

Assignment

11.9.2 - 11

EE23BTECH11034 - Prabhat Kukunuri

QUESTION

Sum of the first p, q and r terms of an A.P. are a, b and c, respectively.

Prove that $\frac{a}{p}(q-r) + \frac{b}{q}(r-p) + \frac{c}{r}(p-q) = 0$

SOLUTION

Symbol	Value	Description
$x(n)$	$(x(0) + nd) \times u(n)$	n^{th} term of an A.P
$x(0)$	$x(0)$	1 st term of the A.P
d	d	Common difference
$u(n)$	unit step function	$u(n) = 0 \ (n < 0)$ $u(n) = 1 \ (n \geq 0)$
$y(n)$	$\sum_{k=0}^n x(k)$	Sum of n terms of an AP
a	$y(p-1)$	Sum of p terms of the AP
b	$y(q-1)$	Sum of q terms of the AP
c	$y(r-1)$	Sum of r terms of the AP

TABLE 0
VARIABLE DESCRIPTION

$$x(n) \xrightarrow{Z} X(z) \quad (1)$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) z^{-n} \quad (2)$$

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (x(0) + nd)u(n)z^{-n} \quad (3)$$

$$u(n) \xrightarrow{Z} U(z) = \frac{1}{1-z^{-1}}, |z| > 1 \quad (4)$$

$$X(z) = \frac{x(0)}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{dz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \quad (5)$$

$$y(n) \xrightarrow{Z} Y(z) \quad (6)$$

$$Y(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} y(n)z^{-n} \quad (7)$$

$$y(n) = x(n) * u(n) \quad (8)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) U(z) \quad (9)$$

$$Y(z) = \left(\frac{x(0)}{1-z^{-1}} + \frac{dz^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{1-z^{-1}} \right) \quad (10)$$

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

By performing Z transform on Y(z)

$$y(n) = x(0)(n+1)u(n) + d \left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) u(n) \quad (12)$$

$$y(n) = \frac{n+1}{2} (2x(0) + nd) \quad (13)$$

$$a = \frac{p}{2} (2x(0) + (p-1)d) \quad (14)$$

$$b = \frac{q}{2} (2x(0) + (q-1)d) \quad (15)$$

$$c = \frac{r}{2} (2x(0) + (r-1)d) \quad (16)$$

Back substituting values into the term $\frac{a}{p}(q-r)$ it

can be rewritten as $\frac{p}{2} \times \frac{1}{p} (q-r)(2x + (p-1)d)$

On further simplification it can be rewritten as

$$\frac{(q-r)}{2} (2x(0) - d + pd) \quad (17)$$

Assuming $2x(0) - d$ as a constant k

$$\frac{a}{p}(q-r) = \frac{(q-r)}{2} (k + pd) \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{(q-r)}{2} (k + pd) = \frac{kq + pqd - rk - prd}{2} \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{(r-p)}{2} (k + qd) = \frac{kr + qrd - pk - pqd}{2} \quad (20)$$

$$\frac{(p-q)}{2} (k + rd) = \frac{kp + prd - qk - qrd}{2} \quad (21)$$

Upon on addition of (19),(20) and(21) the total sum adds up to 0.