# NCERT-discrete: 10.5.3 - 2

## EE23BTECH11025 - Anantha Krishnan

#### I. QUESTION

Find the sums given below:

(i) 
$$7 + 10\frac{1}{2} + 14 \dots + 84$$
  
(ii)  $34 + 32 + 30 \dots + 10$ 

(ii) 
$$34 + 3\cancel{2} + 30 \dots + 10$$

(iii) 
$$-5 + -8 + -11 \dots -230$$

Symbols	Description	Values
$d_i$	Common Difference for <i>i</i> <sup>th</sup> AP	3.5
		-2
		-3
$x_i(n)$	$n^{th}$ term for $i^{th}$ Sequence	$(x_i(0) + nd_i)u_{(n)}$
$s_i(n)$	Sum of $(n+1)$ terms for $i^{th}$ Sequence	$\frac{(x_i(0) + nd_i)u_{(n)}}{\frac{(n+1)u_{(u)}}{2}(2x_i(0) + kd_i)}$
$x_i(0)$	First term for <i>i</i> <sup>th</sup> AP	7
		34
		-5

Table 1: Parameters, Descriptions And Values

### II. Solutions

(i) 
$$7 + 10\frac{1}{2} + 14... + 84$$

Using I:

$$x_1(n) = (x_1(0) + nd_1)u_{(n)}$$
(1)

$$84 = 7 + \frac{7n}{2} \tag{2}$$

$$n = 22 \tag{3}$$

1) Calculating  $s_1(22)$ :

$$s_1(22) = \frac{23}{2}(14 + (22)\frac{7}{2}) \tag{4}$$

$$s_1(22) = 1046.5 \tag{5}$$

2) Z-Transform of  $x_1(n)$ : Using (??)

$$X_i(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} z^{-n} x_i(n)$$
 (6)

Putting  $x_1(n)$  in (6), we get

$$X_i(z) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} (x_1(0) + \frac{7n}{2}) u_{(n)} Z^{-n}$$
(7)

$$X_1(z) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} (7 + \frac{7n}{2}) u_{(n)} Z^{-n}$$
(8)

$$X_1(z) = 7z(z-1)^{-1} + 7z(2(z-1))^{-2}$$
(9)

$$|z| > |1| \tag{10}$$

3) Z-Transform of  $s_1(n)$ : Using table I and assuming

$$h(n) = u(n) \tag{11}$$

$$y_1(n) = x_1(n) * h(n)$$
 (12)

$$y_1(z) = X_1(z) * H_i(z)$$
 (13)

Where  $X_1(z)$  comes from (9). For H(z), it is Z-transform of unit-step function

$$H_1(z) = z(z-1)^{-1} (14)$$

For  $y_1(z)$ :

$$y_1(z) = (7z(z-1)^{-1} + 7z(2(z-1))^{-2})z(z-1)^{-1}$$

ROC:

$$|z| > |1| \tag{15}$$

4) Inversion of  $y_1(z)$ : By using partial fractions:

$$y_1(z) = 7(1-z^{-1})^{-1} + 7z^{-1}(1-z^{-1})^{-2} + (1.75)(z^{-2}+z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})^{-3} + (1.75)z^{-1}(1-z^{-1})^{-2}$$

Using (??), (??) and (14) for inverse Z-transforms:

$$y_1(n) = (7(n+1) + 1.75n(n+1))u(n)$$
(16)

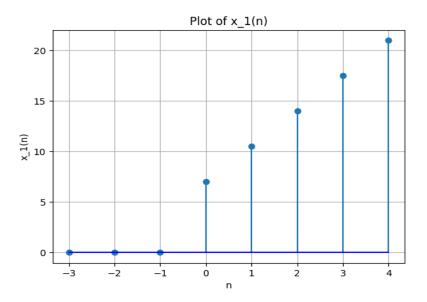


Fig. 1.  $x_1(n)$  vs n

(ii) 
$$34 + 32 + 30 \dots + 10$$

Using I:

$$x_2(n) = (x_2(0) + nd_2)u_{(n)}$$
(17)

$$10 = 34 - 2n \tag{18}$$

$$n = 12 \tag{19}$$

1) Calculating  $s_2(12)$ : For calculating the sum, we use the table I

$$s_2(12) = \frac{13}{2}(64 + 11(-2)) \tag{20}$$

$$s_2(12) = 286. (21)$$

2) Z-Transform of  $x_2(n)$ : Using (??)

