . Thus the inequality.

16

Table[{N[Binomial[n, Floor[n/2]], 2], N[2^n / (n), 2]}, {n, 2, 100}]

{ {2.0, 2.0}, {3.0, 2.7}, {6.0, 4.0}, {10., 6.4}, {20., 11.}, {35., 18.}, {70., 32.},
 {1.3×10², 57.}, {2.5×10², 1.0×10²}, {4.6×10², 1.9×10²}, {9.2×10², 3.4×10²},
 {1.7×10³, 6.3×10²}, {3.4×10³, 1.2×10³}, {6.4×10³, 2.2×10³}, {1.3×10⁴, 4.1×10³},
 {2.4×10⁴, 7.7×10³}, {4.9×10⁴, 1.5×10⁴}, {9.2×10⁴, 2.8×10⁴}, {1.8×10⁵, 5.2×10⁴},
 {3.5×10⁵, 1.0×10⁵}, {7.1×10⁵, 1.9×10⁵}, {1.4×10⁶, 3.6×10⁵}, {2.7×10⁶, 7.0×10⁵},
 {5.2×10⁶, 1.3×10⁶}, {1.0×10⁷, 2.6×10⁶}, {2.0×10⁷, 5.0×10⁶}, {4.0×10⁷, 9.6×10⁶},
 {7.8×10⁷, 1.9×10⁷}, {1.6×10⁸, 3.6×10⁷}, {3.0×10⁸, 6.9×10⁷}, {6.0×10⁸, 1.3×10⁸},
 {1.2×10⁹, 2.6×10⁸}, {2.3×10⁹, 5.1×10⁸}, {4.5×10⁹, 9.8×10⁸}, {9.1×10⁹, 1.9×10⁹},
 {1.8×10¹⁰, 3.7×10⁹}, {3.5×10¹⁰, 7.2×10⁹}, {6.9×10¹⁰, 1.4×10¹⁰}, {1.4×10¹¹, 2.7×10¹⁰},
 {2.7×10¹¹, 5.4×10¹⁰}, {5.4×10¹¹, 1.0×10¹¹}, {1.1×10¹², 2.0×10¹¹}, {2.1×10¹², 4.0×10¹¹},
 {4.1×10¹², 7.8×10¹¹}, {8.2×10¹², 1.5×10¹²}, {1.6×10¹³, 3.0×10¹²}, {3.2×10¹³, 5.9×10¹²},
 {6.3×10¹³, 1.1×10¹³}, {1.3×10¹⁴, 2.3×10¹³}, {2.5×10¹⁴, 4.4×10¹³}, {5.0×10¹⁴, 8.7×10¹³},
 {9.7×10¹⁴, 1.7×10¹⁴}, {1.9×10¹⁵, 3.3×10¹⁴}, {3.8×10¹⁵, 6.6×10¹⁴}, {7.6×10¹⁵, 1.3×10¹⁵},
 {1.5×10¹⁶, 2.5×10¹⁵}, {3.0×10¹⁶, 5.0×10¹⁵}, {5.9×10¹⁶, 9.8×10¹⁵}, {1.2×10¹⁷, 1.9×10¹⁶},
 {2.3×10¹⁷, 3.8×10¹⁶}, {4.7×10¹⁷, 7.4×10¹⁶}, {9.2×10¹⁷, 1.5×10¹⁷}, {1.8×10¹⁸, 2.9×10¹⁷},
 {3.6×10¹⁸, 5.7×10¹⁷}, {7.2×10¹⁸, 1.1×10¹⁸}, {1.4×10¹⁹, 2.2×10¹⁸}, {2.8×10¹⁹, 4.3×10¹⁸},
 {5.6×10¹⁹, 8.6×10¹⁸}, {1.1×10²⁰, 1.7×10¹⁹}, {2.2×10²⁰, 3.3×10¹⁹}, {4.4×10²⁰, 6.6×10¹⁹},
 {8.7×10²⁰, 1.3×10²⁰}, {1.7×10²¹, 2.6×10²⁰}, {3.4×10²¹, 5.0×10²⁰}, {6.9×10²¹, 9.9×10²⁰},
 {1.4×10²², 2.0×10²¹}, {2.7×10²², 3.9×10²¹}, {5.4×10²², 7.7×10²¹}, {1.1×10²³, 1.5×10²²},
 {2.1×10²³, 3.0×10²²}, {4.2×10²³, 5.9×10²²}, {8.4×10²³, 1.2×10²³}, {1.7×10²⁴, 2.3×10²³},
 {3.3×10²⁴, 4.6×10²³}, {6.6×10²⁴, 9.0×10²³}, {1.3×10²⁵, 1.8×10²⁴}, {2.6×10²⁵, 3.5×10²⁴},
 {5.2×10²⁵, 7.0×10²⁴}, {1.0×10²⁶, 1.4×10²⁵}, {2.1×10²⁶, 2.7×10²⁵}, {4.1×10²⁶, 5.4×10²⁵},
 {8.1×10²⁶, 1.1×10²⁶}, {1.6×10²⁷, 2.1×10²⁶}, {3.2×10²⁷, 4.2×10²⁶}, {6.4×10²⁷, 8.3×10²⁶},
 {1.3×10²⁸, 1.6×10²⁷}, {2.5×10²⁸, 3.2×10²⁷}, {5.0×10²⁸, 6.4×10²⁷}, {1.0×10²⁹, 1.3×10²⁸}}

