1. Name ____________________

2. T/F The book by Oppenheim, Schafer and Buck uses a hat (\(^{\wedge}\)) to indicate that a sequence is periodic, \(e.g., \hat{x}[n]\).

3. T/F The discrete Fourier transform (DFT) corresponds to samples, equally spaced in frequency, of the Fourier transform of a signal.

4. T/F Any periodic DT sequence can be represented as a finite (not infinite!) sum of complex exponential sequences.

5. T/F Periodic convolution is exactly the same as aperiodic convolution.