

## 章末問題解答

### 1. 対数

【1】 (1)  $\log_2 32 = \log_2 2^5 = 5\log_2 2 = 5$       (2)  $\log_5 125 = \log_5 5^3 = 3\log_5 5 = 3$

(3)  $\log_2 \frac{1}{16} = \log_2 2^{-4} = -4\log_2 2 = -4$

(4)  $\log_{10} \frac{1}{1000} = \log_{10} 10^{-3} = -3\log_{10} 10 = -3$

(5)  $\log_{0.2} 125 = \frac{\log_{10} 125}{\log_{10} 0.2} = \frac{\log_{10} 5^3}{\log_{10} \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{3\log_{10} 5}{-\log_{10} 5} = -3$

【2】 (1) 対数の定義より  $\log 1 = 0$ ,  $\log 10 = 1$

$\log 4 = \log 2^2 = 2\log 2 = 2 \times 0.30 = 0.60$

$\log 5 = \log \frac{10}{2} = \log 10 - \log 2 = 1 - 0.30 = 0.70$

$\log 6 = \log(2 \times 3) = \log 2 + \log 3 = 0.30 + 0.48 = 0.78$

$\log 7$  は計算不能

$\log 8 = \log 2^3 = 3\log 2 = 3 \times 0.30 = 0.90$

$\log 9 = \log 3^2 = 2\log 3 = 2 \times 0.48 = 0.96$

以上より，表の空欄は下記のようになる。

$N$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$\log N$	0	0.30	0.48	0.60	0.70	0.78	×	0.90	0.96	1

(2) ①  $\log 0.5 = \log \frac{1}{2} = \log 2^{-1} = -\log 2 = -0.30$

②  $\log \sqrt{6} = \log 6^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\log(2 \times 3) = \frac{1}{2}(\log 2 + \log 3) = \frac{0.78}{2} = 0.39$

③  $\log_2 6 = \frac{\log 6}{\log 2} = \frac{\log 2 + \log 3}{\log 2} = \frac{0.78}{0.3} = 2.6$

④  $\log_4 27 = \frac{\log 27}{\log 4} = \frac{\log 3^3}{\log 2^2} = \frac{3\log 3}{2\log 2} = \frac{3 \times 0.48}{2 \times 0.3} = 2.4$

【3】 (1)  $\log_6 4 + \log_6 9 = \log_6(4 \times 9) = \log_6 36 = \log_6 6^2 = 2\log_6 6 = 2$

(2)  $\log_3 18 - \log_3 2 = \log_3 \frac{18}{2} = \log_3 9 = \log_3 3^2 = 2\log_3 3 = 2$

(3)  $\log_2 6 + \log_2 24 - 2\log_2 3 = \log_2(6 \times 24 \div 3^2) = \log_2 16 = \log_2 2^4 = 4$

(4)  $\log_{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{3} + \log_3 5 \log_5 9 = \frac{\log \frac{1}{3}}{\log \sqrt{3}} + \frac{\log 5}{\log 3} \cdot \frac{\log 9}{\log 5} = \frac{-\log 3}{\frac{1}{2}\log 3} + \frac{2\log 3}{\log 3} = -2 + 2 = 0$

【4】  $\sigma = A \exp\left(-\frac{E}{kT}\right)$  の両辺の自然対数をとると

$$\ln \sigma = \ln A + \ln e^{-\frac{E}{kT}} = \ln A - \frac{E}{kT}, \quad \frac{E}{kT} = \ln A - \ln \sigma \quad \therefore E = kT(\ln A - \ln \sigma) = kT \ln \frac{A}{\sigma}$$

$$\text{【5】 (1) } \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{5V}{5 \text{ mV}} = 1000 = 10^3$$

したがって、増幅器 1 と 2 による全体の増幅利得  $G_v$  は

$$G_v = G_{v1} + G_{v2} = 20 \log \frac{V_o}{V_i} = 20 \log 10^3 = 60$$

$$\therefore G_{v1} = G_v - G_{v2} = 60 - 20 = 40 \text{ dB}$$

$$\text{(2) } G_v = G_{v1} + G_{v2} = 30 + 70 = 100 = 20 \log \frac{V_o}{V_i}, \quad \log \frac{V_o}{V_i} = 5, \quad \frac{V_o}{V_i} = 10^5$$

$$\therefore V_o = V_i \times 10^5 = 2 \mu\text{V} \times 10^5 = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ V} \times 10^5 = 0.2 \text{ V} = 200 \text{ mV}$$

$$\text{【6】 (1) } G_p = 10 \log \frac{P_o}{P_i} = 10 \log \frac{P_o}{P_i} = 10 \log \frac{V_o^2/R_o}{V_i^2/R_i} = 10 \log \frac{V_o^2 R_i}{V_i^2 R_o} = 10 \left[ \log \left( \frac{V_o}{V_i} \right)^2 + \log \frac{R_i}{R_o} \right]$$

$$\therefore G_p = 20 \log \frac{V_o}{V_i} + 10 \log \frac{R_i}{R_o}$$

$$\text{(2) } G_p = 20 \log \frac{V_o}{V_i} + 10 \log \frac{R_i}{R_o} = 20 \log \frac{10}{0.1} + 10 \log \frac{10}{1} = 20 \log 10 + 10 \log 10 = 30 \text{ dB}$$

## 2. 三角関数

$$\text{【1】 (1) } \sin 150^\circ = \sin(90^\circ + 60^\circ) = \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{(2) } \cos 120^\circ = \cos(90^\circ + 30^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{(3) } \tan 135^\circ = \tan(90^\circ + 45^\circ) = -\cot 45^\circ = -1$$

$$\text{(4) } \tan 300^\circ = \sin(360^\circ - 60^\circ) = -\tan 60^\circ = -\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{(5) } \sin(-30^\circ) = -\sin 30^\circ = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{(6) } \sin(-120^\circ) = \sin(-90^\circ - 30^\circ) = \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{(7) } \sin \frac{2}{3}\pi = \sin\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \quad \text{(8) } \sin \frac{4}{3}\pi = \sin\left(\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = -\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{(9) } \cos \frac{7}{3}\pi = \cos\left(2\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{(10) } \tan \frac{3}{4}\pi = \tan\left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$$

$$\text{(11) } \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{(12) } \tan\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -\tan \frac{\pi}{4} = -1$$

$$\text{【2】 (1) } \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \text{(2) } \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{(3) } \theta = \tan^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{(4) } \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \quad \text{(5) } \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \text{(6) } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{(7) } \sin(-\theta) + 2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) + \sin(\pi - \theta) = -\sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta = 2 \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\therefore \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$\text{(8) } 2 \cos^2 \theta - 5 \sin \theta + 1 = 2(1 - \sin^2 \theta) - 5 \sin \theta + 1 = 3 - 2 \sin^2 \theta - 5 \sin \theta = 0$$

$$2 \sin^2 \theta + 5 \sin \theta - 3 = 0 \quad \therefore \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}, -3 \quad |\sin \theta| \leq 1 \text{ より, } \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{【3】 (1) } \sin(270^\circ + \theta) = \sin(90^\circ \times 3 + \theta) = -\cos \theta$$

$$\text{(2) } \cos(\theta + 180^\circ) = \cos(\theta + 90^\circ \times 2) = -\cos \theta$$

$$(3) \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) = \cot \theta \quad (4) \cos(2\pi - \theta) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \times 4 - \theta\right) = \cos \theta$$

$$(5) \sin(\theta - \pi) = \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \times 2\right) = -\sin \theta$$

$$\text{【4】 (1) } \sin \theta + \sqrt{3} \cos \theta = \sqrt{1+3} \sin(\theta + \alpha) = 2 \sin(\theta + \alpha)$$

$$\text{ここで, } \alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \therefore 2 \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$(2) \sin \theta - \sqrt{3} \cos \theta = \sqrt{1+3} \cos(\theta - \beta) = 2 \cos(\theta - \beta)$$

$$\text{ここで, } \beta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{-\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{5\pi}{6} \quad \therefore 2 \cos\left(\theta - \frac{5\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$\text{【5】 (1) } \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \tan^{-1}(\sqrt{3}) = -\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(2) 2 \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - 4 \tan^{-1}(1) = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi - \pi = 0$$

$$(3) \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \alpha, \quad \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \beta \text{ とおくと, } \tan \alpha = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \tan \beta = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\tan \alpha + \tan \beta}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{5}} = 1$$

$$\therefore \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) + \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) = \alpha + \beta = \tan^{-1}(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{【6】 (1) } \sin\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= \sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta + \cos \theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta = \sqrt{3} \sin \theta + \cos \theta = 2 \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$(2) \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$$

$$= \cos \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \cos \theta \cos \frac{\pi}{6} - \sin \theta \sin \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta + \sin \theta + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta = \sin \theta + \sqrt{3} \cos \theta = 2 \sin\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{【7】 (1) } e_1 + e_2 = RI \sin \omega t + \omega LI \cos \omega t = \sqrt{(RI)^2 + (\omega LI)^2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$$

$$= \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} I \sin(\omega t + \varphi), \quad \text{ただし, } \varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega L}{R}\right)$$

$$(2) e_1 + e_2 + e_3 = RI \sin \omega t + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right) I \cos \omega t$$

$$= \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2} I \sin(\omega t + \varphi), \quad \text{ただし, } \varphi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}}{R}\right)$$

### 3. 複素数

$$\text{【1】 (1) } 3(2 + j3) + j2(1 - j) = 8 + j11 \quad (2) (2 + j3)(5 - j2) = 16 + j11$$

$$(3) |1 + j|^2 = (\sqrt{1+1})^2 = 2 \quad (4) |(1 + j)^2| = |1 + j^2 - 1| = |j^2| = 2$$

$$(5) |(1 - j)^2(1 + j)| = |(1 - j)(1 + j)(1 - j)| = |2(1 - j)| = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$(6) e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + j \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 + j = j$$

$$(7) e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} + e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{4} + \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + j\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2\cos\frac{\pi}{4} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$(8) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} + 2j\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 2j \cdot \frac{1}{2} = j$$

$$\text{あるいは, } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{ より, } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \left(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)^2 = e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} = j$$

$$【2】 (1) \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}} = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{3} \quad (2) -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = e^{j\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \cos\frac{3\pi}{4} + j\sin\frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$(3) -j = e^{j\frac{3\pi}{2}} = \cos\frac{3\pi}{2} + j\sin\frac{3\pi}{2} \quad (4) -1 = e^{j\pi} = \cos\pi + j\sin\pi$$

$$【3】 (1) 1 + j = \sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} \quad (2) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{1}{2} = e^{j\frac{\pi}{6}} \quad (3) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$(4) 1 + j\sqrt{3} = 2e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$【4】 (1) e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}} = e^{j\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)} = e^{j\frac{5\pi}{6}} = \cos\frac{5\pi}{6} + j\sin\frac{5\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + j\frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \left(e^{j\frac{\pi}{8}}\right)^2 = e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}} = \cos\frac{\pi}{4} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$(3) e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}} \cdot e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}} = e^{j\frac{7\pi}{6}} = \cos\frac{7\pi}{6} + j\sin\frac{7\pi}{6} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - j\frac{1}{2}$$

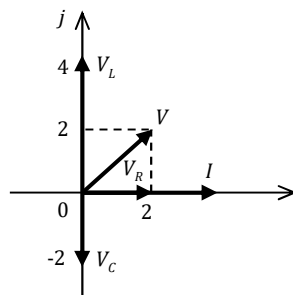
$$(4) \left(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{6}}\right)^3 = e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + j\sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0 - j\sin\frac{\pi}{2} = -j$$

$$(5) \left(e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}\right)^2 \left(e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}}\right)^4 \left(e^{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)^3 = e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot e^{j\frac{4\pi}{3}} \cdot e^{-j\frac{3\pi}{2}} = e^{j\frac{\pi}{3}} = \cos\frac{\pi}{3} + j\sin\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

【5】  $V_R = RI = 2\text{ V}$ ,  $V_L = j\omega LI = j4\text{ V}$ ,  $V_C = -j\frac{1}{\omega C}I = -j2\text{ V}$ , 各素子の電圧は解図 3.1 のようになる。

$$\therefore V = V_R + V_L + V_C = 2 + j4 - j2 = 2 + j2 = 2\sqrt{2}e^{j\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