$$X_2(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (x_2(0) - 2n)u_{(n)}Z^{-n}$$
(22)

$$X_2(z) = 34z(z-1)^{-1} - 2z((z-1))^{-2}$$
(23)

$$|z| > |1| \tag{24}$$

3) Z-Transform of  $s_2(n)$ : Using table I and assuming

$$h[n] = u[n] \tag{25}$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2(n) * h(n)$$
 (26)

$$y_2(z) = X_2(z) * H(z)$$
 (27)

Where  $X_2(z)$  comes from (23) and H(z) from (14). For  $y_2(z)$ :

$$y_2(z) = 34z(z-1)^{-1} - 2z((z-1))^{-2}z(z-1)^{-1}$$
(28)

ROC:

$$|z| > |1| \tag{29}$$

4) Inversion of  $y_2(z)$ : By using partial fractions

$$y_2(z) = 34(1-z^{-1})^{-1} + 34z^{-1}(1-z^{-1})^{-2} - (z^{-2}+z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})^{-3} - z^{-1}(1-z^{-1})^{-2}$$

Using (??), (??) and (14) for inverse Z-transforms:

$$y_2(n) = (34(n+1) - n(n+1))u(n)$$
(30)

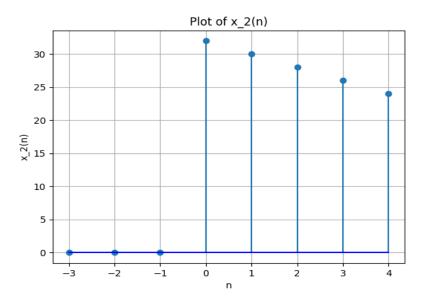


Fig. 2.  $x_2(n)$  vs n

# (iii) $-5 + -8 + -11 \dots -230$

Using I

$$x_3(n) = (x_3(0) - 3n)u_{(n)}$$
(31)

$$-230 = -5 - 3n \tag{32}$$

$$n = 75 \tag{33}$$

Calculating  $s_3(75)$ : Using I:

$$s_3(75) = \frac{76}{2}(-10 + (76 - 1)(-3)) \tag{34}$$

$$s_3(75) = -8930 \tag{35}$$

**2)** Z-Transform of  $x_3(n)$ : Using (??)

$$X_3(z) = \sum_{n = -\infty}^{\infty} (x_3(0) - 3n)u_{(n)}Z^{-n}$$
(36)

$$X_3(z) = -5z(z-1)^{-1} - 3z((z-1))^{-2}$$
(37)

$$|z| > |1| \tag{38}$$

3) Z-Transform of  $s_3(n)$ : Using table I and assuming

$$h(n) = u(n) \tag{39}$$

$$y_3(n) = x_3(n) * h(n) (40)$$

$$y_3(z) = X_3(z) * H(z)$$
 (41)

Where  $X_3(z)$  comes from (37) and  $H_1(z)$  from (14). For  $y_3(z)$ :

$$y_3(z) = (-5z(z-1)^{-1} - 3z((z-1))^{-2})z(z-1)^{-1}$$
(42)

ROC:

$$|z| > |1| \tag{43}$$

4) Inversion of  $y_3(z)$ :

$$y_3(z) = (-5(1-z^{-1})^{-1} - 5z^{-1}(1-z^{-1})^{-2} - (1.5)(z^{-2} + z^{-1})(1-z^{-1})^{-3} - (1.5)z^{-1}(1-z^{-1})^{-2}$$

Using (??), (??) and (14) for inverse Z-transforms:

$$y_3(n) = (-5(n+1) - 1.5n(n+1))u(n)$$
(44)

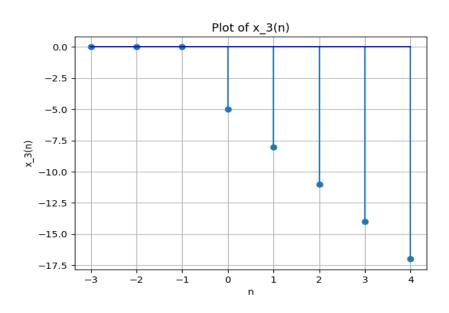


Fig. 3.  $x_3(n)$  vs n