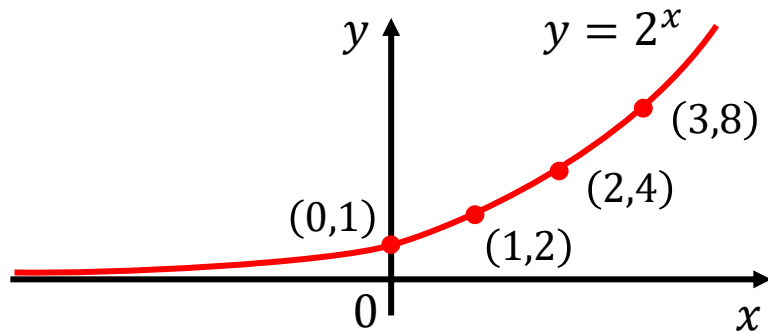


# 指数関数と対数関数のグラフ

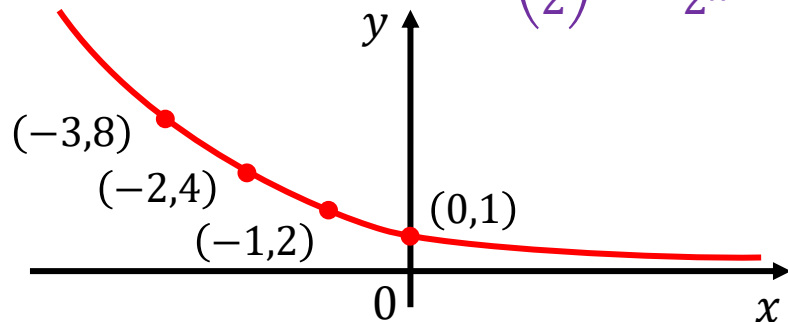
**指数関数** :  $y = a^x$

$a > 1$  のとき、 $x$  の値が増加すると、  
 $y$  の値も増加する  
 $x = 0$  のとき  $y = 1$



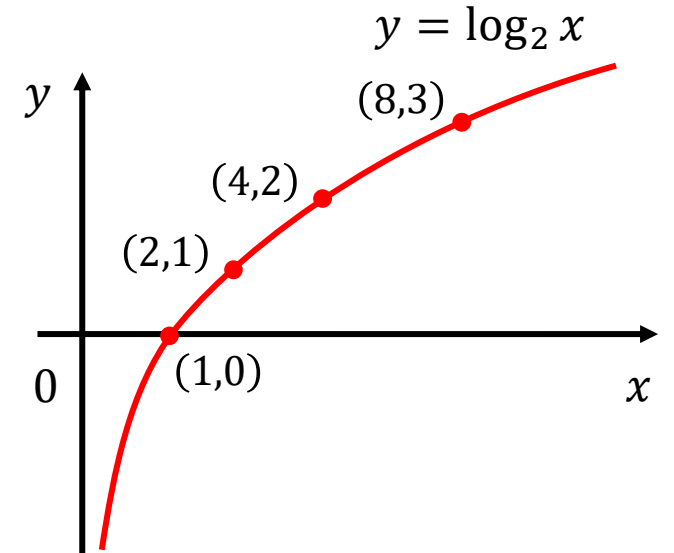
$a < 1$  のとき、 $x$  の値が増加すると、  
 $y$  の値は減少する

$$y = 0.5^x \rightarrow y = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x = \frac{1}{2^x} = 2^{-x}$$



