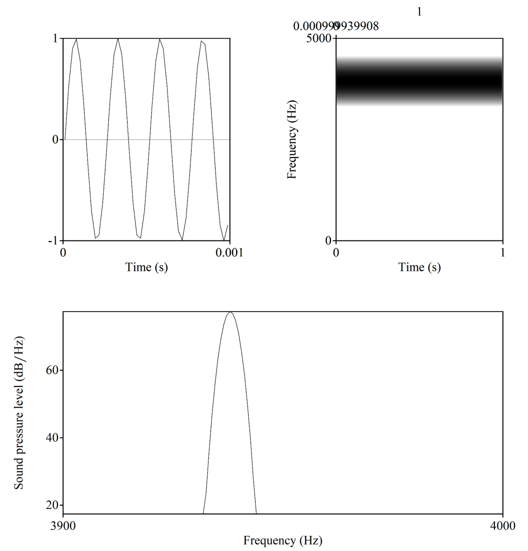
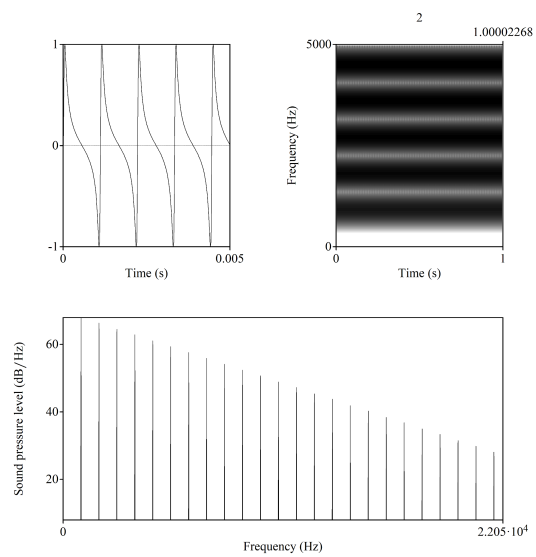
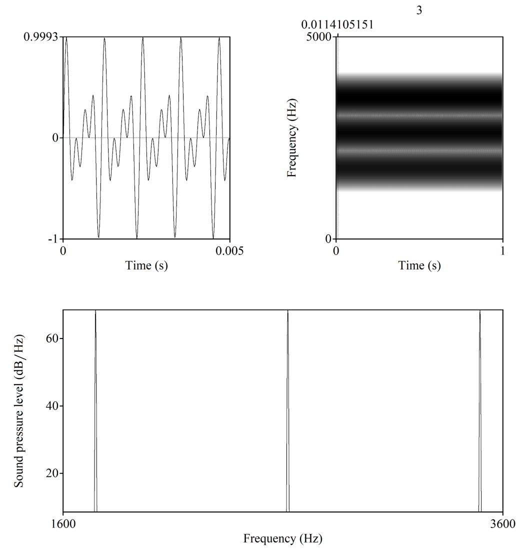
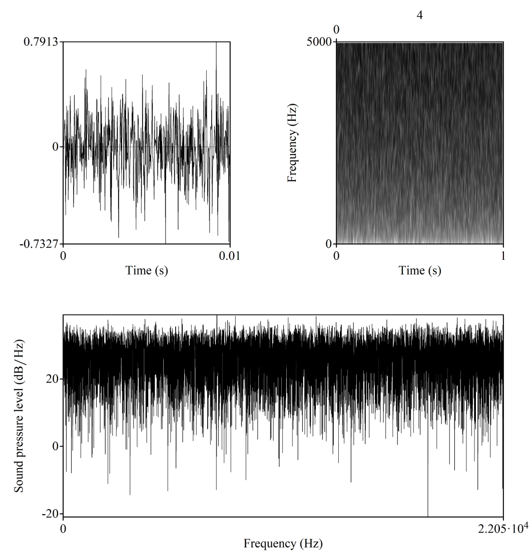
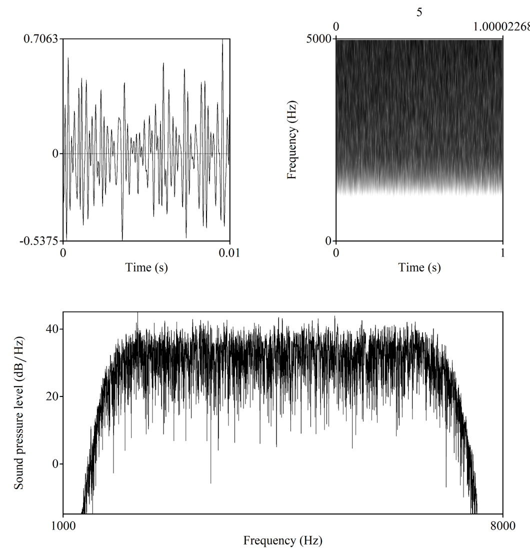
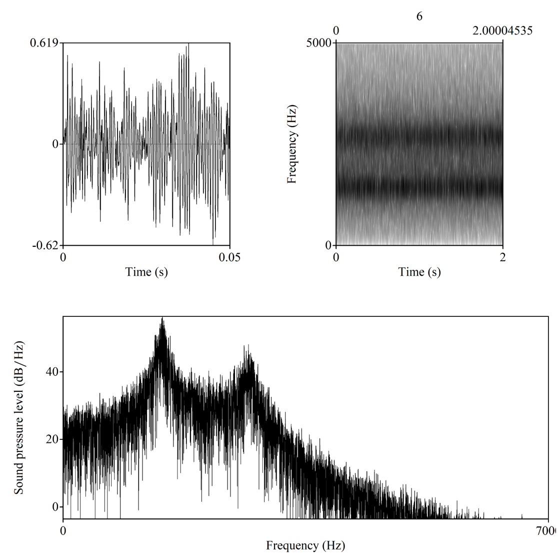
Sound	Explanation	Plot
1	The sound is periodic, as zooming in on the waveform shows that it looks the same across multiple cycles. It is further simple, as the spectrum has a single peak and the spectrogram has a single band, and therefore a single frequency component. Seeing at what frequency the peak occurs shows that there is a single harmonic with a frequency of 3938 Hz. The fundamental frequency is then also 3938 Hz.	
2	The sound is periodic, as zooming in on the waveform shows that it looks the same across multiple cycles. It is further complex, as the spectrum has multiple peaks and the spectrogram has multiple bands, and therefore multiple frequency components. As there are 24 peaks on the spectrum, seeing at what frequencies the peaks occur show that there are 24 harmonics within the 22050 Hz sampling frequency with frequencies comprising every integer multiple of 900 Hz between 900 and 21600 Hz. The power decreases as the frequency increases, as higher-frequency harmonics have lower intensities. The fundamental frequency is 900 Hz, as it is the greatest common divisor of the harmonics.	

