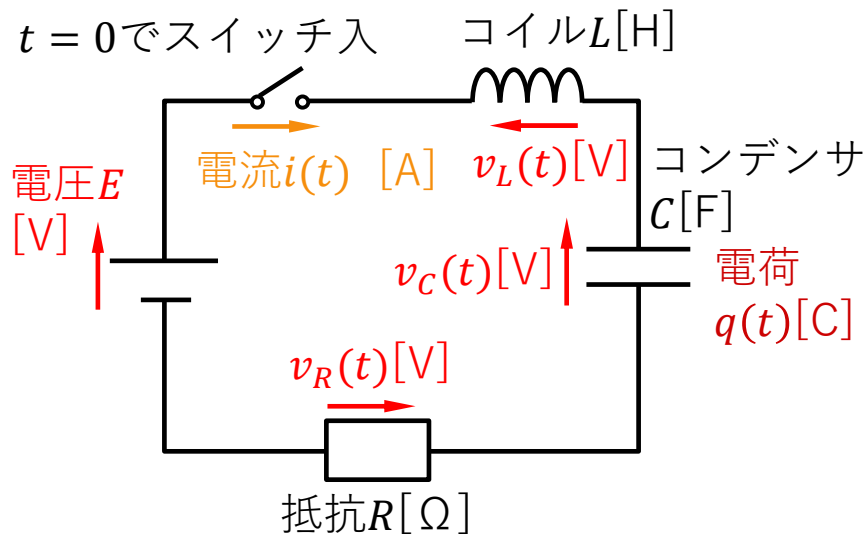


過渡現象 (14) 《RLC直列回路 - 1》



$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$K$ (定数)	$\frac{K}{s}$

微分定理	$\mathcal{L}\left(\frac{df(t)}{dt}\right) = sF(s) - f(0)$
積分定理	$\mathcal{L}\left(\int f(t)dt\right) = \frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{f^{-1}(0)}{s}$
線形定理	$\mathcal{L}af(t) = aF(s)$

$$E = v_L(t) + v_C(t) + v_R(t) \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$v_L(t) = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} \dots \textcircled{2} \quad v_R(t) = Ri(t) \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$v_C(t) = \frac{q(t)}{C} \dots \textcircled{4} \quad q(t) = \int i(t)dt \dots \textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{4}, \textcircled{5} \text{より} \quad v_C(t) = \frac{1}{C} \int i(t)dt \dots \textcircled{6}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2}, \textcircled{3}, \textcircled{6} \text{より、} \quad E = L \frac{di(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} \int i(t)dt + Ri(t) \dots \textcircled{7}$$

⑦をラプラス順変換すると、

$$\frac{E}{s} = L \cdot sI(s) + \frac{1}{C} \cdot \frac{I(s)}{s} + RI(s) \quad \therefore I(s) = E \cdot \frac{1}{s \left( R + sL + \frac{1}{sC} \right)}$$

過渡現象 (15) 《RLC直列回路 - 2》

$$I(s) = E \cdot \frac{1}{s\left(R + sL + \frac{1}{sC}\right)} = E \cdot \frac{1}{L\left(s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}\right)} = \frac{E}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\left\{\left(s + \frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2\right)\right\}} \dots \textcircled{8}$$

■  $\frac{1}{LC} > \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2$  のとき、  $\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$   $\omega^2 = \frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2$  と置くと、 $\textcircled{8}$ は、

$$I(s) = \frac{E}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega^2} = \frac{E}{\omega L} \cdot \frac{\omega}{(s + \alpha)^2 + \omega^2} \dots \textcircled{9}$$

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$

$s$ 推移定理  $\mathcal{L}(e^{-at}f(t)) = F(s + a)$

$\textcircled{9}$ をラプラス逆変換すると、  $i(t) = \frac{E}{\omega L} \cdot e^{-\alpha t} \cdot \sin \omega t = \frac{E}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C} - \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2}} e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \cdot \sin \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2} t \right)$

過渡現象 (16) 《RLC直列回路 - 3》

$$I(s) = E \cdot \frac{1}{s\left(R + sL + \frac{1}{sC}\right)} = E \cdot \frac{1}{L\left(s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}\right)} = \frac{E}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\left\{\left(s + \frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2\right)\right\}} \dots \textcircled{8}$$

■  $\frac{1}{LC} < \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2$  のとき、  $\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$   $\gamma^2 = \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}$  と置くと、 $\textcircled{8}$ は、

$$I(s) = \frac{E}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{(s + \alpha)^2 - \gamma^2} = \frac{E}{\gamma L} \cdot \frac{\gamma}{(s + \alpha)^2 - \gamma^2} \dots \textcircled{10}$$

双曲線関数  $\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$\sinh \omega t$ ←	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 - \omega^2}$

s推移定理  $\mathcal{L}(e^{-at}f(t)) = F(s + a)$

$\textcircled{10}$ をラプラス逆変換すると、  $i(t) = \frac{E}{\gamma L} \cdot e^{-\alpha t} \cdot \sinh \gamma t = \frac{E}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{L}{C}}} e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \cdot \sinh \left( \sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} t \right)$

過渡現象 (17) 《RLC直列回路 - 4》

$$I(s) = E \cdot \frac{1}{s\left(R + sL + \frac{1}{sC}\right)} = E \cdot \frac{1}{L\left(s^2 + \frac{R}{L}s + \frac{1}{LC}\right)} = \frac{E}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{\left\{\left(s + \frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2\right)\right\}} \dots \textcircled{8}$$

■  $\frac{1}{LC} = \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2$  のとき、  $\alpha = \frac{R}{2L}$  と置くと、 $\textcircled{8}$ は、

$$I(s) = \frac{E}{L} \cdot \frac{1}{(s + \alpha)^2} \dots \textcircled{11}$$

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
$t$	$\frac{1}{s^2}$

s推移定理

$$\mathcal{L}(e^{-at}f(t)) = F(s + a)$$

$\textcircled{11}$ をラプラス逆変換すると、  $i(t) = \frac{E}{L} \cdot e^{-at} \cdot t = \frac{E}{L} t e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t}$

過渡現象 (18)

《RLC直列回路 - 5》

①  $\frac{1}{LC} > \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2$  のとき、  $i(t) = \frac{E}{\sqrt{\frac{L}{C} - \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2}} e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \cdot \sin\left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{LC} - \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2} t\right)$

②  $\frac{1}{LC} = \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2$  のとき、  $i(t) = \frac{E}{L} t e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t}$

③  $\frac{1}{LC} < \left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2$  のとき、  $i(t) = \frac{E}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}}} e^{-\frac{R}{2L}t} \cdot \sinh\left(\sqrt{\left(\frac{R}{2L}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{LC}} t\right)$

