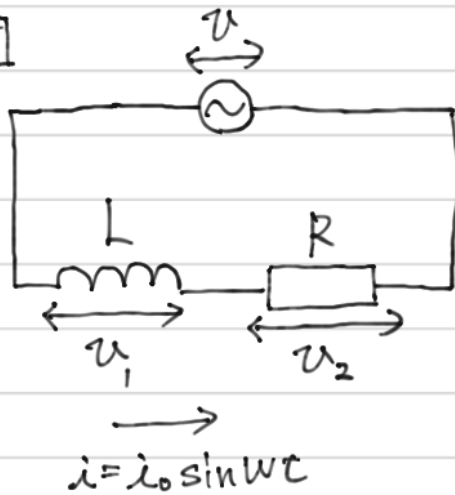


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(1)

キルヒホッフの法則より

$$u - u_1 - u_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u = u_1 + u_2$$

(1)

$$u_1 = L \frac{di}{dt} = \underline{\omega L i_0 \cos \omega t} \quad \#(1) \quad \text{※ } i \text{ の微分をする.}$$

(2)

$$u_2 = Ri = \underline{R i_0 \sin \omega t} \quad \#(2)$$

(2)

$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

$$= \underbrace{\omega L i_0}_{b} \cos \omega t + \underbrace{R i_0}_{a} \sin \omega t$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\omega t + \alpha) \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$$

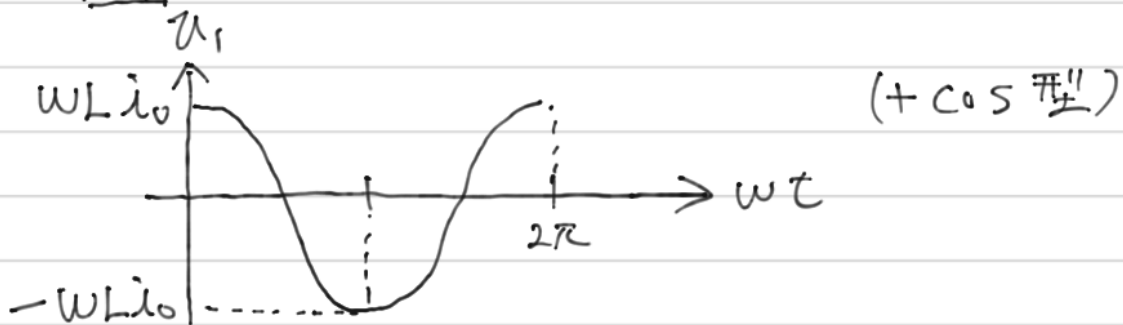
$$= \sqrt{(R i_0)^2 + (\omega L i_0)^2} \sin(\omega t + \alpha) \quad \left(\tan \alpha = \frac{\omega L i_0}{R i_0} = \frac{\omega L}{R} \right)$$

$$= \underline{i_0 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2}} \sin(\omega t + \alpha) \quad \#(11)$$

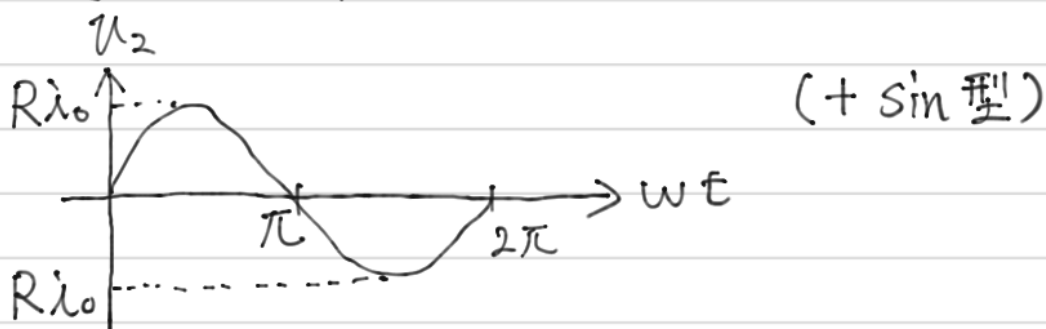
345 続き

(3)

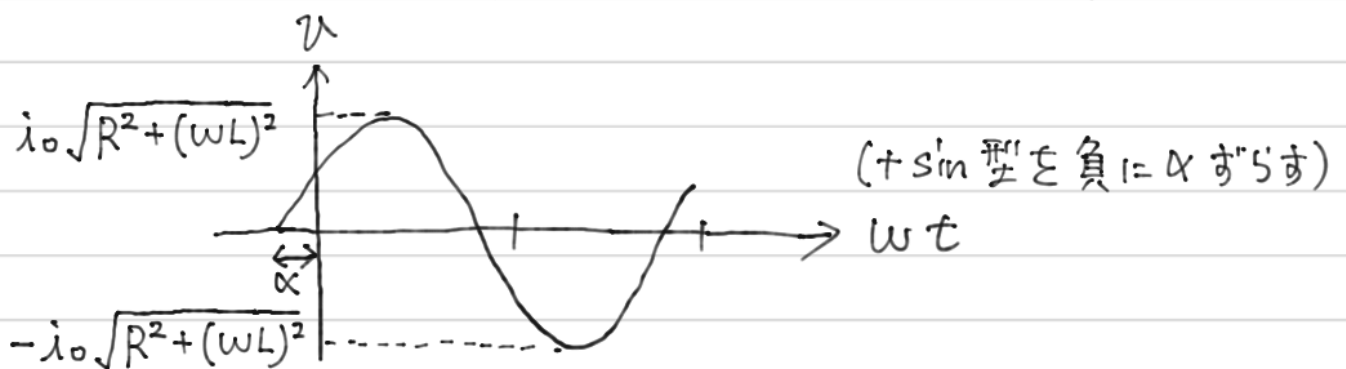
$$v_1 = \omega L i_0 \cos \omega t$$



$$v_2 = R i_0 \sin \omega t$$



$$v = i_0 \sqrt{R^2 + (\omega L)^2} \sin(\omega t + \alpha)$$



(4)

コイルの消費電力は0なので、抵抗の消費電力を
考えればよい。抵抗に流れる電流の最大値は i_0 なので

$$\begin{aligned} P_e &= I_e^2 R \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i_0\right)^2 R = \frac{1}{2} i_0^2 R \end{aligned}$$