

Discreet 12.9.5.24

HIBA MUHAMMED
EE23BTECH11026

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	$x_1(n) = nu(n)$	general term of sum
x_2	$x_2(n) = n^2u(n)$	general term of sum of squares
x_3	$x_3(n) = n^3u(n)$	general term of sum of cubes

TABLE I
INPUT EQUATIONS

By the differentiation property :

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

$$\Rightarrow nu(n) \xrightarrow{z} \frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^2}, |z| > 1 \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^2u(n) \xrightarrow{z} \frac{z^{-1}(z^{-1}+1)}{(1-z^{-1})^3}, |z| > 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow n^3u(n) \xrightarrow{z} \frac{z^{-1}(1+4z^{-1}+z^{-2})}{(1-z^{-1})^4}, |z| > 1 \quad (4)$$

$$(5)$$

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

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

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

$$Y(z) = X(z) \cdot u(z) \quad (9)$$

$$Y_1(z) = \frac{z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^3} \quad (10)$$

$$Y_2(z) = \frac{z^{-1}(z^{-1} + 1)}{(1 - z^{-1})^4} \quad (11)$$

$$Y_3(z) = \frac{z^{-1}(1 + 4z^{-1} + z^{-2})}{(1 - z^{-1})^5} \quad (12)$$

$$(13)$$

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 $Y_3(z)$.

$$y_1(n) = \delta(n - 2) \quad (14)$$

$$y_2(n) = -u(n - 1) + 3u(n - 2) - 6u(n - 3) + 4u(n - 4) \quad (15)$$

$$y_3(n) = -\frac{1}{4}u(n - 1) - \frac{3}{8}u(n - 2) - \frac{1}{4}u(n - 3) + \delta(n - 4) \quad (16)$$

$$9(y_2)^2 = (y_3)(1 + 8(y_1)) \quad (17)$$

$$9(-u(n - 1) + 3u(n - 2) - 6u(n - 3) + 4u(n - 4))^2 = (-\frac{1}{4}u(n - 1) - \frac{3}{8}u(n - 2) - \frac{1}{4}u(n - 3) + \delta(n - 4))(1 + 8(\delta(n - 2))) \quad (18)$$

$$9(-u(n - 1) + 3u(n - 2) - 6u(n - 3) + 4u(n - 4))^2 = 9u(n - 1)^2 - 54u(n - 1)u(n - 2) + 108u(n - 1)u(n - 3) - 72u(n - 1)u(n - 4) + 9u(n - 2)^2 - 54u(n - 2)u(n - 3) + 36u(n - 2)u(n - 4) - 36u(n - 3)^2 + 72u(n - 3)u(n - 4) - 9u(n - 4)^2 \quad (19)$$

$$(-\frac{1}{4}u(n - 1) - \frac{3}{8}u(n - 2) - \frac{1}{4}u(n - 3) + \delta(n - 4))(1 + 8(\delta(n - 2))) = -\frac{1}{4}u(n - 1) - \frac{3}{8}u(n - 2) - \frac{1}{4}u(n - 3) + \delta(n - 4) - \frac{1}{2}u(n - 1)u(n - 2) - \frac{3}{4}u(n - 1)u(n - 3) + \frac{1}{2}u(n - 1)u(n - 4) - \frac{3}{8}u(n - 2)u(n - 3) + \frac{1}{2}u(n - 2)u(n - 4) - \frac{1}{4}u(n - 3)u(n - 4) + \delta(n - 4) \quad (20)$$

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

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