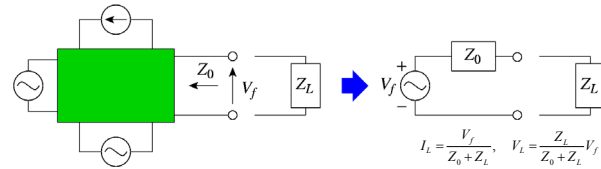


等価電源の定理

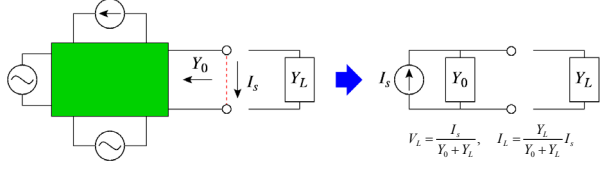
テブナンの定理



$$I_L = \frac{V_f}{Z_0 + Z_L}, \quad V_L = \frac{Z_L}{Z_0 + Z_L} V_f$$

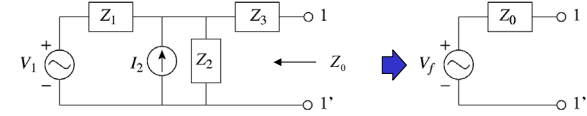
↑ 双対な法則

ノルトンの定理



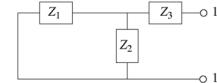
$$V_L = \frac{I_s}{Y_0 + Y_L}, \quad I_L = \frac{Y_L}{Y_0 + Y_L} I_s$$

例) 図の端子 1-1' から見たテブナン等価回路を作る



内部インピーダンスの計算

(電圧源は短絡、電流源は開放)

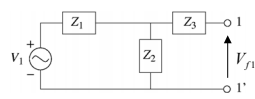


$$Z_0 = Z_3 + (Z_1 // Z_2) = Z_3 + \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

$$= \frac{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

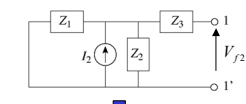
開放電圧の計算

・ I_2 のみがある場合



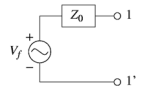
$$V_{f1} = \frac{Z_3}{Z_1 + Z_2} V_1$$

・ V_1 のみがある場合



$$V_{f2} = (Z_1 // Z_2) I_2 = \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 + Z_2} I_2$$

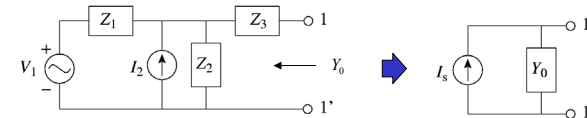
テブナン等価回路



$$Z_0 = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

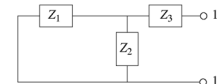
$$V_f = V_{f1} + V_{f2} = \frac{Z_2 (V_1 + Z_1 I_2)}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

例) 図の端子 1-1' から見たノルトン等価回路を作る



内部アドミタンスの計算

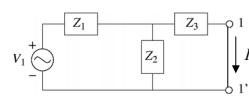
(電圧源は短絡、電流源は開放)



$$Y_0 = Y_3 // (Y_1 + Y_2) = \frac{(Y_1 + Y_2) Y_3}{Y_1 + Y_2 + Y_3} = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1}$$

短絡電流の計算

・ V_1 のみがある場合

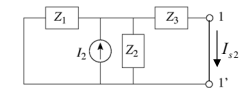


$$I_{s1} = \frac{V_1}{Z_1 + (Z_2 // Z_3)} \cdot \frac{1/Z_3}{1/Z_2 + 1/Z_3}$$

$$= \frac{(Z_2 + Z_3)V_1}{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1} \cdot \frac{Z_2}{Z_2 + Z_3}$$

$$= \frac{Z_2 V_1}{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1}$$

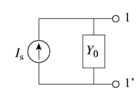
・ I_2 のみがある場合



$$I_{s2} = \frac{1/Z_3}{1/Z_1 + 1/Z_2 + 1/Z_3} \cdot I_2$$

$$= \frac{Z_1 Z_2}{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1} I_2$$

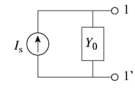
ノルตัน等価回路



$$Y_0 = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1}$$

$$I_s = I_{s1} + I_{s2} = \frac{Z_2(V_1 + Z_1 I_2)}{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1}$$

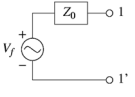
ノルตัน等価回路



$$Y_0 = \frac{Z_1 + Z_2}{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1}$$

$$I_s = I_{s1} + I_{s2} = \frac{Z_2(V_1 + Z_1 I_2)}{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1}$$

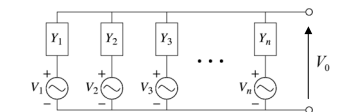
テブナン等価回路を求める



$$Z_0 = (Y_0)^{-1} = \frac{Z_1 Z_2 + Z_2 Z_3 + Z_3 Z_1}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

