

$$5.9 \quad (a) \quad Y_a[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \alpha^n W_N^{kn} = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} (\alpha W_N^k)^n = \frac{1 - \alpha W_N^{kN}}{1 - \alpha W_N^k} = \frac{1 - \alpha}{1 - \alpha W_N^k}.$$

(b) $Y_b[k] = 2 \sum_{k \text{ even}} W_N^{kn} - 3 \sum_{k \text{ odd}} W_N^{kn}$. Assume first N is even, i.e., $N = 2L$. Then

$$Y_b[k] = 2 \sum_{r=0}^{L-1} W_{2L}^{k2r} - 3 \sum_{r=0}^{L-1} W_{2L}^{k(2r+1)} = 2 \sum_{r=0}^{L-1} W_L^{kr} - 3W_{2L}^k \sum_{r=0}^{L-1} W_L^{kr} = \left(2 - 3W_N^k\right) \left(\frac{1 - W_L^{kL}}{1 - W_L^k}\right) = 0.$$

Next, assume N is odd, i.e., $N = 2L + 1$. Then $Y_b[k] = 2 \sum_{r=0}^L W_{2L}^{k2r} - 3 \sum_{r=0}^{L-1} W_{2L}^{k(2r+1)}$

$$= 2 \sum_{r=0}^L W_L^{kr} - 3W_{2L}^k \sum_{r=0}^{L-1} W_L^{kr} = 2 \left(\frac{1 - W_L^{k(L+1)}}{1 - W_L^k}\right) - 3W_{2L}^k \left(\frac{1 - W_L^{kL}}{1 - W_L^k}\right) = 2 \left(\frac{1 - W_L^k}{1 - W_L^k}\right) = 2.$$

$$5.12 \quad X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] W_N^{nk} = \sum_{n=0}^{(N/2)-1} x[n] W_N^{nk} + \sum_{n=N/2}^{N-1} x[n] W_N^{nk}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{(N/2)-1} x[n] W_N^{nk} + W_N^{(N/2)k} \sum_{n=0}^{(N/2)-1} x[\frac{N}{2} + n] W_N^{nk}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{(N/2)-1} \left(x[n] + (-1)^k x[\frac{N}{2} + n] \right) W_N^{nk}. \text{ For } k = 2\ell, \text{ we get}$$

$$X[2\ell] = \sum_{n=0}^{(N/2)-1} \left(x[n] + x[\frac{N}{2} + n] \right) W_N^{2n\ell} = \sum_{n=0}^{(N/2)-1} \left(x[n] + x[\frac{N}{2} + n] \right) W_{N/2}^{n\ell} = X_0[\ell]$$

and for $k = 2\ell + 1$ we get $X[2\ell + 1] = \sum_{n=0}^{(N/2)-1} \left(x[n] - x[\frac{N}{2} + n] \right) W_N^{(2\ell+1)n}$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{(N/2)-1} \left(x[n] + x[\frac{N}{2} + n] \right) W_N^n \cdot W_{N/2}^{n\ell} = X_1[\ell] \text{ where } 0 \leq \ell \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1.$$

5.13 $g[n] = \frac{1}{2}(x[2n] + x[2n+1])$, $h[n] = \frac{1}{2}(x[2n] - x[2n+1])$, $0 \leq n \leq \frac{N}{2} - 1$. Solving for $x[2n]$ and $x[2n+1]$, we get $x[2n] = g[n] + h[n]$ and $x[2n+1] = g[n] - h[n]$. Therefore,

$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] W_N^{nk} = \sum_{r=0}^{(N/2)-1} x[2r] W_N^{2rk} + \sum_{r=0}^{(N/2)-1} x[2r+1] W_N^{(2r+1)k}$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{(N/2)-1} x[2r] W_{N/2}^{rk} + W_N^k \sum_{r=0}^{(N/2)-1} x[2r+1] W_{N/2}^{rk}$$

$$= \sum_{r=0}^{(N/2)-1} (g[r] + h[r]) W_{N/2}^{rk} + W_N^k \sum_{r=0}^{(N/2)-1} (g[r] - h[r]) W_{N/2}^{rk}$$

$$= (1 + W_N^k) \sum_{r=0}^{(N/2)-1} g[r] W_{N/2}^{rk} + (1 - W_N^k) \sum_{r=0}^{(N/2)-1} h[r] W_{N/2}^{rk}$$

$$= (1 + W_N^k)G[\langle k \rangle_{N/2}] + (1 - W_N^k)H[\langle k \rangle_{N/2}], 0 \leq k \leq N - 1.$$

5.27 Since for a real sequence, $x[n] = x^*[n]$, taking the DFT of both sides we get

$$X[k] = X^*[\langle -k \rangle_N]. \text{ This implies}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{X[k]\} + j \operatorname{Im}\{X[k]\} = \operatorname{Re}\{X[\langle -k \rangle_N]\} - j \operatorname{Im}\{X[\langle -k \rangle_N]\}.$$

