Pingala Series

VIBHAVASU - EP20BTECH11015

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Abstract—This manual provides a simple introduction to Transforms

1 JEE 2019

Let

$$a_n = \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta}, \quad n \ge 1$$
 (1.1)

$$b_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}, \quad n \ge 2, \quad b_1 = 1$$
 (1.2)

Verify the following using a python code.

1.1

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = a_{n+2} - 1, \quad n \ge 1$$
 (1.3)

Solution:

From 1.1 above equation is **True**

1.2

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{10}{89} \tag{1.4}$$

Solution:

Proposed value of above summation = $\frac{10}{89}$ = 0.11235955056179775

Calculated value from the code = 0.11235955056179774

∴ The above equation is **True**

1.3

$$b_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \ge 1 \tag{1.5}$$

Solution:

From 2.2 above equation is **True**

1.4

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{8}{89} \tag{1.6}$$

/media/darkwake/VIB2/EE3900/pingala/figs/e1.1.j

Fig. 1.1

/media/darkwake/VIB2/EE3900/pingala/figs/e1.3.j

Fig. 1.3

Solution:

Proposed value of above summation = $\frac{8}{89}$ = 0.0898876404494382

Calculated value from the code 0.1348314606741573

... The above relation is **False**

Solution:

The solution to all above questions can be found at:

wget https://github.com/DarkWake9/EE3900/ blob/main/pingala/codes/e1.py

2 Pingala Series

2.1 The one sided Z-transform of x(n) is defined

$$X^{+}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (2.1)

2.2 The *Pingala* series is generated using the difference equation

$$x(n+2) = x(n+1) + x(n), \quad x(0) = x(1) = 1, n \ge 0$$
(2.2)

Generate a stem plot for x(n).

Solution:

/media/darkwake/VIB2/EE3900/pingala/figs/e2.1.jpg

Solution: From (2.2)

$$Z^{+}(x(n+2)) = (2.3)$$

$$Z^{+}(x(n+1)) + Z^{+}(x(n))$$
 (2.4)

$$\implies z^2 X^+(z) - z^2 x(0) - z x(1) =$$
 (2.5)

$$zX^{+}(z) - zx(0) + X^{+}(z)$$
 (2.6)

$$(z^2 - z - 1)X^+(z) = z^2 (2.7)$$

$$X^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}$$
 (2.8)

Let, α and β be solutions to eqn $z^2 - z - 1 = 0$, \implies they are solutions of $z^{-2} + z^{-1} - 1 = 0$

$$X^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha z^{-1})(1 - \beta z^{-1})} \quad |z| > \alpha \quad (2.9)$$

2.4 Find x(n).

Solution: Apply Z^+ transform on both sides

$$X^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - 2^{-2}}$$
 (2.10)

$$=\frac{1}{(1-\alpha z^{-1})(1-\beta z^{-1})}$$
 (2.11)

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} \left(\frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} - \frac{\beta}{1 - \beta z^{-1}} \right) \tag{2.12}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{(\alpha - \beta)} u(n) z^{-n}$$
 (2.13)

$$\implies x_n = a_{n+1}u(n) \qquad (2.14)$$

2.5 Sketch

$$y(n) = x(n-1) + x(n+1), \quad n \ge 0$$
 (2.15)

Solution:

2.6 Find $Y^{+}(z)$.

Solution:

$$Y^{+}(z) = \mathcal{Z}^{+}(x(n-1) + x(n+1)) \qquad (2.16)$$

$$= z^{-1}(X^+(z)) + zX^+(z) - zx(0)$$
 (2.17)

$$= (z + z^{-1})X^{+}(z) - z \qquad (2.18)$$

$$= \frac{z + z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} - z \qquad (2.19)$$

$$=\frac{2z^{-1}+1}{1-z^{-1}-z^{-2}}$$
 (2.20)

2.7 Find y(n).

Fig. 2.2

Solution:

$$a_{n+2} - 1 = [x(n+1) - 1], \quad n \ge 0$$
 (3.7)

$$u(n) = 1 \quad n > 0$$
 (3.8)

$$\implies a_{n+2} - 1 = [x(n+1) - 1] u(n)$$
 (3.9)

3.3 Show that

/media/darkwake/VIB2/EE3900/pingala/figs/e2.5.j
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} X^+ (10)$$
 (3.10)

Solution:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{10^k}$$
 (3.11)

$$= \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} X^+(10)$$
 (3.12)

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{100}{89} = \frac{10}{89} \tag{3.13}$$

Fig. 2.5

y(n) = (x(n-1) + x(n+1))u(n)

 $y(n) = b_{n+1}u(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})u(n)$

 $= (a_n + a_{n+2})u(n)$

Solution: From eq (2.15)

3.4 Show that

(2.21)

(2.22)

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \ge 1 \tag{3.14}$$

can be expressed as

$$w(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})u(n)$$
 (3.15)

and find W(z).

From eq (2.23)

Solution:

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n \quad n \ge 1 \tag{3.16}$$

$$\equiv (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1}) \quad n \ge 0 \tag{3.17}$$

$$= (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})u(n)$$
 (3.18)

(3.19)

(3.20)

3 Power of the Z transform

3.1 Show that

$$u(n)\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(n) = x(n) * u(n-1)$$
 (3.1)

Solution:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(k) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-1} x(k)$$
 (3.2)

$$=\sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty}x(k)u(n-1-k)$$
 (3.3)

$$= x(n) * u(n-1)$$
 (3.4)

3.5 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+ (10) \quad (3.21)$$

 $w(n) = \left(\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1}\right)u(n) = y(n)$

 $\therefore W(z) = Y(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}$

3.2 Show that

$$a_{n+2} - 1, \quad n \ge 1$$
 (3.5)

can be expressed as

$$[x(n+1)-1]u(n)$$
 (3.6)

Solution:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_{k+1}}{10^k}$$
 (3.22)

$$= \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k}$$
 (3.23)

$$=\frac{1}{10}Y^{+}(z)\tag{3.24}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{120}{89} = \frac{12}{89} \tag{3.25}$$

3.6 Solve the JEE 2019 problem.

Solution:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = x(n) * u(n-1)$$
 (3.26)

also as

$$x(n) * u(n-1) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\rightleftharpoons} X(z)z^{-1}U(z)$$
 (3.27)

$$=\frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1}-z^{-2})(1-z^{-1})}$$
(3.28)

$$= z \left[\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} - \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \right]$$
 (3.29)

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\rightleftharpoons} z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x(n) - 1) z^{-n}$$
 (3.30)

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x(n)-1)z^{-n+1}$$
 (3.31)

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x(n+1)-1)z^{-n}$$
 (3.32)

And from (3.9), we get

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = a_{n+2} - 1 \tag{3.33}$$

From (3.33), (3.10), (3.21):

Options a, b, and c are correct

Option d is incorrect