したがって、電圧  $V$  は電流  $I$  より  $\pi/4$  位相が進んでいる。



解図 3.1

$$【6】 (a) Z_{ab} = \frac{R \cdot j\omega L}{R + j\omega L} + \frac{R \cdot \frac{1}{j\omega C}}{R + \frac{1}{j\omega C}} = \frac{j\omega LR}{R + j\omega L} + \frac{R}{1 + j\omega CR} = \frac{j\omega LR(1 + j\omega CR) + R(R + j\omega L)}{(R + j\omega L)(1 + j\omega CR)} = \frac{R^2(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j2\omega L}{R(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j(\omega L + \omega CR^2)}$$

$R = \sqrt{L/C}$  より  $L = CR^2$  を分子と分母の第 2 項に代入すると

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = \frac{R^2(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j2\omega CR^3}{R(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j2\omega CR^2} = \frac{R\{R(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j2\omega CR^2\}}{R(1 - \omega^2 LC) + j2\omega CR^2} = R$$

$$(b) Z_{ab} = \frac{(R+j)(R+\frac{1}{j\omega C})}{(R+j\omega L)+(\frac{1}{j\omega C})} = \frac{R^2+j\omega LR+j\frac{R}{\omega C}+\frac{L}{C}}{2R+j(\omega L-\frac{1}{\omega C})} \quad R^2 = L/C \text{ を分子の第 4 項に代入すると}$$

$$\therefore Z_{ab} = \frac{R^2+jR(\omega L-\frac{1}{\omega C})+R^2}{2R+j(\omega L-\frac{1}{\omega C})} = \frac{R\{2R+j(\omega L-\frac{1}{\omega C})\}}{2R+j(\omega L-\frac{1}{\omega C})} = R$$

#### 4. ベクトル

【1】 (1)  $\overline{AB} = \overline{OB} - \overline{OA} = (3,2) - (0,1) = (3,1)$

$$\overline{AC} = \overline{OC} - \overline{OA} = (3,1) - (0,1) = (3,0)$$

$$\overline{AD} = \overline{OD} - \overline{OA} = (-1,1) - (0,1) = (-1,0)$$

(2)  $|\overline{AB}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = 10$

$$\overline{BC} = \overline{OC} - \overline{OB} = (3,1) - (3,2) = (0,-1) \quad \therefore |\overline{BC}| = \sqrt{0^2 + (-1)^2} = 1$$

$$\overline{CD} = \overline{OD} - \overline{OC} = (-1,1) - (3,1) = (-4,0) \quad \therefore |\overline{CD}| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 0^2} = 4$$

【2】 (1) 図 4.24 より  $\overline{OG}$  と等しいベクトルは,  $\overline{AD}$ ,  $\overline{BE}$ ,  $\overline{CF}$  である。

(2)  $\overline{OE} = \overline{OB} + \overline{BE} = \overline{OA} + \overline{OC} + \overline{OG} = (1,0,0) + (0,1,0) + (0,0,1) = (1,1,1)$

【3】 (1) 解図 4.1 より,  $\overline{OB} = (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ ,  $\overline{OC} = (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$

(2)  $\overline{OA} + \overline{OB} + \overline{OC} = (1,0) + (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) + (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) = (0,0)$

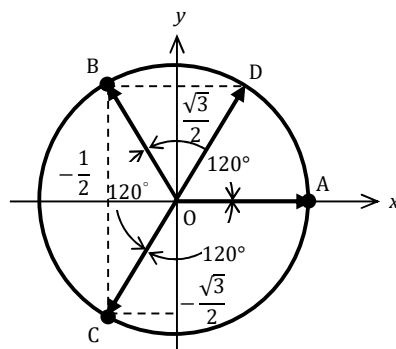
(別解)  $\overline{OA} + \overline{OB} = \overline{OD} = -\overline{OC} \quad \therefore \overline{OA} + \overline{OB} + \overline{OC} = -\overline{OC} + \overline{OC} = \vec{0} = (0,0)$

(3)  $\overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} = |\overline{OA}| |\overline{OB}| \cos 120^\circ = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$

成分では,  $\overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OB} = 1 \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) + 0 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$

(4)  $\overline{OA} \cdot (\overline{OA} + \overline{OB}) = \overline{OA} \cdot \overline{OD} = |\overline{OA}| |\overline{OD}| \cos 60^\circ = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$

成分では,  $\overline{OA} + \overline{OB} = \overline{OD} = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$  より,  $\overline{OA} \cdot (\overline{OA} + \overline{OB}) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 0 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$



解図 4.1

【4】(1)  $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = |\overline{AB}| \cdot |\overline{AC}| \cos 30^\circ = \sqrt{3} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3$

成分では,  $\overline{AB} = (\sqrt{3}, 0), \overline{AC} = (\sqrt{3}, 1) \quad \therefore \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{AC} = \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{3} + 0 \cdot 1 = 3$

(2)  $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{BC} = |\overline{AB}| \cdot |\overline{BC}| \cos 90^\circ = \sqrt{3} \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0$

成分では,  $\overline{AB} = (\sqrt{3}, 0), \overline{BC} = (0, 1) \quad \therefore \overline{AB} \cdot \overline{BC} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 = 0$

(3)  $\overline{AC} \cdot \overline{BC} = |\overline{AC}| \cdot |\overline{BC}| \cos 60^\circ = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$

成分では,  $\overline{AC} = (\sqrt{3}, 1), \overline{BC} = (0, 1) \quad \therefore \overline{AC} \cdot \overline{BC} = \sqrt{3} \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 = 1$

【5】(1) ベクトル  $C$  は, 解図 4.2 に示すように  $B$  から  $A$  に向かうベクトルである。また, 三角形  $OAB$  は正三角形となるため,  $|C| = 10$  である。

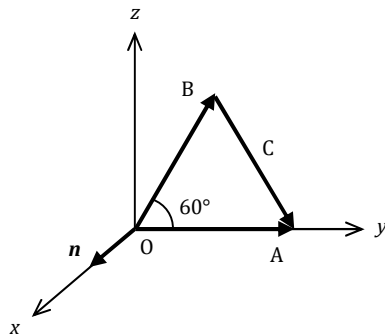
成分では,  $A = (0, 10, 0), B = (0, 5, 5\sqrt{3})$  より

$$|C| = |A - B| = \sqrt{0 + (10 - 5)^2 + (0 - 5\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{100} = 10$$

(2)  $A \cdot C = AC \cos 60^\circ = 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 50$

(3)  $A \times B = AB \sin 60^\circ n = \left(10 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) n = 50\sqrt{3}n$

大きさは  $50\sqrt{3}$ ,  $n$  は図に示すように  $x$  軸の正方向の単位ベクトルである。



解図 4.2

【6】  $A = A_x i + A_y j + A_z k$

$$B \times C = (B_y C_z - B_z C_y) i + (B_z C_x - B_x C_z) j + (B_x C_y - B_y C_x) k$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore A \cdot (B \times C) &= A_x (B_y C_z - B_z C_y) + A_y (B_z C_x - B_x C_z) + A_z (B_x C_y - B_y C_x) \\ &= A_x B_y C_z + A_y B_z C_x + A_z B_x C_y - A_x B_z C_y - A_y B_x C_z - A_z B_y C_x \end{aligned}$$

行列式を用いると

$$A \cdot (B \times C) = \begin{vmatrix} A_x & A_y & A_z \\ B_x & B_y & B_z \\ C_x & C_y & C_z \end{vmatrix}$$

【7】  $\overline{OB} \times \overline{OC} = (|\overline{OB}| |\overline{OC}| \sin 60^\circ) n = \left(10 \cdot 10 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) n = 50\sqrt{3}n$

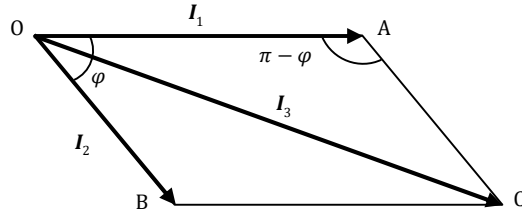
ここで,  $n$  は  $z$  軸上の正の向きの単位ベクトルである。

$$\therefore \vec{OA} \cdot (\vec{OB} \times \vec{OC}) = (|\vec{OA}| |\vec{OB} \times \vec{OC}| \cos 30^\circ) = 10 \cdot 50\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 750$$

(別解) 解図 4.3 より,  $\vec{OA} = (0, 5, 5\sqrt{3})$ ,  $\vec{OB} = (0, 10, 0)$ ,  $\vec{OC} = (-5\sqrt{3}, 5, 0)$

演習問題【6】の解答より

$$\therefore \vec{OA} \cdot (\vec{OB} \times \vec{OC}) = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 5 & 5\sqrt{3} \\ 0 & 10 & 0 \\ -5\sqrt{3} & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 5\sqrt{3} \cdot 10 \cdot 5\sqrt{3} = 750$$



解図 4.3

【8】(1) 抵抗  $R$  を流れる電流  $I_2 = V/R$ ,  $Z = |Z|e^{j\varphi}$  とおくと

$$I_2 = \frac{V}{|Z|e^{j\varphi}} = \frac{V}{|Z|} e^{-j\varphi}$$

$I_3 = I_1 + I_2$  より, 三電流の関係は解図 4.3 のようになる。

(2) 三角形 OAC で,  $\angle A (= \pi - \varphi)$  について余弦定理を適用すると

$$I_3^2 = I_1^2 + I_2^2 - 2I_1I_2 \cos(\pi - \varphi)$$

ここで,  $\cos(\pi - \varphi) = -\cos \varphi$  より

$$I_3^2 = I_1^2 + I_2^2 + 2I_1I_2 \cos \varphi$$

となる。上式の第 3 項の  $I_2$  に  $I_2 = V/R$  を代入すると

$$I_3^2 = I_1^2 + I_2^2 + 2I_1 \left(\frac{V}{R}\right) \cos \varphi = I_1^2 + I_2^2 + 2VI_1 \cos \varphi / R$$

$Z$  での消費電力は  $P = VI_1 \cos \varphi$  より

$$P = R(I_3^2 - I_1^2 - I_2^2) / 2$$

## 5. 行列と行列式

$$\text{【1】(1) } \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 6 - 1 \cdot 3 = 9 \quad (2) \begin{vmatrix} 9 & 6 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 9 \cdot 2 - 6 \cdot 3 = 0$$

$$(3) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 + 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 - 1 \cdot 5 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 6 - 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \\ = 6 + 8 + 15 - 12 - 12 - 5 = 0$$

(別解) 1 行で展開

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 - 4 + 3 = 0$$

$$(4) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot (-1) \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 2 \cdot (-1) - 0 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$= 8 + 0 + 4 - 2 - 0 + 4 = 14$$

(別解) 1行で展開

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 12 - 0 + 2 = 14$$

(5) 1行で展開

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 7 & 1 & 3 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 \\ 8 & -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \left( 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & -8 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$- 4 \left( 7 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ 8 & -8 \end{vmatrix} + 4 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$- 6 \left( 7 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 8 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 8 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$= 2(0 + 6 + 4) - 4(0 - 0 + 0) - 6(7 - 0 - 6)$$

$$= 20 - 0 - 6 = 14$$

(別解) 1列に4列を加える

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 11 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$$

1列で展開

$$\begin{vmatrix} 8 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 11 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} - 11 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix}$$

3列に4×2列を加え、3列で展開

$$8 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 8 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 80$$

3列に4×2列を加え、3列で展開

$$11 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 11 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 11 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 6 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 66$$



$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 & 6 \\ 7 & 1 & 3 & 4 \\ -2 & 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 8 & -3 & 4 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 80 - 66 = 14$$

(6) 第1列で展開

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 4 & 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}) - (2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}) \\ &\quad + (2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 1 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}) - (2 \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}) \\ &= (-9 - 92 + 21) - (-6 - 69 + 35) + (44 - 54 + 10) - (34 - 9 - 65) \\ &= -80 + 40 + 0 + 40 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(別解) 4列から5×1列を引く

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$$

4列で展開

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

2列から2×1列を引き, 1列で展開

$$-2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -2 \left( \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \right) = -2(5 - 9) = 8$$

$$2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \left( \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \right) = 2(-7 + 3) = -8$$

$$\therefore \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 5 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 & 1 & 5 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 8 - 8 = 0$$

(7) 2行, 3行および4行の成分から1行の成分を引くと三角行列となるため

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 5 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \times 2 \times 4 \times 5 = 40$$

【2】 (1)  $\begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \cos \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta (-\sin \theta) = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$

