

1a. **Reverse** the second sequence:  $\{4, 3, 2, 2\} \rightarrow \{2, 2, 3, 4\}$ , repeat the cycle, and shift:

$$\mathbf{y(0)}: \begin{matrix} \{1,2,3,1,1,2,3,1\} \\ \{4,2,2,3,4,2,2,3\} \end{matrix} \rightarrow (1)(4) + (2)(2) + (3)(2) + (1)(3) = 17.$$

$$\mathbf{y(1)}: \begin{matrix} \{1,2,3,1,1,2,3,1\} \\ \{3,4,2,2,3,4,2,2\} \end{matrix} \rightarrow (1)(3) + (2)(4) + (3)(2) + (1)(2) = 19.$$

$$\mathbf{y(2)}: \begin{matrix} \{1,2,3,1,1,2,3,1\} \\ \{2,3,4,2,2,3,4,2\} \end{matrix} \rightarrow (1)(2) + (2)(3) + (3)(4) + (1)(2) = 22.$$

$$\mathbf{y(3)}: \begin{matrix} \{1,2,3,1,1,2,3,1\} \\ \{2,2,3,4,2,2,3,4\} \end{matrix} \rightarrow (1)(2) + (2)(2) + (3)(3) + (1)(4) = 19. \quad \{\underline{17}, 19, 22, 19\}.$$

$$1b. X_1(0) = 1 + 2 + 3 + 1 = 07. \quad X_1(1) = 1 + 2(-j) + 3(-1) + 1(j) = -2 - j.$$

$$X_1(2) = 1 - 2 + 3 - 1 = 01. \quad X_1(3) = 1 + 2(j) + 3(-1) + 1(-j) = -2 + j.$$

$$X_2(0) = 4 + 3 + 2 + 2 = 11. \quad X_2(1) = 4 + 3(-j) + 2(-1) + 2(j) = +2 - j.$$

$$X_2(2) = 4 - 3 + 2 - 2 = 01. \quad X_2(3) = 4 + 3(j) + 2(-1) + 2(-j) = +2 + j.$$

$$\text{Multiply: } Y(0) = (7)(11) = 77. \quad Y(1) = (-2 - j)(2 - j) = -5. \quad Y(2) = (1)(1) = 1.$$

$$\text{Multiply: } Y(3) = (-2 + j)(2 + j) = -5 \text{ or conjugate symmetry: } Y(3) = Y(1)^* = -5.$$

$$y(0) = \frac{1}{4}[77 - 5 + 1 - 5] = 17. \quad y(1) = \frac{1}{4}[77 - 5(j) + 1(-1) - 5(-j)] = 19.$$

$$y(2) = \frac{1}{4}[77 + 5 + 1 + 5] = 22. \quad y(3) = \frac{1}{4}[77 - 5(-j) + 1(-1) - 5(j)] = 19.$$

$$2a. X(z) = 1 + z^{-1} + z^{-2} + z^{-3} + z^{-4} + z^{-5}. \quad X_k = 1 + e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{4\pi k}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{6\pi k}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{8\pi k}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{10\pi k}{4}}.$$

$$2b. \text{ Using } e^{-j\frac{8\pi k}{4}} = 1 \text{ and } e^{-j\frac{10\pi k}{4}} = e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{4}}, X_k \text{ becomes } X_k = 2 + 2e^{-j\frac{2\pi k}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{4\pi k}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{6\pi k}{4}}.$$

$$2c. \text{ From } X_k = \sum_{n=0}^3 x[n]e^{-j2\pi nk/4}, \text{ we can read off } x_{\text{NEW}}[n] = \{2, 2, 1, 1\}.$$

$$2d. x[n] = \{1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1\} \text{ becomes } \textit{aliased} \text{ to } \{2, 2, 1, 1\}.$$

3.  $\text{FX1} = \text{fft}(X1)$  has the following nonzero values in its first half (neglecting roundoff):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FX1}(565) &= 6000 + j8000 = 10000e^{j53^\circ} \rightarrow 2\frac{10000}{4000} \cos\left(\left(565 - 1\right)\frac{1000}{4000}t + 53^\circ\right) = \boxed{5 \cos(2\pi 141t + 53^\circ)} \\ \text{FX1}(1085) &= 2000 + j2000 = 2828e^{j45^\circ} \rightarrow 2\frac{2828}{4000} \cos\left(\left(1085 - 1\right)\frac{1000}{4000}t + 45^\circ\right) = \boxed{\sqrt{2} \cos(2\pi 271t + 45^\circ)} \\ \text{FX1}(1257) &= 10000 + j24000 = 26000e^{j67^\circ} \rightarrow 2\frac{26000}{4000} \cos\left(\left(1257 - 1\right)\frac{1000}{4000}t + 67^\circ\right) = \boxed{13 \cos(2\pi 314t + 67^\circ)} \\ \text{FX1}(1461) &= 14000 + j48000 = 50000e^{j73^\circ} \rightarrow 2\frac{50000}{4000} \cos\left(\left(1461 - 1\right)\frac{1000}{4000}t + 73^\circ\right) = \boxed{25 \cos(2\pi 365t + 73^\circ)} \end{aligned}$$

4.  $\text{FX2} = \text{fft}(X2); \text{FX2}(24002:48000) = 0; Y = \text{real}(\text{ifft}(\text{FX2}));$  Y has the noise eliminated.

5.  $Y = \text{real}(\text{ifft}(\text{fft}(X3, 144000) ./ \text{fft}(H, 144000)));$  Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus."