

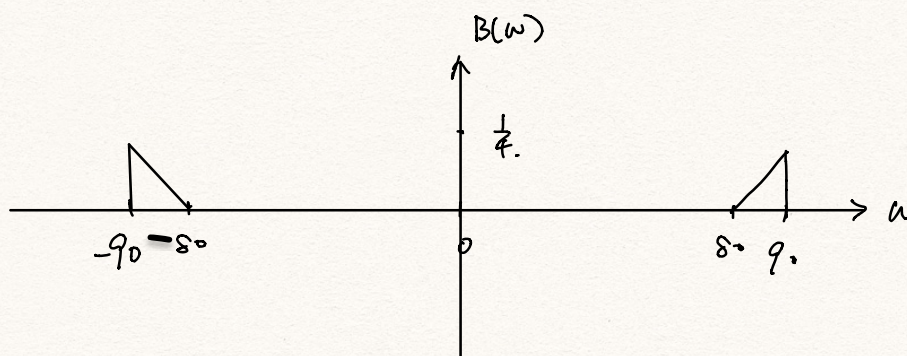
$$a(t) = x(t) \cdot c_1(t)$$

$$A(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot X(\omega) * C_1(\omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \left( \text{tri}\left(\frac{\omega}{20}\right) * \left( \pi \delta(\omega - 100) + \pi \delta(\omega + 100) \right) \right)$$

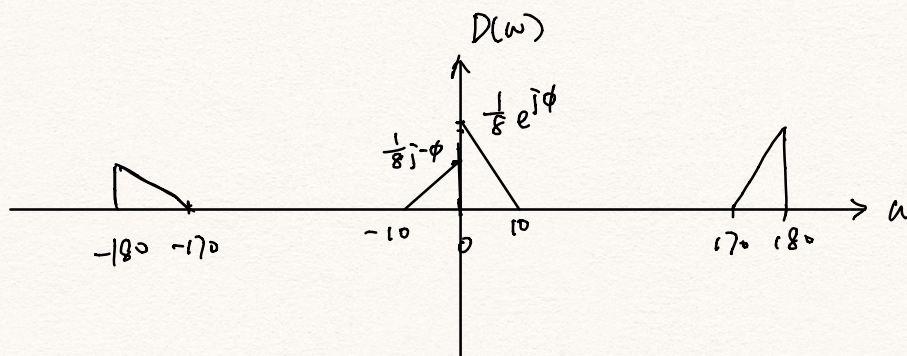
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{tri}\left(\frac{\omega - 100}{20}\right) + \text{tri}\left(\frac{\omega + 100}{20}\right) \right)$$

$$\text{Thus, } B(\omega) = A(\omega) \cdot H_1(\omega) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{tri}\left(\frac{\omega - 100}{20}\right) + \text{tri}\left(\frac{\omega + 100}{20}\right) \right) \cdot \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{180}\right)$$



$$D(\omega) = B(\omega) * C_2(\omega)$$

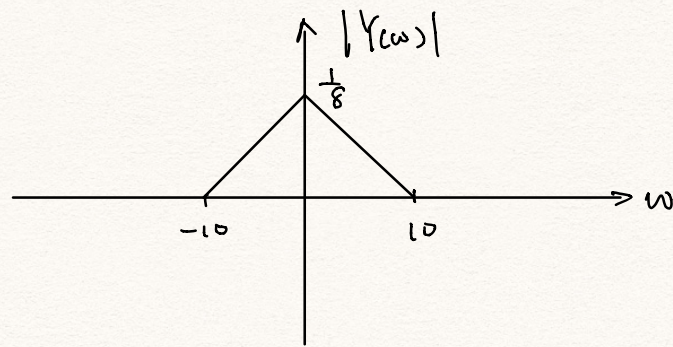
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ e^{j\phi} B(\omega - 90) + e^{-j\phi} B(\omega + 90) \right]$$



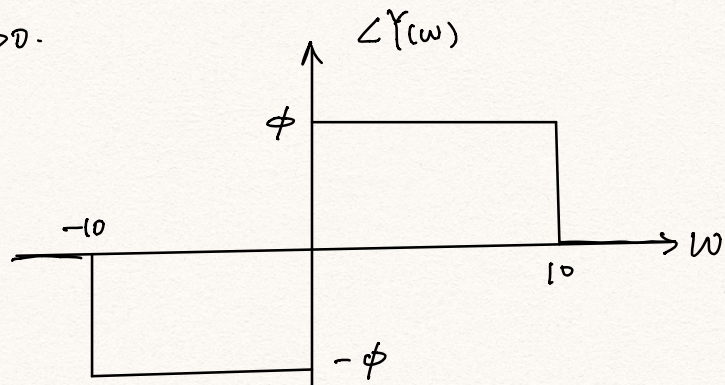
Since  $Y(\omega) = D(\omega) \cdot H_2(\omega)$ , where  $H_2(\omega) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{\omega}{60}\right)$ ,  
we only need to consider  $\omega \in [-30, 30]$



Therefore,



If  $\phi > 0$ .



If  $\phi < 0$