(2) 1行で展開

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & a & b \\ -a & 0 & c \\ -b & -c & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -a \begin{vmatrix} -a & c \\ -b & 0 \end{vmatrix} + b \begin{vmatrix} -a & 0 \\ -b & -c \end{vmatrix} = -abc + abc = 0$$

(3) 1行で展開

$$\begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\sin \beta & \cos \beta \\ \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \cos \beta & \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \cos \beta & \cos \alpha \sin \beta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sin \beta \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \sin \beta \end{vmatrix} + \cos \beta \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \cos \beta \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \cos \beta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sin \beta (\cos^2 \alpha \sin \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \sin \beta) + \cos \beta (\cos^2 \alpha \cos \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \cos \beta)$$

$$= \sin^2 \beta (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) + \cos^2 \beta (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha) = \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 1$$

【3】 (1)  $\begin{vmatrix} x & 2 \\ 2 & x \end{vmatrix} = x^2 - 4 = 0 \quad \therefore x = \pm 2$

(2)  $\begin{vmatrix} x & 1 \\ 3 & x+2 \end{vmatrix} = x^2 + 2x - 3 = 0 \quad \therefore x = 1, -3$

(3) 1行に2, 3, 4行を加える

$$\begin{vmatrix} x+1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & x+2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & x+3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & x+4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} x+10 & x+10 & x+10 & x+10 \\ 2 & x+2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & x+3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & x+4 \end{vmatrix}$$

2行から2×1行を引く

$$= (x+10) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & x+2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & x+3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & x+4 \end{vmatrix} = (x+10) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & x+3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & x+4 \end{vmatrix}$$

3行, 4行も同様にすると

$$= (x+10) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = (x+10) \begin{vmatrix} x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & x \end{vmatrix} = x^3(x+10) = 0 \quad x = 0, -10$$

【4】 (1)  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 & 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 3 & 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 4 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 0 & 3 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 3 & 1 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 3 & 0 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 1 & -1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3 & -1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 7 & 4 \\ 3 & 5 & 1 \\ 4 & 9 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 & 2 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 3 & 2 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 \\ -1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0 & -1 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 3 & -1 \cdot 0 + 3 \cdot 2 \\ 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 & 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 3 & 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 8 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(5) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 2 - 1 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 3 + 0 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{【5】 (1) } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(3) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-10} \begin{bmatrix} -7 & -5 & 1 \\ 1 & 5 & -3 \\ 4 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-10} \begin{bmatrix} -7 & 1 & 4 \\ -5 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & -4 \\ 5 & -5 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(4) \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} \begin{bmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ -\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & -\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} & \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 11 & -3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & -7 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & -1 \\ 11 & 1 & -7 \\ -3 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{【6】 (1) } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{(クラメル公式)} \quad x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{14}{7} = 2, \quad y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-7}{7} = -1$$

$$\text{(逆行列) 演習問題【5】 (1) より, } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{7} \begin{bmatrix} 14 \\ -7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{(2) } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{-10} (6 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 4 & 2 \end{vmatrix}) = \frac{1}{-10} (-42 + 2 + 16) = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{-10} (\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}) = \frac{1}{-10} (-2 - 30 + 12) = 2$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{-10} (\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}) = \frac{1}{-10} (-8 - 6 + 6) = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{演習問題【5】 (3) より, } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & -4 \\ 5 & -5 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -1 & -4 \\ 5 & -5 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{10} \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ 20 \\ 8 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{12}{5} \\ 2 \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{(3) } \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{2} (\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{vmatrix}) = \frac{1}{2} (2 - 3 - 1) = -1$$

$$y = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{2} (2 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}) = \frac{1}{2} (6 - 1 - 1) = 2$$

$$z = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (2 + 1 - 1) = 1$$

演習問題【5】(2) より,  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -1 & 4 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

【7】回路方程式  $R_1 I_1 + R_2(I_1 - I_2) = E$  を整理し,  $(R_1 + R_2)I_1 - R_2 I_2 = E$   
 $R_2(I_2 - I_1) + R_3 I_2 = 0$   $-R_2 I_1 + (R_2 + R_3)I_2 = 0$

各値を代入すると  $3I_1 - 2I_2 = 7$   $\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I_1 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 7 & -2 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{42}{14} = 3 \text{ A}, \quad I_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & 7 \\ -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ -2 & 6 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{14}{14} = 1 \text{ A}$$

【8】(1) 回路方程式  $\frac{1}{j\omega C} I_1 + j\omega L(I_1 - I_2) = E$  を整理し,  $(j\omega L + \frac{1}{j\omega C})I_1 - j\omega L I_2 = E$   
 $j\omega L(I_2 - I_1) + R I_2 = 0$   $-j\omega L I_1 + (R + j\omega L)I_2 = 0$

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

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

(2) (1) の結果から  $(1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2 LC}) = 0$ ,  $\omega^2 LC = 1$ ,  $\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$ , あるいは  $f = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$

このとき,  $I_2 = j\omega C E = j\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} E = \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} E e^{j\frac{\pi}{2}}$  ゆえに,  $I_2$  は  $E$  より位相が  $90^\circ$  進んで

いる。

## 6. 微分と積分

【1】(1)  $9x^2 - 4x + 6$  (2)  $2x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{x^2}$  (3)  $24(4x - 3)^5$  (4)  $\frac{6x^2 + 1}{\sqrt{4x^3 + 2x - 3}}$   
(5)  $4\sin^3 x \cos x$  (6)  $\frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}}$  (7)  $\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 1 - 2\sin^2 x = 2\cos^2 x - 1$   
(8)  $5\sin^4 x (\cos x \cos 5x - \sin x \sin 5x) = 5\sin^4 x \cos 6x$  (9)  $\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$

$$(10) \cos^{-1} x = y \text{ より, } x = \cos y, \quad \frac{dx}{dy} = -\sin y = -\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 y} = -\sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (|x| < 1)$$

【2】 (1)  $y = \sin x$  を微分すると

$$y' = (\sin x)' = \cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y'' = (\sin x)'' = -\sin x = \sin(x + \pi) = \sin\left(x + 2 \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$y^{(3)} = (\sin x)^{(3)} = -\cos x = \sin\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(x + 3 \times \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

... ..

$$\text{これより, } \frac{d^n(\sin x)}{dx^n} = \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$$

(2)  $y = e^x \sin x$  を微分すると

$$y' = e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x = e^x(\sin x + \cos x) = \sqrt{2}e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$y'' = e^x(\sin x + \cos x) + e^x(\cos x - \sin x) = 2e^x \cos x$$

$$= 2e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = (\sqrt{2})^2 e^x \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{2\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$y^{(3)} = 2e^x \cos x - 2e^x \sin x = 2e^x(\cos x - \sin x) = 2e^x \sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= (\sqrt{2})^3 e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$y^{(4)} = 2e^x(\cos x - \sin x) + 2e^x(-\sin x - \cos x) = 2e^x(-2\sin x)$$

$$= 4e^x(-\sin x) = 4e^x \sin(x + \pi) = (\sqrt{2})^4 e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{4\pi}{4}\right)$$

.....

$$\text{これより, } \frac{d^n(e^x \sin x)}{dx^n} = (\sqrt{2})^n e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right)$$

【3】 (1)  $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ ,  $\frac{dy}{d\theta} = a \sin \theta$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{a \sin \theta}{a(1 - \cos \theta)} = \frac{\sin \theta}{(1 - \cos \theta)} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} = \cot \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$(2) \frac{dx}{dt} = t - 1, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = 4t^3 - 4t, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{4t^3 - 4t}{t - 1} = \frac{2t(t^2 - 1)}{t - 1} = 2t^2 + 2t$$

【4】 (1)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 + 2x + 3y$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3 + 3x + 8y$       (2)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x} \cos 3y$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -3e^{2x} \sin 3y$

$$(3) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \ln \frac{y}{x} - 1, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y}$$

【5】  $u = (x - y)(y - z)(z - x) = x^2 z + xy^2 + yz^2 - x^2 y - xz^2 - y^2 z$

$$\partial u / \partial x = 2xz - 2xy + y^2 - z^2, \quad \partial u / \partial y = 2xy - 2yz - x^2 + z^2$$

$$\partial u / \partial z = 2yz - 2xz + x^2 - y^2 \quad \therefore \quad \partial u / \partial x + \partial u / \partial y + \partial u / \partial z = 0$$

【6】 (1)  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial l} = 2\pi \frac{1}{\sqrt{g}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{l}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \frac{1}{2l} = T \frac{1}{2l}$ ,  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial g} = 2\pi \sqrt{l} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{g^3}} = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}} \left(\frac{-1}{2g}\right) = T \left(\frac{-1}{2g}\right)$

$$dT = \frac{\partial T}{\partial l} dl + \frac{\partial T}{\partial g} dg = T \left( \frac{dl}{2l} - \frac{dg}{2g} \right) \quad \therefore \quad \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{dl}{l} - \frac{dg}{g} \right)$$

$$\frac{dl}{l} = 4\%, \quad \frac{dg}{g} = 2\% \text{ より, } \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{1}{2}(4 - 2) = 1\%$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial D} = \frac{2\pi DR}{4l} = \frac{\pi D^2 R}{4l} \cdot \frac{2}{D} = \rho \frac{2}{D}, \quad \text{同様にして } \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial R} = \rho \frac{1}{R}, \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial l} = \rho \left( \frac{-1}{l} \right)$$

$$\therefore \quad \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = 2 \frac{dD}{D} + \frac{dR}{R} - \frac{dl}{l} \quad \frac{dD}{D} = \frac{dR}{R} = \frac{dl}{l} = 1\% \text{ より, } \frac{d\rho}{\rho} = 2 + 1 - 1 = 2\%$$

$$【7】 (1) \quad x^4 + 6x^2 - 3x + C \quad (2) \quad \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + 2x + C \quad (3) \quad \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-4x} + e^{-x} + C$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{a^{4x}}{4 \ln a} + C$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} a^{4x} = e^y \text{ とおくと } y = \ln a^{4x} = 4x \ln a, \quad dy = 4 \ln a \, dx, \quad \text{よって } dx = \frac{dy}{4 \ln a} \\ \therefore \int a^{4x} dx = \int e^y \frac{dy}{4 \ln a} = \frac{e^y}{4 \ln a} + C = \frac{a^{4x}}{4 \ln a} + C \end{array} \right)$$

$$(5) \quad \int \cos^2 x \, dx = \int \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} dx = x + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$$

$$(6) \quad \int \cos 3x \sin 2x \, dx = \int \frac{1}{2}(\sin 5x - \sin x) \, dx = \frac{\cos x}{2} - \frac{\cos 5x}{10} + C$$

$$【8】 (1) \quad 4x - 3 = X \text{ とおくと, } \int (4x - 3)^5 dx = \int \frac{X^5}{4} dX = \frac{1}{24} X^6 + C = \frac{(4x-3)^6}{24} + C$$

$$(2) \quad \sin x = X \text{ とおくと, } \int \sin^4 x \cos x \, dx = \int X^4 dX = \frac{1}{5} X^5 + C = \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C$$

$$(3) \quad \cos x = X \text{ とおくと}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \cos^2 x \sin^3 x \, dx &= \int \cos^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x \, dx = \int (\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x) \sin x \, dx \\ &= \int (X^2 - X^4) dX = \frac{1}{5} X^5 - \frac{1}{3} X^3 + C = \frac{\cos^5 x}{5} - \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \quad \int x \sin x \, dx = \int x(-\cos x)' \, dx = -x \cos x + \int \cos x \, dx = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$(5) \quad \int \ln x \, dx = \int \ln x (x)' \, dx = x \ln x - \int \frac{1}{x} x \, dx = x \ln x - \int 1 \, dx = x \ln x - x + C$$

$$(6) \quad I = \int e^x \sin x \, dx = \int e^x(-\cos x)' \, dx = e^x(-\cos x) + \int e^x \cos x \, dx$$

$$\text{ここで, } \int e^x \cos x \, dx = \int e^x(\sin x)' \, dx = e^x \sin x - \int e^x \sin x \, dx = e^x \sin x - I$$

$$I = -e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x - I \quad \therefore \quad I = \int e^x \sin x \, dx = \frac{e^x}{2}(\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$(7) \quad I = e^{-x} \cos x = \int e^{-x}(\sin x)' \, dx = e^{-x} \sin x + \int e^{-x} \sin x \, dx$$