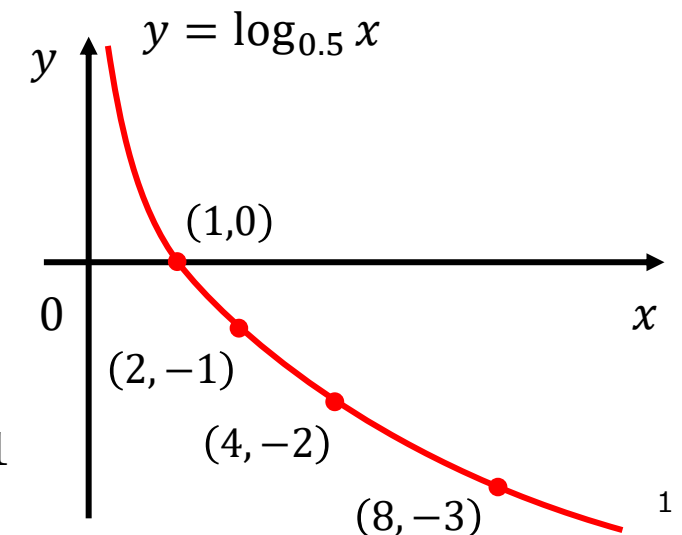
**対数関数** :  $y = \log_a x$

$a > 1$  のとき、  
 $x$  の値が増加すると、  
 $y$  の値も増加する  
 $x = 1$  のとき  $y = 0$



$a < 1$  のとき、  
 $x$  の値が増加すると、  
 $y$  の値は減少する

$$y = \log_{0.5} 2 \rightarrow 0.5^y = 2$$
$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^y = 2^{-y} = 2 \rightarrow y = -1$$



# ネイピア数と指数関数

xが大きくなると  
全体が大きくなる

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x$$



2.7182... = e ネイピア数

xを無限大に  
近づけると

xが大きくなると  
1に近づく

## <電験で登場するネイピア数>

### オイラーの公式

$$e^{j\theta} = \cos \theta + j \sin \theta$$

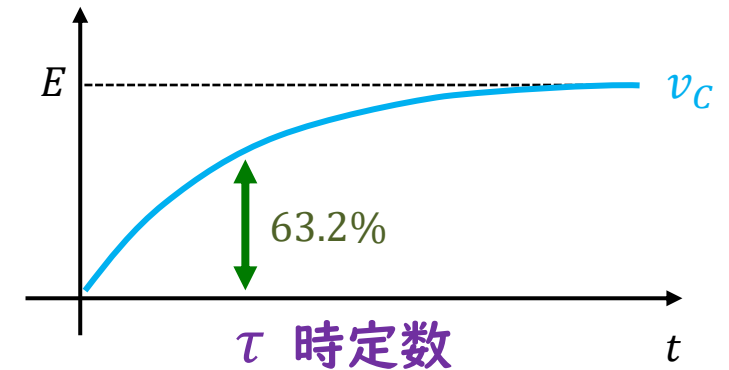
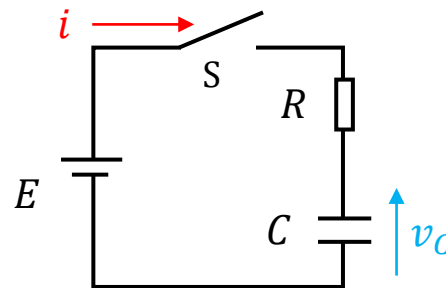
### 微分積分

$$y = e^x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \{e^x\}' = e^x$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x$$

## 過渡現象



$$63.2\% \rightarrow 0.632 = \frac{1}{2.7182} = \frac{1}{e} = e^{-1}$$

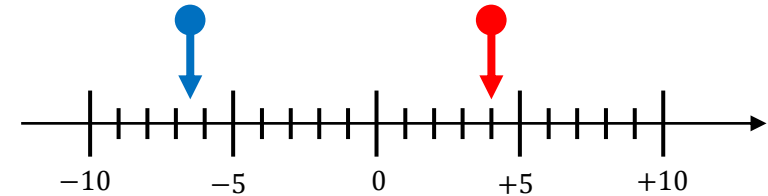
# 電験三種 オンライン講座

## 電気数学 第14回 ベクトル (基礎)

# ベクトル

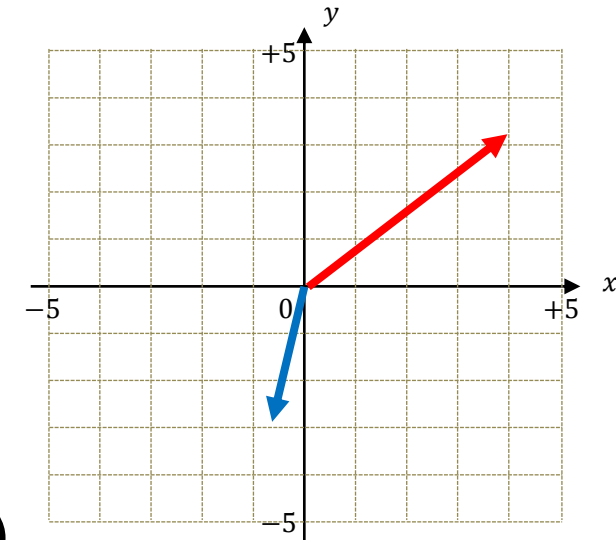
## スカラー量 “大きさ”のみ

例) 時間、重さ、温度、面積、エネルギーなど  
電荷、静電容量、電力など



## ベクトル量 “大きさ”と“向き”

例) 位置、速度、加速度、力など  
電流、電圧、インピーダンス、電界、磁界など



## ベクトルの表し方

$\vec{a}, \vec{b}$  高校数学での表現

$a, b$  大学や専門科目での表現 (電磁気学)

