

# NCERT 11.9.5 26Q

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## Question:

$$\frac{1 \times 2^2 + 2 \times 3^2 + \dots + n \times (n+1)^2}{1^2 \times 2 + 2^2 \times 3 + \dots + n^2 \times (n+1)}$$

Find the z-transform of general term of numerator and denominator and plot them. Also find z-transform of sum of terms of numerator and denominator and plot it.

## Solution:

Parameter	Description	Value
$n$	Integer	.... -2,-1,0,1, 2, ...
$x_1(n)$	General term of Numerator	$(n^3 + 5n^2 + 20n + 4) \cdot u(n)$
$x_2(n)$	General Term of Denominator	$(n^3 + 4n^2 + 5n + 2) \cdot u(n)$
$y_1(n)$	Sum of terms of numerator	?
$y_2(n)$	Sum of terms of denominator	?
$U(z)$	z-transform of $u(n)$	$\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}, \{z \in \mathbb{C} :  z  > 1\}$
ROC	Region of convergence	$\{z :  \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n}  < \infty\}$

TABLE 1: Parameter Table

### 1. Analysis of Numerator:

By the differentiation property :

$$x(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} X(z), \text{ROC} = R \quad (1)$$

$$n^k x(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} (-z)^k \frac{d^k X(z)}{dz^k}, \text{ROC} = R \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^k u(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} (-z)^k \frac{d^k U(z)}{dz^k} \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\} \quad (3)$$

Therefore,

$$nu(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}, \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\} \quad (4)$$

$$n^2 u(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{z^{-1}(z^{-1} + 1)}{(1-z^{-1})^3}, \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\} \quad (5)$$

$$n^3 u(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{z^{-1}(1 + 4z^{-1} + z^{-2})}{(1-z^{-1})^4}, \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\} \quad (6)$$

$$n^4 u(n) \xleftrightarrow{z} \frac{z^{-1}(1 + 11z^{-1} + 11z^{-2} + z^{-3})}{(1-z^{-1})^5} \quad (7)$$

where  $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\}$

$$X_1(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_1(n) u(n) z^{-n} \quad (8)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (n^3 + 5n^2 + 20n + 4) u(n) z^{-n} \quad (9)$$

$$\therefore X_1(z) = \frac{4 + 14z^{-1} - 24z^{-2} + 12z^{-3}}{(1-z^{-1})^4}, \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\} \quad (10)$$

$$y_1(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n x_1(k) \quad (11)$$

$$y_1(n) = x_1(n) * u(n) \quad (12)$$

$$Y_1(z) = X_1(z) U(z) \quad (13)$$

$$= \frac{4 + 14z^{-1} - 24z^{-2} + 12z^{-3}}{(1-z^{-1})^5}, \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\} \quad (14)$$

Using partial fractions:

$$Y_1(z) = \frac{34z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})} + \frac{72z^{-2}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} + \frac{64z^{-3}}{(1-z^{-1})^3} \quad (15)$$

$$+ \frac{28z^{-4}}{(1-z^{-1})^4} + \frac{6z^{-5}}{(1-z^{-1})^5} + 4$$

$$\frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})} = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} - 1 \quad (16)$$

Taking the inverse z-transform of each term :

$$Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})} \right] = u(n) - \delta(n) = u(n-1) \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{z^{-2}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} = \left( \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})} \right) \left( \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})} \right) \quad (18)$$

$$Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{z^{-2}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \right] = u(n-1) * u(n-1) \quad (19)$$

$$\therefore Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{z^{-k}}{(1-z^{-1})^k} \right] = (u(n-1) * u(n-1) * \dots$$

$$\dots * u(n-1))_k \text{ times}$$

$$Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{z^{-2}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \right] = (n-1)u(n-1) \quad (21)$$

$$Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{z^{-3}}{(1-z^{-1})^3} \right] = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)}{2} u(n-1) \quad (22)$$

$$Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{z^{-4}}{(1-z^{-1})^4} \right] = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{6} u(n-1) \quad (23)$$

$$Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{z^{-5}}{(1-z^{-1})^5} \right] = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4)}{24} u(n-1) \quad (24)$$

$$u(n-1)$$

Substituting above inverse transforms in equation(15)

$$y_1(n) = \frac{3n^4 + 26n^3 + 81n^2 + 106n + 48}{12} \quad (25)$$

## 2. Analysis of Denominator:

$$X_2(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x_2(n) u(n) z^{-n} \quad (26)$$

$$= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (n^3 + 4n^2 + 5n + 2) u(n) z^{-n} \quad (27)$$

$$\therefore X_2(z) = \frac{2 + 4z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^4}, \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\} \quad (28)$$

$$(29)$$

$$y_2(n) = \sum_{k=0}^n x_2(k) \quad (30)$$

$$y_2(n) = x_2(n) * u(n) \quad (31)$$

$$Y_2(z) = X_2(z) U(z) \quad (32)$$

$$= \frac{2 + 4z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^5}, \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > 1\} \quad (33)$$

