

# NCERT 11.9.5

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## Question:

Which term of the following sequences:

(a)  $2, 2\sqrt{2}, 4, \dots$  is 128 (b)  $\sqrt{3}, 3, 3\sqrt{3}, \dots$  is 729

(c)  $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}, \dots$  is  $\frac{1}{19683}$

**Answer:** (a) Let  $a_1 = 2, a_2 = 2\sqrt{2}, a_3 = 4$ .

Since,  $\frac{a_2}{a_1} = \frac{a_3}{a_2}$ , the sequence  $a_1, a_2, a_3$  is a G.P Series. Let  $r = \frac{a_2}{a_1} = \sqrt{2}$ , then the general term is  $a_n = a_1 r^{n-1}$ .

Assume  $n^{\text{th}}$  term is 128, which gives:

$$a_n = a_1 r^{n-1} = 128 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{n-1} = \frac{128}{a_1} \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_r \frac{128}{a_1} \quad (3)$$

Using values from 1,

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_{\sqrt{2}} \frac{128}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_{\sqrt{2}} 64 \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2}^{12} \quad (6)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = 12 \quad (7)$$

$$\therefore n = 13 \quad (8)$$

Thus the 13<sup>th</sup> term of the G.P  $a_n$  is 128.

$$x_1(n) = x_1(0)r^n u[n] \quad (9)$$

where  $u[0] = 1$ . Taking the Z - transform:

$$X(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n} \quad (10)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_1 r^n z^{-n} \quad (11)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = a_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n z^{-n} \quad (12)$$

$$\Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{a_1}{r} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r}{z}} \right) \quad (13)$$

$$\therefore X(z) = \frac{a_1 z}{r(z - r)} \quad \forall |z| > |r| \quad (14)$$

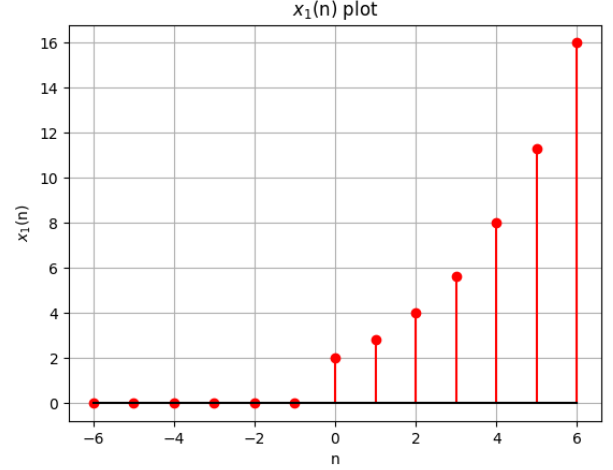


Fig. 1: Plot of  $x_1(n)$  from  $n = -6$  to  $6$

$$\therefore X_1(z) = \frac{\sqrt{2}z}{z - \sqrt{2}} \quad \forall |z| > \sqrt{2} \quad (15)$$

with ROC:

$$|z| > \sqrt{2}$$

Parameter	Description	Value(s)
$r$	Common ratio of G.P	$\sqrt{2}$
$a_n$	Sequence	$2, 2\sqrt{2}, 4, \dots$
$x_1(n)$	Function equivalent of sequence $a_n$	—
$x_1(0)$	$a_1$	2
$X_1(z)$	Transform of $x_1(n)$	—

TABLE 1: Variables used in (a)

(b) Let  $b_1 = \sqrt{3}, b_2 = 3, b_3 = 3\sqrt{3}$ .

Since  $\frac{b_2}{b_1} = \frac{b_3}{b_2}$ , the sequence  $b_1, b_2, b_3$  is a G.P Series. Let  $r = \frac{b_2}{b_1} = \sqrt{3}$ , then the general term is  $b_n =$

$b_1 r^{n-1}$ .

Assume  $n^{\text{th}}$  term is 729, which gives:

$$b_n = b_1 r^{n-1} = 729 \quad (16)$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{n-1} = \frac{729}{b_1} \quad (17)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_r \frac{729}{b_1} \quad (18)$$

Using values from 2,

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_{\sqrt{3}} \frac{729}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (19)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3^6}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (20)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{3}^{11} \quad (21)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = 11 \quad (22)$$

$$\therefore n = 12 \quad (23)$$

Thus the 12<sup>th</sup> term of the G.P  $b_n$  is 729.

