

「電気回路」第3章問題解答

3-1 ドリル問題

問題1 角周波数は $\omega = 2\pi f = 10\pi \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$ であるから,

$$\text{インピーダンス } \mathbf{Z} = R + j\omega L = 2 \times 10^3 + j0.5\pi \times 10^3 = 2 \times 10^3 + j1.57 \times 10^3 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{インピーダンスの大きさ } |\mathbf{Z}| = \sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} = 2.54 \times 10^3 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{インピーダンスの偏角 } \arg(\mathbf{Z}) = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R} = 0.666 \text{ rad} = 38.1^\circ \quad (\text{答})$$

問題2 角周波数 $\omega = 800\pi \text{ rad/s}$ であるから,

$$\text{インピーダンス } \mathbf{Z} = R + j\omega L = 50 + j5.03 \Omega$$

$$\text{電流 } \mathbf{I} = \frac{E}{\mathbf{Z}} = 0.990 - j0.0996 \text{ A} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{電流の大きさ } |\mathbf{I}| = 0.995 \text{ A} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{位相 } \arg(\mathbf{I}) = -0.100 \text{ rad} = -5.74^\circ \quad (\text{答})$$

問題3 角周波数 $\omega = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$, インピーダンス $\mathbf{Z} = R + j\omega L = 300 + j62.8 \Omega$,

$$\text{電流 } \mathbf{I} = \frac{E}{\mathbf{Z}} = 0.0319 - j0.00669 \text{ A} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\text{抵抗での有効電力 } P_a = R|\mathbf{I}|^2 = 0.319 \text{ W} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題4 角周波数は $\omega = 2\pi f = 10\pi \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s}$ であるから,

$$\text{インピーダンス } \mathbf{Z} = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = 5 - j0.637 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{インピーダンスの大きさ } |\mathbf{Z}| = \sqrt{R^2 + \frac{1}{\omega^2 C^2}} = 5.04 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{インピーダンスの偏角 } \arg(\mathbf{Z}) = -\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\omega CR} = -0.127 \text{ rad} = -7.26^\circ \quad (\text{答})$$

問題5 角周波数 $\omega = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$, インピーダンス $\mathbf{Z} = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = 300 - j159 \Omega$

$$\text{電流 } \mathbf{I} = \frac{E}{\mathbf{Z}} = 0.260 + j0.138 \text{ A} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\text{抵抗での有効電力 } P_a = R|I|^2 = 26.0 \text{ W}$$

問題6 角周波数 $\omega = 800\pi \text{ rad/s}$ であるから,

$$\text{アドミタンス } Y = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} = 0.02 - j0.199 \text{ S},$$

$$\text{電圧 } V = \frac{J}{Y} = 2.50 + j24.9 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{電圧の大きさ } |V| = 25.0 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{位相 } \arg(V) = 1.47 \text{ rad} = 84.3^\circ \quad (\text{答})$$

問題7 角周波数 $\omega = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$,

$$\text{アドミタンス } Y = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} = 0.00333 - j0.0159 \text{ S},$$

$$\text{電圧 } V = \frac{J}{Y} = 25.2 + j120 \text{ V} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\text{抵抗での有効電力 } P_a = \frac{|V|^2}{R} = 50.4 \text{ W} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題8 角周波数 $\omega = 400\pi \text{ rad/s}$ であるから,

$$\text{アドミタンス } Y = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C = 0.02 + j0.00251 \text{ S},$$

$$\text{電圧 } V = \frac{J}{Y} = 98.4 - j12.4 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{電圧の大きさ } |V| = 99.2 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{位相 } \arg(V) = -0.125 \text{ rad} = -7.16^\circ \quad (\text{答})$$

問題9 角周波数, $\omega = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$

$$\text{アドミタンス } Y = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C = 0.00333 + j0.00628 \text{ S}$$

$$\text{電圧 } V = \frac{J}{Y} = 6.59 - j12.4 \text{ V} \text{ であるから}$$

$$\text{抵抗での有効電力 } P_a = \frac{|V|^2}{R} = 0.659 \text{ W} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{問題10 } Z_4 = \frac{Z_2 Z_3}{Z_1} = \frac{20(40 + j100)}{50} = 16 + j40 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

3-1 演習問題

1.