$\dot{a}, \dot{b}$  ベクトル (複素平面) の表現 ← 電験はこれ

# ベクトルを理解するために



## ○計算に必要な知識

- A.  $xy$ 平面の座標の読み方
- B. 三平方の定理
- C. 三角関数

## ○ベクトルの活用法

- 1. 位置ベクトル
- 2. ベクトルの大きさ
- 3. ベクトルの成分分解
- 4. ベクトルの合成

# 位置ベクトル

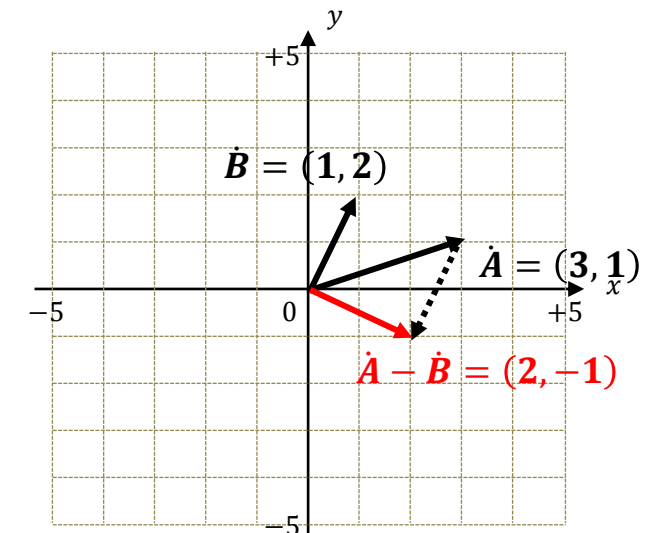
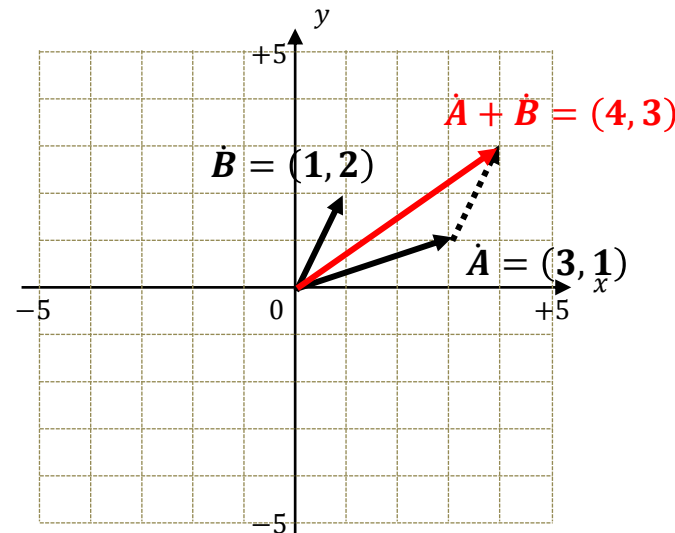
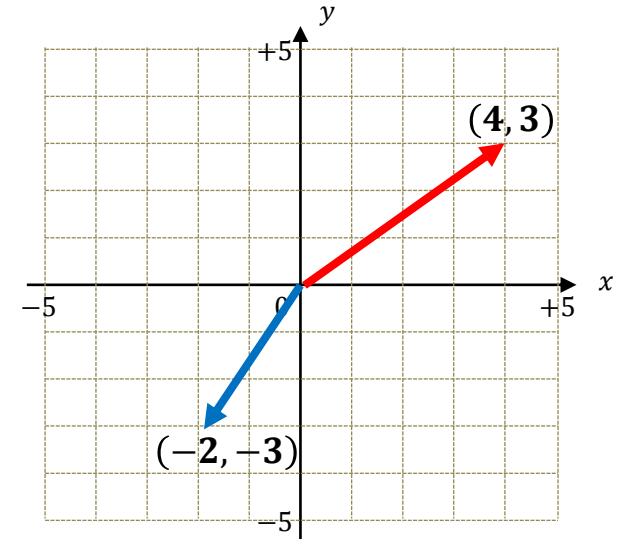
位置ベクトル:  $xy$ 平面上で原点 $O$ からの位置 $(x, y)$ を表すベクトル

