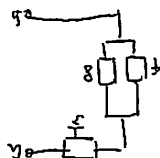
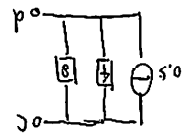


(1) 電流源開放

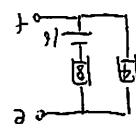
電圧源短絡C2



$$R_T = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4+5}} = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9}} = 3 \text{ } [\Omega]$$



$$V_{cd} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot 0.5 = \frac{3}{16} \text{ } [V]$$



$$V_{cd} = \frac{3}{4+8} \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{16} \text{ } [V]$$

1A 開放

$$E_T = 10 + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{16} = 6 \text{ } [V]$$

$$(2) \quad I = \frac{E_T}{R_T + R} = \frac{\frac{R E_T}{R_T + R}}{\frac{R}{R_T + R} + R} = \frac{R E_T}{R_T + R} \text{ } [A]$$

$$I = \frac{R}{(R+R_T)^2} \cdot 2 \times 2 \times 2 = \frac{R}{(2R+2R_T)^2} \cdot (2R - R - R_T) = \frac{R^2}{(R+R_T)(R-R_T)}$$

$$I = \frac{R^2}{(R+R_T)(R-R_T)}$$

19.

$$R = R_T \text{ かつ } R = R_T \text{ かつ } R = R_T \text{ かつ } R = R_T$$

$$I = \frac{E_T}{R_T} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ } [A], (R = R_T)$$

$$W_{max} = \frac{E_T^2}{4R} = \frac{16}{12} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ } [W]$$

$$I = \left( \frac{R^2 - R_T^2}{R^2} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{2R \cdot R_T - (R^2 - R_T^2) \cdot 2R} = \frac{R^2}{R^2 + 2R R_T}$$

$$I = \frac{R^2}{R^2 + 2R R_T} = \frac{1}{1 + 2 \frac{R_T}{R}} = \frac{1}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

1092

$$(1) \quad E = L \frac{dI(t)}{dt} + V(t)$$

$$C V(t) = \int I(t) dt$$

$$I(t) = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt}$$

19.

$$E = L C \frac{d^2 V(t)}{dt^2} + V(t)$$

$$(2) \quad qV(t) = -E$$

$$I(t) = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dV(t)}{dt} \Big|_{t=0} = \frac{C}{L} = 0$$

$$\frac{E}{s} = LC(s^2 V(s) - sV(0) - V'(0)) + V(s)$$

$$\frac{E}{s} = LC(s^2 V(s) + sE) + V(s)$$

$$= (LCs^2 + 1)V(s) + LCsE$$

$$V(s) = \frac{E}{LCs^2 + 1} \left( \frac{1}{s} - LCs \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{E}{LC} \left( \frac{1}{s} - LCs \right) = \frac{E}{LC} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{E}{s}$$

$$= \frac{E}{LC} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} - \frac{E}{s} = \frac{E}{s^2} - \frac{E}{s}$$

22C.

$$\frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{t}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{s^2} = \frac{t}{1}$$

$$= \int_0^t \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot u(t-\tau) d\tau$$

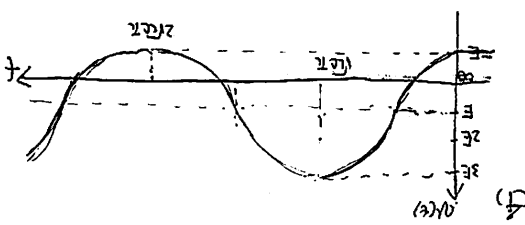
$$= -\sqrt{LC} \cdot \left[ \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \right]_0^t$$

$$= -\sqrt{LC} \left( \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right)$$

19.

$$V(t) = (1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t) E - \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t \cdot E$$

$$= E - 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t \cdot E$$



$$(5) \quad I(t) = C \frac{dV(t)}{dt}$$

$$= C \cdot \frac{2E}{\sqrt{LC}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t$$

$$= 2E \sqrt{\frac{C}{LC}} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t$$

$$I_{max} = \frac{2E \sqrt{\frac{C}{LC}}}{\sqrt{2}} = E \sqrt{\frac{2C}{LC}}$$

②

2013 電気磁気学

問1

(1) ガウスの法則より,

$$2\pi r \cdot L \cdot E(r) = \frac{\lambda L}{\epsilon}$$

$$E(r) = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon r} \text{ [V/m]}$$

また,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= -\int_b^a E(r) dr \\ &= -\frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon} \left[ \ln(H) \right]_b^a \\ &= \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon} \ln \frac{b}{a} \text{ (V)} \end{aligned}$$

また,

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi\epsilon V}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} \text{ [C/m]}$$

また,

$$E(r) = \frac{V}{r \ln \frac{b}{a}} \text{ (V/m)}$$

$$(2) C = \frac{\lambda}{V} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} \text{ [F/m]}$$

$$(3) U = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{\pi\epsilon V^2}{\ln \frac{b}{a}} \text{ [J/m]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) f &= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon E(a)^2 \\ &= \frac{\epsilon V^2}{2a^2 (\ln \frac{b}{a})^2} \text{ [N/m}^2\text{]} \end{aligned}$$

吸引力だから、aが太く  
なる方向である。

$$(5) y(a) = a^2 \left( \ln \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \text{ とすると,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= 2a \ln^2 \frac{b}{a} + a^2 \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) 2 \ln \frac{b}{a} \\ &= 2a \ln^2 \frac{b}{a} - 2a \ln \frac{b}{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$y'' = 2 \ln \frac{b}{a} - 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &2 \ln^2 \frac{b}{a} + 2a \cdot 2 \ln \frac{b}{a} \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) \\ &\quad - 2 \ln \frac{b}{a} - 2a \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) \\ &= 2 \ln^2 \frac{b}{a} - 4 \ln \frac{b}{a} - 2 \ln \frac{b}{a} + 2 \\ &= 2 \ln^2 \frac{b}{a} - 6 \ln \frac{b}{a} + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$2 \ln^2 \frac{b}{a} - 6 \ln \frac{b}{a} + 2 = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''' &= 4 \ln \frac{b}{a} \cdot \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) - 6 \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) \\ &= -\frac{4}{a} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{6}{a} \\ &= -\frac{4}{a} \ln \frac{b}{a} + \frac{6}{a} \ln e \\ &= \frac{2}{a} \left( \ln e^3 - \ln \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$y' = 0$  のとき,

$$\ln \frac{b}{a} = 1$$

$$\frac{b}{a} = e$$

$$a = \frac{b}{e}$$

問2

$$\begin{aligned} (1) H(r) &= \frac{I_1}{2\pi r} + \frac{I_1}{2\pi(b+c+d-r)} \\ &= \frac{I_1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{b+c+d-r} \right) \text{ [A/m]} \\ &\quad (a < r < b+c+d-a) \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) d\phi = \mu_0 H(r) dr$$

また,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \int_a^{b+c+d-a} \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{b+c+d-r} \right) dr \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi} \left[ \ln(H) - \ln(r-b-c-d) \right]_a^{b+c+d-a} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi} \left( \ln \frac{b+c+d-a}{a} - \ln \frac{a}{b+c+d-a} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi} \cdot \ln \left( \frac{b+c+d-a}{a} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{\pi} \ln \frac{b+c+d-a}{a} \text{ [Wb/m]}$$

また,

$$L = \frac{N\phi}{I_1} = \frac{\mu_0}{\pi} \ln \frac{b+c+d-a}{a} \text{ (H/m)}$$

$$(3) \phi = \mu_0 H(r) c dr$$

$$d\phi = \mu_0 H(r) c dr$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= \int_b^{b+c} \mu_0 H(r) c dr \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 c I_1}{2\pi} \left[ \ln \left| \frac{r}{r-b-c-d} \right| \right]_b^{b+c} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 c I_1}{2\pi} \left( \ln \frac{b+c}{d} - \ln \frac{b}{c+d} \right) \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 c I_1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(b+c)(c+d)}{bd} \end{aligned}$$