$$(1) \quad Z = \frac{R \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{R}{1 + j\omega CR} = \frac{5}{1 + j\frac{1}{2} \times 5} = \frac{10}{2 + j5} = \frac{10(2 - j5)}{(2 + j5)(2 - j5)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{29}(20 - j50) = 0.690 - j1.72 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad Z = \frac{j\omega L \times \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{j\omega L}{1 - \omega L \times \omega C} = \frac{j5}{1 - 5 \times \frac{1}{2}} = -j\frac{10}{3} = -j3.33 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad Z = \frac{j\omega LR}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{j25}{5 + j5} = \frac{j25(5 - j5)}{50} = \frac{5}{2} + j\frac{5}{2} = 2.5 + j2.5 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

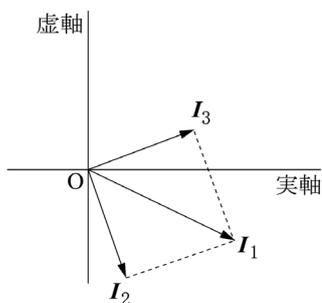
2.

$$\textcircled{1} (1) \quad Z = R_1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = R_1 + \frac{j\omega LR_2}{R_2 + j\omega L} = 10 + \frac{j20 \cdot 20}{20 + j20} = 10 + \frac{j20}{1 + j} = 20 + j10 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad I_1 = \frac{E}{Z} = \frac{50}{20 + j10} = \frac{5}{2 + j} = \frac{5(2 - j)}{(2 + j)(2 - j)} = 2 - j \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + j\omega L} I_1 = \frac{20}{20 + j20} (2 - j) = \frac{2 - j}{1 + j} = \frac{1 - j3}{2} = 0.5 - j1.5 \text{ A}$$

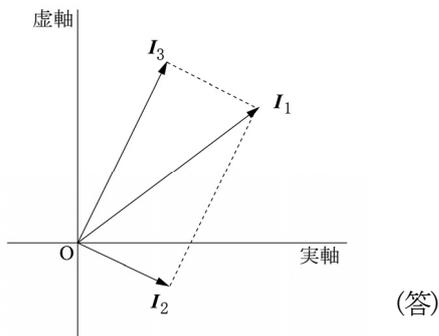
$$I_3 = I_1 - I_2 = (2 - j) - \frac{1 - j3}{2} = \frac{3 + j}{2} = 1.5 + j0.5 \text{ A}$$



(答)

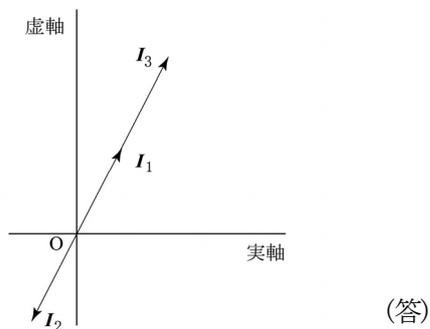
$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \quad (1) \quad \mathbf{Z} &= \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{1}{j\omega C} + \frac{j\omega LR}{R + j\omega L} \\ &= -j10 + \frac{j20 \cdot 10}{10 + j20} = -j10 + \frac{j20}{1 + j2} = 8 - j6 \Omega \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \mathbf{I}_1 &= \frac{E}{\mathbf{Z}} = \frac{50}{8 - j6} = \frac{25}{4 - j3} = 4 + j3 \text{ A} \\ \mathbf{I}_2 &= \frac{R}{R + j\omega L} \mathbf{I}_1 = \frac{10}{10 + j20} (4 + j3) = \frac{4 + j3}{1 + 2j} = 2 - j \text{ A} \\ \mathbf{I}_3 &= \mathbf{I}_1 - \mathbf{I}_2 = (4 + j3) - (2 - j) = 2 + j4 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$



$$\textcircled{3} \quad (1) \quad \mathbf{Z} = R + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C} = 10 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{j20} + j\frac{1}{10}} = 10 + \frac{1}{j\frac{1}{20}} = 10 - j20 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \mathbf{I}_1 &= \frac{E}{\mathbf{Z}} = \frac{50}{10 - j20} = \frac{5}{1 - j2} = 1 + j2 \text{ A} \\ \mathbf{I}_2 &= \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C}}{j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} \mathbf{I}_1 = \frac{-j10}{j20 - j10} (1 + j2) = -(1 + j2) = -1 - j2 \text{ A} \\ \mathbf{I}_3 &= \mathbf{I}_1 - \mathbf{I}_2 = (1 + j2) - (-1 - j2) = 2 + j4 \text{ A} \end{aligned}$$

