

第5章：ラプラス変換とその応用

5.4 微分方程式の解

キーワード：RC回路, RL回路

学習目標：ラプラス変換を用いてRC回路, RL回路の過渡応答を解けるようになる。

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5 ラプラス変換とその応用

5.4 微分方程式の解

RL回路

$$Ri(t) + L \frac{di(t)}{dt} = V$$

ラプラス変換 $I(s) = \mathcal{L}[i(t)]$

$$RI(s) + L(sI(s) - i(0)) = \frac{V}{s}$$

$$(sL + R)I(s) = \frac{V}{s} + Li(0)$$

$$I(s) = \frac{V}{s(sL + R)} + \frac{Li(0)}{sL + R}$$

$$= \frac{V}{R} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{V}{R} \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{i(0)}{s + \frac{R}{L}}$$

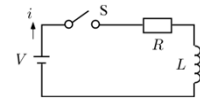


図2 RL回路

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逆ラプラス変換

$$I(s) = \frac{V}{R} \frac{1}{s} - \frac{V}{R} \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{i(0)}{s + \frac{R}{L}}$$

$$i(t) = \frac{V}{R} - \frac{V}{R} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + i(0)e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

$$= \frac{V}{R} (1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}) + i(0)e^{-\frac{R}{L}t}$$

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5 ラプラス変換とその応用

5.4 微分方程式の解

RC回路

$$Ri(t) + \frac{1}{C} \int i(t) dt = V$$

【解法1】

$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$ の関係を用いると

$$R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} = V$$

ラプラス変換 $Q(s) = \mathcal{L}[q(t)]$

$$R(sQ(s) - q(0)) + \frac{Q(s)}{C} = V \frac{1}{s}$$

$$\left(sR + \frac{1}{C}\right) Q(s) = \frac{V}{s} + Rq(0)$$

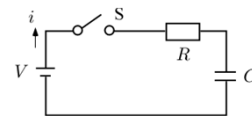


図1 RC回路

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$$Q(s) = \frac{V}{s(sR + \frac{1}{C})} + \frac{Rq(0)}{sR + \frac{1}{C}} = \frac{\frac{V}{R}}{s(s + \frac{1}{RC})} + \frac{q(0)}{s + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

$$X(s) = \frac{\frac{V}{R}}{s(s + \frac{1}{RC})} = \frac{K_1}{s} + \frac{K_2}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} \quad \text{とおくと}$$

$$K_1 = sX(s)|_{s=0} = \frac{\frac{V}{R}}{(s + \frac{1}{RC})}|_{s=0} = CV$$

$$K_2 = \left(s + \frac{1}{RC}\right) Q(s) \Big|_{s = -\frac{1}{RC}} = \frac{\frac{V}{R}}{s} \Big|_{s = -\frac{1}{RC}} = -CV$$

よって

$$Q(s) = \frac{CV}{s} - \frac{CV}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} + \frac{q(0)}{s + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

$$= CV \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} \right) + \frac{q(0)}{s + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

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逆ラプラス変換により

$$Q(s) = CV \left(\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s + \frac{1}{RC}} \right) + \frac{q(0)}{s + \frac{1}{RC}}$$

$$q(t) = CV (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}) + q(0)e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$= CV \left(\frac{1}{RC} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} - \frac{q(0)}{RC} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

$$= \frac{V}{R} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t} - \frac{q(0)}{RC} e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{R} \left(V - \frac{q_0}{C} \right) e^{-\frac{1}{RC}t}$$

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よって

$$I(s) = \frac{V}{L} \left\{ \frac{\omega}{\frac{R^2}{L^2} + \omega^2} \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{\omega}{2j\omega(j\omega + \frac{R}{L})} \frac{1}{s - j\omega} + \frac{\omega}{-2j\omega(-j\omega + \frac{R}{L})} \frac{1}{s + j\omega} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(-j\omega + \frac{R}{L})}{2j(\omega^2 + \frac{R^2}{L^2})} \frac{s + j\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} - \frac{(j\omega + \frac{R}{L})}{2j(\omega^2 + \frac{R^2}{L^2})} \frac{s - j\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} \\ &= \frac{-j\omega s + \cancel{\frac{R}{L}s} + \omega^2 + j\omega \frac{R}{L}}{2j(\omega^2 + \frac{R^2}{L^2})(s^2 + \omega^2)} - \frac{j\omega s + \cancel{\frac{R}{L}s} + \omega^2 - j\frac{R}{L}\omega}{2j(\omega^2 + \frac{R^2}{L^2})(s^2 + \omega^2)} \\ &= \frac{-\omega s + \omega \frac{R}{L}}{(\omega^2 + \frac{R^2}{L^2})(s^2 + \omega^2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$I(s) = \frac{V}{L} \left\{ \frac{\omega}{\frac{R^2}{L^2} + \omega^2} \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{-\omega s + \omega \frac{R}{L}}{(\omega^2 + \frac{R^2}{L^2})(s^2 + \omega^2)} \right\}$$

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$$I(s) = \frac{V}{L} \left\{ \frac{\omega}{\frac{R^2}{L^2} + \omega^2} \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{-\omega s + \omega \frac{R}{L}}{(\omega^2 + \frac{R^2}{L^2})(s^2 + \omega^2)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{V\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \frac{1}{s + \frac{R}{L}} + \frac{VR}{(R^2 + \omega^2 L^2)} \frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2} + \frac{-V\omega L}{(R^2 + \omega^2 L^2)} \frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$$

逆ラプラス変換

$$i(t) = \frac{V\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} e^{-\frac{R}{L}t} + \frac{VR}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \sin \omega t + \frac{-V\omega L}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \cos \omega t$$

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

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{(VR)^2}{(R^2 + \omega^2 L^2)^2} + \frac{(V\omega L)^2}{(R^2 + \omega^2 L^2)^2}} = \frac{V\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} = \frac{V}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}}$$

$$\tan \phi = \frac{-V\omega L}{\frac{VR}{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} = -\frac{\omega L}{R}$$

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