位置ベクトル同士の足し算、引き算

$$\dot{A} = (a, b), \dot{B} = (c, d)$$

$$\dot{A} + \dot{B} = (a + c, b + d)$$

$$\dot{A} - \dot{B} = (a - c, b - d)$$



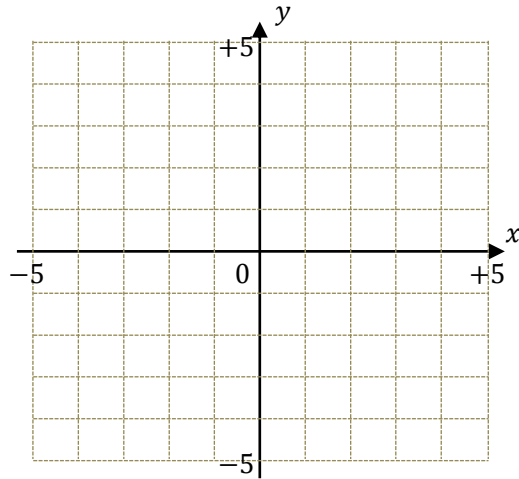
# 練習問題 I

(1)

$$\dot{A} = (1, 0)$$

$$\dot{B} = (2, 0)$$

$$\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$$

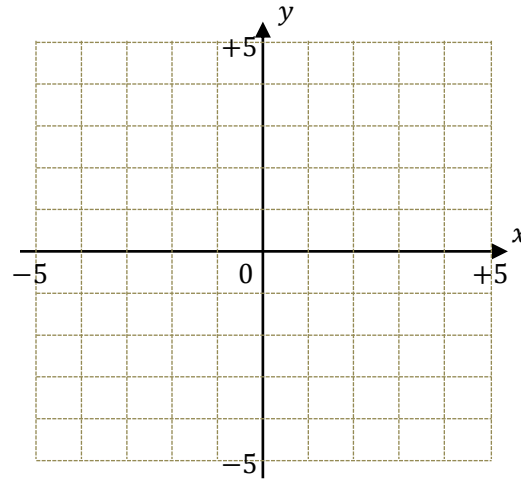


(2)

$$\dot{A} = (2, 1)$$

$$\dot{B} = (1, 2)$$

$$\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$$

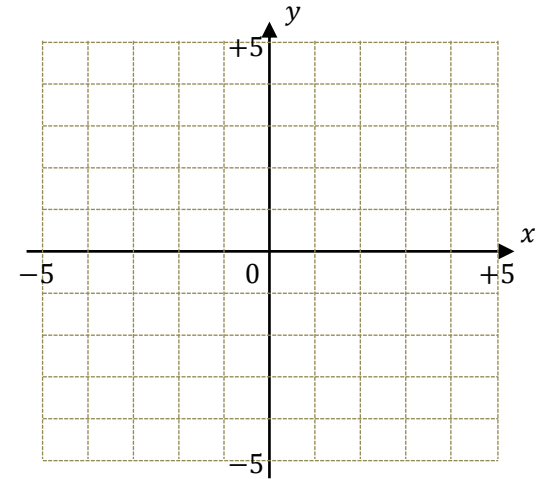


(3)

$$\dot{A} = (4, 1)$$

$$\dot{B} = (-2, 2)$$

$$\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$$

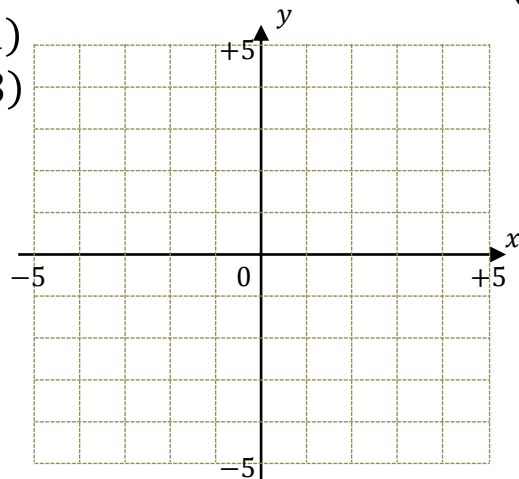


(4)

