Pingala Series

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1 JEE 2019

Let

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

$$b_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n+1}, \quad n \ge 2, \quad b_1 = 1$$
 (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: : Run the below python code

wget https://github.com/ mohilmukundareddy/EE3900/ blob/main/pingala/codes/1 1.py

Use the following command in the terminal to run the code

1.2

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

Solution: : Run the below python code

wget https://github.com/ mohilmukundareddy/EE3900/ blob/main/pingala/codes/1 2.py

Use the following command in the terminal to run the code

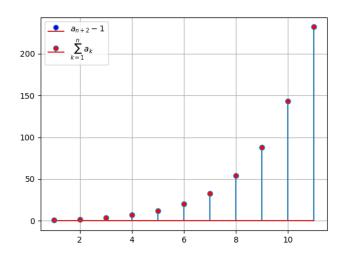


Fig. 1.1

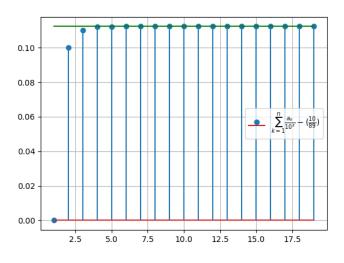


Fig. 1.2

python3 1_2.py

1.3

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

Solution: : Run the below python code

wget https://github.com/ mohilmukundareddy/EE3900/ blob/main/pingala/codes/1_3.py

Use the following command in the terminal to run the code

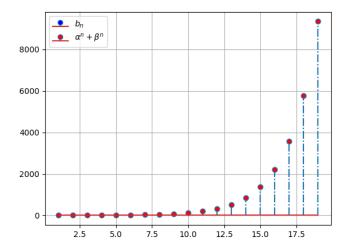


Fig. 1.3

1.4

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

Solution: : Run the below python code

wget https://github.com/ mohilmukundareddy/EE3900/ blob/main/pingala/codes/1 4.py

Use the following command in the terminal to run the code

Clearly from the figure this isnt true, it actually converges to $\frac{12}{89}$

2 Pingala Series

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

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

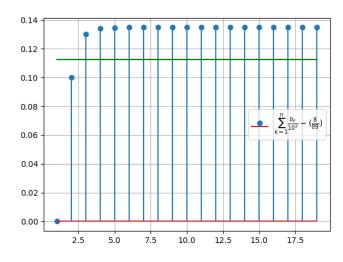


Fig. 1.4

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

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

Generate a stem plot for x(n).

Solution: Run the below python code

wget https://github.com/ mohilmukundareddy/EE3900/ blob/main/pingala/codes/2 2.py

Use the following command in the terminal to run the code

2.3 Find $X^{+}(z)$.

Solution::

$$x(n+2) = x(n+1) + x(n)$$
 (2.2)

applying positive Z-transform on both

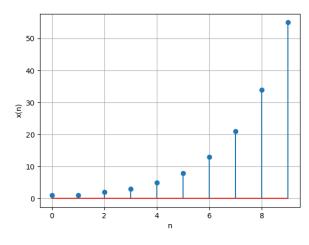


Fig. 2.2

Solution: Run the below python code

wget https://github.com/ mohilmukundareddy/EE3900/ blob/main/pingala/codes/2 5.py

Use the following command in the terminal to run the code

sides, also wkt it is a linear operator

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k+2)z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k+1)z^{-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k)z^{-k}$$
(2.3)

$$z^{2}(X^{+}(z) - x(0) - x(1)z^{-1}) = X^{+}(z) + z(X^{+}(z) - x(0)z^{-1})$$
(2.4)

$$\implies X^{+}(z) = \frac{z^{2}}{z^{2} - z - 1}$$
 (2.5)

$$\implies X^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}$$
 (2.6)

2.4 Find x(n).

Solution::

$$X^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha z^{-1})(1 - \beta z^{-1})}$$
 (2.7)

where α, β are the roots of equation

$$z^2 - z - 1 = 0 (2.8)$$

coefficient of z^{-k} in the above expression is x(k) by comparing LHS and RHS

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

: using binomial theorem we get

$$x(k) = \frac{\alpha^{k+1} - \beta^{k+1}}{\alpha - \beta} \tag{2.10}$$

2.5 Sketch

$$y(n) = x(n-1) + x(n+1), \quad n \ge 0$$
 (2.11)

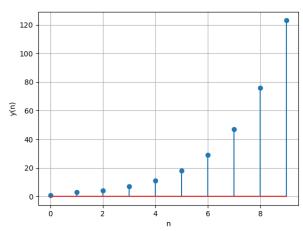


Fig. 2.5

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

Solution: : Taking +ve Z-transform on both sides of equation

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y(k)z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k+1)z^{-k} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k-1)z^{-k}$$
(2.12)