また,

$$M = \frac{\phi}{I_1} = \frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(b+c)(c+d)}{bd} \text{ (H)}$$

$$(4) V = -M \frac{dI_1}{dt}$$

$$= -M \cdot (-\omega I_0 \sin \omega t)$$

$$= \frac{\mu_0 c \omega I_0}{2\pi} \ln \frac{(b+c)(c+d)}{bd} \sin \omega t \text{ (V)}$$

(5) 右方向に働く力  $F$ ,

左方向に働く力  $F'$  とし,

$$F = I_1 I_2 \frac{\partial M}{\partial b}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= I_1 I_2 \cdot \frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \left( \frac{c+d}{(b+c)(c+d)} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 c I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{-c}{b(b+c)} \text{ (N)} \end{aligned}$$

$$F' = I_1 I_2 \frac{\partial M}{\partial d}$$

$$= I_1 I_2 \cdot \frac{\mu_0 c}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{-c}{d(c+d)} \text{ (N)}$$

また、左方向の力は,

$$\begin{aligned} F - F' &= \frac{\mu_0 c^2 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{b(b+c)} + \frac{1}{d(c+d)} \right) \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 c^2 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{-d^2 - dc + b^2 + bc}{bd(b+c)(c+d)} \\ &= \frac{\mu_0 c^2 I_1 I_2}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{b^2 - d^2 + c(b-d)}{bd(b+c)(c+d)} \text{ (N)} \end{aligned}$$

また、 $b < d$  のとき,

$$F - F' < 0$$

から、左方向の力である。

2013 電子回路

問2

$$(1) G_{II} = \frac{V_{out}}{V_{in}} = 1$$

$$(2) (V_{in} - V_{out}) A_d = V_{out}$$

$$(1 + A_d) V_{out} = A_d V_{in}$$

$$G_F = \frac{A_d}{1 + A_d}$$

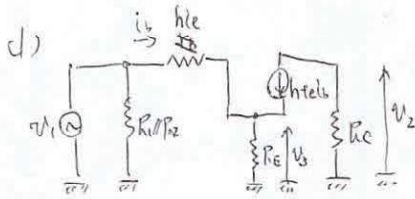
$$(3) E_r = \frac{10000}{10001} - 1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{10001}$$

$$= -0.000099$$

$$\approx -0.01 \text{ (\%)} \quad \square$$

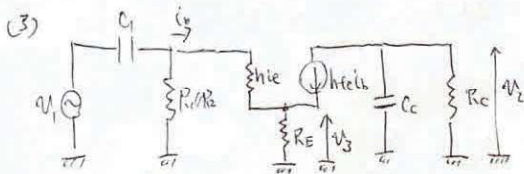
問 1



$$\begin{cases} v_1 = h_{ie} i_b + R_E (1 + h_{fe}) i_b \\ v_2 = -h_{fe} R_C i_b \\ v_3 = R_E (1 + h_{fe}) i_b \end{cases}$$

$$A_{v1} = -\frac{h_{fe} R_C}{h_{ie} + R_E (1 + h_{fe})}$$

$$A_{v2} = \frac{R_E (1 + h_{fe})}{h_{ie} + R_E (1 + h_{fe})}$$



$$\begin{cases} v_1 = \frac{i_1}{j\omega C_1} + (R_1 // R_2) (i_1 - i_b) \\ (R_1 // R_2) (i_1 - i_b) = \{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E\} i_b \\ v_2 = -h_{fe} i_b \cdot \frac{R_C}{R_C + j\omega C_C} \\ = -h_{fe} \cdot \frac{R_C}{1 + j\omega C_C R_C} i_b \\ v_3 = R_E (1 + h_{fe}) i_b \end{cases}$$

$$i_1 - i_b = \frac{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E}{R_1 // R_2} i_b$$

$$i_1 = \frac{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2}{R_1 // R_2} i_b$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_{v1} &= \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} \cdot \frac{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2}{R_1 // R_2} i_b \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{j\omega C_1} + R_1 // R_2 \right) \frac{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2}{R_1 // R_2} i_b \\ &= \left( \frac{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2}{j\omega C_1 R_1 // R_2} + h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E \right) i_b \end{aligned}$$

