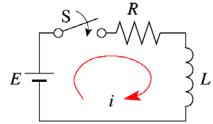


ラプラス変換を利用した過渡現象解析

1) RL直列回路(直流)



初期条件

$$t=0 \Leftrightarrow i(t)=i(0)=i_0$$

回路方程式(閉路方程式)

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

↓ ラプラス変換

$$L\{sI(s) - i(0)\} + RI(s) = \frac{E}{s}$$

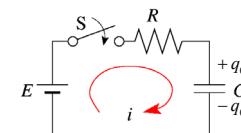
↓ ラプラス逆変換

$$I(s) = \frac{sLI_0 + E}{s(sL + R)} = \frac{E}{R} + \frac{i_0 - \frac{E}{R}}{s + \frac{R}{L}}$$

ラプラス逆変換

$$\rightarrow i(t) = \frac{E}{R} + \left(i_0 - \frac{E}{R}\right) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

2) RC直列回路(直流)



初期条件

$$t=0 \Leftrightarrow q(t)=q(0)=q_0$$

回路方程式(閉路方程式)

$$Ri + \frac{q}{C} = Eu(t) \quad \xrightarrow{q(t) = \int i(t)dt} \quad Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int idt = Eu(t)$$

↓ ラプラス変換

$$RI(s) + \frac{1}{C} \left\{ \frac{I(s)}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \int idt \Big|_{t=0} \right\} = \frac{E}{s}$$

$$q(0) = q_0$$

$$\left(R + \frac{1}{sC} \right) I(s) + \frac{q_0}{sC} = \frac{E}{s}$$

微分方程式を直接解く

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

$$\text{定常解 } i_s(t) = \frac{E}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$\text{過渡解 } i_t(t) = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

→

$$\text{一般解 } i(t) = \frac{E}{R} + Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$i_0 = \frac{E}{R} + A$$

$$\rightarrow A = i_0 - \frac{E}{R}$$

以上より

$$i(t) = \frac{E}{R} + \left(i_0 - \frac{E}{R}\right) e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{CE - q_0}{sCR + 1} = \frac{\frac{1}{R} \left(E - \frac{q_0}{C} \right)}{s + \frac{1}{CR}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{ラプラス逆変換}} \quad i(t) = \frac{1}{CR} (CE - q_0) e^{-\frac{t}{CR}}$$

微分方程式を直接解く

$$Ri + \frac{q}{C} = Eu(t) \quad \longrightarrow \quad R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} = Eu(t)$$

$$\text{定常解 } q_s(t) = CE$$

$$\text{過渡解 } q_t(t) = Ae^{-\frac{t}{CR}}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{一般解}} \quad q(t) = CE + Ae^{-\frac{t}{CR}}$$

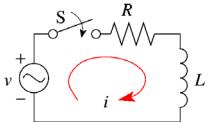
$$\downarrow \text{ 初期条件 } q(0) = q_0$$

以上より

$$q(t) = CE - (CE - q_0) e^{-\frac{t}{CR}}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{dq(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{CR} (CE - q_0) e^{-\frac{t}{CR}}$$

3) RL直列回路(交流)



初期条件

$$t=0 \quad \vec{i}(t)=i(0)=0$$

$$v=13\sin\left(3t+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) [V]$$

$$R=\sqrt{2} \Omega, L=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} H$$

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = v \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{di}{dt} + \sqrt{2}i = 13\sin\left(3t+\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{13}{\sqrt{2}}(\sin 3t + \cos 3t)$$

$$\downarrow \text{ラプラス変換}$$

$$\{sI(s) - i(0)\} + 2I(s) = 13 \cdot \left(\frac{s+3}{s^2+3^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{di}{dt} + 2i = 13(\sin 3t + \cos 3t)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$I(s) = \frac{13 \cdot (s+3)}{(s^2+3^2)(s+2)} = \frac{-s+5 \cdot 3}{s^2+3^2} + \frac{1}{s+2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$i(t) = -\cos 3t + 5 \sin 3t + e^{-2t}$$

一般解

$$i(t) = i_s(t) + i_t(t) = 5 \sin 3t - \cos 3t + Ae^{-2t}$$

\downarrow 初期条件 $i(0)=0$

$$i(0) = -1 + A = 0 \longrightarrow A = 1$$

よって

$$i(t) = i_s(t) + i_t(t) = 5 \sin 3t - \cos 3t + e^{-2t} [A]$$

微分方程式を直接解く

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{di}{dt} + \sqrt{2}i = 13\sin\left(3t+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

定常解

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{di_s}{dt} + \sqrt{2}i_s = 13\sin\left(3t+\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{j3}{\sqrt{2}} I_s + \sqrt{2}I_s = 13e^{\pi/4}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$I_s = \frac{13 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(2+j3)} = \frac{13(1+j)}{2+j3} = (1+j)(2-j3) = 5-j$$

$$\downarrow$$

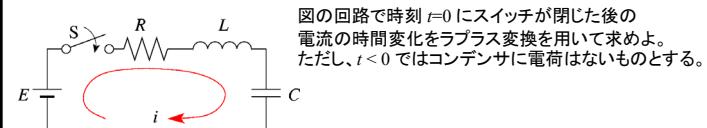
$$i_s(t) = \text{Im}[(5-j)e^{j3t}] = \text{Im}[(5-j)(\cos 3t + j \sin 3t)] = 5 \sin 3t - \cos 3t$$

過渡解

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{di_t}{dt} + \sqrt{2}i_t = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$i_t(t) = Ae^{-2t}$$



$$(a) E = 8 V, R = 5 \Omega, L = 1 H, C = \frac{1}{4} F$$

$$(c) E = 8 V, R = 2 \Omega, L = 1 H, C = \frac{1}{4} F$$

回路方程式(節点方程式)

$$L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri + \frac{1}{C} \int idt = Eu(t)$$

\downarrow ラプラス変換

$$L\{sI(s) - i(0)\} + RI(s) + \frac{1}{C} \left\{ \frac{I(s)}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \int idt \Big|_{t=0} \right\} = \frac{E}{s}$$

$$\left(Ls^2 + Rs + \frac{1}{C} \right) I(s) = E$$

(a) の場合

$$\begin{aligned}(s^2 + 5s + 4)I(s) = 8 &\longrightarrow I(s) = \frac{8}{(s+1)(s+4)} \\ i(t) &= (s+1)I(s)e^{st} \Big|_{s=-1} + (s+4)I(s)e^{st} \Big|_{s=-4} = \frac{8}{s+4}e^{st} \Big|_{s=-1} + \frac{8}{s+1}I(s)e^{st} \Big|_{s=-4} \\ &= \frac{8}{3}(e^{-t} - e^{-4t}) [\text{A}]\end{aligned}$$

(c) の場合

$$\begin{aligned}(s^2 + 2s + 4)I(s) = 8 &\longrightarrow I(s) = \frac{(8/\sqrt{3}) \cdot \sqrt{3}}{(s+1)^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} \\ i(t) &= \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}}e^{-t} \sin \sqrt{3}t = \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{3}e^{-t} \sin \sqrt{3}t [\text{A}]\end{aligned}$$