 $Y^{+}(z) = z(X^{+}(z) - x(0)) + z^{-1}X^{+}(z)$ (2.13)

$$x(-1) = 0$$

$$Y^{+}(z) = \frac{z + z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} - z \tag{2.14}$$

$$\therefore Y^{+}(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}$$
 (2.15)

2.7 Find y(n).

Solution: : Coefficient of z^{-n} in $Y^+(z)$ will be

y(n)

$$Y^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} + \frac{2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} \quad (2.16)$$

$$y(k) = \frac{\alpha^{k+1} - \beta^{k+1}}{\alpha - \beta} + 2\frac{\alpha^k - \beta^k}{\alpha - \beta}$$
 (2.17)

$$=\frac{\alpha^{k+2} + \alpha^k - \beta^k - \beta^{k+2}}{\alpha - \beta} \tag{2.18}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^{k+2} - \beta^{k+2} + \alpha \beta^{k+1} - \beta \alpha^{k+1}}{\alpha - \beta} [\because \alpha \beta = -1]$$
(2.19)

$$\therefore y(k) = \alpha^{k+1} + \beta^{k+1}$$
 (2.20)

3 Power of the Z transform

3.1 Show that

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

Solution::

$$x(k) = a(k+1) \tag{3.2}$$

$$\implies \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(k) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a(k+1)$$
 (3.3)

$$\implies \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(k)$$
 (3.4)

$$x(n) * u(n-1) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)u(n-1-k) \quad (3.5)$$

$$u(n-1-k) = \begin{cases} 0 & k > n-1 \\ 1 & k > = n-1 \end{cases}$$
 (3.6)

$$x(k) = 0 \forall k < 0 \tag{3.7}$$

$$\therefore x(n) * u(n-1) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(k)$$
 (3.8)

3.2 Show that

$$a_{n+2} - 1, \quad n \ge 1$$
 (3.9)

can be expressed as

$$[x(n+1)-1]u(n)$$
 (3.10)

Solution::

$$x(k) = a(k+1) (3.11)$$

$$\implies x(k+1) = a(k+2) \tag{3.12}$$

$$a(k+2) - 1 = x(k+1) - 1 (3.13)$$

$$\therefore = [x(k+1) - 1]u(k)[\because \forall n >= 1]$$
 (3.14)

3.3 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} X^+ (10) \quad (3.15)$$

Solution: :

$$X^{+}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x(k)z^{-k} = z \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k)z^{-k}$$
 (3.16)

$$z = 10 \tag{3.17}$$

$$\implies 10 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} = X^+ (10)$$
(3.18)

$$\implies \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} X^+ (10)$$
(3.19)

3.4 Show that

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \ge 1 \tag{3.20}$$

can be expressed as

$$w(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})u(n)$$
 (3.21)

and find W(z).

Solution: : applying Z-transform on both sides,

$$W(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1} \right) u(n) z^{-n}$$
 (3.22)

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1} \right) z^{-n}$$
 (3.23)

$$= \alpha \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha z^{-1})^n + \beta \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\beta z^{-1})^n$$
 (3.24)

$$ROC:|z| > \max(\alpha, \beta) \tag{3.25}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} + \frac{\beta}{1 - \beta z^{-1}}$$
 (3.26)

$$=\frac{1+2z^{-1}}{1-z^{-1}-z^{-2}}\tag{3.27}$$

3.5 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+ (10) \quad (3.28)$$

Solution::

$$y(k) = b(k+1) (3.29)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y(k)z^{-k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b(k+1)z^{-k} = Y^{+}(z) \quad (3.30)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} y(k)z^{-k} = z \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b(k)z^{-k} = Y^{+}(z)$$
 (3.31)

$$z = 10 \tag{3.32}$$

$$\implies \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+ (10)$$
(3.33)

3.6 Solve the JEE 2019 problem.

Solution::

$$X^{+}(z) = z \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a(k)z^{-k} = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}$$
 (3.34)

$$z = 10 \tag{3.35}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10\left(1 - \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{100}\right)}$$
(3.36)

$$=\frac{10}{89}\tag{3.37}$$

$$y(k) = \alpha^{k+1} + \beta^{k+1} \tag{3.38}$$

$$y(k) = b(k+1) (3.39)$$

$$\implies b(k) = \alpha^k + \beta^k \tag{3.40}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+ (10) \tag{3.41}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \left[\frac{1 + \frac{2}{10}}{1 - \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{100}} \right] \tag{3.42}$$

$$Y^{+}(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}$$
 (3.43)

$$=\frac{12}{89}\tag{3.44}$$

Run the following code to get the expressions of x(n) and y(n)

wget https://github.com/ mohilmukundareddy/EE3900/ blob/main/pingala/codes/3.py Use the following command in the terminal to run the code

python3 3.py