

②

2015 電気回路

問 1

$$(1) Z = j\omega L + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R} + j\omega C}$$

$$= j\omega L + \frac{R}{1 + j\omega CR}$$

$$(2) Z = \frac{R - j\omega CR^2 + j\omega L}{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2} + j\omega L$$

$$= \frac{R + j\omega(L + \omega^2 C^2 R^2 - CR^2)}{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2}$$

$$= \frac{R}{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2} + j(\omega L - \frac{\omega CR^2}{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2})$$

$$= X + jY$$

$$\frac{Y - \omega L}{X} = -\omega CR$$

$$R = \frac{\omega L - Y}{\omega CX}$$

$$X = \frac{\frac{\omega L - Y}{\omega CX}}{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2} = \frac{\omega L - Y}{\omega C X (1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2)}$$

$$= \frac{\omega L - Y}{\omega C X^2 + (\omega L - Y)^2}$$

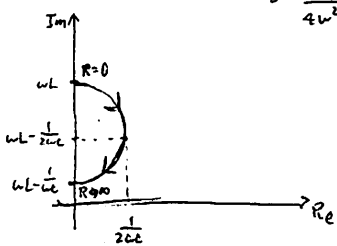
$$X^2 + (Y - \omega L)^2 = \frac{\omega L - Y}{\omega C}$$

$$X^2 + Y^2 - 2\omega LY + \omega^2 L^2 + \frac{Y - \omega L}{\omega C} = 0$$

$$X^2 + Y^2 + Y(\frac{1}{\omega C} - 2\omega L) + \omega^2 L^2 - \frac{L}{C} = 0$$

$$X^2 + (Y + (\frac{1}{2\omega C} - \omega L))^2 = \frac{L}{C} - \omega^2 L^2 + \frac{1}{4\omega^2 C^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\omega^2 C^2}$$



$$\lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \text{Re}(Z) = 0, \lim_{R \rightarrow 0} \text{Im}(Z) = \omega L$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \text{Re}(Z) = 0, \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \text{Im}(Z) = \omega L - \frac{1}{2\omega C}$$

$$(3) |Z| = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L + \omega^2 LC^2 R^2 - \omega CR^2)^2}}{1 + \omega^2 C^2 R^2}$$

(2) ① ②

$$\omega L - \frac{1}{2\omega C} = 0 \text{ となる } |Z| = \text{Const.}$$

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$$L = \frac{1}{2\omega^2 C}$$

$$(4) \frac{Y - \omega L}{X} = -\omega CR \text{ ⑤}$$

$$C = -\frac{Y - \omega L}{\omega RX}$$

$$X = \frac{R}{1 + \omega^2 R^2} \frac{(Y - \omega L)^2}{\omega^2 R^2 X^2}$$

$$= \frac{X^2 R}{X^2 + (Y - \omega L)^2}$$

$$X^2 + (Y - \omega L)^2 = RX$$

$$(X - \frac{R}{2})^2 + (Y - \omega L)^2 = \frac{R^2}{4}$$

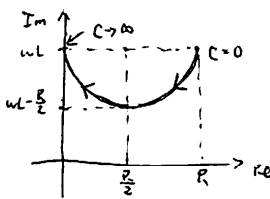
$$\lim_{C \rightarrow 0} \text{Re}(Z) =$$

$$\lim_{C \rightarrow 0} Z = R + j\omega L$$

$$\lim_{C \rightarrow \infty} Z = 0 + j(\omega L - 0)$$

$$= j\omega L$$

C が増加 → Im(Z) 減少



$$(5) \text{Im}(Z) = 0 \text{ となる } Z$$

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④ ⑤

$$\omega L - \frac{R}{2} \leq 0$$

$$\omega L \leq \frac{R}{2}$$

問 2

$$(1) e(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + Ri(t)$$

$$Z(e(t))$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{s} - \int_0^\infty E_m e^{-st} dt$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{s} + \frac{E_m}{s} (-e^{-st})$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{s} (1 - e^{-st})$$

$$LsI(s) + RI(s) = \frac{E_m}{s} (1 - e^{-st})$$

$$I(s) = \frac{E_m}{s} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-st}}{Ls + R}$$

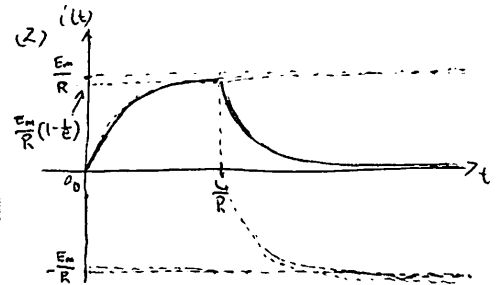
$$= \frac{E_m}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{s} \cdot \frac{1 - e^{-st}}{s + \frac{R}{L}}$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{R} \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} \right) (1 - e^{-st})$$