$$\dot{A} = (-1, -1)$$

$$\dot{B} = (-2, -3)$$

$$\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$$

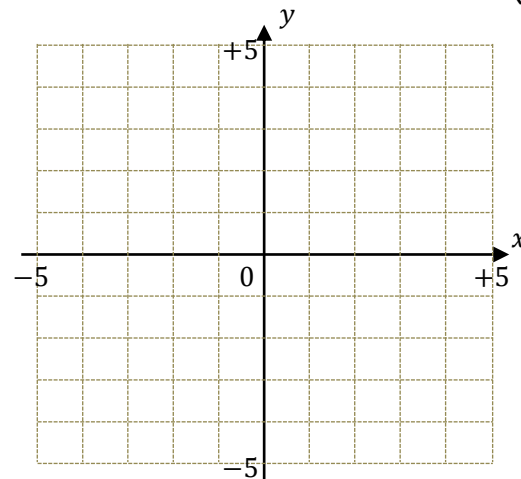


(5)

$$\dot{A} = (5, 2)$$

$$\dot{B} = (2, 2)$$

$$\dot{C} = \dot{A} - \dot{B}$$

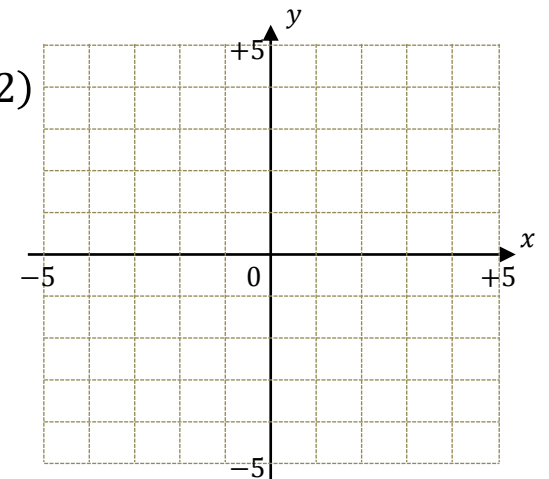


(6)

$$\dot{A} = (1, 2)$$

$$\dot{B} = (-2, -2)$$

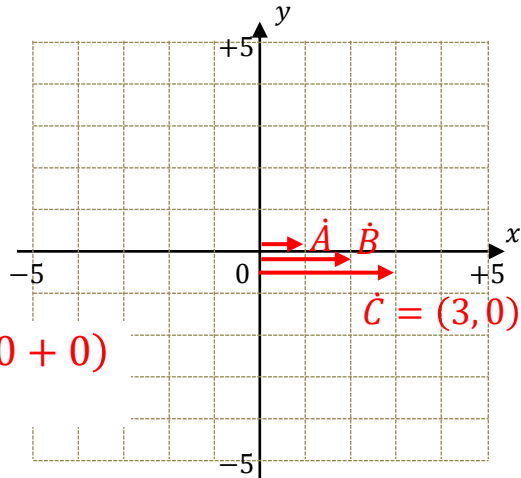
$$\dot{C} = \dot{A} - \dot{B}$$



# 練習問題 I (解答)

(1)

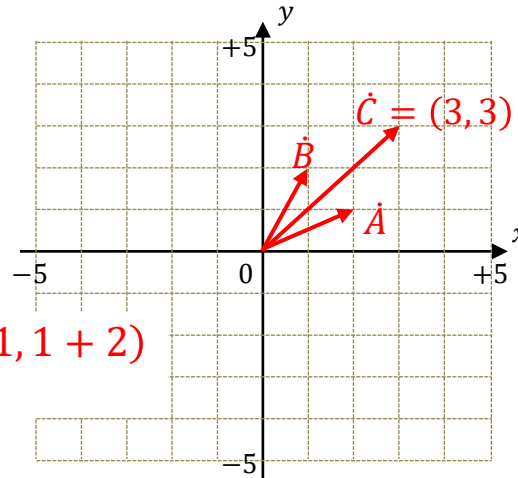
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= (1, 0) \\ \vec{B} &= (2, 0) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} + \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{C} &= (2 + 1, 0 + 0) \\ &= (3, 0) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

