

「電気回路」第2章 問題解答

2-1 ドリル問題

問題1 周期 $T = 0.02\text{s}$ なので、周波数は $f = \frac{1}{T} = 50\text{Hz}$ 、角周波数は $\omega = 2\pi f = 100\pi = 3.14 \times 10^2 \text{rad/s}$

(答) 50Hz , $3.14 \times 10^2 \text{rad/s}$

問題2 角周波数 $\omega = 400\pi \text{rad/s}$ であるから、周期は $T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} = \frac{1}{200} = 5\text{ms}$ (答)

問題3 振幅 $I_m = 15$, $t = 0$ での電流 $I_m \sin \theta = 7.5$ であるので、 $\sin \theta = \frac{7.5}{15} = 0.5$, したがって $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{rad}$ (答)

問題4 実効値 $V_a = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} = 20\sqrt{2} = 28.3\text{V}$ (答)

問題5 振幅 $V_m = \sqrt{2}V_a = 50\sqrt{2} = 70.7\text{A}$ (答)

問題6 抵抗を流れる電流の振幅 $I_m = \frac{V_m}{R} = \frac{150}{5000} = 0.03\text{A}$ (答)

問題7 インダクタを流れる電流の振幅 $I_m = \frac{V_m}{\omega L} = \frac{50}{2\pi \times 200 \times 0.004} = \frac{25}{0.8\pi} = 9.95\text{A}$ (答) 9.95A

問題8 キャパシタを流れる電流の振幅

$$I_m = \frac{V_m}{\left(\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)} = \omega C V_m = 2\pi \times 10 \times 10^3 \times 0.2 \times 10^{-6} \times 25 = 0.1\pi = 0.314\text{A} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題9 電流の振幅 $I_m = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{30^2 + (2\pi \times 300 \times 0.004)^2}} = \frac{40}{30.9} = 1.29\text{A}$ (答)

$$\text{位相差 } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2\pi \times 300 \times 0.004}{30}\right) = \tan^{-1}(0.08\pi) = 0.246\text{rad} = 14.1^\circ \quad (\text{答})$$

問題10 電流の振幅 $I_m = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{50^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2\pi \times 5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-6}}\right)^2}} = \frac{60}{52.5} = 1.14\text{A}$ (答)

$$\text{位相差 } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\omega CR}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2\pi \times 5 \times 10^3 \times 2 \times 10^{-6} \times 50}\right) = \tan^{-1}(0.318) = 0.308\text{rad} = 17.7^\circ \quad (\text{答})$$

2-1 演習問題

1.

(1) 振幅 $V_m = 10$, 周波数 $f = 50 \rightarrow \omega = 2\pi f = 100\pi$

したがって, $e(t) = 10 \sin\left(100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ [V] (答)

(2) 実効値 $V_a = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = 7.07\text{V}$ (答)

周期 $T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{50} = 20\text{ms}$ (答)

2. $e(t) = V_m \sin \omega t$ とすると,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{実効値 } V_a &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \{e(t)\}^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \{V_m \sin \omega t\}^2 dt} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{V_m^2}{T} \int_0^T \sin^2 \omega t dt} = \sqrt{\frac{V_m^2}{T} \int_0^T \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega t}{2} dt} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{V_m^2}{2T} \left[t - \frac{1}{2\omega} \sin 2\omega t \right]_0^T} = \sqrt{\frac{V_m^2}{2T} \left\{ T - \frac{1}{2\omega} \sin 2\omega T - 0 + \frac{1}{2\omega} \sin 0 \right\}} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

3.

$0 \sim \frac{T}{4}$: $e(t) = \frac{4V_m}{T} t = at$ ($a = \frac{4V_m}{T}$ とおく)

$\frac{T}{4} \sim \frac{3}{4}T$: $e(t) = -\frac{4V_m}{T} \left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right) = -a \left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)$

