## NCERT DISCRETE 11.9.2.15

## EE23BTECH11046 - Poluri Hemanth\*

If  $\frac{a^n+b^n}{a^{n-1}+b^{n-1}}$  is A.M between then find value of n. **Question:** and **Solution:** 

S/No	Symbol	Values	Description
1	<i>x</i> (0)	а	First term of A.P
2	x(1)	<u>a+b</u> 2	A.M of first and third terms of A.P
3	x(2)	b	Third term of A.P
TABLE I			

PARAMETERS

 $y(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint Y(Z) dz$ (12) $= \sum_{i=1}^{N} RES(Y, a_k) [N \text{ is no of poles of } Y(Z)]$ (13)

$$RES(Y, a_k) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \to a_k} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} [Y(Z) \cdot (z - a_k)^m]$$
(14)

x(n) = a + nd. Where,

From (8), (13)

$$d = \frac{b-a}{k+1} \{k \text{ is no of A.M's inserted between } a, b\}$$

(9)

$$\Rightarrow x(1) = a + d$$

$$x(1) = \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{a}{1 - z^{-1}} (z - 1) + \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{1}{1!} \frac{d}{dz} \left( \frac{d \cdot z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2} (z - 1)^2 \right)$$
(15)

(16)

(17)

(19)

$$=\frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$(2) \Rightarrow x(1)$$

$$x(0) = a$$

$$(3) \quad \text{From } (2)$$

$$x(1) = A.M$$
$$x(2) = b$$

(4) 
$$x(1) = \frac{a+b}{2}$$
 (5)

$$x(1) = \frac{x(0)^n + x(2)^n}{x(0)^{n-1} + x(2)^{n-1}}$$

From (6) (6)

$$\frac{x(0)^n + x(2)^n}{x(0)^{n-1} + x(2)^{n-1}} = \frac{x(0) + x(2)}{2}$$
 (18)

 $\Rightarrow x(0)^{n} + x(2)^{n} = x(2)x(0)^{n-1} + x(0)x(2)^{n-1}$ 

(7) 
$$\Rightarrow x(0)^{n-1}(x(0) - x(2)) = x(2)^{n-1}(x(0) - x(2))$$
 (20)

$$X(Z) = \frac{a}{1 - z^{-1}} + \frac{dz^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2}$$
 (8)

$$\Rightarrow n \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{if } a \neq b \\ \in R & \text{if } a = b \end{cases}$$
 (21)

From contour integration method

 $x(n) * u(n) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\longleftrightarrow} X(Z)$ 

$$x(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint X(Z) z^{n-1} dz$$
 (10)

$$\Rightarrow x(1) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint X(Z) dz \tag{11}$$

According to Cauchy's Residue Theorm: For a y(n) such that,

## solution of n using 3d plot

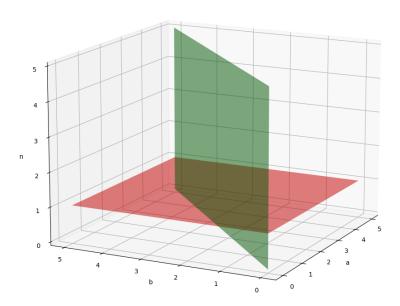


Fig. 1. Plot of n in planes