

① Calculate 10 elements of $y[n] = x_1[n] \otimes x_2[n]$ where $x_1[n] = \left\{ \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ n=0}}{1}, 2 \right\}$ and $x_2[n] = \left\{ \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ n=0}}{-1}, 0, 3 \right\}$

$$y[n] = \sum_{m=0}^4 x_1[m] \cdot x_2[(n-m)_5]$$

② Compute the DFT of $x[n] = \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$ by first calculating the DTFT and sampling it ($N=10$).

$$X[0] = \dots | (k=0)$$

$$X[1] = \dots | (k=1)$$

Solutions:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x_1[n] = \left\{ \overset{0}{1}, \overset{1}{2}, \overset{2}{0}, \overset{3}{0}, \overset{4}{0}, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 1, \dots \right\}$$

$$x_2[n] = \left\{ -1, 0, 3, 0, 0, -1, 0, 3, 0, 0, -1, \dots \right\}$$

$$y[n] = x_1[n] \otimes x_2[n]$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^4 x_1[m] \cdot x_2[(n-m)_5]$$

use (mod 5)

$$x_2[(-1)_5] = x_2[4]$$

$$x_2[(-2)_5] = x_2[3]$$

$$x_2[(-3)_5] = x_2[2]$$

$$x_2[(-4)_5] = x_2[1]$$

$$y[0] = \sum_{m=0}^4 x_1[m] \cdot x_2[(-m)_5]$$

$$= \underbrace{x_1[0]}_{m=0} \cdot x_2[0] + \underbrace{x_1[1]}_{m=1} \cdot x_2[4] + \underbrace{x_1[2]}_{m=2} \cdot x_2[3] + \underbrace{x_1[3]}_{m=3} \cdot x_2[2] + \underbrace{x_1[4]}_{m=4} \cdot x_2[1]$$

$$= 1 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot (-1) = -1$$

$$y[1] = \sum_{m=0}^4 x_1[m] \cdot x_2[(1-m)_5]$$

$$= x_1[0] \cdot x_2[1] + x_1[1] \cdot x_2[0] + x_1[2] \cdot x_2[4] + x_1[3] \cdot x_2[3] + x_1[4] \cdot x_2[2]$$

$$= 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 = -2 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y[2] = \sum_{m=0}^4 x_1[m] \cdot x_2[(2-m)_5]$$

$$= x_1[0] \cdot x_2[2] + x_1[1] \cdot x_2[1] + x_1[2] \cdot x_2[0] + x_1[3] \cdot x_2[4] + x_1[4] \cdot x_2[3]$$

$$= 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 = 3$$

$$y[3] = \sum_{m=0}^4 x_1[m] \cdot x_2[(3-m)_5]$$

$$= x_1[0] \cdot x_2[3] + x_1[1] \cdot x_2[2] + x_1[2] \cdot x_2[1] + x_1[3] \cdot x_2[0] + x_1[4] \cdot x_2[4]$$

$$= 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) + 0 \cdot 0 = 6$$

$$y[4] = \sum_{m=0}^4 x_1[m] \cdot x_2[(4-m)_5]$$

$$= x_1[0] \cdot x_2[4] + x_1[1] \cdot x_2[3] + x_1[2] \cdot x_2[2] + x_1[3] \cdot x_2[1] + x_1[4] \cdot x_2[0]$$

$$= 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot (-1) = 0$$

since $x_1[n]$ and $x_2[n]$ repeats themselves for each 5 points (periodic)

$$5 \text{ points: } y[5] = y[0] = -1$$

$$y[6] = y[1] = -2$$

$$y[7] = y[2] = 3$$

$$y[8] = y[3] = 6$$

$$y[9] = y[4] = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

② DTFT: $X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} x[n] \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$

$$X(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{n=-1}^1 x[n] \cdot e^{-j\omega n}$$

$$= x[-1] \cdot e^{j\omega} + x[0] \cdot 1 + x[1] \cdot e^{-j\omega} = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\omega} + 0 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-j\omega}$$

$$= \frac{e^{j\omega} + e^{-j\omega}}{2} = \cos \omega$$

DFT: DTFT $\big|_{\omega = \frac{2\pi k}{10}}$

to find DFT, we can sample the DTFT at $\omega = \frac{2\pi k}{N}$

$$X[k] = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{10}\right)$$

$X[k]$ is the DFT.

$$X[k] = X(e^{j\omega}) \bigg|_{\omega = \frac{2\pi k}{N}} = \cos(\omega) \bigg|_{\omega = \frac{2\pi k}{10}} = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi k}{10}\right)$$

$$X[0] = \cos(0) = 1$$

$$X[1] = \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{10}\right)$$

$$X[2] = \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{10}\right)$$