

# NCERT 11.9.5

ee23btech11223 - Soham Prabhakar More

## 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:

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= a_1 r^{n-1} = 128 \\ \Rightarrow r^{n-1} &= \frac{128}{a_1} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_r \frac{128}{a_1} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting Values,

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_{\sqrt{2}} \frac{128}{2} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_{\sqrt{2}} 64 \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{2}^{12} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= 12 \\ \therefore n &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the  $13^{\text{th}}$  term of the G.P  $a_n$  is 128.

$$x_a(n) = a_1 r^{n-1} u[n]$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} X(z) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x(n) \cdot z^{-n} \\ \Rightarrow X(z) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_1 r^{n-1} z^{-n} \\ \Rightarrow X(z) &= \frac{a_1}{r} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n z^{-n} \\ \Rightarrow X(z) &= \frac{a_1}{r} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n z^{-n} - 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

with ROC:

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

(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:

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= b_1 r^{n-1} = 729 \\ \Rightarrow r^{n-1} &= \frac{729}{b_1} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_r \frac{729}{b_1} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting Values,

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_{\sqrt{3}} \frac{729}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_{\sqrt{3}} \frac{3^6}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{3}^{11} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= 11 \\ \therefore n &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the  $12^{\text{th}}$  term of the G.P  $b_n$  is 729.

$$x_b(n) = b_1 r^{n-1} u[n]$$

Using the previous result, the Z-transform of  $x(n)$ :

$$X_b(z) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{z - \sqrt{3}}$$

with ROC:

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

(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.

Let  $r = \frac{c_2}{c_1} = \frac{1}{3}$ , then the general term is  $c_n = c_1 r^{n-1}$ .

Assume  $n^{th}$  term is  $\frac{1}{19683}$ , which gives:

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= c_1 r^{n-1} = \frac{1}{19683} \\ \Rightarrow r^{n-1} &= \frac{1}{19683 c_1} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_r \frac{1}{19683 c_1} \end{aligned}$$

Substituting Values,

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{19683 \frac{1}{3}} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{6561} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= \log_{\frac{1}{3}} 3^{-8} \\ \Rightarrow n-1 &= 8 \\ \therefore n &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the  $9^{th}$  term of the G.P  $c_n$  is  $\frac{1}{19683}$ .

$$x_c(n) = c_1 r^{n-1} u[n]$$

Using the previous result, the Z-transform of  $x(n)$ :

$$X_c(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{z - \frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow X(z) = \frac{1}{3z - 1}$$

with ROC:

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

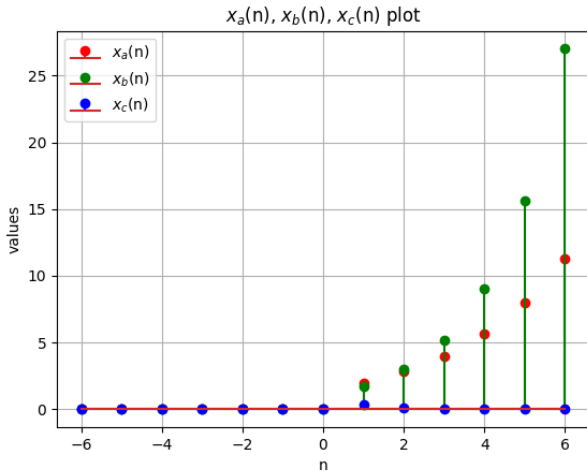


Fig. 1: Plot of  $x_a(n)$  from  $n = -6$  to  $6$