① ②

$$i(t) = \frac{E_m}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) - \frac{E_m}{R} (e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} - e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t - \tau)})$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) - \frac{E_m}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}(t - \tau)})$$



$$(3) Z[e(t)]$$

$$= \int_0^\infty E_m \sin(\omega t + \theta) e^{-st} dt$$

$$= E_m \left[\left(-\frac{1}{\omega} \cos(\omega t + \theta) e^{-st} \right) \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty \frac{s}{\omega} \cos(\omega t + \theta) e^{-st} dt \right]$$

$$= E_m \left[\left(-\frac{e^{-st}}{\omega} \cos(\omega t + \theta) - \frac{s}{\omega^2} \sin(\omega t + \theta) e^{-st} \right) \Big|_0^\infty - \int_0^\infty \frac{s^2}{\omega^2} \sin(\omega t + \theta) e^{-st} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{s^2 + \omega^2} \left(\frac{1}{\omega} \cos \theta + \frac{s}{\omega^2} \sin \theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{s^2 + \omega^2} (\omega \cos \theta + s \sin \theta)$$

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$$I(s) = \frac{1}{Ls + R} \cdot \frac{E_m}{s^2 + \omega^2} (\omega \cos \theta + s \sin \theta)$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} \left(\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \cos \theta + \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2} \sin \theta \right)$$

$$e(t) = (i(t) + R) i(t) \text{ (定常解)}$$

$$i_s(t) = \frac{E_m}{R + j\omega L} \sin(\omega t + \theta)$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin(\omega t + \theta - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

過渡解 i(t) は

$$L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + Ri(t) = 0$$

$$Ls + R = 0 \Rightarrow s = -\frac{R}{L}$$

$$i(t) = C e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

① ②

$$i(t) = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin(\omega t + \theta - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}) + C e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

i(0) = 0 ④

$$C = -\frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin(\theta - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

③ ④

$$i(t) = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} (\sin(\omega t + \theta - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}) - \sin(\theta - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t})$$

$$(4) \theta - \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R} = 0$$

⑤

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}$$

⑥ ⑦

2015

(1) $0.5 r < 2a$
電荷が均一に分布している。

$$E(r) = 0$$

$2a < r < 4a$
外側の球殻に電荷が均一に分布している。

$$E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$(2) V_c = - \int_{\infty}^c E(r) dr$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]_{\infty}^c$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c}$$

$$V_c = V_c - \int_{2a}^c \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr$$

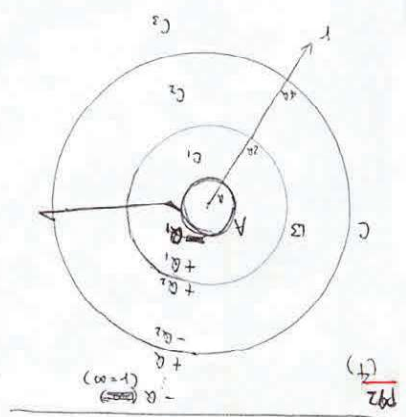
$$= V_c + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2a} - \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

$$V_a = V_c = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

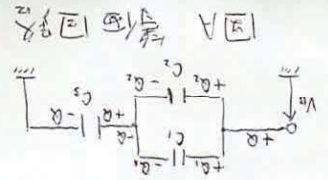
$$(3) V = \frac{1}{2} Q V_p$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{32\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$



図の如くに容量 C_1, C_2, C_3 を考え、
(C_3 は無限遠点の容量)

このとき、球殻間に電荷 Q を与え、
図 A と等価の回路に与える。



$$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q$$

$2a < r < 2b$

$$E(r) = 0$$

$$E(r) = 0$$

$$E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E(r) = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_c &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c} \\ V_c &= - \int_{\infty}^c \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr \\ &= - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right) \\ &= - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c} \\ V_a &= - \int_{\infty}^a \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr \\ &= - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{\infty} \right) \\ &= - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 a} \\ V_a &= - \int_a^c \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} dr + V_c \\ &= - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{a} \right) + V_c \\ &= - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{a} \right) - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c} \\ &= - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{c} \right) \\ &= - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{2}{c} - \frac{1}{a} \right) \\ V_a &= V_c = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{c} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1 + Q_2 &= Q \\ 2a < r < 2b \\ E(r) &= 0 \\ E(r) &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \\ E(r) &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \\ E(r) &= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$H = \left(\frac{2\pi a}{I}, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$H_x = \frac{2\pi a}{I}$$