ここで

$$\int e^{-x} \sin x \, dx = \int e^{-x}(-\cos x)' \, dx = -e^{-x} \cos x - \int e^{-x} \cos x \, dx = -e^{-x} \cos x - I$$

$$I = e^{-x} \sin x - e^{-x} \cos x - I \quad \therefore \quad I = \int e^{-x} \cos x \, dx = \frac{e^{-x}}{2}(\sin x - \cos x) + C$$

$$(8) \quad I = \int e^{ax} \sin \omega x \, dx = \int \left( \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \right)' \sin \omega x \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \sin \omega x - \frac{\omega}{a} \int e^{ax} \cos \omega x \, dx$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \int e^{ax} \cos \omega x \, dx &= \int \left( \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \right)' \cos \omega x \, dx = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \cos \omega x + \frac{\omega}{a} \int e^{ax} \sin \omega x \, dx \\ &= \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \cos \omega x + \frac{\omega}{a} I \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \sin \omega x - \frac{\omega}{a} \left( \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \cos \omega x + \frac{\omega}{a} I \right) = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \sin \omega x - \frac{\omega}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos \omega x - \frac{\omega^2}{a^2} I$$

$$\left(\frac{a^2+\omega^2}{a^2}\right)I = \frac{e^{ax}}{a} \sin \omega x - \frac{\omega}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos \omega x \quad \therefore I = \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+\omega^2} (a \sin \omega x - \omega \cos \omega x) + C$$

【9】 (1)  $\left[\frac{x^4}{4} - x^3 + x^2\right]_0^2 = 4 - 8 + 4 = 0$       (2)  $\left[\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3\right]_0^R = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$

(3)  $\sin x = X$  とおくと,  $\int \sin^2 x \cos x dx = \int X^2 dX = \frac{1}{3}X^3$

積分範囲は  $(x = 0, \pi/2) \rightarrow (X = 0, 1)$        $\therefore \left[\frac{1}{3}X^3\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$

【10】 (1)  $6x - x^2 = 0$  より  $x = 0, 6$        $\therefore \int_0^6 (6x - x^2) dx = \left[3x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^6 = 36$

(2) 第 1 象限の面積 =  $s$  とすると  $y = \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$  より,  $s = \int_0^a y dx = \frac{b}{a} \int_0^a (\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) dx$

ここで,  $x = a \sin \theta$  とおくと  $dx = a \cos \theta d\theta$ , 積分範囲は  $(x = 0, a) \rightarrow (\theta = 0, \pi/2)$

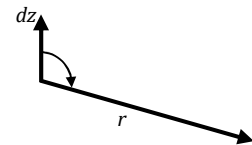
$$s = \frac{b}{a} \int_0^{\pi/2} a \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} (a \cos \theta) d\theta = ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= ab \left[\frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4}\right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{4} ab \quad \therefore \text{楕円の面積 } S = 4s = \pi ab$$

【11】 図 6.12 より,  $\frac{R}{z} = \tan(\pi - \theta) = -\tan \theta$        $\therefore z = -\frac{R}{\tan \theta} = -R \cot \theta, dz = \frac{R}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta$

また,  $\frac{R}{r} = \sin(\pi - \theta) = \sin \theta$        $\therefore r = \frac{R}{\sin \theta}$

以上から  $dH = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{dz r \sin \theta}{r^3} = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{dz \sin \theta}{r^2} = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{\left(\frac{R}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta\right) \sin \theta}{\left(\frac{R}{\sin \theta}\right)^2} = \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{\sin \theta}{R} d\theta$



解図 6.1

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H &= \int dH = \int_{\alpha}^{\pi-\beta} \frac{I}{4\pi} \frac{\sin \theta}{R} d\theta = \frac{I}{4\pi R} [-\cos \theta]_{\theta_1}^{\pi-\theta_2} \\ &= \frac{I}{4\pi R} (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta) \end{aligned}$$

また,  $dz$  を右回りで  $r$  に重ねるときの右ねじの進む方向から, 磁界  $H$  の向きは紙面に垂直で手前から奥の向きである。(解図 6.1)

## 7. 関数の展開と近似計算

【1】 (1)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}, f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, f''(x) = \frac{1 \cdot 2}{(1-x)^3}, f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}{(1-x)^4}, \dots$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 1, f''(0) = 2!, f^{(3)}(0) = 3!, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{1-x} &= 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} 2! + \frac{x^3}{3!} 3! + \dots = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}, f'(x) = \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2}, f''(x) = \frac{2(1+3x^2)}{(1-x^2)^3}, f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{24(1+x^2)}{(1-x^2)^4}$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{24x(1+10x^2+5x^4)}{(1-x^2)^5}, \dots$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 2!, f^{(3)}(0) = 0, f^{(4)}(0) = 24 = 4!, \dots$$



したがって、 $f^{(2n-1)}(0) = 0$ ,  $f^{(2n)}(0) = (2n)!$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1-x^2} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} 2! + \frac{x^4}{4!} 4! + \dots = 1 + x^2 + x^4 + \dots + x^{2n} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2(n-1)}$$

この結果は、前問 (1) の  $x$  を  $x^2$  と置き換えた式となる。

$$(3) \frac{1}{1-3x+2x^2} = \frac{1}{(1-2x)(1-x)} = \frac{2}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1-x}$$

演習問題 (1) より

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + \dots \quad (|x| < 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-2x} = 1 + 2x + (2x)^2 + (2x)^3 + \dots + (2x)^n + \dots$$

$$= 1 + 2x + 2^2 x^2 + 2^3 x^3 + \dots + 2^n x^n + \dots \quad (|x| < \frac{1}{2})$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{1-3x+2x^2} = 2(1 + 2x + 2^2 x^2 + 2^3 x^3 + \dots + 2^n x^n + \dots)$$

$$-(1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^n + \dots)$$

$$= 1 + 3x + 7x^2 + 15x^3 + \dots + (2^n - 1)x^{n-1} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^n - 1)x^{n-1} \quad (|x| < \frac{1}{2})$$

$$(4) f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}}, f'(x) = \frac{2x}{(1-x^2)^2}, f''(x) = \frac{2(1+3x^2)}{(1-x^2)^3}, f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{24x(1+x^2)}{(1-x^2)^4}$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{24(1+10x^2+5x^4)}{(1-x^2)^5}, \dots$$

$$f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = 2 \dots, f^{(3)}(0) = 0, f^{(4)}(0) = 24 = 4!, \dots$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2^2 \cdot 2!} x^2 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2^3 \cdot 3!} x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2^4 \cdot 4!} x^4 - \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} x^2 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} x^4 - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \dots (2n)} x^n + \dots$$

$$(|x| < 1)$$

(別解)  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$  として二項定理を適用する。式 (7.13) で  $m = -\frac{1}{2}$  を代入すると

$$(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-1\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}-2\right)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)}{3!} x^3 + \dots + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\dots\left(-\frac{(2n-1)}{2}\right)}{n!} x^n + \dots$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2^2 \cdot 2!} x^2 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2^3 \cdot 3!} x^3 + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \dots (2n-1)}{2^n n!} x^n + \dots$$

$$2^n n! = 2^n \cdot n(n-1) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 = 2n \cdot 2(n-1) \dots (2 \cdot 3)(2 \cdot 2)(2 \cdot 1)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots 2(n-1) \cdot 2n$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} x^2 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} x^4 - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \dots (2n)} x^n + \dots$$

$$(|x| < 1)$$

(5)  $f(x) = e^x \sin x$  の導関数は 6 章の演習問題 【2】 (2) より

$$f^{(n)}(x) = (\sqrt{2})^n e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$f(0) = \sin 0 = 0, \quad f'(0) = \sqrt{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1, \quad f''(0) = (\sqrt{2})^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2$$

$$f^{(3)}(0) = (\sqrt{2})^3 \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 2, \quad f^{(4)}(0) = (\sqrt{2})^4 \sin \pi = 0$$

$$f^{(5)}(0) = (\sqrt{2})^5 \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) = -4, \quad f^{(6)}(0) = (\sqrt{2})^6 \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = -8, \quad \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore e^x \sin x &= 0 + 1 \cdot x + 2 \frac{x^2}{2!} + 2 \frac{x^3}{3!} + 0 \frac{x^4}{4!} - 4 \frac{x^5}{5!} - 8 \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots \\ &= x + x^2 + \frac{2}{3!} x^3 - \frac{4}{5!} x^5 - \frac{8}{6!} x^6 + \dots + \frac{(\sqrt{2})^n}{n!} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{4}\right) x^n + \dots \end{aligned}$$

**[2]** (1)  $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$

式 (7.10) より,  $\cos 2x = 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} - \frac{(2x)^6}{6!} + \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \sin^2 x &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{(2x)^2}{2!} + \frac{(2x)^4}{4!} - \frac{(2x)^6}{6!} + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2x^2}{2!} - \frac{2^3 x^4}{4!} + \frac{2^5 x^6}{6!} - \dots \\ &= \frac{2x^2}{2 \cdot 1} - \frac{2^3 x^4}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} + \frac{2^5 x^6}{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} - \dots \doteq x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^4 + \frac{2}{45} x^6 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 式 (7.15) で,  $x = x + x^2$  とおくと

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1 + x + x^2} &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x + x^2) - \frac{1}{8}(x + x^2)^2 + \dots \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^2 - \dots \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{3}{8}x^2 \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$ ,  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$  を代入して3次の項までとると

$$e^x \cos x = \left( 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \right) \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \right) \doteq 1 + x - \frac{x^3}{3}$$

**[3]** (1)  $\sqrt{1-x} \doteq 1 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2$

$$\sqrt{0.9} = \sqrt{1-0.1} \doteq 1 - \frac{1}{2}(0.1) - \frac{1}{8}(0.1)^2 = 1 - 0.05 - 0.00125 = 0.94875$$

$$\sqrt{24} = \sqrt{25-1} = \sqrt{25\left(1 - \frac{1}{25}\right)} = 5\sqrt{1-0.04}$$

$$\doteq 5 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2}(0.04) - \frac{1}{8}(0.04)^2 \right\} = 5(1 - 0.02 - 0.0002) = 5 \times 0.9798 = 4.899$$

(2)  $\sqrt[3]{1+x} = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}}$  として二項定理を用いると

$$\sqrt[3]{1+x} \doteq 1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{\frac{1}{3}(\frac{1}{3}-1)}{2!} x^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1.1} = \sqrt[3]{1+0.1} \doteq 1 + \frac{0.1}{3} - \frac{0.1^2}{9} = 1 + 0.0333 \dots - 0.00111 \dots \doteq 1.032$$

$$\sqrt[3]{30} = \sqrt[3]{27+3} = \sqrt[3]{27\left(1 + \frac{3}{27}\right)} = 3\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{3}{27}} \doteq 3 \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{27} - \frac{1}{9} \left(\frac{3}{27}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$= 3 + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{9 \cdot 27} \doteq 3.107$$

## 8. 微分方程式

【1】 (1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2, \int dy = \int x^2 dx \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$

(2)  $y \frac{dy}{dx} = -x, \int y dy = \int -x dx, \frac{y^2}{2} = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$

$\therefore \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^2}{2} = C$  あるいは,  $2C = r^2$ とおけば,  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

(3)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2y, \int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int 2 dx, \ln y = -2x + C \quad \therefore y = e^{-2x+C} = Ae^{-2x}$

(4)  $(1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = -xy, \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{xy}{1-x^2}, \int \frac{dy}{y} = -\int \frac{x}{1-x^2} dx$

$\ln y = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-x^2) + C = \ln A(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (C = \ln A) \quad \therefore y = A\sqrt{1-x^2}$

(5)  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y = x^3, P(x) = -\frac{1}{x}, Q(x) = x^3$ とにおいて公式(8.17)を用いると

$\int P(x) dx = -\ln x$ より,  $y = e^{\ln x}(\int x^3 e^{-\ln x} dx + C), e^{\ln x} = x$ より

$\therefore y = x(\int x^3 x^{-1} dx + C) = x(\int x^2 dx + C) = x\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + C\right) = \frac{x^4}{3} + Cx$

(6)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{2}y = 1, P = \frac{1}{2}, Q = 1$ とにおいて公式(8.20)を用いると  $\therefore y = Ae^{-\frac{1}{2}x} + 2$

【2】 (1)  $\frac{dv}{dt} = g, dv = g dt, v = \int g dt = gt + C$

$t = 0$ で,  $v = 0$ より,  $C = 0 \quad \therefore v = gt$

$h = \int_0^t v dt = \int_0^t gt dt = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \quad \therefore t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$

(2) 運動方程式は,  $m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - kv$ となる。変形すると  $\frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{k}{m}v = g$