$$x_2(n) = x_2(0) r^n u[n] \quad (24)$$

By 14, the Z-transform of  $x_b(n)$ :

$$X_2(z) = \frac{z}{z - \sqrt{3}} \quad (25)$$

with ROC:

$$|z| > \sqrt{3}$$

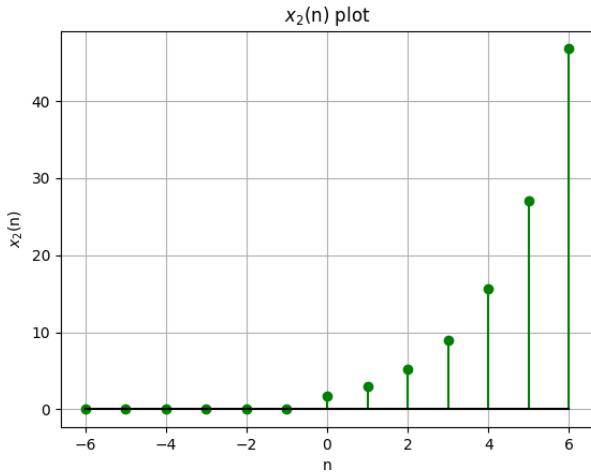


Fig. 2: Plot of  $x_b(n)$  from  $n = -6$  to  $6$

(c) Let  $c_1 = \frac{1}{3}, c_2 = \frac{1}{9}, c_3 = \frac{1}{27}$ .

Since  $\frac{c_2}{c_1} = \frac{c_3}{c_2}$ , the sequence  $c_1, c_2, c_3$  is a G.P Series.

Parameter	Description	Value(s)
$r$	Common ratio of G.P	$\sqrt{3}$
$b_n$	Sequence	$\sqrt{3}, 3, 3\sqrt{3}, \dots$
$x_2(n)$	Function equivalent of sequence $b_n$	—
$x_2(0)$	$b_1$	$\sqrt{3}$
$X_2(z)$	Z-transform of $x_2(n)$	—

TABLE 2: Variables used in (b)

Let  $r = \frac{c_2}{c_1} = \frac{1}{3}$ , then the general term is  $c_n = c_1 r^{n-1}$ .  
Assume  $n^{\text{th}}$  term is  $\frac{1}{19683}$ , which gives:

$$c_n = c_1 r^{n-1} = \frac{1}{19683} \quad (26)$$

$$\Rightarrow r^{n-1} = \frac{1}{19683 c_1} \quad (27)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_r \frac{1}{19683 c_1} \quad (28)$$

Using values from 3,

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{19683 \frac{1}{3}} \quad (29)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{6561} \quad (30)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3^{-8} \quad (31)$$

$$\Rightarrow n - 1 = 8 \quad (32)$$

$$\therefore n = 9 \quad (33)$$

Thus the 9<sup>th</sup> term of the G.P  $c_n$  is  $\frac{1}{19683}$ .

$$x_3(n) = X_3(0) r^n u[n] \quad (34)$$

By 14, the Z-transform of  $x(n)$ :

$$X_3(z) = \frac{z}{z - \frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow X_3(z) = \frac{3z}{3z - 1} \quad (35)$$

with ROC:

$$|z| > \frac{1}{3}$$

Parameter	Description	Value(s)
$r$	Common ratio of G.P	$\frac{1}{3}$
$c_n$	Sequence	$\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}, \dots$
$x_3(n)$	Function equivalent of sequence $c_n$	—
$x_3(0)$	$c_1$	$\frac{1}{3}$
$X_3(z)$	Z-transform of $x_3(n)$	—

TABLE 3: Variables used in (c)

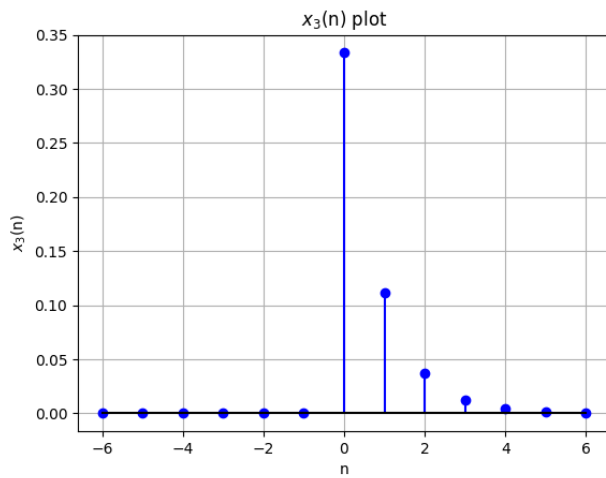


Fig. 3: Plot of  $x_3(n)$  from  $n = -6$  to  $6$