1

Pingala Series

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1

1

1

CONTENTS

1 JEE 2019

2 Pingala Series

3 Power of the Z transform

Abstract—This manual provides a simple introduction to Transforms

1 JEE 2019

Let

$$a_n = \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta}, \quad n \ge 1 \tag{1.1}$$

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

Verify the following using a python code.

1.1

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = a_{n+2} - 1, \quad n \ge 1$$
 (1.3)

1.2

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{10}{89} \tag{1.4}$$

1.3

$$b_n = \alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \ge 1 \tag{1.5}$$

1.4

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

2 Pingala Series

2.1 The *one sided* Z-transform of x(n) is defined as

$$X^{+}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x(n)z^{-n}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$$
 (2.1)

2.2 The *Pingala* series is generated using the difference equation

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

Generate a stem plot for x(n).

- 2.3 Find $X^{+}(z)$.
- 2.4 Find x(n).
- 2.5 Sketch

$$y(n) = x(n-1) + x(n+1), \quad n \ge 0$$
 (2.3)

- 2.6 Find $Y^{+}(z)$.
- 2.7 Find y(n).

3 Power of the Z Transform

3.1 Show that

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

3.2 Show that

$$a_{n+2} - 1, \quad n \ge 1$$
 (3.2)

can be expressed as

$$[x(n+1)-1]u(n)$$
 (3.3)

3.3 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} X^+ (10)$$
 (3.4)

3.4 Show that

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \ge 1 \tag{3.5}$$

can be expressed as

$$w(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1})u(n)$$
 (3.6)

and find W(z).

3.5 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+ (10)$$
 (3.7)

3.6 Solve the JEE 2019 problem.