

回路1: $V_0 = j\omega L I_1 + R(I_1 - I_2) = (R + j\omega L)I_1 - R I_2$

2: $0 = R(I_2 - I_1) + j\omega L I_2 + R(I_2 - I_3) = -R I_1 + (2R + j\omega L)I_2 - R I_3$

3: $0 = R(I_3 - I_2) + j\omega L I_3 + R I_3 = -R I_2 + (2R + j\omega L)I_3$

よって回路方程式は

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R + j\omega L & -R & 0 \\ -R & 2R + j\omega L & -R \\ 0 & -R & 2R + j\omega L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

行列式は

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta &= (R + j\omega L)(2R + j\omega L)(2R + j\omega L) \\ &\quad - (R + j\omega L)(-R)^2 - (-R)^2(2R + j\omega L) \\ &= (R + j\omega L)(4R^2 + 4j\omega L R - \omega^2 L^2) - R^2(3R + j2\omega L) \\ &= 4R^3 + j8\omega L R^2 - 5\omega^2 L^2 R - j\omega^3 L^3 - 3R^3 - j2\omega L R^2 \\ &= R^3 + j6\omega L R^2 - 5\omega^2 L^2 R - j\omega^3 L^3 \end{aligned}$$

I_3 について解く

$$I_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} R + j\omega L & -R & V_0 \\ -R & 2R + j\omega L & 0 \\ 0 & -R & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{(-R)^2 V_0}{\Delta}$$

V_2/V_0 は

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{V_2}{V_0} &= \frac{R I_3}{V_0} = \frac{R^3}{\Delta} = \frac{R^3}{(R^3 - 5\omega^2 L^2 R) + j\omega L (6R^2 - \omega^2 L^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1 - 5\omega^2 L^2/R^2) + j\omega (L/R)(6 - \omega^2 L^2/R^2)} \end{aligned}$$

(ii)

V_2 と V_0 が逆相にある $\rightarrow (V_2/V_0)$ が負の実数

したがって

分母の虚部 = 0 $\rightarrow \omega = 0, \frac{\sqrt{6}R}{L}$

このときの分母の実部の値は

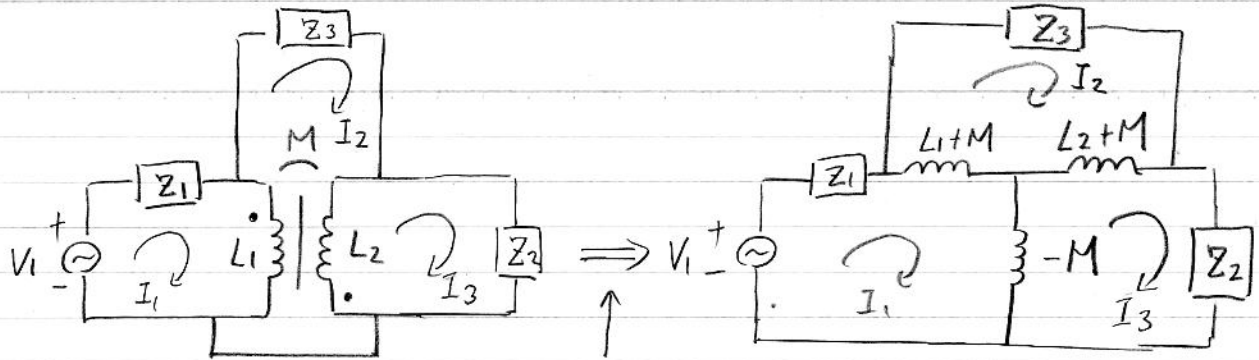
$\omega = 0 \rightarrow 1$

$\omega = \sqrt{6}R/L \rightarrow -29$

よって

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{6}R}{2\pi L}, \quad \frac{V_2}{V_0} = -\frac{1}{29}$$