3	The sound is periodic, as zooming in on the waveform shows that it looks the same across multiple cycles. It is further complex, as the spectrum has multiple peaks and the spectrogram has multiple bands, and therefore multiple frequency components. As there are 3 peaks on the spectrum, seeing at what frequencies the peaks occur show that there are 3 harmonics with frequencies of 1748, 2622, and 3496 Hz. The frequencies are equally-powered, as they have the same intensity. The fundamental frequency is 874 Hz, as it is the greatest common divisor of the harmonics.	
4	The sound is aperiodic, as zooming in on the waveform shows that it does not seem to repeat at any fixed interval. It is further white noise, as the spectrum is roughly flat and the intensity remains stable.	

5	The sound is aperiodic, as zooming in on the waveform shows that it does not seem to repeat at any fixed interval. It is further band-limited noise, as the spectrum shows that only frequencies in a certain range have significant energy. The filter has a lower cutoff around 2000 Hz and upper cutoff around 7000 Hz, as those are the frequencies where the power is approximately halved (-3 dB) in comparison to that of the center frequency, 4500 Hz.	
6	The sound is aperiodic, as zooming in on the waveform shows that it does not seem to repeat at any fixed interval. It is further shaped noise, as the spectrum shows two peaks and the spectrogram has two bands that are darker than the other frequencies. The peaks are at around 1400 and 2700 Hz.	

<table>
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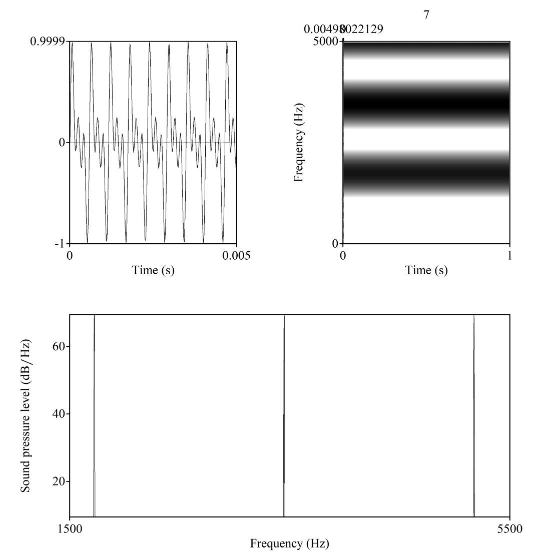
<td>7</td>
<td>The sound is periodic, as zooming in on the waveform shows that it looks the same across multiple cycles. It is further complex, as the spectrum has multiple peaks, and therefore multiple frequency components. As there are 3 peaks on the spectrum, seeing at what frequencies the peaks occur show that there are 3 harmonics with frequencies of 1725, 3450, and 5175 Hz. The frequencies are equally-powered, as they have the same intensity. The fundamental frequency is 1725 Hz, as it is the greatest common divisor of the harmonics.</td>
<td>
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