

# Sequence(19) 10.5.3

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*Question :-*

200 logs are stacked in the following manner: 20 logs in the bottom row, 19 in the next row, 18 in the row next to it and so on . In how many rows are the 200 logs placed and how many logs are in the top row?

Symbol	Description	Value
$x(0)$	bottom row	20
$d$	common difference	-1
$y(n)$	total number of logs	200
$x(n)$	number of logs in n row	depends on n

TABLE I

For an Arithmetic Progression :-

$$x(n) = [x(0) + nd] u(n) \quad (1)$$

$$x(n) = [20 - n] u(n) \quad (2)$$

$$X(z) = \frac{20 - 21z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^2} \quad |z| > 1 \quad (3)$$

$$y(n) = x(n) * u(n) \quad (4)$$

$$Y(z) = X(z) U(z) \quad (5)$$

$$Y(z) = \frac{20 - 21z^{-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^3} \quad (6)$$

Using Contour Integration to find the inverse Z-transform,

$$y(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C Y(z) z^{n-1} dz \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j} \oint_C \frac{(20 - 21z^{-1})z^{n-1}}{(1 - z^{-1})^3} dz \quad (8)$$

We can observe that the pole is repeated 3 times

and thus  $m = 3$ ,

$$R = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} ((z-a)^m f(z)) \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} (20z^{n+2} - 21z^{n+1}) \quad (10)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (20(n+2)(n+1)z^n - 21(n)(n+1)z^{n-1}) \quad (11)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [20(n+2)(n+1) - 21(n)(n+1)] \quad (12)$$

$$R = y(n) \quad (13)$$

$$200 = \frac{1}{2} [20(n+2)(n+1) - 21(n)(n+1)] \quad (14)$$

$$n = 15, 24 \quad (15)$$

$$x(n) > 0 \quad (16)$$

Using equation 2

$$x(15) = 5 \quad (17)$$

$$x(24) = -4 \quad (18)$$

$x(24)$  is rejected because it is negative

$$x(15) = 5 \quad (19)$$