(1) $r > \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ の範囲から、

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$$= \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

$$= \frac{Q^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \frac{1}{2b} + \frac{1}{c} \right)$$

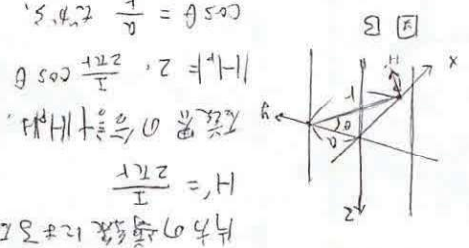
$$(5) V' = \frac{1}{2} Q V_p$$

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$$H = \frac{2\pi a}{I}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{4\pi a}$$

$$(3) r = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \leq 2a$$



$$H = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^2}$$

$H_x = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^2}$
 $H_y = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^2}$
 $H_z = \frac{Q}{4\pi a^2}$

$$H = \left(\frac{Q}{4\pi a^2}, 0, 0 \right)$$

$$M = \frac{I}{4\pi a^2}$$

$$\phi = \mu_0 H \cdot \pi a^2 \cdot I = \mu_0 \pi a^2 I^2$$

(4) コイル C に鎖交する磁束は、

$$M = \frac{I}{4\pi a^2}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2} M I^2$$

x が増加する向きで正とすると、

$$F = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} M I^2$$

$$= - \frac{1}{2} M I^2$$

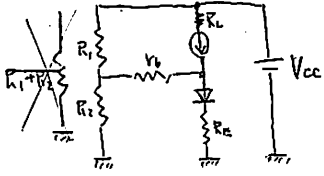
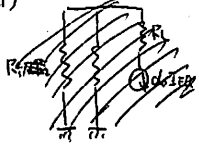
x 軸の方向である。

(2)

2015 電子回路

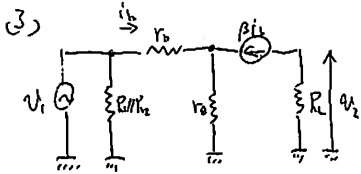
問 1

1)



$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_{EQ} R_C$$

$$V_{CC} - \alpha_0 I_{EQ} R_C$$



$$Z_{in} = (R_1 // R_2) // (r_{be} + R_E)$$

$$Z_{out} = R_C$$

$$v_1 = (r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E) i_b$$

$$v_2 = -\beta R_C i_b$$

$$A_v = -\frac{\beta R_C}{r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E}$$

(2) 統括

$$V_{CC} = (R_1 + R_2) I_1$$

$$R_2 I_1 = V_{BE} + R_E I_{EQ}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$R_E I_{EQ} = R_2 \cdot \frac{V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2} - V_{BE}$$

$$I_{EQ} = \frac{R_2}{R_E} \cdot \frac{V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{1}{R_E} V_{BE}$$

よって

$$V_{CE} = V_{CC} - \alpha_0 R_C \left(\frac{R_2}{R_E} \cdot \frac{V_{CC}}{R_1 + R_2} - \frac{V_{BE}}{R_E} \right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{\alpha_0 R_C R_2}{R_E (R_1 + R_2)} \right) V_{CC} + \frac{\alpha_0 R_C}{R_E} V_{BE}$$

$$= \frac{R_E (R_1 + R_2) - \alpha_0 R_C R_2}{R_E (R_1 + R_2)} V_{CC} + \frac{\alpha_0 R_C}{R_E} V_{BE}$$

(4) 統括

$$v_1 = (R_1 // R_2) i_1 = (r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E) i_b$$

$$i_1 = \frac{1}{R_1 // R_2} (r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E) i_b$$

よって

$$Z_{in} = \frac{v_1}{i_1 + i_b}$$

$$= \frac{(r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E) i_b}{(1 + \frac{1}{R_1 // R_2} (r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E)) i_b}$$

$$= \frac{(R_1 // R_2) (r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E)}{R_1 // R_2 + r_{be} + (1+\beta)R_E}$$

問 2

$$i = -g_m v$$

よって

$$Y_A = \frac{i}{v} = -g_m$$

$$Y_B = Y_A + \frac{1}{R} + j\omega C + \frac{1}{j\omega L}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} - g_m + j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L})$$

虚数と実数部分

$$\left(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L} \right) \frac{1}{R} = g_m$$

よって

$$Y_B \text{ が } 0 \text{ になる条件は}$$

$$Y_B = j(\omega C - \frac{1}{\omega L}) = 0$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$$