公式(8.20)より,  $v = Ae^{-\frac{k}{m}t} + \frac{mg}{k}$

$t = 0$ で $v = 0$ より,  $A = -\frac{mg}{k} \quad \therefore v = \frac{mg}{k}\left(1 - e^{-\frac{k}{m}t}\right)$

(別解)  $v = v_s + v_t$ とおくと,  $\frac{dv_s}{dt} + \frac{k}{m}v_s = g \cdots (1) \quad \frac{dv_t}{dt} + \frac{k}{m}v_t = 0 \cdots (2)$

式(1)より,  $v_s = \frac{mg}{k}$ 。式(2)より,  $\frac{dv_t}{dt} = -\frac{k}{m}v_t, \int \frac{dv_t}{v_t} = \int -\frac{k}{m} dt, v_t = Ae^{-\frac{k}{m}t}$

$\therefore v = v_s + v_t = Ae^{-\frac{k}{m}t} + \frac{mg}{k}$

【3】 (1)  $e = E$ のとき,  $v_L + v_R = L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = E, i = i_s + i_t$ とおくと

$L \frac{di_s}{dt} + Ri_s = E \cdots (1) \quad L \frac{di_t}{dt} + Ri_t = 0 \cdots (2)$

式(1)より,  $i_s = \frac{E}{R}$

式(2)より,  $\frac{di_t}{dt} = -\frac{R}{L}i_t, \int \frac{di_t}{i_t} = -\int \frac{R}{L} dt, i_t = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$

$\therefore i = i_s + i_t = Ae^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{E}{R}$

$t = 0$ で $i = 0$ より,  $A = -\frac{E}{R} \quad \therefore i = \frac{E}{R}\left(1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}\right)$

(2)  $e = E_m \sin \omega t$  のとき,  $v_L + v_R = L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = E_m \sin \omega t$

変形すると  $\frac{di}{dt} + \frac{R}{L}i = \frac{E_m}{L} \sin \omega t$ , ここで公式 (8.17) を用いると

$$i = e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \left\{ \int \frac{E_m}{L} \sin \omega t \cdot e^{\frac{R}{L}t} dt + A \right\} = e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \left\{ \frac{E_m}{L} \int \sin \omega t \cdot e^{\frac{R}{L}t} dt + A \right\}$$

6章の演習問題【8】(8)の解より

$$\int \sin \omega t \cdot e^{\frac{R}{L}t} dt = \frac{e^{\frac{R}{L}t}}{\left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^2 + \omega^2} \left( \frac{R}{L} \sin \omega t - \omega \cos \omega t \right) = \frac{e^{\frac{R}{L}t} \cdot L^2}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \left( \frac{R}{L} \sin \omega t - \omega \cos \omega t \right)$$

$$\therefore i = e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \left\{ \frac{E_m}{L} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{R}{L}t} \cdot L^2}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \left( \frac{R}{L} \sin \omega t - \omega \cos \omega t \right) + A \right\}$$

$$= \frac{E_m}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} (R \sin \omega t - \omega L \cos \omega t) + A e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

ここで,  $R \sin \omega t - \omega L \cos \omega t = \sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$  ( $\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}$ )

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

$$t = 0 \text{ で } i = 0 \text{ より } \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin(-\varphi) + A = 0 \quad \therefore A = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin \varphi$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \left\{ \sin(\omega t - \varphi) + \sin \varphi e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} \right\} \quad (\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

(別解)  $i = i_s + i_t$  とおくと

$$L \frac{di_s}{dt} + Ri_s = E_m \sin \omega t \cdots (1) \quad L \frac{di_t}{dt} + Ri_t = 0 \cdots (2), \text{ 式 (2) より } i_t = A e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

式 (1) を満足する定常解  $i_s$  は交流回路の定常電流  $I_s$  で, 次式を満足する。

$$(R + j\omega L)I_s = E \cdots (3)$$

式 (3) より, 電流の振幅は  $I_s = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$  となり, 位相は電圧に対して  $\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}$

だけ遅れる。

したがって,  $i_s = \frac{E_m}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \sin(\omega t - \varphi)$  となる。

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

【4】(1) 補助方程式  $2m^2 - m - 3 = 0$  の解は,  $m = \frac{3}{2}, -1$   $\therefore y = A_1 e^{\frac{3}{2}x} + A_2 e^{-x}$

(2)  $m^2 + 2m - 5 = 0$  より,  $m = -2 \pm j3$   $\therefore y = e^{-2x}(A_1 \cos 3x + A_2 \sin 3x)$

(3)  $m^2 + 4m + 4 = 0$  より,  $m = -2$   $\therefore y = e^{-2x}(A_1 + A_2 x)$

(4)  $y'' + 4y = 0$  の一般解は,  $m^2 + 4 = 0$  の解  $m = \pm j2$  より,  $y = A_1 \cos 2x + A_2 \sin 2x$

特別解は,  $y = C_0 + C_1 x$  とおくと,  $4(C_0 + C_1 x) = x$  より,  $C_0 = 0, C_1 = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{4}x$$

$$\therefore y = A_1 \cos 2x + A_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4}x$$

(5)  $y'' + y' - 6y = 0$  の一般解は,  $m^2 + m - 6 = 0$  の解  $m = 2, -3$  より

$$y = A_1 e^{2x} + A_2 e^{-3x}$$

特別解は、 $y = Ce^{3x}$ とおくと、 $9Ce^{3x} + 3Ce^{3x} - 6Ce^{3x} = e^{3x}$ より

$$C = \frac{1}{6} \quad \therefore y = \frac{1}{6}e^{3x}$$

$$\therefore y = A_1e^{2x} + A_2e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{6}e^{3x}$$

(6)  $y'' + 2y' + 4y = 0$  の一般解は、 $m^2 + 2m + 4 = 0$  の解  $m = -1 \pm j\sqrt{3}$  より

$$\therefore y = e^{-x}(A_1 \sin \sqrt{3}x + A_2 \cos \sqrt{3}x)$$

特別解は、 $y = C_1 \sin 2x + C_2 \cos 2x$  とおくと

$$y' = 2C_1 \cos 2x - 2C_2 \sin 2x, \quad y'' = -4C_1 \sin 2x - 4C_2 \cos 2x$$

$$y'' + 2y' + 4y = 4C_1 \cos 2x - 4C_2 \sin 2x = \sin 2x \quad C_1 = 0, \quad C_2 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore y = -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-x}(A_1 \sin \sqrt{3}x + A_2 \cos \sqrt{3}x) - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x$$

【5】  $v_C = \frac{q}{c}$ ,  $v_L = L \frac{di}{dt} = L \frac{d^2q}{dt^2}$ , 回路方程式は、 $v_L + v_C = L \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} + \frac{q}{c} = E \dots$  (1) となる。

$L \frac{d^2q}{dt^2} + \frac{q}{c} = 0$  の一般解は、 $Lm^2 + \frac{q}{c} = 0$  の解  $m = \pm j \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}$  より

$$q_t = A_1 \cos \frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}} + A_2 \sin \frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$\text{式 (1) の特別解は } q_s = CE \quad \therefore q = q_s + q_t = CE + A_1 \cos \frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}} + A_2 \sin \frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} = -\frac{A_1}{\sqrt{LC}} \sin \frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}} + \frac{A_2}{\sqrt{LC}} \cos \frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

$$t = 0 \text{ で } q = 0, i = 0 \text{ より, } CE + A_1 = 0, \quad A_2/\sqrt{LC} = 0$$

$$A_1 = -CE, \quad A_2 = 0 \quad \therefore q = CE - CE \cos \frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}$$

ここで、 $\omega = 1/\sqrt{LC}$  とおくと  $q = CE(1 - \cos \omega t)$

$$\therefore v_C = \frac{q}{c} = E(1 - \cos \omega t) \quad (\omega = 1/\sqrt{LC})$$

【6】 各パラメータの値を代入すると

回転運動の方程式は  $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + 8\frac{d\theta}{dt} + 25\theta = 5 \dots$  (1) となる。

$$\theta = \theta_s + \theta_t \text{ とおくと, } \frac{d^2\theta_s}{dt^2} + 8\frac{d\theta_s}{dt} + 25\theta_s = 5 \dots \text{ (1)} \quad \frac{d^2\theta_t}{dt^2} + 8\frac{d\theta_t}{dt} + 25\theta_t = 0 \dots \text{ (2)}$$

式 (2) の一般解は、 $m^2 + 8m + 25 = 0$  の解  $m = -4 \pm j3$  より

$$\theta_t = e^{-4t}(A_1 \cos 3t + A_2 \sin 3t)$$

$$\text{式 (1) の定常解は, } \theta_s = \frac{1}{5} \quad \therefore \theta = \theta_s + \theta_t = \frac{1}{5} + e^{-4t}(A_1 \cos 3t + A_2 \sin 3t)$$

$$t = 0 \text{ で } \theta = 0, \quad \frac{d\theta}{dt} = 0 \text{ より, } \frac{1}{5} + A_1 = 0, \quad -4A_1 + 3A_2 = 0 \quad A_1 = -\frac{1}{5}, \quad A_2 = -\frac{4}{15}$$

$$\therefore \theta = \frac{1}{5} - e^{-4t} \left( \frac{1}{5} \cos 3t + \frac{4}{15} \sin 3t \right) = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{15} e^{-4t} (3 \cos 3t + 4 \sin 3t)$$

$$3 \cos 3t + 4 \sin 3t = 5 \sin(3t + \varphi) \quad (\tan \varphi = \frac{4}{3}) \text{ より } \therefore \theta = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-4t} \sin(3t + \varphi)$$

## 9. フーリエ級数

【1】(1) 半波整流波 $f(\theta)$ は

$$f(\theta) = \begin{cases} V \sin \theta & (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi) \\ 0 & (\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

まず, 直流成分は

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} V \sin \theta d\theta = 2 \frac{V}{\pi} [-\cos \theta]_0^{\pi} = \frac{V}{\pi}$$

つぎに, 係数 $a_n$ は

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \cos n\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} V \sin \theta \cos n\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{V}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \{\sin(n+1)\theta - \sin(n-1)\theta\} d\theta \\ &= \frac{V}{\pi} \left\{ -\left[ \frac{\cos(n+1)\theta}{n+1} \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[ \frac{\cos(n-1)\theta}{n-1} \right]_0^{\pi} \right\} \\ &= \frac{V}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{\cos(n-1)\pi-1}{n-1} - \frac{\cos(n+1)\pi-1}{n+1} \right\} \\ &= \frac{V}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{(-1)^{n-1}-1}{n-1} - \frac{(-1)^{n+1}-1}{n+1} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$(-1)^{n\pm 1} = \begin{cases} -1 & (n = 2m) \\ 1 & (n = 2m - 1) \end{cases} \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

であるから,  $a_n$ は  $n$ が奇数のとき 0 となり, 偶数のとき

$$a_n = a_{2m} = \frac{V}{\pi} \left( \frac{-2}{2m-1} - \frac{-2}{2m+1} \right) = \frac{-2V}{\pi(4m^2-1)}$$

となる。一方, 係数 $b_n$ は

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \sin n\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} V \sin \theta \sin n\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{V}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \{\cos(n-1)\theta - \cos(n+1)\theta\} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

上式は $n = 1$ 以外は 0 となり

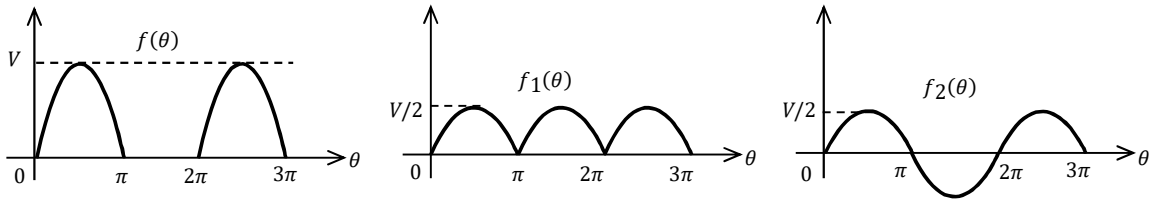
$$b_1 = \frac{V}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{V}{2\pi} \left[ \theta - \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{V}{2}$$

したがって, 半波整流のフーリエ級数は

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= a_n + b_1 \sin \theta + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{2m} \cos 2m\theta \\ &= \frac{V}{\pi} + \frac{V}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{2V}{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{3} \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{15} \cos 4\theta + \frac{1}{35} \cos 6\theta + \dots + \frac{\cos 2m\theta}{(4m^2-1)} + \dots \right) \\ &= \frac{V}{\pi} + \frac{V}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2m\theta}{(4m^2-1)} \end{aligned}$$

