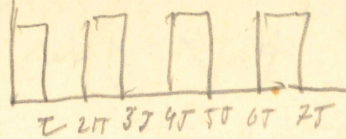
6.



Kwaderimpuls

$$k(t) = \left(E(t,0) - E(t,\tau)\right) + \left(E(t,2\pi) - E(t,\tau)\right) +$$

$$\mathcal{L}\,k(t) = \frac{1}{p}\left(1 - e^{-p\tau}\right)\sum_{0}^{\infty} e^{-2\nu p\tau} =$$

$$\frac{1}{p}\left(1 - e^{-p\tau}\right)\frac{1}{1 - e^{-2p\tau}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\,k(t) = \frac{1}{p}\cdot\frac{1}{1 + e^{-p\tau}},$$

$$\mathcal{L}\,|\sin\omega t| = \frac{\omega}{p^2+\omega^2}\left(1 + e^{-\frac{p\pi}{\omega}}\right)\sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{\nu p\pi}{\omega}} =$$

$$= \frac{\omega}{p^2+\omega^2}\,\frac{1 + e^{-\frac{p\pi}{\omega}}}{1 - e^{-\frac{p\pi}{\omega}}},$$

$$\mathcal{L}\,|\sin\omega t| = \frac{\omega}{p^2+\omega^2}\coth\frac{p\pi}{2\omega}$$

$f(t) = f(t+2\omega)$

$\varphi(p) = \sum_{0}^{\infty}\int$