First notice that for $n \geq 2$ we have $\text{Binomial}[n, \text{Floor}[n/2]] \geq \text{Binomial}[n, 0] + \text{Binomial}[n, 1]$. Therefore

$$2^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = \binom{n}{0} + \binom{n}{n} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{k} \leq \binom{n}{\text{Floor}[n/2]} + (n-1) \binom{n}{\text{Floor}[n/2]} = n \binom{n}{\text{Floor}[n/2]}$$

22

This is counting number of committees with a subcommittees. For example the university faculty elects the faculty senate, then the senate elects its executive committee. If there are n faculty members, the senate has r members and the executive committee of the senate has k members count number of different ways of forming the senate with its executive committee.

One way of counting: Choose the senate, then choose the executive committee from the senate. By the product rule there are $\text{Binomial}[n, r] * \text{Binomial}[r, k]$ ways to do this.

Another way of counting is: choose the executive committee from the whole faculty, then choose the remaining members of the senate. By the product rule there are $\text{Binomial}[n, k] * \text{Binomial}[n-k, r-k]$ ways to do this.

Since we count the same set these two numbers must be equal.

25

A combinatorial way to prove this identity is to look at a class of $2n$ males and 2 females and count the number of committees of $n+1$ members that can be formed. There are $\text{Binomial}[2n+2, n+1]$ such committees.

Now we count the number of committees based of number of female members.

There are $\text{Binomial}[2n, n+1]$ committees with no female members, there are $2 \text{Binomial}[2n, n]$ with one female member and there are $\text{Binomial}[2n, n-1]$ committees with two female members. Since $\text{Binomial}[2n, n-1] = \text{Binomial}[2n, n+1]$, the formula follows.

26

The formula

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{k-1} = \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{n+1-k} = \binom{2n}{n+1}$$

since both sides count the number of committees with $n+1$ members from a class of $2n$ people. In the sum we assume that there are n males and n females and then count the committees with $1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ males.

Now we need to prove

$$\binom{2n}{n+1} + \binom{2n}{n} = \binom{2n+2}{n+1} / 2$$

or, simpler,

$$\binom{2n+2}{n+1} = 2 \binom{2n}{n+1} + 2 \binom{2n}{n}$$

This can be proved by using Pascal's identity twice

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{2n+2}{n+1} &= \binom{2n+1}{n+1} + \binom{2n+1}{n} = \\ &= \binom{2n}{n+1} + \binom{2n}{n} + \binom{2n}{n} + \binom{2n}{n-1} = \binom{2n}{n+1} + 2 \binom{2n}{n} + \binom{2n}{2n-(n-1)} = 2 \binom{2n}{n+1} + 2 \binom{2n}{n} \end{aligned}$$