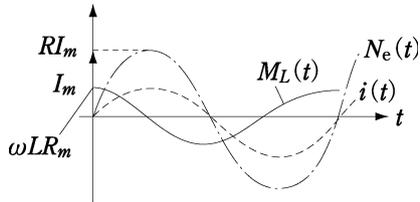
$\frac{3}{4}T \sim T$: $e(t) = -\frac{4V_m}{T} (t - T) = a(t - T)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{実効値 } V_a &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \{e(t)\}^2 dt} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \left\{ \int_0^{\frac{T}{4}} a^2 t^2 dt + \int_{\frac{T}{4}}^{\frac{3T}{4}} a^2 \left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)^2 dt + \int_{\frac{3T}{4}}^T a^2 (t - T)^2 dt \right\}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \times \frac{a^3}{3} \left\{ \left[t^3 \right]_0^{\frac{T}{4}} + \left[\left(t - \frac{T}{2}\right)^3 \right]_{\frac{T}{4}}^{\frac{3T}{4}} + \left[(t - T)^3 \right]_{\frac{3T}{4}}^T \right\}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{3T} \left\{ \left(\frac{T}{4}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{T}{4}\right)^3 - \left(-\frac{T}{4}\right)^3 + 0 - \left(-\frac{T}{4}\right)^3 \right\}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{3T} \times 4 \times \left(\frac{T}{4}\right)^3} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{3T} \times \frac{T^3}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{3T} \times T \times \frac{T^2}{16}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{T^2}{16} \times \left(\frac{4V_m}{T}\right)^2} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{3}} \quad [\text{V}] \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

4. $i(t) = I_m \sin \omega t$ だから

$$v_R(t) = Ri(t) = RI_m \sin \omega t \quad [\text{V}] \quad (\text{答})$$

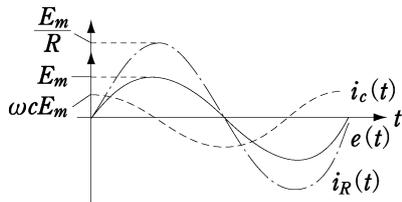
$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di}{dt} = L \frac{d}{dt} I_m \sin \omega t = \omega LI_m \cos \omega t = \omega LI_m \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad [\text{V}] \quad (\text{答})$$



5. $e(t) = E_m \sin \omega t$ だから

$$i_R(t) = \frac{1}{R} e(t) = \frac{E_m}{R} \sin \omega t \quad [\text{A}] \quad (\text{答})$$

$$i_C(t) = C \frac{de(t)}{dt} = C \frac{d}{dt} E_m \sin \omega t = \omega CE_m \cos \omega t = \omega CE_m \sin\left(\omega t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad [\text{A}] \quad (\text{答})$$



2-2 ドリル問題

問題1 絶対値 $|Z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + (3\sqrt{3})^2} = 6$ (答)

偏角 $\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} = \tan^{-1} \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{3} = \tan^{-1} \sqrt{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad} = 60^\circ$ (答)

問題2 実部 $\text{Re}(Z) = a = r \cos \theta = 20 \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 10\sqrt{3}$ (答)

虚部 $\text{Im}(Z) = b = r \sin \theta = 20 \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -10$ (答)

問題3 虚部の符号が反転するので, $5 + j2$ (答)

問題4 虚部の符号が反転すると, 偏角の符号が反転するので, $3 \exp\left(-\frac{j\pi}{3}\right)$ (答) $3e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}$

問題5 積: $Z_1 Z_2 = (1 + j5)(2 - j3) = 2 + j10 - j3 + 15 = 17 + j7$ (答)

商: $\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{1 + j5}{2 - j3} = \frac{(1 + j5)(2 + j3)}{(2 - j3)(2 + j3)} = \frac{2 + j10 + j3 - 15}{4 + 9} = \frac{-13 + j13}{13} = -1 + j$ (答)

問題6 積: $Z_1 Z_2 = 6 \exp\left(\frac{j\pi}{4}\right) \times 2 \exp\left(-\frac{j\pi}{3}\right) = 12 \exp\left\{j\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right\} = 12 \exp\left(-j\frac{\pi}{12}\right)$ (答) $12e^{-j\frac{\pi}{12}}$

商: $\frac{Z_1}{Z_2} = \frac{6 \exp\left(\frac{j\pi}{4}\right)}{2 \exp\left(-\frac{j\pi}{3}\right)} = 3 \exp\left\{j\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)\right\} = 3 \exp\left(j\frac{7\pi}{12}\right)$ (答) $3e^{j\frac{7\pi}{12}}$

