NCERT Maths 10.5.3 Q14

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Question: Find the sum of odd numbers between 0 and 50.

Solution:

Symbol	Value	Description
$x(0)$	1	first term of AP
d	2	common difference
$x(n)$	$(1+2n)u(n)$	n-th term of AP

TABLE I
GIVEN PARAMETERS

Last term of the given sequence is 49.

$$\therefore (2n+1) = 49 \tag{1}$$
$$2n = 48 \tag{2}$$
$$\implies n = 24 \tag{3}$$

Applying Z transform: From equation (**??**):

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

For AP, the sum of first n+1 terms can be written as :

$$y(n) = x(n) * u(n) \tag{5}$$
$$Y(z) = X(z)U(z) \tag{6}$$
$$= \frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})^2} + \frac{2z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^3}, \quad |z| > |1| \tag{7}$$

Using contour integration to find inverse Z transform:

$$y(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi j}\oint_C Y(z)z^{n-1}dz \tag{8}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2\pi j}\oint_C \left(\frac{1}{(1-z^{-1})^2} + \frac{2z^{-1}}{(1-z^{-1})^3}\right) z^{n-1}\,dz \tag{9}$$

The sum of the terms of the sequence is computed using the residue theorem, expressed as R_i, which represents the residue of the Z-transform at $z = 1$ for the expression $Y(z)$.

$$R_i = R_1 + R_2 \tag{10}$$

R_1 and R_2 are residues calculated at the poles of the Z-transform.

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{(2-1)!}\frac{d(z^{25})}{dz}\Big|_{z=1} \tag{11}$$
$$= 25 \tag{12}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{(3-1)!}\frac{d^2(2z^{25})}{dz^2}\Big|_{z=1} \tag{13}$$
$$= 25 \times 24 \tag{14}$$
$$= 600 \tag{15}$$

$$R_i = 600 + 25 \tag{16}$$
$$\tag{17}$$

Sum of the numbers is $R_i = 625$.