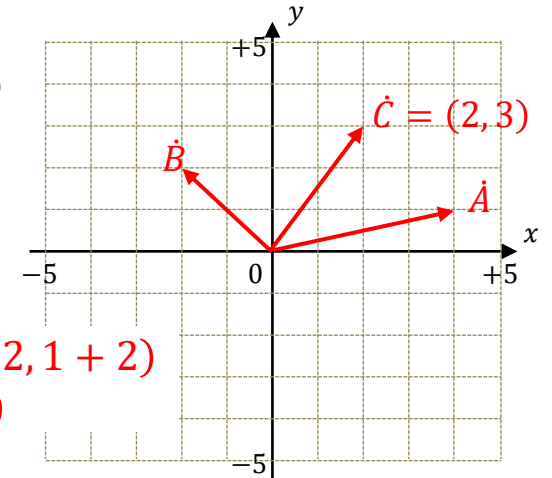
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= (2, 1) \\ \vec{B} &= (1, 2) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} + \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{C} &= (2 + 1, 1 + 2) \\ &= (3, 3) \end{aligned}$$

(3)

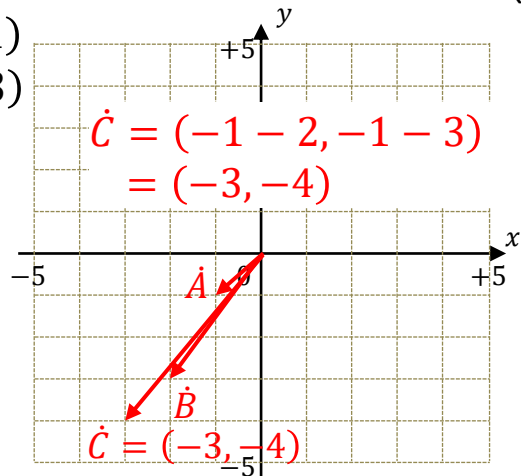
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= (4, 1) \\ \vec{B} &= (-2, 2) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} + \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{C} &= (4 - 2, 1 + 2) \\ &= (2, 3) \end{aligned}$$

(4)

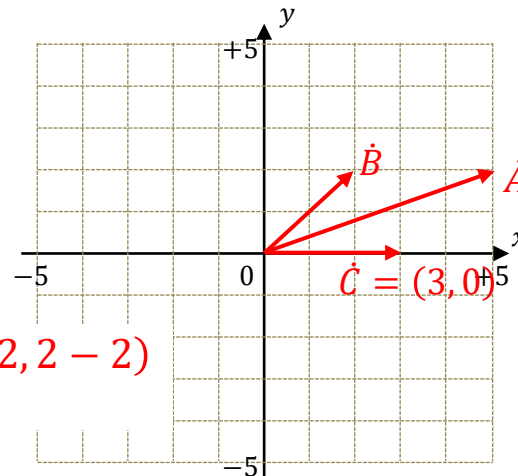
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= (-1, -1) \\ \vec{B} &= (-2, -3) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} + \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{C} &= (-1 - 2, -1 - 3) \\ &= (-3, -4) \end{aligned}$$

(5)

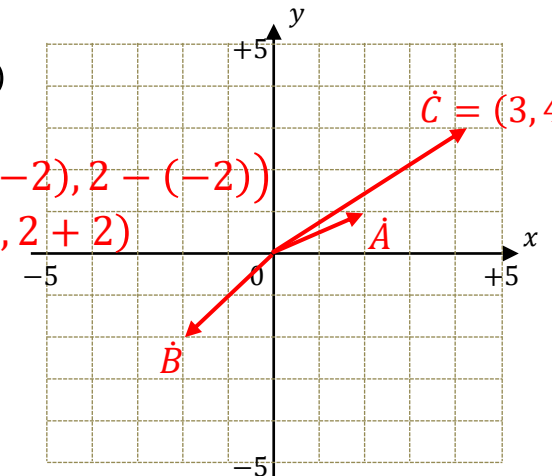
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= (5, 2) \\ \vec{B} &= (2, 2) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} - \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \vec{C} &= (5 - 2, 2 - 2) \\ &= (3, 0) \end{aligned}$$

(6)

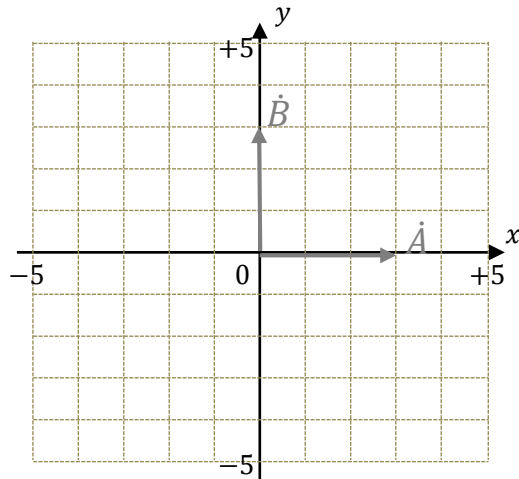
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{A} &= (1, 2) \\ \vec{B} &= (-2, -2) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} - \vec{B} \end{aligned}$$



