

## Answer on Question #56647 – Math – Combinatorics | Number Theory

3.

**Statement-I.** The greatest value of  ${}^{40}C_0 {}^{60}C_r + {}^{40}C_1 {}^{60}C_{r-1} + \dots + {}^{40}C_{40} {}^{60}C_{r-40}$  is  ${}^{100}C_{50}$

**Because**

**Statement-II.** The greatest value of  ${}^{2n}C_r$  (where  $r$  is constant) occurs at  $r = n$

**Solution.** Indeed,  ${}^{2n}C_r$  is the greatest if and only if it is the coefficient of the medium term of expansion  $(1+x)^{2n}$  (for example). Thus the greatest value of  ${}^{2n}C_r$  is  ${}^{2n}C_n$ .

By the property  ${}^nC_m = {}^{n-1}C_{m-1} + {}^{n-1}C_m$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} {}^{100}C_r &= {}^{99}C_{r-1} {}^1C_0 + {}^{99}C_r {}^1C_1 = {}^{98}C_{r-2} {}^2C_0 + {}^{98}C_{r-1} {}^2C_1 + {}^{98}C_{r-1} {}^2C_2 = \dots \\ &= {}^{40}C_0 {}^{60}C_r + {}^{40}C_1 {}^{60}C_{r-1} + \dots + {}^{40}C_{40} {}^{60}C_{r-40}. \end{aligned}$$

Then by the statement-II the greatest value of  ${}^{100}C_r = {}^{2 \cdot 50}C_r$  occurs at  $r = 50$ .

**4: Statement-I.**

If  $x = {}^nC_{n-1} + {}^{n+1}C_{n-1} + {}^{n+2}C_{n-1} + \dots + {}^{2n}C_{n-1}$  then  $\frac{x+1}{2n+1}$  is integer.

**Because**

**Statement-II.**  ${}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r-1} = {}^{n+1}C_r$  and  ${}^nC_r$  is divisible by  $n$  if  $n$  and  $r$  are co-prime

**Solution.**

$${}^nC_r + {}^nC_{r-1} = \frac{n!}{r!(n-r)!} + \frac{n!}{(r-1)!(n-r+1)!} = \frac{n!(n-r+1+r)}{r!(n-r+1)!} = \frac{n!(n+1)}{r!(n-r+1)!} = \frac{(n+1)!}{r!(n+1-r)!} = {}^{n+1}C_r$$

So as  ${}^nC_n = 1$ ,  ${}^nC_k = {}^nC_{n-k}$  and  ${}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 = {}^{n+1}C_1$ ,  ${}^{n+1}C_1 + {}^{n+1}C_2 = {}^{n+2}C_2$  and so on, then

$$\begin{aligned} x + 1 &= {}^nC_n + {}^nC_{n-1} + {}^{n+1}C_{n-1} + {}^{n+2}C_{n-1} + \dots + {}^{2n}C_{n-1} \\ &= {}^nC_0 + {}^nC_1 + {}^{n+1}C_2 + {}^{n+2}C_3 + \dots + {}^{2n}C_{n+1} \\ &= {}^{n+1}C_1 + {}^{n+1}C_2 + {}^{n+2}C_3 + \dots + {}^{2n}C_{n+1} = {}^{n+2}C_2 + {}^{n+2}C_3 + \dots + {}^{2n}C_{n+1} = \dots \\ &= {}^{2n}C_n + {}^{2n}C_{n+1} = {}^{2n+1}C_{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

So as  $2n + 1$  and  $n + 1$  are co-prime then  ${}^{2n+1}C_{n+1}$  is divisible by  $2n + 1$  and  $\frac{x+1}{2n+1}$  is integer.