

1. To get digits greater than 2050, the first position of the digit can only be 2, 3, 4 or 5
 If the first digit is 3, 4 or 5, there will be $3 \cdot (5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3) = 180$ cases
 If the first digit is 2, then to have digits smaller than 2050, the second digit must be 0 and third digit cannot be 5, so there will be $3 \cdot 3 = 9$ cases smaller than 2050. Thus, if the first digit is 2, then we can have $5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 - 9 = 51$ cases.
 In total there're 231 numbers.

2.
 If $q=1$, there will be $(p-1)/1$ cases.
 If $q=2$, there will be $(p-1) \cdot (p-2)/2 \cdot 1$ cases.
 There will be $(p-1) \cdot (p-2) \cdots (p-q)/q!$ arrangements.

3.
 $(8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 / (4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1)) \cdot (6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 / (3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1)) = 1400$

4.
 The condition is impossible to reach, there will be 0 string.