## Handwrite part

- **6.1** (a) Show that  $X(\Omega)$  is periodic with period  $2\pi$ , that is,  $X(\Omega + 2\pi) = X(\Omega)$ .
  - (b) Specifically show that  $X(\Omega) = \frac{1}{1 ae^{-j\Omega}}$  is periodic.
- **6.10** The DTFT of a signal x[n] is

$$X(\Omega) = \frac{2}{3 + e^{-j\Omega}}$$

Find the DTFT of the following signals:

- (a) y[n] = x[-n]
- (b) z[n] = nx[n]
- (c) w[n] = x[n] + x[n-1]
- (d)  $v[n] = x[n]\cos(n\pi)$

**6.17** Show that if  $x[n] \leftrightarrow X(\Omega)$ , then

$$x[n+k]-x[n-k] \leftrightarrow 2jX(\Omega)\sin k\Omega$$

**6.19** Find the DFT of the sequence  $x[n] = a^n$ .

**6.20** Prove the following DFT properties:

(a) 
$$X[0] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]$$

(b) 
$$X[N/2] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (-1)^n x[n]$$

**6.22** Calculate the DFT of the following discrete-time signals:

(a) 
$$x[0] = -1$$
,  $x[1] = 1$ ,  $x[2] = 0$ ,  $x[3] = 2$ 

(b) 
$$x[0] = 1$$
,  $x[1] = 2$ ,  $x[2] = 3$ ,  $x[3] = -1$ 

**6.25** The DFT of a signal x[n] is

$$X(0) = 1$$
,  $X(1) = 1 + j2$ ,  $X(2) = 1 - j$ ,  $X(3) = 1 + j$ ,  $X(4) = 1 - j2$ 

Compute x[n].

## Simulation part

**6.28** Use MATLAB to compute the FFT of the following signals. For each signal, plot |X(k)|.

(a) 
$$x[n] = 1, 0 \le n \le 12$$

(b) 
$$x[n] = n, 0 \le n \le 10$$

(c) 
$$x[n] = \begin{cases} 1, & n = 0 \\ 1/n, & n = 1, 2, ..., 10 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(d) 
$$x[n] = n(0.8)^n$$
,  $0 \le n \le 10$ 

**6.29** In Example 6.3, the DTFT of the signal  $x[n] = a^{|n|}$  is

$$X(\Omega) = \frac{1 - a^2}{1 - 2a\cos\Omega + a^2}$$

For a = 0.75 and  $0 < \Omega < 2\pi$ , plot  $|X(\Omega)|$ .

6.30 Use MATLAB to find the DFT of the discrete signal

$$x \lceil n \rceil = \{1, 2, 0, -1, -2, 1, 5, 4\}$$