NCERT DISCRETE 11.9.2 Q10

EE23BTECH11052 - Abhilash Rapolu

Question 11.9.2.10:If the sum of first p terms of an A.P. is equal to the sum of the first q terms, then find the sum of the first $(p+q)$ terms.
Solution: Now let's find the z transform of the $x(n)$ using the linearity property.

Parameter	**Description**	**Value**
a_0	first term	none
d	common difference	none
$x(n)$	n^{th} term	$a_0 + nd$
$y(n)$	Sum of n terms	$\frac{n+1}{2}[2a_0 + nd]$
$y(p-1)$	sum of first p terms	$\frac{p}{2}[2a_0 + (p-1)d]$
$y(q-1)$	sum of first q terms	$\frac{q}{2}[2a_0 + (q-1)d]$
$y(p+q-1)$	sum of first p+q terms	$\frac{p+q}{2}[2a_0 + (p+q-1)d]$

TABLE I
GIVEN PARAMETERS LIST

$$X(z) = \frac{a_0}{1-z^{-1}} + d\frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \tag{1}$$
$$y(n) = x(n) * u(n) \tag{2}$$

Now apply z transform on both sides

$$Y(z) = X(z)U(z) \tag{3}$$
$$Y(z) = \frac{a_0}{(1-z^{-1})^2} + d\frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^3} \tag{4}$$

by comparison of the above equations:
using equations from appendix (**??**)
the inverse z transform:

$$y(n) = [a_0(n) + \frac{d}{2}(n)(n-1)]u(n) \tag{5}$$

as we considered n=0 as our first term, we have to replace n by (n+1)
Sum of first n terms is given as:

$$y(n) = [a_0(n+1) + \frac{d}{2}(n+1)(n)]u(n) \tag{6}$$

given in question y(p-1)=y(q-1)

$$[a_0(p) + \frac{d}{2}(p-1)(p)]u(n) = [a_0(q) + \frac{d}{2}(q-1)(q)]u(n) \tag{7}$$
$$d = (-)\frac{2a_0}{p+q-1} \tag{8}$$

now for first p+q terms:

$$y(p+q-1) = [a_0(p+q) + \frac{d}{2}(p+q-1)(p+q)]u(n) \tag{9}$$

substitue d in this

$$y(p+q-1) = [a_0(p+q) - \frac{a_0}{p+q-1}(p+q-1)(p+q)]u \tag{10}$$
$$y(p+q-1) = [a_0(p+q) - a_0(p+q)]u(n) \tag{11}$$
$$y(p+q-1) = 0. \tag{12}$$