

Pingala Series

Sumanth N R

CONTENTS

1	JEE 2019	1
2	Pingala Series	1
3	Power of the Z transform	2

Abstract—This manual provides a simple introduction to Transforms

1 JEE 2019

Let

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

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

Verify the following using a python code.

1.1

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

1.2

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{10}{89} \quad (1.4)$$

1.3

$$b_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (1.5)$$

1.4

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

Solution: The following code verifies all the equations

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Sigma1084/EE3900/master/pingala/code/Ex1_verify.py
```

2 PINGALA SERIES

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} x(n+2) &= x(n+1) + x(n) \\ x(0) &= x(1) = 1, n \geq 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

Generate a stem plot for $x(n)$.

Solution: The following code generates the plot

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Sigma1084/EE3900/master/pingala/code/Ex2_pingala.py
```

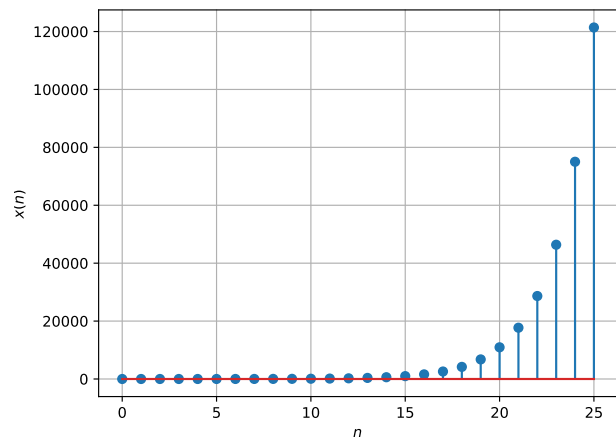


Fig. 2.2: Plot of $x(n)$

2.3 Find $X^+(z)$.

Solution: Taking the *one-sided* Z-transform on both sides of (2.2)

$$\mathcal{Z}^+[x(n+2)] = \mathcal{Z}^+[x(n+1)] + \mathcal{Z}^+[x(n)]$$

$$\Rightarrow z^2 X^+(z) - z^2 - z = z X^+(z) - z + X^+(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow (z^2 - z - 1) X^+(z) = z^2$$

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

$$X^+(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha z^{-1})(1 - \beta z^{-1})}, \quad |z| > |\alpha| \quad (2.3)$$

Here α and β are the roots of the characteristic equation of (2.2) and $|z| > |\alpha|$ is the region of convergence of $X^+(z)$.

(w.l.o.g, $|\alpha| > |\beta|$ is assumed)

2.4 Find $x(n)$.

Solution: Expanding $X^+(z)$ in (2.3) using partial fractions, we get

$$\begin{aligned} X^+(z) &= \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta) z^{-1}} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - \beta z^{-1}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha^n - \beta^n) z^{-n} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta} z^{-n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta} z^{-n} \end{aligned}$$

$$x(n) = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta} u(n) = a_{n+1} u(n) \quad (2.4)$$

2.5 Sketch

$$y(n) = x(n-1) + x(n+1), \quad n \geq 0 \quad (2.5)$$

Solution: The following code generates the plot

```
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/
Sigma1084/EE3900/master/pingala/code/
Ex2_pingala.py
```

2.6 Find $Y^+(z)$.

2.7 Find $y(n)$.

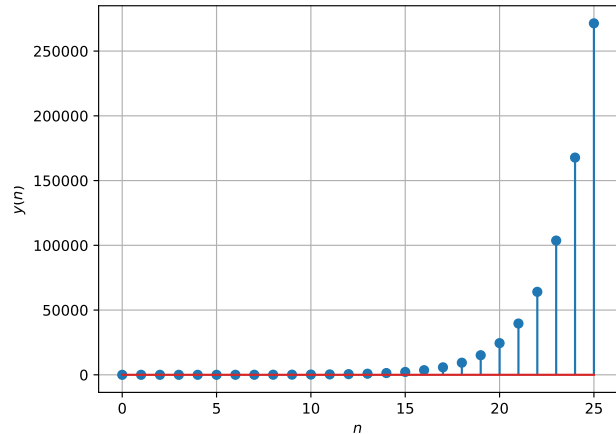


Fig. 2.5: Plot of $y(n)$

3 POWER OF THE Z TRANSFORM

3.1 Show that

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

3.2 Show that

$$a_{n+2} - 1, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (3.2)$$

can be expressed as

$$[x(n+1) - 1] u(n) \quad (3.3)$$

3.3 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} X^+(10) \quad (3.4)$$

3.4 Show that

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (3.5)$$

can be expressed as

$$w(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1}) u(n) \quad (3.6)$$

and find $W(z)$.

3.5 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+(10) \quad (3.7)$$

3.6 Solve the JEE 2019 problem.