となる。

(別解) 解図 9.1 のように, 半波整流波 $f(\theta)$ は振幅が半分の全波整流波 $f_1(\theta)$ と正弦波 $f_2(\theta)$ の和で表される。



解図 9.1

$$f(\theta) = f_1(\theta) + f_2(\theta)$$

ここで、 $f_1(\theta)$ は式(9.50)で $V$ を $V/2$ とおくことにより

$$f_1(\theta) = \frac{V}{\pi} - \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2m\theta}{(4m^2-1)}$$

また、振幅 $V/2$ の正弦波 $f_2(\theta)$ は

$$f_2(\theta) = \frac{V}{2} \sin \theta$$

となる。したがって

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= f_1(\theta) + f_2(\theta) \\ &= \frac{V}{\pi} - \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2m\theta}{(4m^2-1)} + \frac{V}{2} \sin \theta = \frac{V}{\pi} + \frac{V}{2} \sin \theta - \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2m\theta}{(4m^2-1)} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 方形波 $f(\theta)$ は

$$f(\theta) = \begin{cases} V & (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi) \\ 0 & (\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi) \end{cases}$$

まず、直流成分は

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} V d\theta = \frac{V}{2\pi} [\theta]_0^{\pi} = \frac{V}{2}$$

つぎに、係数 $a_n$ は

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \cos n\theta d\theta = \frac{V}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos n\theta d\theta = 0$$

一方、係数 $b_n$ は

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \sin n\theta d\theta = \frac{V}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin n\theta d\theta = \frac{V}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{\cos n\theta}{n} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{V}{n\pi} (1 - \cos n\pi)$$

となり、 $b_n$ は $n$ が偶数のとき0となり、奇数のとき

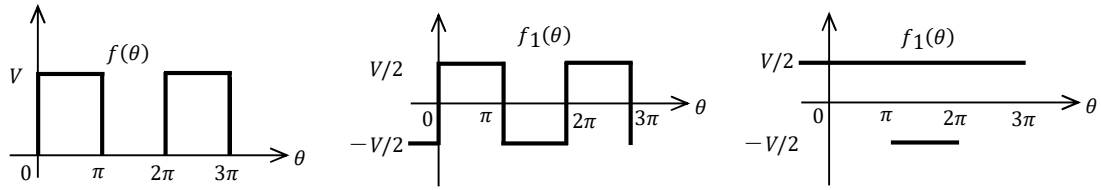
$$b_{2m-1} = \frac{2V}{(2m-1)\pi}$$

したがって、フーリエ級数は

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= a_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} b_{2m-1} \sin(2m-1)\theta = \frac{V}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2V}{(2m-1)\pi} \sin(2m-1)\theta \\ &= \frac{V}{2} + \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m-1)\theta}{(2m-1)} \end{aligned}$$

となる。

(別解) 解図 9.2 より、方形波 $f(\theta)$ は振幅が $V/2$ の方形波 $f_1(\theta)$ と振幅が $V/2$ の直流成分の和となる。



解図 9.2

$f_1(\theta)$ は, 式(9.39)より

$$f_1(\theta) = \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m-1)\theta}{(2m-1)}$$

一方, 直流成分  $f_2(\theta) = V/2$ 。

よって,  $f(\theta)$ は

$$f(\theta) = f_1(\theta) + f_2(\theta) = \frac{V}{2} + \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m-1)\theta}{(2m-1)}$$

【2】(1) 三角波  $f(\theta)$ は

$$f(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{V}{\pi}\theta + V & (-\pi \leq \theta \leq 0) \\ -\frac{V}{\pi}\theta + V & (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi) \end{cases}$$

直流成分  $a_0$ は

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(-\frac{V}{\pi}\theta + V\right) d\theta = \frac{V}{\pi} \left[\theta - \frac{\theta^2}{2\pi}\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{V}{\pi} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{V}{2}$$

また,  $a_n$ は

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \cos n\theta d\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(V - \frac{V}{\pi}\theta\right) \cos n\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{2V}{\pi} \left\{ \int_0^{\pi} \cos n\theta d\theta - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \theta \cos n\theta d\theta \right\} = -\frac{2V}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \theta \cos n\theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \theta \cos n\theta d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi} \theta \left(\frac{\sin n\theta}{n}\right)' d\theta = \left[\theta \frac{\sin n\theta}{n}\right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin n\theta}{n} d\theta \\ &= \left[\frac{\theta \sin}{n}\right]_0^{\pi} + \left[\frac{\cos n\theta}{n^2}\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\cos n\pi - 1}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

また

$$\cos n\pi = \begin{cases} 1 & (n = 2m) \\ -1 & (n = 2m - 1) \end{cases} \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

であるから,  $a_n$ は  $n$  が奇数  $(2m-1)$  のときのみ存在し

$$a_{2m-1} = -\frac{2V}{\pi^2} \frac{-2}{(2m-1)^2} = \frac{4V}{(2m-1)^2 \pi^2}$$

一方,  $f(\theta)$ は偶関数だから  $b_n = 0$ である。

したがって, フーリエ級数は



$$f(\theta) = a_0 + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} a_{2m-1} \cos(2m-1)\theta = \frac{V}{2} + \frac{4V}{\pi^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2m-1)\theta}{(2m-1)^2}$$

(2) のこぎり波 $f(\theta)$ は奇関数より $a_n = 0$ である。また、1周期にわたる平均値は0となるので、 $a_n = 0$ である。一方、 $f(\theta)$ は

$$f(\theta) = \frac{V}{\pi} \theta \quad (-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi)$$

であるから、 $b_n$ は

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(\theta) \sin n\theta \, d\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{V}{\pi} \theta\right) \sin n\theta \, d\theta = \frac{2V}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \theta \cos n\theta \, d\theta$$

ここで

$$\int_0^{\pi} \theta \sin n\theta \, d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \theta \left(\frac{-\cos n\theta}{n}\right)' \, d\theta = \left[\frac{-\theta \cos n\theta}{n}\right]_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos n\theta}{n} \, d\theta = \frac{-\pi \cos n\pi}{n}$$

$-\cos n\pi = (-1)^{n-1}$ であるから

$$\therefore b_n = \frac{2V}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$

したがって、フーリエ級数は

$$f(\theta) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin n\theta = \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sin n\theta}{n}$$

**【3】** 方形波 $f(\theta)$ は

$$f(\theta) = \begin{cases} -V & (-\pi \leq \theta \leq 0) \\ V & (0 \leq \theta \leq \pi) \end{cases}$$

であるから、複素フーリエ級数の係数 $c_n$ は

$$\begin{aligned} c_n &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\theta) e^{-jn\theta} \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^0 -V e^{-jn\theta} \, d\theta + \int_0^{\pi} V e^{-jn\theta} \, d\theta \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} V e^{-jn\theta} \, d\theta = \frac{V}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{e^{-jn\theta}}{jn} \right]_0^{\pi} = j \frac{V}{\pi} \left( \frac{e^{-jn\pi} - 1}{n} \right) \end{aligned}$$

ここで

$$e^{-jn\pi} = \begin{cases} 1 & (n = 2m) \\ -1 & (n = 2m-1) \end{cases} \quad (m = 1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

より、 $c_n$ は $n$ が奇数のときのみ存在し

$$c_{2m-1} = -j \frac{2V}{(2m-1)\pi}$$

したがって、複素フーリエ級数は次式となる。

$$\begin{aligned} f(\theta) &= \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} c_n e^{-jn\theta} = -j \frac{2V}{\pi} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-j(2m-1)\theta}}{2m-1} \\ &= -j \frac{2V}{\pi} e^{-j\theta} - j \frac{2V}{3\pi} e^{-j3\theta} - j \frac{2V}{5\pi} e^{-j5\theta} - j \frac{2V}{7\pi} e^{-j7\theta} - \dots \\ &\quad + j \frac{2V}{\pi} e^{j\theta} + j \frac{2V}{3\pi} e^{j3\theta} + j \frac{2V}{5\pi} e^{j5\theta} + j \frac{2V}{7\pi} e^{j7\theta} + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

ところで、式(9.27)より、三角関数によるフーリエ級数の係数を求めると

$$a_{2m-1} = c_{2m-1} + c_{-(2m-1)} = -j \frac{2V}{(2m-1)\pi} + j \frac{2V}{(2m-1)\pi} = 0$$

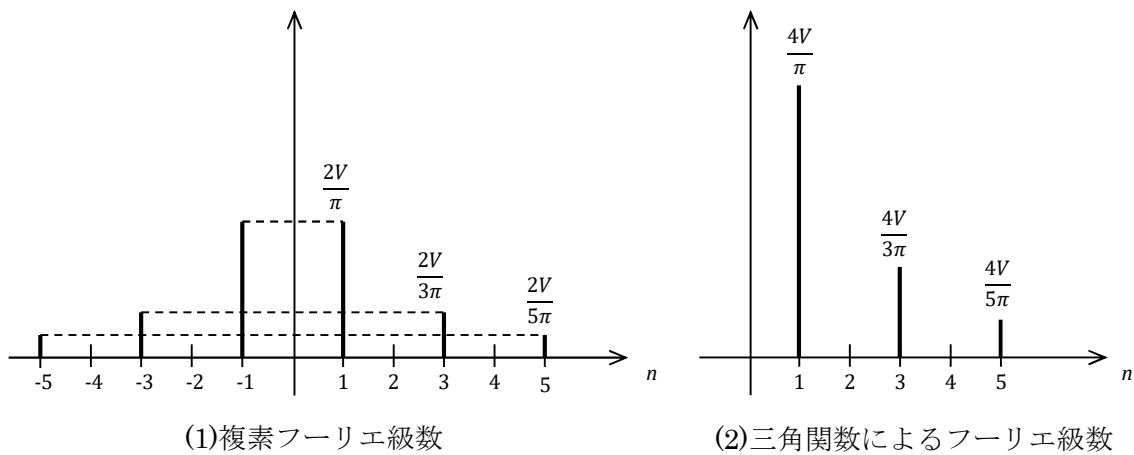
$$b_{2m-1} = j(c_{2m-1} - c_{-(2m-1)}) = j \left( -j \frac{2V}{(2m-1)\pi} - j \frac{2V}{(2m-1)\pi} \right) = \frac{4V}{(2m-1)\pi}$$

したがって、フーリエ級数を展開すると

$$f(\theta) = \frac{4V}{\pi} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2m-1)\theta}{(2m-1)} = \frac{4V}{\pi} \left( \sin \theta + \frac{1}{3} \sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{5} \sin 5\theta + \frac{1}{7} \sin 7\theta + \dots \right) \quad (2)$$

となり、式(9.36)と同じになる。

複素フーリエ級数 (1) の係数と三角関数によるフーリエ級数 (2) の係数を、横軸に次数  $n$  をとって表すと **解図 9.3** のようになり、これを線スペクトルという。複素フーリエ級数の線スペクトルは  $n$  が正と負の両方で存在し、その両者の係数を加えると、三角関数によるフーリエ級数の係数になる。



解図 9.1

【4】 まず、回路にコンデンサが直列に接続されているため、直流電流  $I_0 = 0$  となる。

つぎに、交流電圧の場合

①基本波電圧：

$$\text{電圧の実効値は } V_{1e} = \frac{V_1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{12\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{インピーダンス } Z &= R + j \left( \omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C} \right) = 2 + j \left( 100 \cdot 20 \times 10^{-3} - \frac{1}{100 \cdot 5000 \times 10^{-6}} \right) \\ &= 4 + j(2 - 2) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |Z| = 4 \Omega, \quad \cos \theta_1 = 1$$

$$\text{したがって、電流の実効値は } I_{1e} = V_{1e} / |Z| = 12 / 4 = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{また、電力は } P_{1e} = V_{1e} I_{1e} \cos \theta_1 = 12 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = 36 \text{ W}$$

②第 2 高調波電圧：

$$\text{電圧の実効値は } V_{2e} = \frac{V_2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{インピーダンス } Z &= R + j\left(2\omega L - \frac{1}{2\omega C}\right) = 2 + j\left(2 \cdot 100 \cdot 20 \times 10^{-3} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 100 \cdot 5000 \times 10^{-6}}\right) \\ &= 4 + j(4 - 1) = 4 + j3 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore |Z| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = 5 \Omega, \quad \cos \theta_2 = 4/5 = 0.8$$

$$\text{したがって、電流の実効値は } I_{2e} = V_{2e}/|Z| = 20/5 = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{また、電力は } P_{2e} = V_{2e}I_{2e} \cos \theta_2 = 20 \cdot 4 \cdot 0.8 = 64 \text{ W}$$

