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Problem Statement

If S_1, S_2, S_3 are the sum of the first n natural numbers, their squares, and their cubes, respectively, show that

$$9(S\,2)^2=(S\,3)(1+8(S\,1))$$

Solution

Equation	Expression	Description
S_1	$\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$	sum of n natural numbers
S_2	$\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$	sum of squares
S_3	$\left(\frac{n(n+1)}{2}\right)^2$	sum of cubes
x_1	$x_1(n) = nu(n)$	
x_2	$x_2(n) = n^2u(n)$	
x_3	$x_3(n) = n^3u(n)$	

TABLE I
Input Equations

By the differentiation property :

$$nx(n) \xrightarrow{Z} (-z)\frac{dX(z)}{dz} \tag{1}$$

$$\implies nu(n) \xrightarrow{Z} \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}, |z| > 1 \tag{2}$$

$$\implies n^2u(n) \xrightarrow{Z} \frac{z^{-1}\left(z^{-1}+1\right)}{(1-z^{-1})^3}, |z| > 1 \tag{3}$$

$$\implies n^3u(n) \xrightarrow{Z} \frac{z^{-1}\left(1+4z^{-1}+z^{-2}\right)}{(1-z^{-1})^4}, |z| > 1 \tag{4}$$

$$\tag{5}$$

$$X_1(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}, \qquad |z| > 1 \tag{6}$$

$$X_2(z) = \frac{z^{-1}(z^{-1}+1)}{(1-z^{-1})^3}, \qquad |z| > 1 \tag{7}$$

$$X_3(z) = \frac{z^{-1}(1+4z^{-1}+z^{-2})}{(1-z^{-1})^4}, \qquad |z| > 1 \tag{8}$$

$$\tag{9}$$

The convolution sum is defined as

$$y(n) = x(n) * h(n) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x(k)\, h(n-k) \tag{10}$$

$$x(n) * u(n) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} x(k) \tag{11}$$

$$y(n) = x(n) * u(n) \tag{12}$$

$$\tag{13}$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) \cdot u(z) \tag{14}$$

$$Y_1(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^3} \tag{15}$$

$$Y_2(z) = \frac{z^{-1}(z^{-1}+1)}{(1-z^{-1})^4} \tag{16}$$

$$Y_3(z) = \frac{z^{-1}(1+4z^{-1}+z^{-2})}{(1-z^{-1})^5} \tag{17}$$

$$\tag{18}$$

To find $y[n]$ from the given $Y_1(z)$, $Y_2(z)$, and $Y_3(z)$, we need to find the inverse Z-transforms of $Y_1(z)$, $Y_2(z)$, and $Y_3(z)$.

$$y_1(n) = \delta(n-2) \tag{19}$$

$$y_2(n) = -u(n-1) + 3u(n-2) - 6u(n-3) + 4u(n-4) \tag{20}$$

$$y_3(n) = -\frac{1}{4}u(n-1) - \frac{3}{8}u(n-2) - \frac{1}{4}u(n-3) + \delta(n-4) \tag{21}$$

$$9(y_2)^2 = (y_3)(1 + 8(y_1)) \tag{22}$$

$$9(-u(n-1) + 3u(n-2) - 6u(n-3) + 4u(n-4))^2 = (-\frac{1}{4}u(n-1) - \frac{3}{8}u(n-2) - \frac{1}{4}u(n-3) + \delta(n-4))(1 + 8(\delta(n-2)) \tag{23}$$

$$9(-u(n-1) + 3u(n-2) - 6u(n-3) + 4u(n-4))^2 = 9u(n-1)^2 - 54u(n-1)u(n-2) + 108u(n-1)u(n-3) - 72u(n - \tag{24}$$

$$(-\frac{1}{4}u(n-1) - \frac{3}{8}u(n-2) - \frac{1}{4}u(n-3) + \delta(n-4))(1 + 8(\delta(n-2))) = -\frac{1}{4}u(n-1) - \frac{3}{8}u(n-2) - \frac{1}{4}u(n-3) + \delta(n-4) - \tag{25}$$

the coefficients of the terms on both sides are the same, which means that the identity holds.

$$9(y_2)^2 = (y_3)(1 + 8(y_1))$$