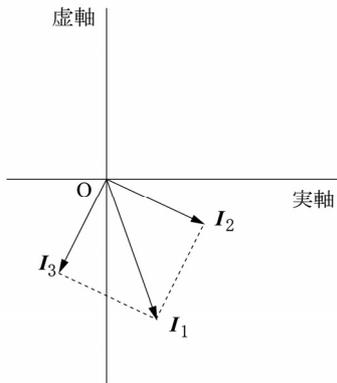


$$\textcircled{4} \quad (1) \quad Z = j\omega L + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + j\omega C} = j\omega L + \frac{R}{1 + j\omega CR} = j20 + \frac{10}{1 + j\frac{10}{10}} = j20 + \frac{10}{1 + j} = 5 + j15 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad I_1 = \frac{E}{Z} = \frac{50}{5 + j15} = \frac{10}{1 + j3} = 1 - j3 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} I_1 = \frac{10}{10 - j10} (1 - j3) = \frac{1 - j3}{1 - j} = 2 - j \text{ A}$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - I_2 = (1 - j3) - (2 - j) = -1 - j2 \text{ A}$$



(答)

3-2 ドリル問題

$$\text{問題1} \quad \text{共振周波数} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{20 \times 10^{-3} \times 8 \times 10^{-6}}} = \frac{2500}{2\pi} = 398 \text{ Hz} \quad (\text{答})$$

Q値：

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{20 \times 10^{-3}}{8 \times 10^{-6}}} = 12.5 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{問題2} \quad Q = \frac{\omega_0 L}{R}, \quad f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \quad \text{であるから,}$$

$$L = \frac{QR}{\omega_0} = \frac{20 \times 5}{2\pi \times 5 \times 10^3} = \frac{1}{100\pi} = 3.18 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 5 \times 10^3)^2 \times \frac{1}{100\pi}} = \frac{1}{10^6 \pi} = 0.318 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題3 共振周波数 = $\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{50 \times 10^{-3} \times 2 \times 10^{-6}}} = \frac{3162}{2\pi} = 503 \text{ Hz}$

Q値:

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{\frac{50 \times 10^{-3}}{2 \times 10^{-6}}} = 15.8$$

$$V_R = E = 20\text{V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$V_L = jQE = j15.8 \times 20 = j316\text{V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$V_C = -jQE = -j15.8 \times 20 = -j316\text{V} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題4 ω_1 では $\omega_1 L - \frac{1}{\omega_1 C} = -R$ であるから, $\omega_1^2 + \frac{R}{L} \omega_1 - \frac{1}{LC} = 0$ となり

$$\omega_1 = -\frac{R}{2L} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{LC}} = 2.14 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\text{答})$$

同様にして,

$$\omega_2 = \frac{R}{2L} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{LC}} = 2.34 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題5

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\omega_1 \omega_2} = \sqrt{950 \times 1000} = 975 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$Q = \frac{\omega_0}{\omega_2 - \omega_1} = \frac{\sqrt{950 \times 1000}}{1000 - 950} = 19.5 \quad (\text{答})$$

問題6 $\omega_1 \omega_2 = \omega_0^2$, $\omega_2 - \omega_1 = \frac{\omega_0}{Q}$ であるから, $\omega_1 \left(\omega_1 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \right) = \omega_0^2$ すなわち $\omega_1^2 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} \omega_1 - \omega_0^2 = 0$

したがって, $\omega_1 = \frac{-\frac{\omega_0}{Q} + \sqrt{\frac{\omega_0^2}{Q^2} + 4\omega_0^2}}{2} = 1967 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\text{答})$

$$\omega_2 = \omega_1 + \frac{\omega_0}{Q} = 2034 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題7 共振周波数 $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \times 10^{-3} \times 20 \times 10^{-6}}} = \frac{3536}{2\pi} = 563 \text{ Hz}$ (答)

Q値:

$$Q = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = 200 \times \sqrt{\frac{20 \times 10^{-6}}{4 \times 10^{-3}}} = 14.1 \quad (\text{答})$$