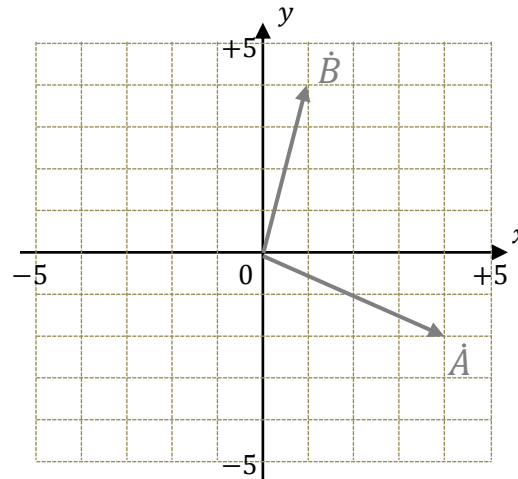
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{C} &= (1 - (-2), 2 - (-2)) \\ &= (1 + 2, 2 + 2) \\ &= (3, 4) \end{aligned}$$

# 練習問題2

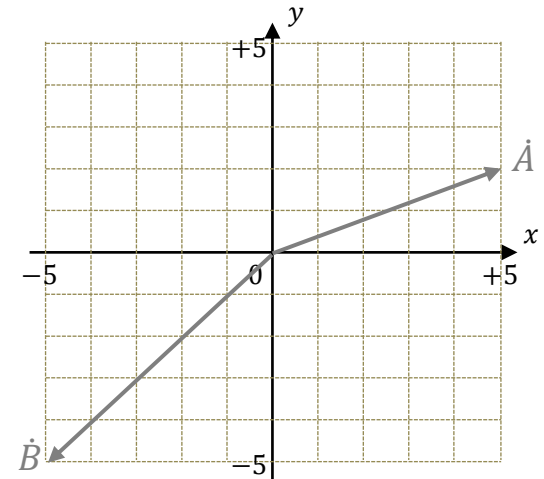
(1)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$



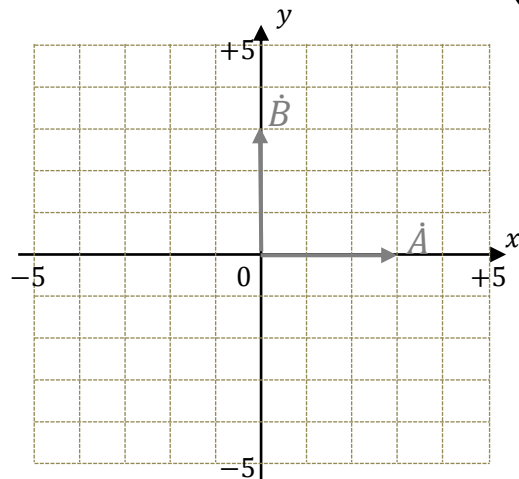
(2)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$



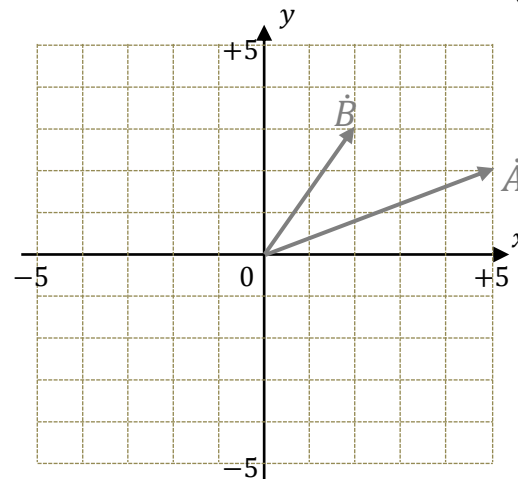
(3)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$