問題7 実効値は $\frac{30}{\sqrt{2}} = 15\sqrt{2}$, 初期位相は $\frac{\pi}{4}$ であるので,

電圧 $V = 15\sqrt{2} \exp\left(\frac{j\pi}{4}\right) = 15 + j15 \text{ V}$ (答)

問題8 実効値は $\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2}$, 初期位相は $-\frac{\pi}{6}$ であるので,

電流 $I = 5\sqrt{2} \exp\left(-\frac{j\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{2} - j\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ A}$ (答)

問題9 振幅は $20\sqrt{2}$, 初期位相 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ であるから

$v(t) = 20\sqrt{2} \sin\left(200t + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) [\text{V}]$ (答)

問題10 角周波数は $200 \times 2\pi = 400\pi$, 振幅は $40\sqrt{2}$, 初期位相 $\frac{\pi}{12}$ であるから

$$i(t) = 40\sqrt{2} \sin\left(400\pi t + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) [\text{A}] \quad (\text{答})$$

2-2 演習問題

$$1. \quad (1) \quad \frac{a + jb}{c + jd} = \frac{(a + jb)(c - jd)}{(c + jd)(c - jd)} = \frac{ac + bd + j(bc - ad)}{c^2 + d^2} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{7a - j5b}{a - jb} = \frac{(7a - j5b)(a + jb)}{(a - jb)(a + jb)} = \frac{7a^2 + 5b^2 + j2ab}{a^2 + b^2} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{10 + j12}{3 - j11} = \frac{(10 + j12)(3 + j11)}{(3 - j11)(3 + j11)} = \frac{30 - 132 + j36 + j110}{9 + 121} = \frac{-102 + j146}{130} = \frac{-51 + j73}{65} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{5 - j2}{8 + j5} = \frac{(5 - j2)(8 - j5)}{(8 + j5)(8 - j5)} = \frac{40 - 10 - j(16 + 25)}{64 + 25} = \frac{30 - j41}{89} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$2. \quad (1) \quad A = re^{j\theta} = 10e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} = 10\left(\cos\frac{\pi}{6} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 10\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}\right) = 5\sqrt{3} + j5 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad A = re^{j\theta} = 4e^{j\frac{7\pi}{4}} = 4\left(\cos\frac{7\pi}{4} + j\sin\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) = 2\sqrt{2} - j2\sqrt{2} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad A = 1 + j2 = re^{j\theta}$$

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5} \doteq 2.24, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{2}{1} = \tan^{-1}2 \doteq 63.4^\circ \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(4) \quad A = 5 - j7 = re^{j\theta}$$

$$r = \sqrt{5^2 + (-7)^2} = \sqrt{74} \doteq 8.60, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1}\frac{-7}{5} = -\tan^{-1}1.4 = -54.5^\circ \quad (\text{答})$$

$$3. \quad A = 2 - j2\sqrt{3}, \quad B = \sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2}$$

$$(1) \quad A + B = 2 + \sqrt{2} + j(\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}) \doteq 3.41 - j2.05 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad A \cdot B = (2 - j2\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{6} + j(2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{6}) \\ = 2(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) + j2(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}) \doteq 7.73 - j2.07 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{A}{B} = \frac{2 - j2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2}} = \frac{(2 - j2\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2} - j\sqrt{2})}{(\sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2} - j\sqrt{2})} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{6} - j(2\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2})}{2 + 2} \\ = \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6} - j(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})}{2} \doteq -0.518 - j1.93 \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(4) \quad \overline{A} \cdot B = \overline{(2 - j2\sqrt{3})}(\sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2}) = (2 + j2\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{6} + j(2\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{2}) \\ = 2(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}) + j2(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}) \doteq -2.07 + j7.73 \quad (\text{答})$$

4. $C = 20e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}$, $D = 40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}$

(1) $C \cdot D = 20e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} \times 40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} = 800e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$ (答)

(2) $\overline{C} \cdot D = 20e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}} \times 40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} = 20e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}} \times 40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} = 800$ (答)

(3) $\frac{C}{D} = \frac{20e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}}{40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}} = \frac{1}{2}$ (答)

