a) We know that Erx = 1-1N let r= e N, then E (x = E e N = 1- E x=0 x=0 1- e-2 \(\text{ik} \) 5) ℓ_{imv} $1 - e^{-2\pi i k} = \frac{1-1}{0} = \frac{0}{0}$ Use l'Hopital's rule: lim 1-e 2 mile + lu - 2 mile e 1-e 2 mile 1-e 2 mile 1-e 2 mile 1-e 2 mile 1 mile 2 m - - 2116 x N Assume k is an integer and k = R [N], R>0-There as k is in integer e-kalli = 1. But as k not av intega multiple of N, we have k not an integer => e = 1 + 1 Consequently, $\mathcal{E} = \frac{2\pi i kx}{N} = \frac{1-1}{1-e^{-2\pi i k}} = 0$

C) let DIE DFT lagle, known number. (et 8(n) = Sin (2Tkn) Thew $S(q) = F[S(x)] = \frac{E}{x=0} din(\frac{x\pi Lx}{n}) e^{-\frac{2\pi Lqx}{n}}$ $= \frac{1}{2i} \frac{E(e^{\frac{1}{N}Lx} - 2\pi Lkx}{n}) e^{-\frac{2\pi Lqx}{n}}$ $= \frac{1}{2i} \frac{E(e^{\frac{1}{N}Lx} - e^{\frac{1}{N}Lkx})}{n} e^{-\frac{2\pi Lqx}{n}}$ $= \frac{1}{2i} \frac{\mathcal{E}}{x=0} \left(e^{-2\pi i (q-k) \frac{x}{N}} - e^{-2\pi i (k+q) \frac{x}{N}} \right)$ $= \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1 - e}{1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N}(q - u)}} - \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N}(k + q)}}{1 - e^{\frac{2\pi i}{N}(k + q)}} \right)$ If $k \in \mathbb{N}$, from 55, $S(q) = \int_{2i}^{1} \mathbb{N} q = k$ do we have no spectrul leakage, function is represented by two della function! For k & N, no simplefrahou of the sum and we thus get spectral Cakage. Our della fouchion would probably be "less good" has we hook a non-inleger volue of k. Asseen inclan, we could winiwise that effect by increasing NCOFT length), or deacrasing The sample pregnency. We will however deaceone the special vestation.