

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^{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^{th} term of the G.P a_n is 128.

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

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

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

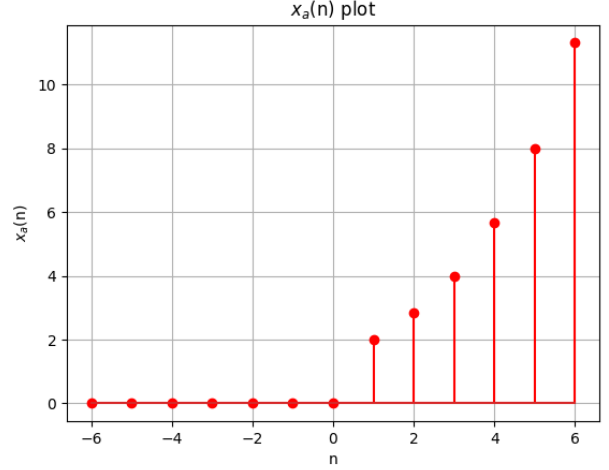


Fig. 1: Plot of $x_a(n)$ from $n = -6$ to 6

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow X(z) &= \frac{a_1}{r} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{r}{z}} - 1 \right) \\ \Rightarrow X(z) &= \frac{a_1}{r} \left(\frac{z}{z - r} - 1 \right) \\ \therefore X(z) &= \frac{a_1}{z - r} \forall |z| > |r| \end{aligned}$$

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

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^{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 12th term of the G.P b_n is 729.

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

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

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

with ROC:

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

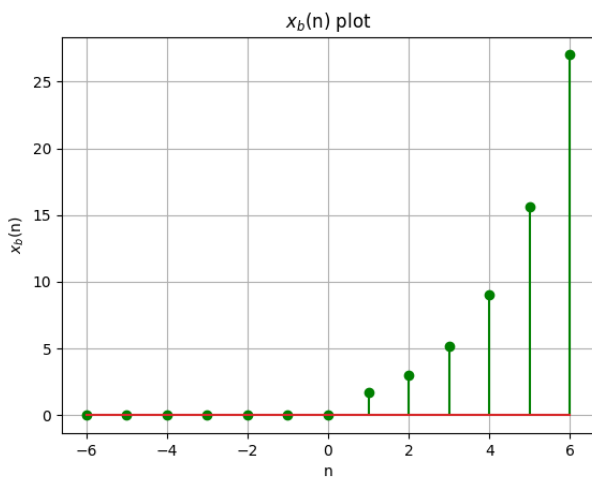


Fig. 2: Plot of $x_b(n)$ from $n = -6$ to 6

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

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

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

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

with ROC:

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

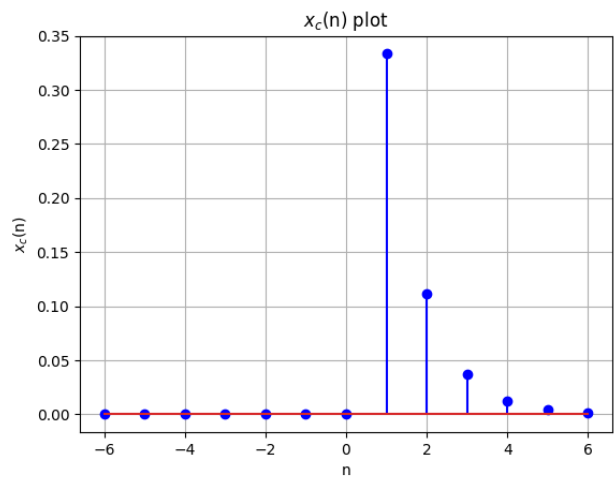


Fig. 3: Plot of $x_c(n)$ from $n = -6$ to 6