8.2



T形等価回路
に置き換える

$$\begin{aligned} \text{閉路 1: } V_1 &= Z_1 I_1 + j\omega(L_1+M)(I_1-I_2) + j\omega(-M)(I_1-I_3) \\ &= \{Z_1 + j\omega L_1\} I_1 - j\omega(L_1+M)I_2 + j\omega M I_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{閉路 2: } 0 &= j\omega(L_1+M)(I_2-I_1) + Z_3 I_2 + j\omega(L_2+M)(I_2-I_3) \\ &= -j\omega(L_1+M)I_1 + \{Z_3 + j\omega(L_1+L_2+2M)\} I_2 - j\omega(L_2+M)I_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{閉路 3: } 0 &= j\omega(-M)(I_3-I_1) + j\omega(L_2+M)(I_3-I_2) + Z_2 I_3 \\ &= j\omega M I_1 - j\omega(L_2+M)I_2 + \{Z_2 + j\omega L_2\} I_3 \end{aligned}$$

以上より, 閉路方程式は

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Z_1 + j\omega L_1 & -j\omega(L_1+M) & j\omega M \\ -j\omega(L_1+M) & Z_3 + j\omega(L_1+L_2+2M) & -j\omega(L_2+M) \\ j\omega M & -j\omega(L_2+M) & Z_2 + j\omega L_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

8.3

$$(i) \text{ 回路 } 1: V_1 = (R_1 + j\omega L_1)I_1 + (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2})(I_1 - I_2)$$

$$= \left\{ R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right\} I_1 - (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}) I_2$$

$$\text{回路 } 2: 0 = (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2})(I_2 - I_1) + (R_2 + j\omega L_3)I_2$$

$$= - (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}) I_1 + \left\{ R_2 + j\omega(L_2 + L_3) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right\} I_2$$

以上より

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} & - (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}) \\ - (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}) & R_2 + j\omega(L_2 + L_3) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(ii) \Delta = \left\{ R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right\} \left\{ R_2 + j\omega(L_2 + L_3) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \right\}$$

$$- (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2})^2$$

$$= \left\{ (R_1 + j\omega L_1) + (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}) \right\} \left\{ (R_2 + j\omega L_3) + (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}) \right\}$$

$$- (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2})^2$$

$$= (R_1 + j\omega L_1)(R_2 + j\omega L_3) + \left\{ (R_1 + R_2 + j\omega(L_1 + L_3)) \right\} (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} \left\{ -j\omega^3(L_1 L_2 + L_2 L_3 + L_3 L_1) - \omega^2 \{ L_1 R_2 + R_1 L_3 + R_1 L_2 + R_2 L_2 \} C_2 \right.$$

$$\left. + j\omega(R_1 R_2 C_2 + L_1 + L_3) + (R_1 + R_2) \right\}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} R_1 + j\omega(L_1 + L_2) + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2} & V_1 \\ - (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}) & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{+ (j\omega L_2 + \frac{1}{j\omega C_2}) V_1}{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{I_2 R_2}{V_1}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \omega^2 L_2 C_2) R_2}{-j\omega^3(L_1 L_2 + L_2 L_3 + L_3 L_1) C_2 - \omega^2 \{ (L_2 + L_3) R_1 + (L_1 + L_2) R_2 \} C_2 + j\omega(R_1 R_2 C_2 + L_1 + L_3) + (R_1 + R_2)} \quad \text{分母}$$

$$(iii) (ii) \text{より } \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_2 C_2}} \rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{L_2 C_2}}$$

8.4

$$(i) \text{ 回路1: } V_1 = R_a(I_1 - I_3) + j\omega L(I_1 - I_2) \\ = (R_a + j\omega L)I_1 - j\omega L I_2 - R_a I_3$$

$$\text{回路2: } 0 = j\omega L(I_2 - I_1) + R_b(I_2 - I_3) + R_c I_2 \\ = -j\omega L I_1 + (R_b + R_c + j\omega L)I_2 - R_b I_3$$

$$\text{回路3: } 0 = R_a(I_3 - I_1) + \frac{1}{j\omega C} I_3 + R_b(I_3 - I_2) \\ = -R_a I_1 - R_b I_2 + (R_a + R_b + \frac{1}{j\omega C})I_3$$

以上より回路方程式は

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_a + j\omega L & -j\omega L & -R_a \\ -j\omega L & R_b + R_c + j\omega L & -R_b \\ -R_a & -R_b & R_a + R_b + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(ii) $R_a = R_b = R_c = R$ とする

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R + j\omega L & -j\omega L & -R \\ -j\omega L & 2R + j\omega L & -R \\ -R & -R & 2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \\ I_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

 R_b を流れる電流が 0 になる条件は

$$I_2 = I_3$$

∴

$$I_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} R + j\omega L & V_1 & -R \\ -j\omega L & 0 & -R \\ -R & 0 & 2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{V_1(-R)^2 - V_1(-j\omega L)(2R + \frac{1}{j\omega C})}{\Delta}$$

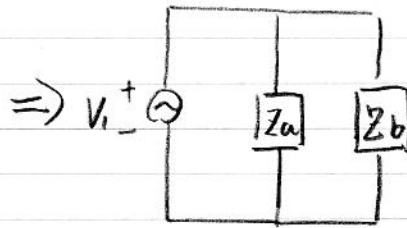
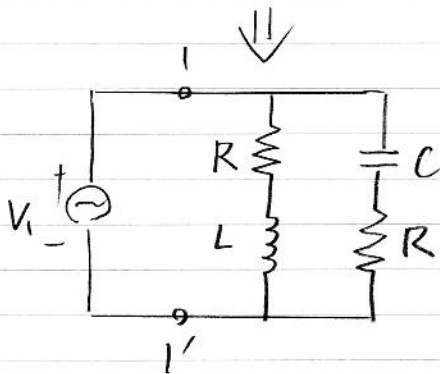
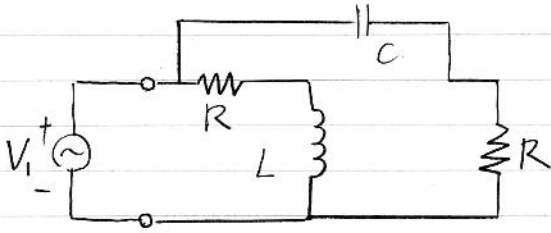
$$I_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} R + j\omega L & -j\omega L & V_1 \\ -j\omega L & 2R + j\omega L & 0 \\ -R & -R & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{V_1(-j\omega L)(-R) - V_1(2R + j\omega L)(-R)}{\Delta}$$

 $I_2 = I_3$ より

$$(R^2 + 2j\omega LR + \frac{L}{C})V_1 = (+j\omega LR + 2R^2 + j\omega LR)V_1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{L}{C} = R^2}$$

(iii) R_b に電流が流れないので、以下のように回路を書き直せる



$$Z_a = R + j\omega L$$

$$Z_b = R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}$$

1-1' から見たインピーダンスは

$$Z_i = \frac{Z_a Z_b}{Z_a + Z_b} = \frac{(R + j\omega L) \left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right)}{(R + j\omega L) + \left(R + \frac{1}{j\omega C} \right)}$$

∵ ∴

$$(ii) \text{より } \frac{1}{C} = R^2/L \text{ である}$$

$$Z_a = R + j\omega L$$

$$Z_b = R + \frac{R^2}{j\omega L} = \frac{R(R + j\omega L)}{j\omega L}$$

$$Z_i = \frac{(R + j\omega L) \frac{R(R + j\omega L)}{j\omega L}}{(R + j\omega L) + \frac{R(R + j\omega L)}{j\omega L}} = \frac{R(R + j\omega L)}{R + j\omega L} = R$$