よって,

$$A_{v1} = -\frac{j\omega C_1 R_1 // R_2 \cdot \frac{h_{fe} R_C}{1 + j\omega C_C R_C}}{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2 + j\omega C_1 R_1 // R_2 \{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E\}}$$

$$A_{v2} = \frac{j\omega C_1 R_1 // R_2 R_E (1 + h_{fe})}{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2 + j\omega C_1 R_1 // R_2 \{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E\}}$$

(5)

$$|A_{v1}| = \frac{\frac{h_{fe} R_C}{\sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C_C^2 R_C^2}} \cdot \omega C_1 R_1 // R_2}{\sqrt{\{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2\}^2 + \omega^2 C_1^2 (R_1 // R_2)^2 \{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E\}^2}}$$

$$20 \log |A_{v1}| = 20 \log (\omega C_1 h_{fe} R_C R_1 // R_2)$$

$$- 20 \log \sqrt{1 + \omega^2 C_C^2 R_C^2}$$

$$- 20 \log \sqrt{\{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2\}^2 + \omega^2 C_1^2 (R_1 // R_2)^2 \{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E\}^2}$$

$$\{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2\}^2 = \omega^2 C_1^2 (R_1 // R_2)^2 \{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E\}^2$$

よって,

$$\omega_L = \omega = \frac{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2}{C_1 R_1 // R_2 \{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E\}}$$

よって,

$$1 = \omega^2 C_C^2 R_C^2 \quad \text{よって}$$

$$\omega_H = \omega = \frac{1}{C_C R_C}$$

よって,

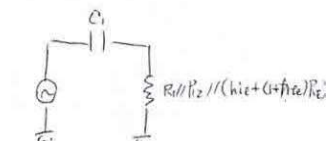
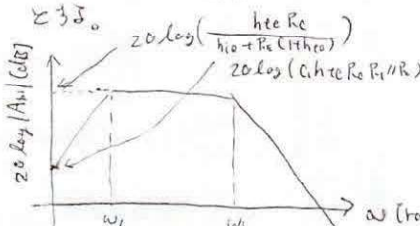


図 低域の入力側

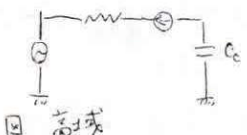


図 高域

$C_1 \gg C_C$  とすれば,  $\frac{1}{\omega C_1} \ll \frac{1}{\omega C_C}$  となる。

低域では  $C_1$  を短絡, 高域では  $C_C$  を開放とみなせる。

このとき, 低域にはハイパスフィルタ, 高域にはローパスフィルタがでる。中域では, d) と同様の  $\omega$  に依存しない。

$$|A_{v2}| = \frac{\omega C_1 R_1 // R_2 R_E (1 + h_{fe})}{\sqrt{\{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2\}^2 + \omega^2 C_1^2 (R_1 // R_2)^2 \{h_{ie} + R_E (1 + h_{fe})\}^2}}$$

$$20 \log |A_{v2}| = 20 \log (\omega C_1 R_1 // R_2 R_E (1 + h_{fe}))$$

$$- 20 \log \sqrt{\{h_{ie} + (1 + h_{fe}) R_E + R_1 // R_2\}^2 + \omega^2 C_1^2 (R_1 // R_2)^2 \{h_{ie} + R_E (1 + h_{fe})\}^2}$$

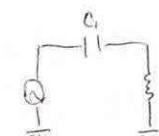
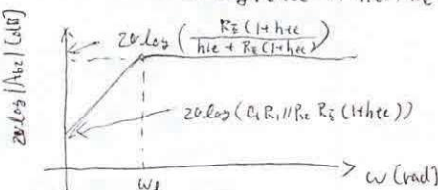


図 低域

低域では RC HPF ができている。中域・高域は d) と等しくなる。

$C_1 \ll C_C$  とすると, 回路が成り立たない。

問 2

表 左へ