Comparing real and imaginary parts we get $\operatorname{Re}\{X[k]\} = \operatorname{Re}\{X[\langle -k \rangle_N]\}$ and

$$\operatorname{Im}\{X[k]\} = -\operatorname{Im}\{X[\langle -k \rangle_N]\}.$$

$$\text{Also, } |X[k]| = \sqrt{(\operatorname{Re}\{X[k]\})^2 + (\operatorname{Im}\{X[k]\})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\operatorname{Re}\{X[\langle -k \rangle_N]\})^2 + (\operatorname{Im}\{X[\langle -k \rangle_N]\})^2} = |X[\langle -k \rangle_N]| \text{ and}$$

$$\arg\{X[k]\} = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\operatorname{Im}\{X[k]\}}{\operatorname{Re}\{X[k]\}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{-\operatorname{Im}\{X[\langle -k \rangle_N]\}}{\operatorname{Re}\{X[\langle -k \rangle_N]\}}\right) = -\arg\{X[\langle -k \rangle_N]\}.$$

5.38 $X[1] = X^*[\langle -1 \rangle_9] = X^*[8] = 4.5 - j1.6,$

$$X[4] = X^*[\langle -4 \rangle_9] = X^*[5] = -3.1 - j8.2,$$

$$X[6] = X^*[\langle -6 \rangle_9] = X^*[3] = -7.2 + 4.1,$$

$$X[7] = X^*[\langle -7 \rangle_9] = X^*[2] = 1.2 + j2.3.$$

5.39 Since the DFT $X[k]$ is real-valued, $x[n]$ is a circularly even sequence, i.e.,

$$x[n] = x[\langle -n \rangle_{12}]. \text{ Therefore,}$$

$$x[1] = x[\langle -1 \rangle_{12}] = x[11] = -2,$$

$$x[4] = x[\langle -4 \rangle_{12}] = x[8] = 9.3,$$

$$x[7] = x[\langle -7 \rangle_{12}] = x[5] = 4.1,$$

$$x[9] = x[\langle -9 \rangle_{12}] = x[3] = -3.25,$$

$$x[10] = x[\langle -10 \rangle_{12}] = x[2] = 0.7.$$

5.40 Since the DFT $X[k]$ is imaginary-valued, $x[n]$ is a circularly odd sequence, i.e.,

$$x[n] = -x[\langle -n \rangle_{12}]. \text{ Therefore,}$$

$$x[7] = -x[\langle -7 \rangle_{12}] = -x[5] = 9.3,$$

$$x[8] = -x[\langle -8 \rangle_{12}] = -x[4] = -2.87,$$

$$x[9] = -x[\langle -9 \rangle_{12}] = -x[3] = -4.1,$$

$$x[10] = -x[\langle -10 \rangle_{12}] = -x[2] = 3.25,$$

$$x[11] = -x[\langle -11 \rangle_{12}] = -x[1] = -0.7.$$

5.41 $X[k] = X^*[\langle -k \rangle_{174}] = X^*[174 - k]$.

$$X[9] = X^*[174 - 9] = X^*[165] = -3.4 + j5.9 \Rightarrow X[165] = -3.4 - j5.9.$$

$$X[51] = X^*[174 - 51] = X^*[123] = 5 - j1.6 \Rightarrow X[123] = 5 + j1.6.$$

$$X[113] = X^*[174 - 113] = X^*[61] = 8.7 - j4.9 \Rightarrow X[61] = 8.7 + j4.9.$$

$$X[162] = X^*[174 - 162] = X^*[12] = 7.1 - j2.4 \Rightarrow X[12] = 7.1 + j2.4.$$

$$X[k_1] = 7.1 + j2.4, X[k_2] = 8.7 + j4.9, X[k_3] = 5 + j1.6, X[k_4] = -3.4 - j5.9.$$

(a) Comparing these 4 DFT samples with the DFT samples given above we conclude $k_1 = 12, k_2 = 61, k_3 = 123, k_4 = 165$.

(b) dc value of $\{x[n]\} = X[0] = 11$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad x[n] &= \frac{1}{174} \sum_{k=0}^{173} X[k] W_{174}^{-kn} = \frac{1}{174} (X[0] + 2 \operatorname{Re}\{X[9] W_{174}^{-9n}\} + 2 \operatorname{Re}\{X[51] W_{174}^{-51n}\} \\ &\quad + X[87] W_{174}^{-87n} + 2 \operatorname{Re}\{X[113] W_{174}^{-113n}\} + 2 \operatorname{Re}\{X[162] W_{174}^{-162n}\}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(d)} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{173} |x[n]|^2 = \frac{1}{174} \sum_{k=0}^{173} |X[k]|^2 = 86.0279.$$