問題8 $Q = \frac{R}{\omega_0 L}$, $f_0 = \frac{\omega_0}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ であるから,

$$L = \frac{R}{\omega_0 Q} = \frac{500}{2\pi \times 500 \times 40} = \frac{1}{80\pi} = 3.98 \times 10^{-3} \text{ H} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega_0^2 L} = \frac{1}{(2\pi \times 500)^2 \times \frac{1}{80\pi}} = \frac{1}{12500\pi} = 25.5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題9 共振周波数 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{8 \times 10^{-3} \times 30 \times 10^{-6}}} = 325 \text{ Hz}$

Q値:

$$Q = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = 500 \times \sqrt{\frac{30 \times 10^{-6}}{8 \times 10^{-3}}} = 30.6$$

$$I_R = J = 50 \text{ mA} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$I_L = -jQJ = -j30.6 \times 0.05 = -j1.53 \text{ A} \quad -1.53 \text{ A} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$I_C = jQJ = j30.6 \times 0.05 = j1.53 \text{ A} \quad 1.53 \text{ A} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題10 ω_1 では $\omega_1 C - \frac{1}{\omega_1 L} = -\frac{1}{R}$ であるから, $\omega_1^2 + \frac{1}{CR}\omega_1 - \frac{1}{LC} = 0$ となり

$$\omega_1 = -\frac{1}{2RC} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2RC}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{LC}} = 2.11 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\text{答})$$

同様にして,

$$\omega_2 = \frac{1}{2RC} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2RC}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{LC}} = 2.36 \times 10^3 \text{ rad/s} \quad (\text{答})$$

3-2 演習問題

1.

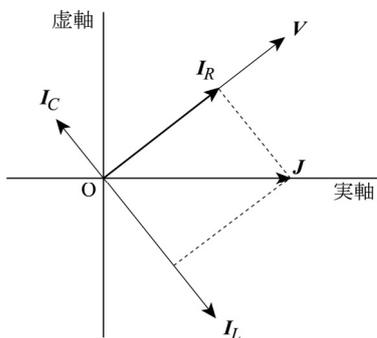
$$Y = \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{j\omega L} + j\omega C = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{j4} + j\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{5} - j\frac{3}{20} = \frac{4 - j3}{20}$$

$$V = \frac{J}{Y} = \frac{40}{4 - j3} = \frac{40(4 + j3)}{(4 - j3)(4 + j3)} = \frac{8(4 + j3)}{5} = 6.4 + j4.8 \text{ V}$$

$$I_R = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{8}{25}(4 + j3) = 1.28 + j0.96 \text{ A}$$

$$I_L = \frac{V}{j\omega L} = \frac{1}{j4} \frac{8(4 + j3)}{5} = -j \frac{2(4 + j3)}{5} = \frac{6 - j8}{5} = 1.2 - j1.6 \text{ A}$$

$$I_C = j\omega C V = j\frac{1}{10} \frac{8(4 + j3)}{5} = j \frac{4(4 + j3)}{25} = \frac{-12 + j16}{25} = -0.48 + j0.64 \text{ A}$$



2.

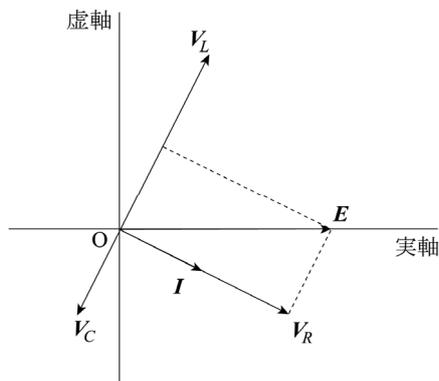
$$Z = R + j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = 20 + j20 + \frac{1}{j0.1} = 20 + j10$$

$$I = \frac{E}{Z} = \frac{10}{20 + j10} = \frac{1}{2 + j} = \frac{2 - j}{(2 + j)(2 - j)} = \frac{2 - j}{5} = 0.4 - j0.2 \text{ A}$$

$$V_R = RI = 20 \cdot \frac{2 - j}{5} = 8 - j4 \text{ V}$$

$$V_L = j\omega LI = j20 \cdot \frac{2 - j}{5} = 4 + j8 \text{ V}$$

$$V_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} I = \frac{1}{j0.1} \frac{2 - j}{5} = -j10 \cdot \frac{2 - j}{5} = -2 - j4 \text{ V}$$



$$3. \quad Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 20 = \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$$

