Here are some notes that will help you when doing the tasks

1st point: In fast convolution task , 2 signals will be given as an input. Those two signals will be appended with zeros till size (N1+N2-1) where N1 is the 1st signal length and N2 is the 2nd signal length

so, for example, if we have two signals each of size 3 the 1st signal samples ={1,2,3} while the second one samples ={4,5,6} so each one will be appended with two zeros as N1+N2-1=3+3-1=5. so the 1st signal will be {1,2,3,0,0} and the 2nd one will be {4,5,6,0,0} after that we will convert the two signals to the frequency domain using DFT function, and we will multiply the two signals harmonics in the frequency domain as the convolution in the frequency domain is calculated by multiplying the two signal harmonics and after that we will call the IDFT function and give it the result of multiplication in order to have the convolution of the signal in the time domain.

2nd point: In fast correlation task, In case of auto correlation, only one signal will be given, and it will be solved exactly like the example in the correlation lab but the difference that we don't append the signals by zeros. the steps are exactly similar to the fast convolution except that before multiplying the two signals harmonic in the frequency domain we get the conjugate of the first signal as shown in the lab example. In case of cross correlation of two signals with equal length we will also follow the steps of the auto correlation, but we will get the conjugate of the first signal harmonics and then multiply it by the second signal harmonics. Finally, we divide by N as shown in the lab example.

Note: you don't need to implement again the DFT and IDFT as you have already implemented it previously, so you can call it directly in the Fast correlation and Fast convolution tasks.