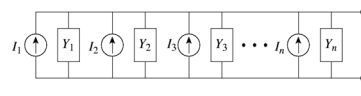
$$V_j = \frac{I_s}{Y_0} = \frac{Z_2(V_1 + Z_1 I_2)}{Z_1 + Z_2}$$

ミルマンの定理



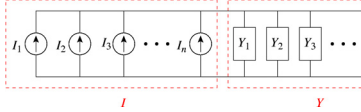
$$V_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i V_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}$$

↓ ノルตันの定理



$$I_i = Y_i V_i$$

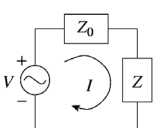
↓



$$I = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i V_i \Rightarrow V_0 = \frac{I}{Y} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i V_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}$$

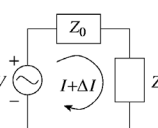
$$Y = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i$$

補償定理 (素子の変化による影響を調べるのに有用)



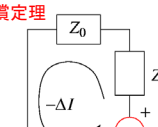
$$I = \frac{V}{Z_0 + Z}$$

$Z \rightarrow Z + \Delta Z$



$$I + \Delta I = \frac{V}{Z_0 + Z + \Delta Z}$$

補償定理



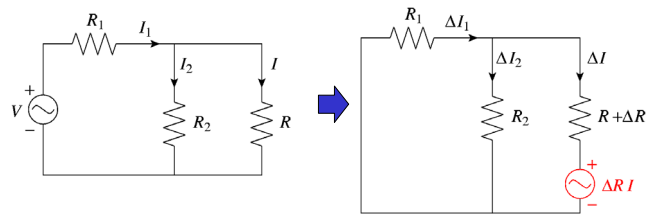
$$-\Delta I = \frac{I \Delta Z}{Z_0 + (Z + \Delta Z)} = \frac{V \Delta Z}{(Z_0 + Z)(Z_0 + Z + \Delta Z)}$$

$$I + \Delta I = \frac{V}{Z_0 + Z} - \frac{V \Delta Z}{(Z_0 + Z)(Z_0 + Z + \Delta Z)}$$

$$= \frac{Z_0 + Z}{(Z_0 + Z)(Z_0 + Z + \Delta Z)} V$$

$$= \frac{V}{Z_0 + Z + \Delta Z}$$

例) 以下の回路の R を $R+\Delta R$ に変化させたときの電流変化 ΔI を求めよ



$$I = \frac{V}{R_1 + (R_2 // R)} \cdot \frac{1/R}{1/R_2 + 1/R} = \frac{R_2 V}{R_1 R_2 + R_2 R + R R_1}$$

$$\Delta I = - \frac{\Delta R I}{(R + \Delta R) + (R_1 // R_2)} = - \frac{(R_1 + R_2) \Delta R}{(R + \Delta R)(R_1 + R_2) + R_1 R_2} I$$

$$\Delta I_1 = \frac{1/R_1}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} \Delta I = - \frac{R_2 \Delta R}{(R + \Delta R)(R_1 + R_2) + R_1 R_2} I$$

$$\Delta I_2 = \frac{1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} \Delta I = - \frac{R_1 \Delta R}{(R + \Delta R)(R_1 + R_2) + R_1 R_2} I$$

$R_1 = 3 \Omega$, $R_2 = 6 \Omega$, $R = 2 \Omega$, $V = 12 \text{ V}$, $\Delta R = -1 \Omega$ のとき, この結果を確かめる

$R = 2 \Omega$ のとき

$$I = \frac{12}{(3//6)+2} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \text{ A} \quad I_1 = \frac{1/3}{1/3+1/6} I = 2 \text{ A} \quad I_2 = \frac{1/6}{1/3+1/6} I = 1 \text{ A}$$

$R = 2-1=1 \Omega$ のとき

$$I = \frac{12}{(3//6)+1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \text{ A} \quad I_1 = \frac{1/3}{1/3+1/6} I = \frac{8}{3} \text{ A} \quad I_2 = \frac{1/6}{1/3+1/6} I = \frac{4}{3} \text{ A}$$

以上より

$$\Delta I = 4 - 3 = 1 \text{ A}, \quad \Delta I_1 = \frac{8}{3} - 2 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ A}, \quad \Delta I_2 = \frac{4}{3} - 1 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ A}$$

一方、補償定理より

$$\Delta I = - \frac{(R_1 + R_2) \Delta R}{(R + \Delta R)(R_1 + R_2) + R_1 R_2} I = - \frac{(3+6) \cdot (-1)}{(2-1)(3+6) + 3 \cdot 6} \cdot 3 = \frac{9}{27} \cdot 3 = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$\Delta I_1 = \frac{1/R_1}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} \Delta I = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \Delta I = \frac{6}{3+6} \cdot 1 = \frac{2}{3} \text{ A}$$

$$\Delta I_2 = \frac{1/R_2}{1/R_1 + 1/R_2} \Delta I = \frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \Delta I = \frac{3}{3+6} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ A}$$