これより, $200 = \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ となり

$$L = 4 \times 10^4 C$$

$$f_0 = 800 \times 10^3 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 \times 10^4 CC}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \times \frac{1}{2 \times 10^2 C}$$

したがって, $C = 0.995 \times 10^{-9} = 0.995 \text{ nF}$, $L = 39.8 \times 10^{-3} = 39.8 \mu\text{H}$ (答)

$$4. \quad f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = 15.9 \text{ MHz}$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}} = 10$$

$$\Delta f = \frac{f_0}{Q_0} = 1.59 \text{ MHz} \quad (\text{答}) \quad \text{共振周波数 } 15.9 \text{ MHz}, \quad Q \text{ 値 } 10, \quad \text{半値幅 } 1.59 \text{ MHz}$$

3-3 ドリル問題

問題1 式3-69より,

$$L_A = L_1 - M = 0.03 \text{ H}, \quad L_B = L_2 - M = 0.01 \text{ H}, \quad L_C = M = 0.05 \text{ H} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題2 結合係数 $k = \frac{M}{\sqrt{L_1 L_2}} = \frac{0.06}{\sqrt{0.08 \times 0.05}} = 0.949 \quad (\text{答})$

問題3 相互インダクタンスは $M = k\sqrt{L_1 L_2} = 0.9 \times \sqrt{0.02 \times 0.03} = 0.0220 \text{ H} = 22.0 \text{ mH} \quad (\text{答})$

問題4

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 1000\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_1 = R_1 + j\omega L_1 = 20 + j5\pi \Omega$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_2 = R_2 + j\omega L_2 = 20 + j8\pi \Omega$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_M = j\omega M = j6\pi \Omega$$

であるから、一次側の電流は

$$\mathbf{I}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{Z}_2}{\mathbf{Z}_1 \mathbf{Z}_2 - \mathbf{Z}_M^2} E = \frac{20 + j8\pi}{(20 + j5\pi)(20 + j8\pi) - (j6\pi)^2} \times 20 = 0.696 - j0.183 \text{ A}$$

その大きさは0.719 A, 位相は電圧に対して $-0.257 \text{ rad} (-14.7^\circ)$ (答)

$$\text{二次側の電流は } \mathbf{I}_2 = \frac{-\mathbf{Z}_M}{\mathbf{Z}_1 \mathbf{Z}_2 - \mathbf{Z}_M^2} E = \frac{-j6\pi}{(20 + j5\pi)(20 + j8\pi) - (j6\pi)^2} \times 20 = -0.386 - j0.170 \text{ A}$$

その大きさは0.422 A, 位相は電圧に対して $-2.73 \text{ rad} (-156^\circ)$ (答)

問題5

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 400\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_1 = R_1 + j\omega L_1 = 3 + j3.2\pi \Omega$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_2 = R_2 + j\omega L_2 = 4 + j3.6\pi \Omega$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_M = j\omega M = j3.2\pi \Omega$$

であるから、電源から見たインピーダンスは

$$\mathbf{Z}_i = \mathbf{Z}_1 - \frac{\mathbf{Z}_M^2}{\mathbf{Z}_2} = 3 + j3.2\pi - \frac{(j3.2\pi)^2}{4 + j3.6\pi} = 5.81 + j2.11 \Omega$$

その大きさは6.18 Ω , 偏角は $0.348 \text{ rad} (20.0^\circ)$ (答)

問題6

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 100\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_1 = R_1 + j\omega L_1 = 5 + j4\pi \Omega$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_2 = R_2 + j\omega L_2 = 2 + j5\pi \Omega$$

$$\mathbf{Z}_M = j\omega M = j4\pi \Omega$$

であるから、一次側の電流は

$$\mathbf{I}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{Z}_2}{\mathbf{Z}_1\mathbf{Z}_2 - \mathbf{Z}_M^2} E = \frac{2 + j5\pi}{(5 + j4\pi)(2 + j5\pi) - (j4\pi)^2} \times 30 = 4.05 - j1.73 \text{ A} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{電源での有効電力は } P_a = \text{Re}(E\bar{\mathbf{I}}_1) = \text{Re}(121.6 + j51.9) = 122 \text{ W} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題7

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{L_2}{L_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{0.040}{0.0008}} = \sqrt{50} = 7.07 \quad (\text{答})$$

