Pingala Series

Omkar Raijade

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Abstract—This manual provides a simple introduction to Transforms

1 JEE 2019

Let

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

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

All four problems are verified in the following code:

wget https://github.com/omkar30122001/ pingala/blob/main/1.py

2 Pingala Series

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

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

Solution: The following code plots x(n):

wget https://github.com/omkar30122001/pingala/blob/main/2.2.py

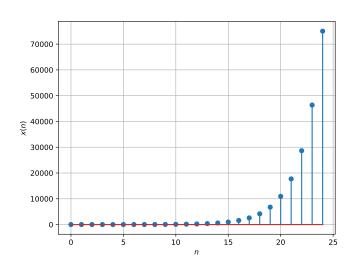


Fig. 2.2: Plot of x(n)

2.3 Find $X^{+}(z)$.

Solution: Taking one sided Z-Transform on both sides of eq. 2.2

$$Z^{+}[x(n+2)] = Z^{+}[x(n+1)] + Z^{+}[x(n)]$$

$$(2.3)$$

$$z^{2}X^{+}(z) - z^{2}x(0) - zx(1) = zX^{+}(z) - zx(0) + X^{+}(z)$$

$$(2.4)$$

$$(z^{2} - z - 1)X^{+}(z) = z^{2}$$

$$(2.5)$$

$$X^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}$$
 (2.6)

$$X^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{(1 - \alpha z^{-1})(1 - \beta z^{-1})}, \quad |z| > \alpha$$
(2.7)

2.4 Find x(n).

Solution: Expanding $X^+(z)$ using partial fractions

$$X^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{(\alpha - \beta) z^{-1}} \left[\frac{1}{1 - \alpha z^{-1}} - \frac{1}{1 - \beta z^{-1}} \right]$$
(2.8)

$$X^{+}(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha - \beta} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\alpha^{n} - \beta^{n}) z^{-n+1}$$
 (2.9)

$$X^{+}(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{n} - \beta^{n}}{\alpha - \beta} z^{-n+1}$$
 (2.10)

$$X^{+}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{k+1} - \beta^{k+1}}{\alpha - \beta} z^{-k}$$
 (2.11)

Thus

$$x(n) = \frac{\alpha^{n+1} - \beta^{n+1}}{\alpha - \beta} u(n)$$
 (2.12)

$$x(n) = a_{n+1}u(n)$$
 (2.13)

2.5 Sketch

$$y(n) = x(n-1) + x(n+1), \quad n \ge 0$$
 (2.14)

Solution: Following code plots y(n)

wget https://github.com/omkar30122001/ pingala/blob/main/2.5.py

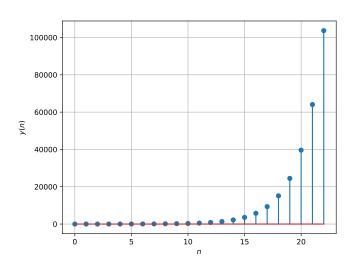


Fig. 2.5: Plot of y(n)

2.6 Find $Y^{+}(z)$.

Solution: Take one sided Z-Transform on both sides of eq. 2.14

$$Z^{+}[y(n)] = Z^{+}[x(n+1)] + Z^{+}[x(n-1)]$$
(2.15)

$$Y^{+}(z) = zX^{+}(z) - zx(0) + z^{-1}X^{+}(z) + zx(-1)$$
(2.16)

$$Y^{+}(z) = \frac{z + z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} - z \tag{2.17}$$

$$Y^{+}(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}, \quad |z| > \alpha$$
 (2.18)

2.7 Find y(n).

Solution: From eq. 2.14

$$y(n) = [x(n-1) + x(n+1)] u(n)$$
 (2.19)

Using eq. 2.13

$$y(n) = [a_n + a_{n+2}] u(n)$$
 (2.20)

Using eq. 1.2

$$y(n) = b_{n+1}u(n) (2.21)$$

Using eq. 1.5 (As it is verified in the code)

$$y(n) = \left[\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1}\right] u(n)$$
 (2.22)

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)

Solution:

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

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

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

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = x(n) * u(n-1)$$
 (3.5)

3.2 Show that

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

can be expressed as

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

Solution: From eq. 2.13

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

Using the definition of u(n)

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

3.3 Show that

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

Solution:

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

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

Using the definition of one sided Z-Transform

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} X^+(10)$$
 (3.13)

3.4 Show that

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n, \quad n \ge 1 \tag{3.14}$$

can be expressed as

$$w(n) = (\alpha^{n+1} + \beta^{n+1}) u(n)$$
 (3.15)

and find W(z).

Solution: In eq. 3.14, put n = k + 1 and from the definition of u(n), we get

$$\alpha^n + \beta^n = \left(\alpha^{k+1} + \beta^{k+1}\right) u(k) \tag{3.16}$$

Hence 3.14 can be expressed as

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

And w(n) is same as y(n). Hence

$$W(z) = Y(z) = \frac{1 + 2z^{-1}}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}}$$
 (3.18)

3.5 Show that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+ (10) \quad (3.19)$$

Solution:

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

$$= \frac{1}{10} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{y(k)}{10^k}$$
 (3.21)

Using the definition of one sided Z-Transform

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_k}{10^k} = \frac{1}{10} Y^+(10)$$
 (3.22)

3.6 Solve the JEE 2019 problem.

Solution: We know that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = x(n) * u(n-1)$$
 (3.23)

But

$$x(n) * u(n-1) \stackrel{\mathcal{Z}}{\rightleftharpoons} X(z)z^{-1}U(z)$$
 (3.24)

$$=\frac{z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1}-z^{-2})(1-z^{-1})}$$
(3.25)

$$= z \left[\frac{1}{1 - z^{-1} - z^{-2}} - \frac{1}{1 - z^{-1}} \right]$$
 (3.26)

$$\stackrel{Z}{\rightleftharpoons} z \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [x(n) - 1] z^{-n}$$
 (3.27)

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [x(n) - 1] z^{-n+1}$$
 (3.28)

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [x(n+1)-1]z^{-n}$$
 (3.29)

From eq. 2.13, we get

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k = a_{n+2} - 1 \tag{3.30}$$

We have already established the remaining options in order in the problems 3.3, 2.7 and 3.5

Therefore, options 1, 2 and 3 are correct and option 4 is incorrect.