

Pingala Series

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CONTENTS

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

Abstract—This manual provides a simple introduction to Transforms

1 JEE 2019

Let α and β ($\alpha > \beta$) be the roots of the equation $z^2 - z - 1 = 0$. Define,

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

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

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

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

Download the Python code using

wget <https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Sparsh-gupta26/EE3900/main/pingala/codes/1.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

$$x(n+2) = x(n+1) + x(n), \quad x(0) = x(1) = 1, n \geq 0 \quad (2.2)$$

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

Solution: Download the Python code using

wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Sparsh-gupta26/EE3900/main/pingala/codes/2_1.py

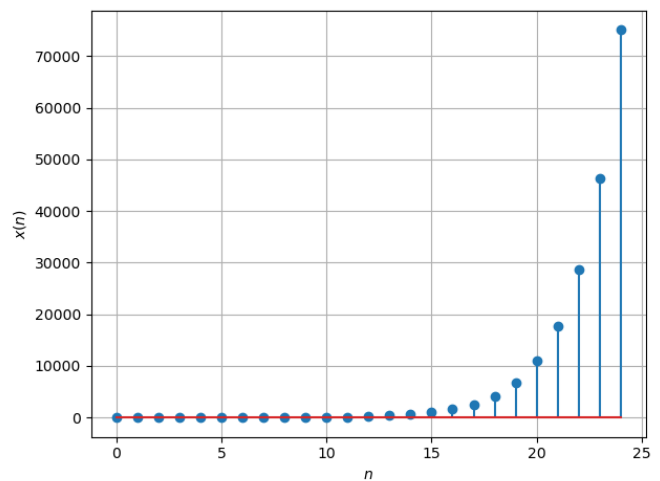


Fig. 2.1: Plot of $x(n)$

$$z^2 - z - 1 = 0,$$

$$y(n) = \frac{(\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}) + (2\alpha^n + 2\beta^n)}{\alpha - \beta} \quad (2.21)$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha^{n+2} - \beta^{n+2}) + (\alpha^n + \beta^n)}{\alpha - \beta} \quad (2.22)$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha^{n+2} - \beta^{n+2}) - \alpha\beta(\alpha^n + \beta^n)}{\alpha - \beta} \quad (2.23)$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha - \beta)(\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})}{\alpha - \beta} \quad (2.24)$$

$$= \alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1} \quad (2.25)$$

Thus, $y(n) = \alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1}$ for $n \geq 0$ as $\alpha + \beta = 1$. Comparing (2.22) with the definition of b_n , we see that $y(n) = b_{n+1}$. Hence, $b_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n$.

3 POWER OF THE Z TRANSFORM

3.1 Show that

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

Solution: From (2.12), and noting that $x(n) = 0 \forall n < 0$,

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x(k) \quad (3.2)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{n-1} x(k) \quad (3.3)$$

$$= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)u(n-1-k) \quad (3.4)$$

$$= x(n) * u(n-1) \quad (3.5)$$

3.2 Show that

$$a_{n+2} - 1, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (3.6)$$

can be expressed as

$$[x(n+1) - 1]u(n) \quad (3.7)$$

Solution: From (2.12),

$$a_{n+2} - 1 = [x(n+1) - 1], \quad n \geq 0 \quad (3.8)$$

and so, using the definition of $u(n)$,

$$a_{n+2} - 1 = [x(n+1) - 1]u(n) \quad (3.9)$$

3.3 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} X^+ \quad (10) \quad (3.10)$$

Solution:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{10^k} \quad (3.11)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} \quad (3.12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} X^+(z) \quad (3.13)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{100}{89} = \frac{10}{89} \quad (3.14)$$

3.4 Show that

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \geq 1 \quad (3.15)$$

can be expressed as

$$w(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})u(n) \quad (3.16)$$

and find $W(z)$.

Solution: Putting $n = k+1$ in (3.15) and using the definition of $u(n)$,

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n = (\alpha^{k+1} + \beta^{k+1})u(k) \quad (3.17)$$

Hence, (3.15) can be expressed as

$$w(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})u(n) = y(n) \quad (3.18)$$

Therefore,

$$W(z) = Y(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} \quad (3.19)$$

3.5 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+ \quad (10) \quad (3.20)$$

Solution:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_{k+1}}{10^k} \quad (3.21)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} \quad (3.22)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} Y^+(z) \quad (3.23)$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{120}{89} = \frac{12}{89} \quad (3.24)$$

3.6 Solve the JEE 2019 problem.

Solution: We know that

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = x(n) * u(n-1) \quad (3.25)$$

But

$$x(n) * u(n-1) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{=} X(z)z^{-1}U(z) \quad (3.26)$$

$$= \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2})(1 - z^{-1})} \quad (3.27)$$

$$= z \left[\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} - \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \right] \quad (3.28)$$

$$\stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{=} z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x(n) - 1) z^{-n} \quad (3.29)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x(n) - 1) z^{-n+1} \quad (3.30)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x(n+1) - 1) z^{-n} \quad (3.31)$$

$$(3.32)$$

From (2.12), we get

$$\sum_{k=1}^n a_k = a_{n+2} - 1 \quad (3.33)$$

We have already established the remaining options in order in the problems (3.3), (2.7), (3.5). Therefore, options 1, 2, and 3 are correct and option 4 is incorrect.