問題8 二次側の電圧は $V_2 = RI_2 = 400 \times 2 = 800 \text{ V}$ であるから、

$$\text{一次側では、 } V_1 = \frac{V_2}{a} = \frac{800}{5} = 160 \text{ V}, \quad I_1 = -5I_2 = -10 \text{ A} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題9 $a = 0.25$ であるから、二次側の電流は $I_2 = -\frac{I_1}{a} = -\frac{0.015}{0.25} = -0.06 \text{ A}$

$$\text{したがって、二次側の電圧は } V_2 = -RI_2 = 200 \times 0.06 = 12 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

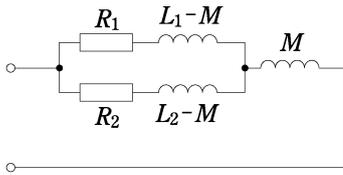
問題10 二次側の 40Ω の抵抗は一次側から見ると $R_m = \frac{R_2}{a^2} = 10 \Omega$ であるから、電圧源に内部抵抗 $R_1 (5 \Omega)$ と二次側の抵抗分 $R_m (10 \Omega)$ が直接つながれていることになる。

$$\text{したがって、電流は } \mathbf{I}_1 = \frac{E}{R_1 + R_m} = \frac{30}{5 + 10} = 2 \text{ A} \text{ で、電力は } P_a = \text{Re}(E\bar{\mathbf{I}}_1) = 60 \text{ W} \quad (\text{答})$$

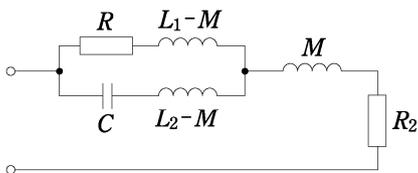
3-3 演習問題

1.

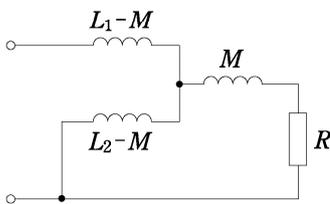
1 (1)



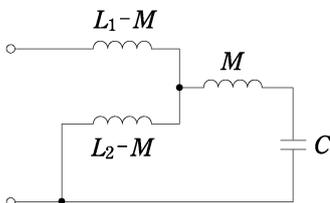
(2)



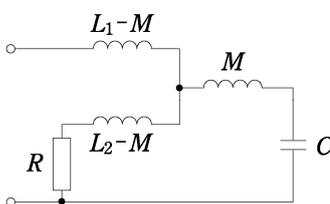
(3)



(4)



(5)



$$(1) \quad Z = j\omega M + \frac{\{R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M)\}\{R_2 + j\omega(L_2 - M)\}}{R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M) + R_2 + j\omega(L_2 - M)} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad Z = j\omega M + R_2 + \frac{\{R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M)\}\left\{\frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega(L_2 - M)\right\}}{R_1 + j\omega(L_1 - M) + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega(L_2 - M)} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad \mathbf{Z} = j\omega(L_1 - M) + \frac{j\omega(R + j\omega M)(L_2 - M)}{R + j\omega M + j\omega(L_2 - M)} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(4) \quad \mathbf{Z} = j\omega(L_1 - M) + \frac{j\omega\left(j\omega M + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)(L_2 - M)}{j\omega M + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + j\omega(L_2 - M)} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(5) \quad \mathbf{Z} = j\omega(L_1 - M) + \frac{\left(j\omega M + \frac{1}{j\omega C}\right)\{R + j\omega(L_2 - M)\}}{j\omega M + \frac{1}{j\omega C} + R + j\omega(L_2 - M)} \quad (\text{答})$$

3-4 ドリル問題

問題1 周期 $T = 0.005\text{s}$ として,

$$\text{平均値: } V_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} 10 \sin(400\pi t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \left[-\frac{10}{400\pi} \cos(400\pi t) \right]_0^{\frac{T}{2}} = \frac{10}{\pi} = 3.18 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{実効値: } V_a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \{v(t)\}^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} 100 \sin^2(400\pi t) dt} = \sqrt{\frac{50}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \{1 - \cos(800\pi t)\} dt} = \sqrt{25} = 5 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題2 $T = 0.01\text{s}$ として

$$\text{平均値: } I_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i(t) dt = \frac{1}{0.01} \int_0^{0.01} 500t dt = 100 [250t^2]_0^{0.01} = 2.5 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{実効値: } I_a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \{i(t)\}^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.01} \int_0^{0.01} 250000 t^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{3}} = 2.89 \text{ A}$$