Using partial fractions:

$$Y_2(z) = \frac{14z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})} + \frac{36z^{-2}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} + \frac{44z^{-3}}{(1-z^{-1})^3} + \frac{26z^{-4}}{(1-z^{-1})^4} + \frac{6z^{-5}}{(1-z^{-1})^5} + 2 \quad (34)$$

Taking the inverse z-transform of each term :

$$y_2(n) = \frac{3n^4 + 22n^3 + 57n^2 + 62n + 24}{12} \quad (35)$$

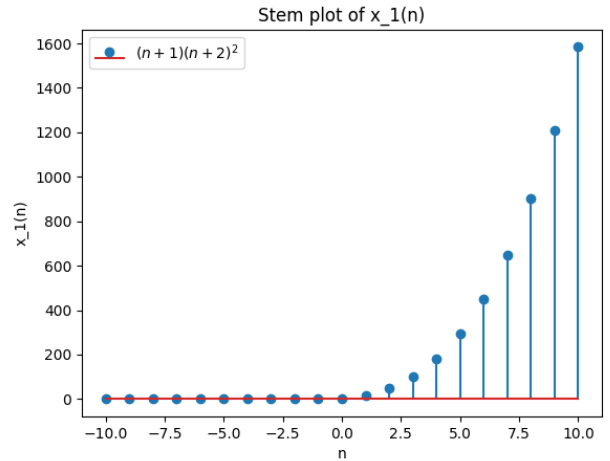
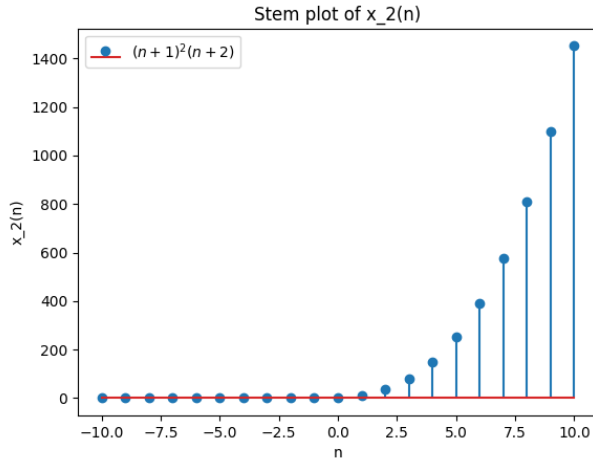
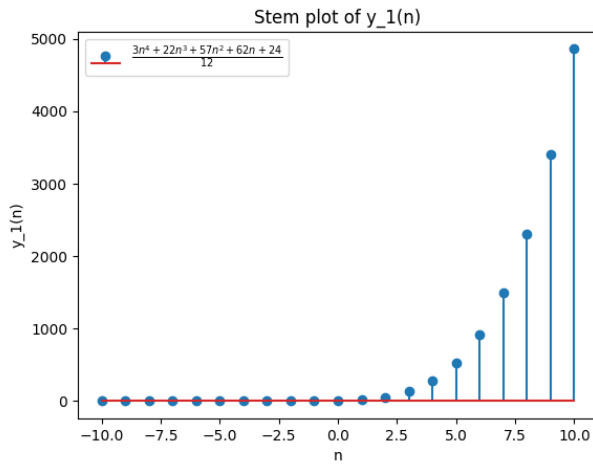
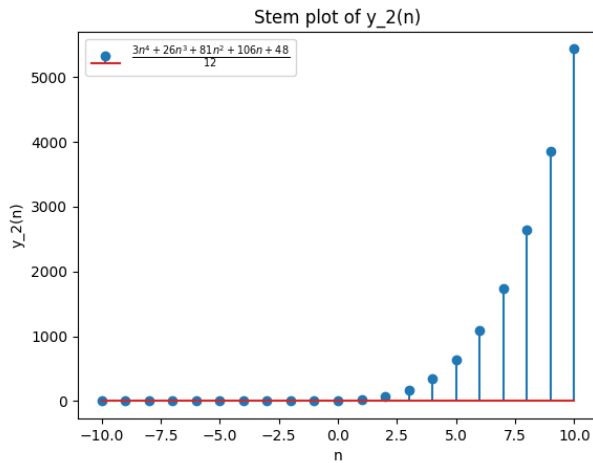


Fig. 1: Stem Plot of  $x_1(n)$

Fig. 2: Stem Plot of  $x_2(n)$ Fig. 3: Stem Plot of  $y_1(n)$ Fig. 4: Stem Plot of  $y_2(n)$