以上より、回路電流  $I_e$  は

$$I_e = \sqrt{I_{1e}^2 + I_{2e}^2} = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \text{ A}$$

また、消費電力  $P$  は

$$P = P_{1e} + P_{2e} = 36 + 64 = 100 \text{ W}$$

となる。なお、消費電力  $P$  は抵抗  $R$  での電力となるため

$$P = RI_e^2 = 4 \cdot 5^2 = 100 \text{ W}$$

としても求められる。

## 10. ラプラス変換

$$\text{【1】 (1) } \mathcal{L}[e^{j\omega t}] = \int_0^\infty e^{j\omega t} e^{st} dt = \int_0^\infty 1 \cdot e^{-(s-j\omega)t} dt = \frac{1}{s-j\omega}$$

$$(2) \mathcal{L}[e^{-2t}] = \int_0^\infty e^{-2t} e^{st} dt = \int_0^\infty 1 \cdot e^{-(s+2)t} dt = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

あるいは、推移定理  $\mathcal{L}[e^{-at}f(t)] = F(s+a)$  で、 $f(t) = 1$  とすると

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s} \quad a = 2 \text{ より、} \mathcal{L}[e^{-2t}] = \frac{1}{s+2}$$

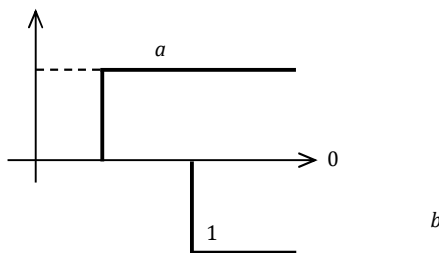
$$(3) \mathcal{L}[\sin 2t] = \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{e^{j2t} - e^{-j2t}}{2j}\right] = \frac{1}{2j} \left[\frac{1}{s-2j} - \frac{1}{s+2j}\right] = \frac{1}{2j} \cdot \frac{4j}{s^2+4} = \frac{2}{s^2+4}$$

$$(4) f(t) = \sin 2t \text{ として推移定理より、} \mathcal{L}[e^{-t}\sin 2t] = \frac{2}{(s+1)^2+4} = \frac{2}{s^2+2s+5}$$

【2】 (1) 解図 10.1 より、 $f(t) = u(t-a) - u(t-b)$  となる。

したがって、推移定理  $\mathcal{L}[f(t-a)] = e^{-as}F(s)$  より

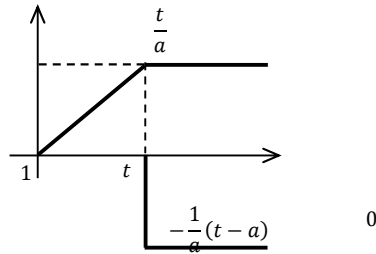
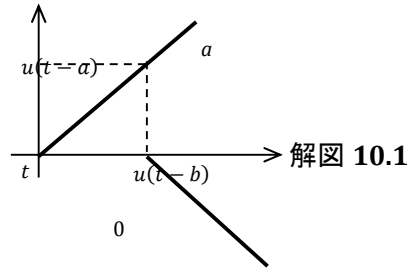
$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \mathcal{L}[u(t-a)] - \mathcal{L}[u(t-b)] = \frac{e^{-as}}{s} - \frac{e^{-bs}}{s} = \frac{e^{-as} - e^{-bs}}{s}$$



(2) 解図 10.2 より

$$f(t) = \frac{t}{a} - \frac{1}{a}(t-a) - u(t-a) \text{ となるから}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{t}{a}\right] - \mathcal{L}\left[\frac{1}{a}(t-a)\right] - \mathcal{L}[u(t-a)] = \frac{1}{as^2} - \frac{e^{-as}}{as^2} - \frac{e^{-as}}{s} \\ &= \frac{1}{as^2}(1 - e^{-as}) - \frac{e^{-a}}{s} \end{aligned}$$



【3】(1) 最初の 1 周期(0~ $T$ )の波形を $g(t)$ とすると,  $f(t)$ は $g(t)$ を $T$ ずつずらして加え合わせたものとなるから

$$f(t) = g(t) + g(t-T) + g(t-2T) + \dots$$

したがって, 推移定理より

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \mathcal{L}[g(t)] + \mathcal{L}[g(t-T)] + \mathcal{L}[g(t-2T)] + \dots \\ &= G(s) + e^{-Ts}G(s) + e^{-2Ts}G(s) + \dots \\ &= G(s)(1 + e^{-Ts} + e^{-2Ts} + \dots) \end{aligned}$$

ここで, 演習問題【2】(2)の解より,  $G(s) = \frac{1}{Ts^2}(1 - e^{-T}) - \frac{e^{-T}}{s}$

また,  $\frac{1}{1 - e^{-T}} = 1 + e^{-T} + e^{-2T} + \dots$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \left\{ \frac{1}{Ts^2}(1 - e^{-Ts}) - \frac{e^{-Ts}}{s} \right\} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-T}} = \frac{1}{Ts^2} - \frac{e^{-Ts}}{s(1 - e^{-Ts})}$$

(2) 最初の 1 周期(0~ $T$ )の波形を $g(t)$ とすると,  $f(t)$ は $g(t)$ を 1 周期ごとに交互に反転しながら加え合わせたものとなるから

$$f(t) = g(t) - g(t-T) + g(t-2T) - g(t-3T) + \dots$$

したがって, 推移定理より

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}[f(t)] &= \mathcal{L}[g(t)] - \mathcal{L}[g(t-T)] + \mathcal{L}[g(t-2T)] - \dots \\ &= G(s) - e^{-T}G(s) + e^{-2Ts}G(s) - e^{-3Ts}G(s) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$= G(s)(1 - e^{-Ts} + e^{-2Ts} - e^{-3Ts} + \dots)$$

ここで、 $g(t)$ は演習問題【2】(1)で $a = 0, b = a$ の場合に相当するので

$$G(s) = \frac{1 - e^{-as}}{s}$$

$$\text{また, } \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Ts}} = 1 - e^{-Ts} + e^{-2T} - e^{-3Ts} + \dots$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \left(\frac{1 - e^{-a}}{s}\right) \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Ts}} = \frac{1 - e^{-as}}{s(1 + e^{-Ts})}$$

【4】(1) 部分分数展開

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)} = \frac{a}{s+1} + \frac{b}{s+2}$$

$$a = F(s)(s+1)]_{s=-1} = \frac{1}{s+2}]_{s=-1} = 1, \quad b = F(s)(s+2)]_{s=-2} = \frac{1}{s+1}]_{s=-2} = -1$$

$$F(s) = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \quad \therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+1}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+2}\right] = e^{-t} - e^{-2t}$$

留数演算

$F(s)$ は $s = -1, -2$ の1位の極を持つので

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= (s+1)F(s)e^{st}]_{s=-1} + (s+2)F(s)e^{st}]_{s=-2} = \frac{e^{st}}{s+2}]_{s=-1} + \frac{e^{st}}{s+1}]_{s=-2} \\ &= e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 部分分数展開

$$F(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+2s+1} = \frac{2s+1}{(s+1)^2} = \frac{a}{s+1} + \frac{b}{(s+1)^2}$$

両辺に $(s+1)^2$ を掛けると

$$2s+1 = a(s+1) + b = as + a + b \quad \therefore a = 2, \quad b = -1$$

$$F(s) = \frac{2}{s+1} - \frac{1}{(s+1)^2} \quad \therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{2}{s+1}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+1)^2}\right] = 2e^{-t} - te^{-t}$$

留数演算

$(s+1)^2 = 0$ より、 $F(s)$ は $s = -1$ の2位の極を持つので

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \frac{d}{ds}\{(s+1)^2 F(s)e^{st}\}]_{s=-1} = \frac{d}{ds}\{(2s+1)e^{st}\}]_{s=-1} \\ &= \{2e^{st} + (2s+1)te^{st}\}]_{s=-1} = 2e^{-t} - te^{-t} \end{aligned}$$

(3) 部分分数展開

$$F(s) = \frac{3s^2-4}{(s^2+4)(s+2)^2} = \frac{as+b}{s^2+4} + \frac{c}{s+2} + \frac{d}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$\text{右辺} = \frac{(a+c)s^3 + (4a+b+2c+d)s^2 + 4(a+b+c)s + 4(b+2c+d)}{(s^2+4)(s+2)^2} \text{とよみ}$$

$a, b, c, d$ は以下の連立方程式の解である。

$$a + c = 0 \quad \text{①}$$

$$4a + b + 2c + d = 3 \quad \text{②}$$

$$4(a + b + c) = 0 \quad \text{③}$$

$$4(b + 2c + d) = -4 \quad \text{④}$$

上式を解くと  $a = 1$ ,  $b = 0$ ,  $c = -1$ ,  $d = 1$  となり,  $F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+4} - \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{1}{(s+2)^2}$

$$\therefore f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{s^2+4}\right] - \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+2}\right] + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s+2)^2}\right] = \cos 2t - e^{-2t} + te^{-2t}$$

留数演算

$(s^2 + 4)(s + 2)^2 = 0$  より,  $F(s)$ は  $s = \pm j2$  (1位の極),  $s = -2$  (2位の極)

を持つので

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) &= \frac{3s^2-4}{(s+j2)(s-j2)(s+2)^2} \\ f(t) &= (s+j2)F(s)e^{st}\Big|_{s=-j2} + (s-j2)F(s)e^{st}\Big|_{s=j2} + \frac{d}{ds}\{(s+2)^2F(s)e^{st}\}\Big|_{s=-2} \\ &= \frac{3s^2-4}{(s-j2)(s+2)^2}e^{st}\Big|_{s=-j2} + \frac{3s^2-4}{(s+j2)(s+2)^2}e^{st}\Big|_{s=j2} + \frac{d}{ds}\left\{\frac{3s^2-4}{s^2+4}e^{st}\right\}\Big|_{s=-2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}e^{-j2t} + \frac{1}{2}e^{j2t} + \frac{32s}{s^2+4}e^{st}\Big|_{s=-2} + \frac{3s^2-4}{s^2+4}te^{st}\Big|_{s=-2} \\ &= \frac{e^{-j2t}+e^{j2t}}{2} - e^{-2t} + te^{-2t} = \cos 2t - e^{-2t} + te^{-2t} \end{aligned}$$

【5】回路方程式は

$Ri(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int i dt = e(t)$  ここで,  $\mathcal{L}[i] = I(s)$ ,  $\mathcal{L}[e] = E(s)$ とおくと

$$RI(s) + \frac{1}{C} \left[ \frac{I(s)}{s} + \int i dt \Big|_{t=0} \right] = E(s), \quad RI(s) + \frac{I(s)}{Cs} + \frac{q(0)}{Cs} = E(s)$$

$$I(s) \left( R + \frac{1}{Cs} \right) = E(s) - \frac{q(0)}{Cs}, \quad I(s) = \frac{Cs}{CRs+1} E(s) - \frac{q(0)}{CRs+1}$$

$$\therefore I(s) = \frac{s}{s+\frac{1}{CR}} \cdot \frac{E(s)}{R} - \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{CR}} \cdot \frac{q(0)}{C} \cdot \frac{1}{R} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

(1)  $e(t) = Eu(t)$ より,  $E(s) = \mathcal{L}[Eu(t)] = \frac{E}{s}$ , また,  $\frac{q(0)}{C} = V_0$

これらを式①へ代入すると

$$I(s) = \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{CR}} \cdot \frac{E}{R} - \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{CR}} \cdot \frac{V_0}{R} = \frac{E-V_0}{R} \cdot \frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{CR}}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I(s)] = \frac{E-V_0}{R} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s+\frac{1}{CR}}\right] = \frac{E-V_0}{R} e^{-\frac{t}{CR}}$$

(2)  $e(t) = E \sin \omega t$ より,  $E(s) = \mathcal{L}[E \sin \omega t] = \frac{E\omega}{s^2+\omega^2}$ ,  $q(0) = 0$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{1}{CR}$ とおく