となるので,

$$\text{波形率} = \frac{I_a}{I_0} = \frac{2.89}{2.5} = 1.15 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{問題3 実効値は, } V_a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \{v(t)\}^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{0.001} \int_0^{0.0005} 16 dt} = 2\sqrt{2} = 2.83 \text{ V}$$

最大値 $V_{\max} = 4\text{V}$ であるから,

$$\text{波高率} = \frac{V_{\max}}{V_a} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} = 1.41 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{問題4 実効値 } V_a = \sqrt{V_1^2 + V_2^2} = \sqrt{50^2 + 100^2} = 50\sqrt{5} = 112 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{問題5 実効値 } I_a = \sqrt{I_1^2 + I_2^2} = \sqrt{10^2 + 24^2} = 26 \text{ A} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題6 第1項の直流分 $V_0 = 40\text{V}$, 第2項の 50Hz の交流の実効値 $V_{a1} = \frac{V_{m1}}{\sqrt{2}} = 25\sqrt{2}\text{V}$, 第3項の 100Hz の交流の

実効値 $V_{a2} = \frac{V_{m2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 10\sqrt{2}\text{V}$ であるから,

$$\text{実効値: } V_a = \sqrt{V_0^2 + V_{a1}^2 + V_{a2}^2} = \sqrt{40^2 + (25\sqrt{2})^2 + (10\sqrt{2})^2} = 55.2 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{交流分の実効値: } V_{AC} = \sqrt{V_{a1}^2 + V_{a2}^2} = \sqrt{(25\sqrt{2})^2 + (10\sqrt{2})^2} = 38.1 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題7 $f_1 = 100 \text{ Hz}$ の交流電圧による電流は

$$I_1 = \frac{E_1}{R + j\omega_1 L} = \frac{5}{5 + j2\pi} = 0.388 - j0.487 \text{ で, } |I_1| = 0.623 \text{ A}$$

$f_2 = 200 \text{ Hz}$ の交流電圧による電流は

$$I_2 = \frac{E_2}{R + j\omega_2 L} = \frac{4}{5 + j4\pi} = 0.109 - j0.275 \text{ で, } |I_2| = 0.296 \text{ A}$$

したがって、電流全体の実効値は $I_a = \sqrt{|I_1|^2 + |I_2|^2} = \sqrt{0.623^2 + 0.296^2} = 0.690 \text{ A}$ (答)

問題8 有効電力は直流での電力と交流での有効電力の和になるので

$$P_a = 25 \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 125 + 10\sqrt{3} = 142 \text{ W} \quad (\text{答})$$

皮相電力は電圧の実効値と電流の実効値の積で

$$|P| = \sqrt{25^2 + \frac{20^2}{2}} \times \sqrt{5^2 + \frac{2^2}{2}} = \sqrt{825} \times \sqrt{27} = 45\sqrt{11} = 149 \text{ VA} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題9 直流分は $V_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} 10 dt = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ V}$ (答)

基本波分 $v_1(t)$ は、 $T = 8 \text{ ms}$, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 250\pi \text{ rad/s}$ で、

$$V_{A1} = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T v(t) \cos \omega t dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} 10 \cos \omega t dt = 0$$

$$V_{B1} = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T v(t) \sin \omega t dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} 10 \sin \omega t dt = \frac{20}{\pi} = 6.37$$

であるから

$$v_1(t) = \frac{20}{\pi} \sin(250\pi t) \text{ [V]} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題10 直流成分は $I_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T i(t) dt = \frac{1}{0.1} \int_0^{0.1} 40t dt = 2 \text{ A}$ (答)

基本波成分は、 $T = 0.1 \text{ s}$, $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = 20\pi$ であるから

$$I_{A1} = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T i(t) \cos \omega t dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T 40t \cos \omega t dt = \frac{2}{T} \left[\frac{40t \sin \omega t}{\omega} + \frac{40 \cos \omega t}{\omega^2} \right]_0^T = 0$$

$$I_{B1} = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T i(t) \sin \omega t dt = \frac{2}{T} \int_0^T 40t \sin \omega t dt = \frac{2}{T} \left[-\frac{40t \cos \omega t}{\omega} + \frac{40 \sin \omega t}{\omega^2} \right]_0^T = -\frac{4}{\pi}$$