(4) $\frac{\overline{C}}{D} = \frac{20e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}}}{40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}} = \frac{1}{2}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}$ (答)

5. (1) $A + C = (2 - j2\sqrt{3}) + 20e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}$

$$= 2 - j2\sqrt{3} + 20\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2 + 10\sqrt{3} + j(10 - 2\sqrt{3}) \doteq 19.3 + j6.54 \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $B \cdot D = (\sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2})40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} = 2e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \times 40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} = 80e^{j\frac{5\pi}{12}}$

$$= \sqrt{2}(1 + j) \cdot 20(\sqrt{3} + j) = 20\sqrt{2} \{(\sqrt{3} - 1) + j(\sqrt{3} + 1)\} = 20.7 + j77.3 \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) $\frac{B}{C} = \frac{\sqrt{2} + j\sqrt{2}}{20e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}} = \frac{2e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{20e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}} = 0.1e^{j\frac{\pi}{12}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}(1 + j)}{10(\sqrt{3} + j)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \frac{(1 + j)(\sqrt{3} - j)}{(\sqrt{3} + j)(\sqrt{3} - j)}$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1 + j(\sqrt{3} - 1)}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{40} \{(\sqrt{3} + 1) + j(\sqrt{3} - 1)\} \doteq 0.0966 + j0.0259 \quad (\text{答})$$

(4) $\frac{A}{D} = \frac{2 - j2\sqrt{3}}{40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}} = \frac{4e^{-j\frac{\pi}{3}}}{40e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}}} = \frac{1}{10}e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0.1e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = -j0.1 \quad (\text{答})$

2-3 ドリル問題

問題1 絶対値は $\sqrt{8^2 + (8\sqrt{3})^2} = 16$, 偏角は $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8\sqrt{3}}{8}\right) = \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{3}$ であるから,

$$I = 16\angle\frac{\pi}{3} = 16\angle 60^\circ \text{A} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題2 抵抗のインピーダンスは周波数によらず, $Z = R = 50\Omega$ (答)

アドミタンスはインピーダンスの逆数であるので, $Y = \frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{R} = 0.02\text{S}$ (答)

問題3 角周波数は

$$\omega = 2\pi \times 200 = 400\pi = 1.26 \times 10^3 \text{rad/s}$$

であるから, インダクタのインピーダンスは

$$Z = j\omega L = j400\pi \times 0.5 = j200\pi = j6.28 \times 10^2 \Omega$$

その大きさ(絶対値)は $6.28 \times 10^2 \Omega$, 偏角は $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (答)

アドミタンスは

$$Y = \frac{1}{Z} = -j\frac{1}{200\pi} = -j1.59 \times 10^{-3} \text{S}$$

その大きさは $1.59 \times 10^{-3} \text{S}$, 偏角は $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ である。 (答)

問題4 角周波数は

$$\omega = 2\pi \times 50 = 100\pi = 3.14 \times 10^2 \text{rad/s}$$

であるから, キャパシタのインピーダンスは

$$Z = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = -\frac{j1}{100\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-6}} = -\frac{j500}{\pi} = -j1.59 \times 10^2 \Omega$$

その大きさは $1.59 \times 10^2 \Omega$, 偏角は $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ (答)

アドミタンスは

$$Y = j\omega C = j(100\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-6}) = \frac{j\pi}{500} = j6.28 \times 10^{-3} \text{S}$$

その大きさは $6.28 \times 10^{-3} \text{S}$, 偏角は $\frac{\pi}{2}$ (答)

問題5 $Z = R + j\omega L = 200 + j2\pi \times 5 \times 10^3 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} = 200 + j50\pi = 200 + j157\Omega$ であり,

その大きさは 254Ω , 偏角は $0.666 \text{rad} \doteq 38.1^\circ$ (答)

問題6

$$Z = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = 400 + \frac{1}{j2\pi \times 500 \times 3 \times 10^{-6}} = 400 - \frac{j1000}{3\pi} = 400 - j106 \Omega$$

であり, その大きさは414Ω, 偏角は $-0.259 \text{ rad} \doteq -14.9^\circ$ (答)

問題7 $Z = Z_1 + Z_2 = (2 + j3) + (5 - j2) = 7 + j \Omega$ (答)