これらを式①へ代入すると

$$I(s) = \frac{s}{s+\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{R} \frac{E\omega}{s^2+\omega^2} = \frac{E\omega}{R} \frac{s}{(s+\alpha)(s^2+\omega^2)}$$

$$\frac{s}{(s+\alpha)(s^2+\omega^2)} = \frac{a}{s+\alpha} + \frac{bs+c}{s^2+\omega^2} \text{とおくと, } a = \frac{-\alpha}{\alpha^2+\omega^2}, b = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2+\omega^2}, c = \frac{\omega^2}{\alpha^2+\omega^2}$$

したがって

$$\frac{s}{(s+\alpha)(s^2+\omega^2)} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2+\omega^2} \left( \frac{-\alpha}{s+\alpha} + \frac{\alpha s}{s^2+\omega^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2+\omega^2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore i(t) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}[I(s)] = \frac{\omega E}{R} \frac{1}{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{-\alpha}{s + \alpha} + \frac{\alpha s}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{\omega^2}{s^2 + \omega^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\omega E}{R(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)} (-\alpha e^{-\alpha t} + \alpha \cos \omega t + \omega \sin \omega t) \end{aligned}$$

ここで,  $\alpha \cos \omega t + \omega \sin \omega t = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)$  ( $\varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\alpha}{\omega}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} i(t) &= \frac{\omega E}{R(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)} \{-\alpha e^{-\alpha t} + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2} \sin(\omega t + \varphi)\} \\ &= \frac{E\omega}{R\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} \sin(\omega t + \varphi) - \frac{E\omega\alpha}{R(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)} e^{-\alpha t} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{E\omega}{R\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{R^2}{\omega^2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{CR} \right)^2 + \omega^2 \right]}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left( \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2}}$$

$$\frac{\omega\alpha}{R(\alpha^2 + \omega^2)} = \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} \cdot \frac{\omega}{R\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \omega^2}} = \sin \varphi \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left( \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2}}$$

$$\therefore i(t) = \frac{E}{\sqrt{R^2 + \left( \frac{1}{\omega C} \right)^2}} \left\{ \sin(\omega t + \varphi) - e^{-\frac{t}{CR}} \sin \varphi \right\} \quad \left( \varphi = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\omega CR} \right)$$

【6】  $z$  変換すると,  $Y(z) = \frac{1}{2} \{X(z) - X(z)\} z^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - z^{-1}) X(z) \quad \therefore H(z) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - z^{-1})$

$$H(j\omega) = H(z)|_{z=e^{j\omega T}} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-j\omega T}) = \frac{1}{2} \{1 + \cos \omega T - j \sin \omega T\} = G(\omega) e^{j\phi(\omega)}$$

これより

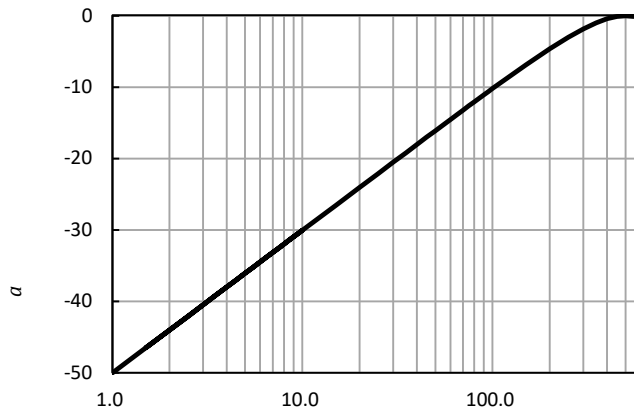
$$\begin{aligned} g(\omega) &= 20 \log G(\omega) = 20 \log \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(1 - \cos \omega T)^2 + \sin^2 \omega T} \right\} = 20 \log \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2(1 - \cos \omega T)} \right\} \\ &= 20 \log \left( \sin \frac{\omega T}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{一方, } \phi(\omega) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin \omega T}{1 - \cos \omega T} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{\omega T}{2} \cos \frac{\omega T}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\omega T}{2}} \right) = \tan^{-1} \left( \cot \frac{\omega T}{2} \right)$$

ここで,  $T = 0.001(\text{s})$ ,  $\omega = 2\pi f$  を代入すると

$$g(f) = 20 \log \left( \sin \frac{\pi f}{1000} \right) [\text{dB}], \quad \phi(\omega) = \tan^{-1} \left( \cot \frac{\pi f}{1000} \right) [\text{rad}]$$

$g(f)$  を図示すると解図 10.3 となり, 高域通過フィルタ (high pass filter, HPF) となる。



## 11. 双曲線関数

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【1】 (1) } \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} + \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} \\ &= \frac{e^{x+y} + e^{x-y} + e^{-x-y} + e^{-x-y}}{4} + \frac{e^{x+y} - e^{x-y} - e^{-x-y} + e^{-x-y}}{4} \\ &= \frac{2e^{x+y} + 2e^{-x-y}}{4} = \frac{e^{x+y} + e^{-(x+y)}}{2} = \cosh(x+y) \end{aligned}$$

(別解)

$$\cosh(x+y) = \frac{e^{x+y} + e^{-(x+y)}}{2} = \frac{e^x e^y + e^{-x} e^{-y}}{2}$$

$$e^{\pm x} = \cosh x \pm \sinh x \text{ より}$$

$$e^x e^y = (\cosh x + \sinh x)(\cosh y + \sinh y)$$

$$= \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y + \sinh x \sinh y \quad (1)$$

同様にして

$$e^{-x} e^{-y} = \cosh x \cosh y - \sinh x \cosh y - \cosh x \sinh y + \sinh x \sinh y \quad (2)$$

(1) + (2) より

$$e^x e^y + e^{-x} e^{-y} = 2(\cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y)$$

$$\therefore \cosh(x+y) = \frac{e^{x+y} + e^{-(x+y)}}{2} = \cosh x \cosh y + \sinh x \sinh y$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【2】 (1) } 2 \sinh \frac{x+y}{2} \cosh \frac{x-y}{2} &= 2 \frac{e^{\frac{x+y}{2}} - e^{-\frac{x+y}{2}}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{x-y}{2}} + e^{-\frac{x-y}{2}}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-y} + e^y - e^{-x}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-y} + e^y - e^{-x}) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} + \frac{e^y - e^{-y}}{2} = \sinh x + \sinh y \end{aligned}$$

(別解) 加法定理より

$$\sinh(x+y) = \sinh x \cosh y + \cosh x \sinh y$$

$$\sinh(x-y) = \sinh x \cosh y - \cosh x \sinh y$$

ここで,  $x+y = X$ ,  $x-y = Y$  とおくと  $x = (X+Y)/2$ ,  $y = (X-Y)/2$  より

$$\sinh X = \sinh \frac{X+Y}{2} \cosh \frac{X-Y}{2} + \cosh \frac{X+Y}{2} \sinh \frac{X-Y}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$\sinh Y = \sinh \frac{X+Y}{2} \cosh \frac{X-Y}{2} - \cosh \frac{X+Y}{2} \sinh \frac{X-Y}{2} \quad (2)$$

(1) + (2) より

$$\sinh X + \sinh Y = 2 \sinh \frac{X+Y}{2} \cosh \frac{X-Y}{2}$$

ここで,  $x, y$  を  $X, Y$  におきかえれば

$$\sinh x + \sinh y = 2 \sinh \frac{x+y}{2} \cosh \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【2】 (1) } \sinh^2 x - \sinh^2 y &= \frac{\cosh 2x - 1}{2} - \frac{\cosh 2y - 1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\cosh 2x - \cosh 2y) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sinh \frac{2x+2y}{2} \sinh \frac{2x-2y}{2} = \sinh(x+y) \sinh(x-y) \end{aligned}$$



$$(2) \sinh^3 x = \sinh^2 x \cdot \sinh x = \frac{\cosh 2x - 1}{2} \cdot \sinh x = \frac{\cosh 2x \sinh x - \sinh x}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sinh 3x + \sinh x) - \sinh x}{2} = \frac{\sinh 3x + \sinh x - 2\sinh x}{4} = \frac{\sinh 3x - \sinh x}{4}$$

$$(3) \cosh^{-1} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) \text{ より}$$

$$\cosh^{-1} \sqrt{x^2 + 1} = \ln\left(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2 - 1}\right)$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 + 1 - 1}) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) = \sinh^{-1} x$$

$$\text{【3】 (1) } \frac{d}{dx} \tanh x = \left(\frac{\sinh x}{\cosh x}\right)' = \frac{\cosh x \cosh x - \sinh x \sinh x}{\cosh^2 x} = \frac{\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x}{\cosh^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 x} = \operatorname{sech}^2 x$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} \sinh^{-1} x = [\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})]' = \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x)/\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$$

$$(3) \frac{d}{dx} \tanh^{-1} x = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{2} [\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)]' = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x}\right) = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

【4】  $e^{\pm x}$  はマクローリン展開すると

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \cdots$$

$$e^{-x} = 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n!} + \cdots$$

$$\therefore \cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2(n-1)}}{n!}$$

$$\text{【5】 } \left. \begin{aligned} V(x) &= C_1 \cosh \gamma x - C_2 \sinh \gamma x \\ I(x) &= \frac{1}{Z_0} (-C_1 \sinh \gamma x + C_2 \cosh \gamma x) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

上式に  $x=l$  のとき  $V(l)=V_2$ ,  $I(l)=I_2$  なる条件を代入すると

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma l & -\sinh \gamma l \\ -\frac{1}{Z_0} \sinh \gamma l & \frac{1}{Z_0} \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \therefore \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma l & -\sinh \gamma l \\ -\frac{1}{Z_0} \sinh \gamma l & \frac{1}{Z_0} \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

ここで

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cosh \gamma l & \sinh \gamma l \\ -\frac{1}{Z_0} \sinh \gamma l & \frac{1}{Z_0} \cosh \gamma l \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{Z_0} (\cosh^2 \gamma l - \sinh^2 \gamma l) = \frac{1}{Z_0} \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma l & -\sinh \gamma l \\ -\frac{1}{Z_0} \sinh \gamma l & \frac{1}{Z_0} \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{Z_0} \cosh \gamma l & \sinh \gamma l \\ \frac{1}{Z_0} \sinh \gamma l & \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} = Z_0 \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{Z_0} \cosh \gamma l & \sinh \gamma l \\ \frac{1}{Z_0} \sinh \gamma l & \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma l & Z_0 \sinh \gamma l \\ \sinh \gamma l & Z_0 \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \cosh \gamma l + Z_0 I_2 \sinh \gamma l \\ V_2 \sinh \gamma l + Z_0 I_2 \cosh \gamma l \end{bmatrix}$$

となり，式(11.37)，(11.38)が得られる。この係数 $C_1$ ， $C_2$ を式(1)に代入すると

$$\begin{aligned}
 V(x) &= (V_2 \cosh \gamma l + Z_0 I_2 \sinh \gamma l) \cosh \gamma x - (V_2 \sinh \gamma l + Z_0 I_2 \cosh \gamma l) \sinh \gamma x \\
 &= V_2 (\cosh \gamma l \cosh \gamma x - \sinh \gamma l \sinh \gamma x) + Z_0 I_2 (\sinh \gamma l \cosh \gamma x - \cosh \gamma l \sinh \gamma x) \\
 &= V_2 \cosh(\gamma l - \gamma x) + Z_0 I_2 \sinh(\gamma l - \gamma x) = V_2 \cosh \gamma(l - x) + Z_0 I_2 \sinh \gamma(l - x) \\
 I(x) &= -\frac{1}{Z_0} (V_2 \cosh \gamma l + Z_0 I_2 \sinh \gamma l) \sinh \gamma x + \frac{1}{Z_0} (V_2 \sinh \gamma l + Z_0 I_2 \cosh \gamma l) \cosh \gamma x \\
 &= \frac{V_2}{Z_0} (\sinh \gamma l \cosh \gamma x - \cosh \gamma l \sinh \gamma x) + I_2 (\cosh \gamma l \cosh \gamma x - \sinh \gamma l \sinh \gamma x) \\
 &= \frac{V_2}{Z_0} \sinh(\gamma l - \gamma x) + I_2 \cosh(\gamma l - \gamma x) = \frac{V_2}{Z_0} \sinh \gamma(l - x) + I_2 \cosh \gamma(l - x) \\
 \therefore \begin{bmatrix} V(x) \\ I(x) \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} \cosh \gamma(l - x) & Z_0 \sinh \gamma(l - x) \\ \frac{1}{Z_0} \sinh \gamma(l - x) & \cosh \gamma(l - x) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_2 \\ I_2 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

となり，式(11.41)が得られる。