であるから

$$i_1(t) = -\frac{4}{\pi} \sin(20\pi t) \text{ [A]} \quad (\text{答})$$

3-4 演習問題

1. $v(t) = |50 \sin \omega t|$

$$\begin{aligned} V_0 &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi 50 \sin \omega t d \omega t \\ &= \frac{100}{\pi} = 31.8 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \{v(t)\}^2 dt} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi 2500 \times \sin^2 \omega t d \omega t} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2500}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} d \omega t} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2500}{\pi} \times \frac{\pi}{2}} = 35.4 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

波形率 = $\frac{35.4}{31.8} = 1.11$ (答)

波高率 = $\frac{50}{35.4} = 1.41$ (答)

2. $v(t) = \begin{cases} 50t & (0 \leq t \leq 1) \\ 50 & (1 \leq t \leq 2) \end{cases}$

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^1 50t dt + \int_1^2 50 dt \right) = 37.5 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_a &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \{v(t)\}^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^1 (50t)^2 dt + \int_1^2 50^2 dt \right\}} \\ &= 40.8 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

波形率 = $\frac{40.8}{37.5} = 1.09$ (答)

波高率 = $\frac{50}{40.8} = 1.22$ (答)

3. $v(t) = 10 \cos 20\pi t + 5 \sin 60\pi t, T = 0.1 \text{ s}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_a &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T v^2(t) dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} (10 \cos 20\pi t + 5 \sin 60\pi t)^2 dt} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{T} \int_0^{\frac{T}{2}} \left\{ 100 \times \frac{1 + \cos 40\pi t}{2} + 25 \times \frac{1 - \cos 120\pi t}{2} + 100 \times \frac{\sin 80\pi t - \sin(-40\pi t)}{2} \right\} dt} \\
 &= \sqrt{50 + \frac{25}{2}} = 7.91 \text{ V} \quad (\text{答}) \quad \text{実効値 } 7.91 \text{ V}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. $v(t) = \begin{cases} 10 & (-1 \leq t \leq 1) \\ 0 & (1 \leq t \leq 3) \end{cases} \quad T = 4 \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-1}^3 v(t) dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 10 dt = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 10 \cdot 2 = 5$$

$$V_{An} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-1}^3 v(t) \cos n\omega t dt = \frac{2}{4} \int_{-1}^1 10 \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt = 5 \left[\frac{2}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0 & (n = 2k) \\ \frac{20}{(2k-1)\pi} (-1)^{k+1} & (n = 2k-1) \end{cases} \quad k \text{ は正の整数}$$

$$V_{Bn} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-1}^3 v(t) \sin n\omega t dt = \frac{2}{4} \int_{-1}^1 10 \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt = 0$$

したがって、

$$\begin{aligned}
 v(t) &= 5 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{20}{(2k-1)\pi} \cos \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2} t \\
 &= 5 + \frac{20}{\pi} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} t - \frac{1}{3} \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} t + \frac{1}{5} \cos \frac{5\pi}{2} t - \dots \right) [\text{V}] \quad (\text{答})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad v(t) = t \quad (-2 \leq t \leq 2) \quad T = 4 \quad \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$v(t)$ は奇関数なので

$$V_0 = \frac{1}{T} \int_{-2}^2 v(t) dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-2}^2 t dt = 0$$

$$V_{An} = \frac{2}{T} \int_{-2}^2 v(t) \cos n\omega t dt = \frac{2}{4} \int_{-2}^2 t \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{Bn} &= \frac{2}{T} \int_{-2}^2 v(t) \sin n\omega t dt = \frac{2}{4} \int_{-2}^2 t \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt = \int_0^2 t \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt = \left[t \cdot \frac{-2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} \right]_0^2 - \int_0^2 \frac{2}{n\pi} \cos \frac{n\pi t}{2} dt \\ &= \frac{-4}{n\pi} \cos n\pi - \left[\left(\frac{2}{n\pi} \right)^2 \sin \frac{n\pi t}{2} \right]_0^2 = \frac{-4}{n\pi} (-1)^n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4}{n\pi} \end{aligned}$$

したがって、

$$v(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} t = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} \sin \pi t + \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} t - \dots \right) \quad [\text{V}] \quad (\text{答})$$