問題8 $Z = \frac{1}{Y_1} + \frac{1}{Y_2} = \frac{1}{3 + j4} + \frac{1}{4 - j3} = \frac{3 - j4}{25} + \frac{4 + j3}{25} = \frac{7 - j}{25} = 0.28 - j0.04 \Omega$ (答)

問題9 $\frac{1}{Z} = \frac{1}{Z_1} + \frac{1}{Z_2} = \frac{1}{4 + j6} + \frac{1}{3 - j2} = \frac{2 - j3}{26} + \frac{3 + j2}{13} = \frac{8 + j}{26}$ であるから,

$$Z = \frac{26}{8 + j} = \frac{2(8 - j)}{5} = \frac{16}{5} - j\frac{2}{5} = 3.2 - j0.4 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

問題10 $Y = Y_1 + Y_2 = (1 - j3) + (6 + j2) = 7 - j$ であるから,

$$Z = \frac{1}{Y} = \frac{1}{7 - j} = \frac{7 + j}{50} = 0.14 + j0.02 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

2-3 演習問題

1. (1) $10\angle\frac{\pi}{6}\text{V}$ (答)

(2) $5\angle\frac{\pi}{4}\text{A}$ (答)

2. (1) 振幅が $10\sqrt{2}\text{V}$ なので、実効値は 10V (答)

$$120\pi = 2\pi f \text{ より, } f = 60\text{Hz} \quad (\text{答})$$

(2) $Z_R = R = 10\Omega$ (答)

$$Z_L = j\omega L = j120\pi \times 500 \times 10^{-3} = j188\Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$Z_C = \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{j120\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-6}} = -j133\Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

(3) $Y_R = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1\text{S}$ (答)

$$Y_L = \frac{1}{j\omega L} = \frac{1}{j120\pi \times 500 \times 10^{-3}} = -j5.31 \times 10^{-3}\text{S} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$Y_C = j\omega C = j120\pi \times 20 \times 10^{-6} = j7.54 \times 10^{-3}\text{S} \quad (\text{答})$$

3. (1) $Z = R + j\omega L = 10 \times 10^3 + j2\pi \times 50 \times 100 \times 10^{-6} = 10000 + j0.0314\Omega$ (答)

(2) $Z = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} = 100 + \frac{1}{j100\pi \times 150 \times 10^{-12}} = 100 - j2.12 \times 10^7\Omega$ (答)

4. (1) $Z = \frac{j\omega LR}{R + j\omega L} = \frac{j100\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-3} \times 15}{15 + j100\pi \times 10 \times 10^{-3}} = \frac{j15\pi}{15 + j\pi} = 0.630 + j3.01\Omega$ (答)

(2) $Z = \frac{R}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{R}{1 + j\omega CR} = \frac{100}{1 + j100\pi \times 40 \times 10^{-6} \times 100} = \frac{100}{1 + j0.4\pi} = 38.8 - j48.7\Omega$ (答)

5. (1) $V = 100\angle\frac{\pi}{4}\text{V}$, $I = 5\angle 0\text{A}$ (答)

(2) $Z = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{100e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}}{5} = 20e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = 14.1 + j14.1\Omega$ (答)

(3) $Y = \frac{I}{E} = \frac{5}{100e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}} = 0.05e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} = 0.0354 - j0.0354\text{S}$ (答)

2-4 ドリル問題

問題1 電圧の実効値が $10\sqrt{2}$ V, 電流の実効値が $5\sqrt{2}$ A, 電圧と電流の位相差が $\frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{6}$ であるから,

$$\text{平均電力は } P_a = 10\sqrt{2} \times 5\sqrt{2} \times \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = 50\sqrt{3} \text{ W} = 86.6 \text{ W} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題2 有効電力 $P_a = \text{Re}(\mathbf{P}) = 20 \text{ W}$ (答)

$$\text{無効電力 } P_r = \text{Im}(\mathbf{P}) = -20 \text{ var} \quad (\text{答})$$

皮相電力

$$|\mathbf{P}| = \sqrt{20^2 + (-20)^2} = 20\sqrt{2} = 28.3 \text{ VA} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{力率 } \frac{P_a}{|\mathbf{P}|} = \frac{20}{20\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0.707 \quad (\text{答})$$