8.5 (i) 平衡条件†)

$$\left(R_a + \frac{1}{j\omega C_a}\right) : \left(R_b // \frac{1}{j\omega C_b}\right) = 2R : R$$

$$R \left(R_a + \frac{1}{j\omega C_a}\right) = 2R \frac{R_b \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C_b}}{R_b + \frac{1}{j\omega C_b}}$$

$$\frac{1 + j\omega R_a C_a}{j\omega C_a} = 2 \frac{R_b}{1 + j\omega R_b C_b}$$

$$(1 + j\omega R_a C_a)(1 + j\omega R_b C_b) = j2\omega R_b C_a$$

$$(1 - \omega^2 R_a R_b C_a C_b) + j\omega(R_a C_a + R_b C_b - 2R_b C_a) = 0$$

実部 = 0 †)

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_a R_b C_a C_b}} \quad \rightarrow \quad f = \frac{1}{2\pi \sqrt{R_a R_b C_a C_b}}$$

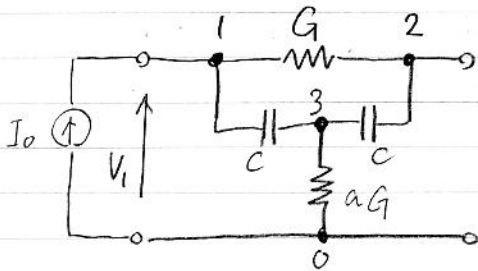
虚部 = 0 †)

$$R_a C_a + R_b C_b - 2R_b C_a = 0$$

$$R_a C_a + R_b C_b = 2R_b C_a$$

8.6

(i)



节点方程式

$$\begin{bmatrix} I_0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} G + j\omega C & -G & -j\omega C \\ -G & G + j\omega C & -j\omega C \\ -j\omega C & -j\omega C & aG + j2\omega C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(参考) 流入电流 = 0 为

$$\text{节点 1: } I_0 + G(V_2 - V_1) + j\omega C(V_3 - V_1) = 0$$

$$\text{节点 2: } G(V_1 - V_2) + j\omega C(V_3 - V_2) = 0$$

$$\text{节点 3: } j\omega C(V_1 - V_3) + j\omega C(V_2 - V_3) + aG(0 - V_3) = 0$$

⇓
 电流源在左边, 他在右边比之为
 对称行列式

$$(ii) \quad V_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} I_0 & -G & -j\omega C \\ 0 & G + j\omega C & -j\omega C \\ 0 & -j\omega C & aG + j2\omega C \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{I_0(G + j\omega C)(aG + j2\omega C) - I_0(-j\omega C)^2}{\Delta}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} G + j\omega C & I_0 & -j\omega C \\ -G & 0 & -j\omega C \\ -j\omega C & 0 & aG + j2\omega C \end{vmatrix}}{\Delta} = \frac{I_0(-j\omega C)^2 - I_0(-G)(aG + j2\omega C)}{\Delta}$$

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{-\omega^2 C^2 + G(aG + j2\omega C)}{(G + j\omega C)(aG + j2\omega C) + \omega^2 C^2} = \frac{-(aG^2 - \omega^2 C^2) + j2\omega CG}{(aG^2 - \omega^2 C^2) + j(2+a)\omega CG}$$

$$(iii) \frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{A_2 + jB_2}{A_1 + jB_1} \quad \text{とおく}$$

V_1 と V_2 が同相になるのは

$$A_1 : B_1 = A_2 : B_2 \quad \longrightarrow \quad A_1 B_2 = A_2 B_1$$

したがって

$$(aG^2 - \omega^2 C^2)(2\omega CG) = (aG^2 - \omega^2 C^2)(2+a)\omega CG$$

$$a\omega CG(aG^2 - \omega^2 C^2) = 0$$

$a \neq 0, \omega \neq 0 \neq C$

$$aG^2 - \omega^2 C^2 = 0$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{a} \frac{G}{C} \quad \longrightarrow \quad f = \frac{\sqrt{a} G}{2\pi C}$$

したがって

$$\frac{V_2}{V_1} = \frac{0 + j2\omega CG}{0 + j(2+a)\omega CG} = \frac{2}{2+a}$$