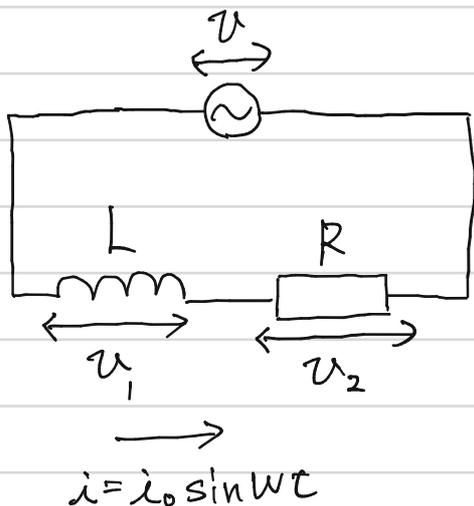


329



(1)

キルヒホッフの法則より

$$u - u_1 - u_2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u = u_1 + u_2$$

(ア)

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

(イ)

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

(2) (ウ)

$$u = u_1 + u_2$$

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

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(\omega t + \alpha) \quad t = t''L \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{b}{a}$$

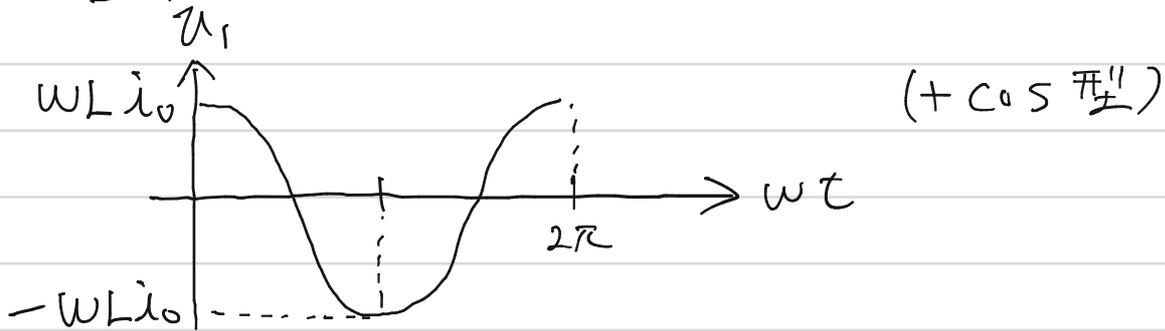
$$= \sqrt{(R i_0)^2 + (\omega L i_0)^2} \sin(\omega t + \alpha) \quad (t = t''L \quad \tan \alpha = \frac{\omega L i_0}{R i_0} = \frac{\omega L}{R})$$

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

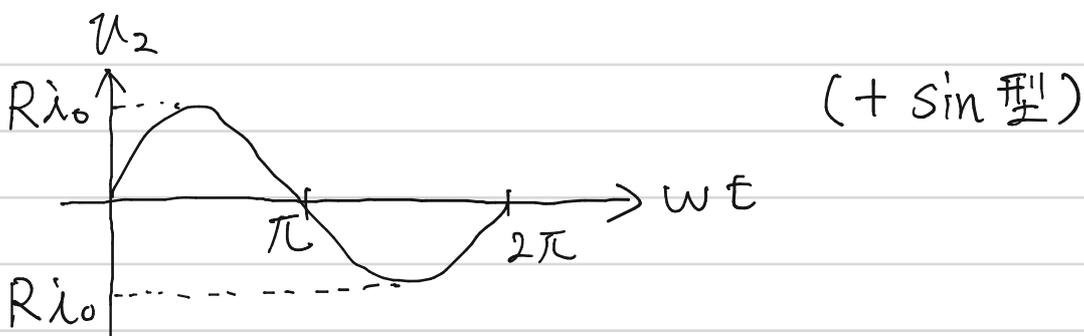
329 続き

(3)

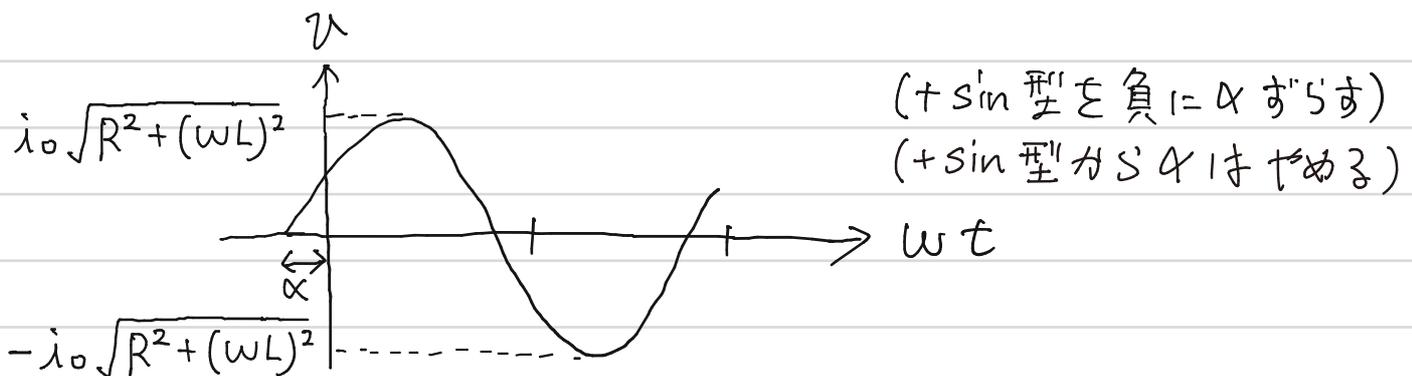
$\boxed{v_1}$   $v_1 = \omega L i_0 \cos \omega t$



$\boxed{v_2}$   $v_2 = R i_0 \sin \omega t$



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



(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

$$P_e = I_e^2 R \\ = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i_0\right)^2 R = \frac{1}{2} i_0^2 R \quad \# (I)$$