問題3 有効電力 $P_a = \text{Re}(\mathbf{P}) = 40 \text{ W}$ (答)

$$\text{皮相電力 } |\mathbf{P}| = \sqrt{40^2 + 30^2} = 50 \text{ VA}$$

$$\text{力率 } \frac{P_a}{|\mathbf{P}|} = \frac{40}{50} = 0.8 \quad (\text{答})$$

問題4 複素電力 $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{V}\bar{\mathbf{I}} = 100 \times 2 \exp\left(-\frac{j\pi}{3}\right) = 200 \exp\left(-\frac{j\pi}{3}\right)$

$$= 100 - j100\sqrt{3} = 100 - j173 \text{ VA} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題5 複素電力は $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{V}\bar{\mathbf{I}} = 50 \exp\left(-\frac{j\pi}{6}\right) \times 6 \exp\frac{j\pi}{3} = 300 \exp\frac{j\pi}{6} \text{ VA}$

$$\text{有効電力は } P_a = \text{Re}(\mathbf{P}) = 300 \cos\frac{\pi}{6} = 150\sqrt{3} = 260 \text{ W} \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{力率は } \frac{P_a}{|\mathbf{P}|} = \frac{150\sqrt{3}}{300} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0.866 \quad (\text{答})$$

問題6 有効電力 $P_a = \frac{|\mathbf{V}|^2}{R} = \frac{100 \times 100}{50} = 200 \text{ W}$ (答)

問題7 電圧は

$$V = j\omega LI = j2\pi \times 50 \times 10^3 \times 4 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.1 = j40\pi \text{ V}$$

であるから、

$$\text{複素電力 } \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{V}\bar{\mathbf{I}} = j40\pi \times 0.1 = j4\pi = j12.6 \text{ VA} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題8 電流 $\mathbf{I} = j\omega CV = j2\pi \times 2 \times 10^3 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-6} \times 10 = j2\pi \times 10^{-2} \text{ A}$ であるから、

$$\text{複素電力 } \mathbf{P} = \mathbf{V}\bar{\mathbf{I}} = 10 \times (-j2\pi \times 10^{-2}) = -j2\pi \times 10^{-1} = -j0.628 \text{ VA} \quad (\text{答})$$

問題9 電流は

$$\mathbf{I} = \frac{\mathbf{V}}{\mathbf{Z}} = \frac{50}{3 + j4} = 2(3 - j4)$$

であるから、複素電力は

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{V}\bar{\mathbf{I}} = 50 \times 2(3 + j4) = 100(3 + j4) \text{ VA}$$

よって、有効電力 $P_a = \text{Re}(\mathbf{P}) = 300 \text{ W}$ (答)

$$\text{皮相電力 } |\mathbf{P}| = 100\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 500 \text{ VA}$$

$$\text{力率 } \frac{P_a}{|\mathbf{P}|} = \frac{300}{500} = 0.6 \quad (\text{答})$$

問題10 電圧は

$$\mathbf{V} = \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{I} = (5 - j5) \times 30 = 150(1 - j)$$

であるから、複素電力は

$$\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{V}\bar{\mathbf{I}} = 150(1 - j) \times 30 = 4500(1 - j) \text{ VA}$$

よって、有効電力 $P_a = \text{Re}(\mathbf{P}) = 4500 \text{ W}$ (答)

$$\text{皮相電力 } |\mathbf{P}| = 4500\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = 4500\sqrt{2} = 6.36 \times 10^3 \text{ VA}$$

$$\text{力率 } \frac{P_a}{|\mathbf{P}|} = \frac{4500}{4500\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707 \quad (\text{答})$$

2-4 演習問題

1.

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}_1 + \mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{Z}_3 = (3 + j4) + (4 + j6) + (6 - j6) = 13 + j4 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{Z}_1 + \frac{\mathbf{Z}_2 \mathbf{Z}_3}{\mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{Z}_3} = (3 + j4) + \frac{(4 + j6)(6 - j6)}{(4 + j6) + (6 - j6)} = 3 + j4 + \frac{24 + 36 + j36 - j24}{10}$$

$$= 3 + j4 + \frac{60 + j12}{10} = 9 + j5.2 \Omega \quad (\text{答})$$

2. $i(t) = I_m \sin \omega t$ だから

$$v_R = Ri(t) = RI_m \sin \omega t$$

$$v_L = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = L \frac{d}{dt} I_m \sin \omega t = \omega LI_m \cos \omega t$$

したがって、

$$e(t) = v_R + v_L = RI_m \sin \omega t + \omega LI_m \cos \omega t = I_m \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \times \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\text{ただし, } \phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

$$\text{瞬時電力 } p(t) = e(t)i(t) = I_m \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \times \sin(\omega t + \phi) I_m \sin \omega t$$

$$= I_m^2 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \{ \cos(2\omega t + \phi) - \cos \phi \} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} I_m^2 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \{ \cos \phi - \cos(2\omega t + \phi) \} [\text{W}] \quad (\text{答})$$

$$\text{平均電力 } P = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t) dt = I_m^2 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \{ \cos \phi - \cos(2\omega t + \phi) \} dt$$

$$= I_m^2 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{T} \left[\cos \phi \times t - \frac{1}{2\omega} \sin(2\omega t + \phi) \right]_0^T = \frac{1}{2} I_m^2 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \times \cos \phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} RI_m^2 [\text{W}] \quad (\text{答})$$

3. $e(t) = E_m \sin \omega t$ だから

$$i_R = \frac{1}{R} e(t) = \frac{E_m}{R} \sin \omega t$$

$$i_C = C \frac{de(t)}{dt} = C \frac{d}{dt} E_m \sin \omega t = \omega C E_m \cos \omega t$$

$$i(t) = i_R + i_C = \frac{E_m}{R} \sin \omega t + \omega C E_m \cos \omega t = E_m \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 + (\omega C)^2} \times \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$\phi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega C}{\frac{1}{R}} = \tan^{-1} \omega C R$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{瞬時電力 } p(t) &= e(t)i(t) = E_m \sin \omega t \times E_m \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 + (\omega C)^2} \times \sin(\omega t + \phi) \\ &= E_m^2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 + (\omega C)^2} \times \sin \omega t \times \sin(\omega t + \phi) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} E_m^2 \sqrt{\frac{1}{R^2} + (\omega C)^2} \{ \cos \phi - \cos(2\omega t + \phi) \} \text{ [W]} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{平均電力 } P_a &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T p(t) dt = E_m^2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 + (\omega C)^2} \times \frac{1}{T} \times \frac{1}{2} \int_0^T \{ \cos \phi - \cos(2\omega t + \phi) \} dt \\ &= E_m^2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 + (\omega C)^2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{T} \left[\cos \phi \times t \times \frac{1}{2\omega} \sin(2\omega t + \phi) \right]_0^T \\ &= \frac{1}{2} E_m^2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{R}\right)^2 + (\omega C)^2} \times \cos \phi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{E_m^2}{R} \text{ [W]} \quad (\text{答}) \end{aligned}$$

4. (1) $Z = R + j\omega L = 5 + j1000 \times 10 \times 10^{-3} = 5 + j10 \Omega$ (答)

(2) $E = 100e^{j0} = 100$

$$I = \frac{E}{Z} = \frac{100}{5 + j10} = \frac{20}{1 + j2} = \frac{20(1 - j2)}{(1 + j2)(1 - j2)} = \frac{20(1 - j2)}{1 + 4} = 4 - j8$$

複素電力 $P = E\bar{I} = 100 \times (4 + j8) = 400 + j800 \text{ VA}$ (答)

有効電力 400 W (答)

無効電力 800 var (答)

力率 $\cos \theta = 0.447$ (答)

5. (1) $Y = \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C = \frac{1}{2} + j1000 \times 5 \times 10^{-3} = 0.5 + j0.5 \text{ S}$ (答)

(2) $E = \frac{J}{Y} = \frac{100}{0.5 + j0.5} = \frac{200}{1 + j} = 100(1 - j) = 100 - j100$

複素電力 $P = E\bar{I} = (100 - j100) \times 100 = 10000 - j10000 \text{ VA}$ (答)

有効電力 10000 W (答)

無効電力 -10000 var (答)

力率 $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$ (答)