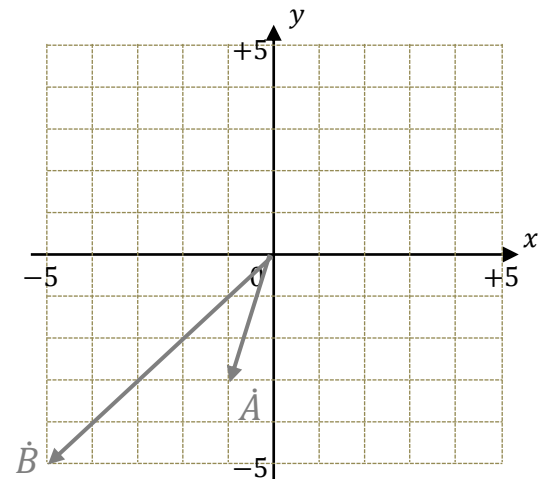
(4)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} - \dot{B}$



(5)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} - \dot{B}$

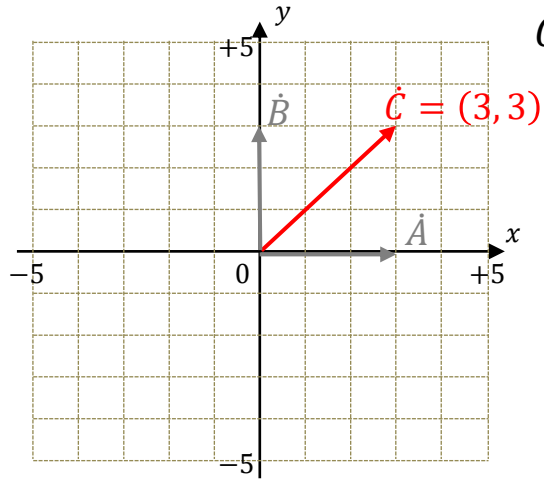


(6)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} - \dot{B}$

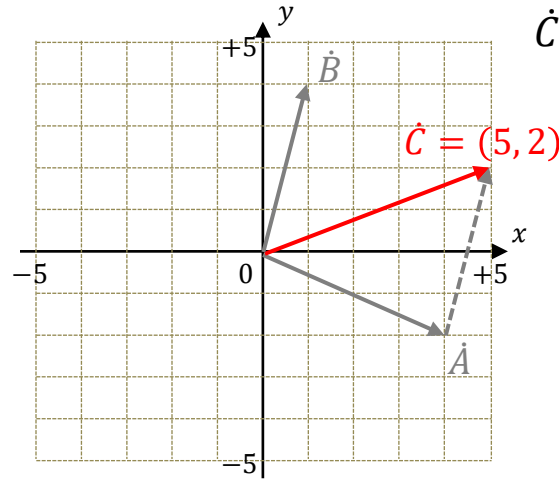


# 練習問題2 (解答)

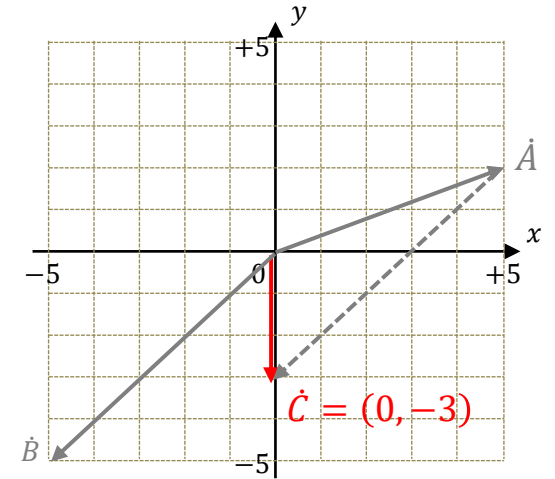
(1)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$



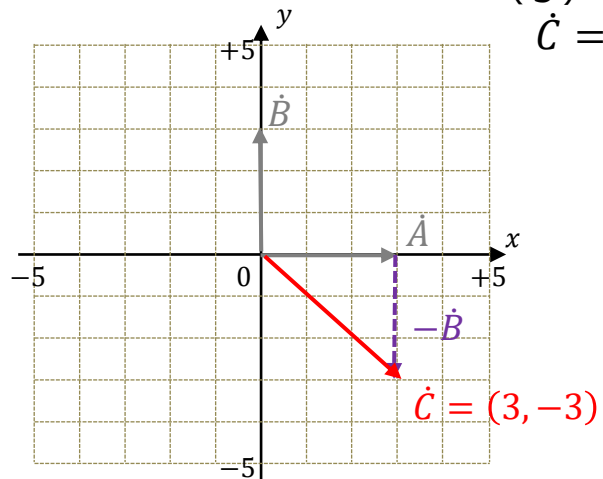
(2)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$



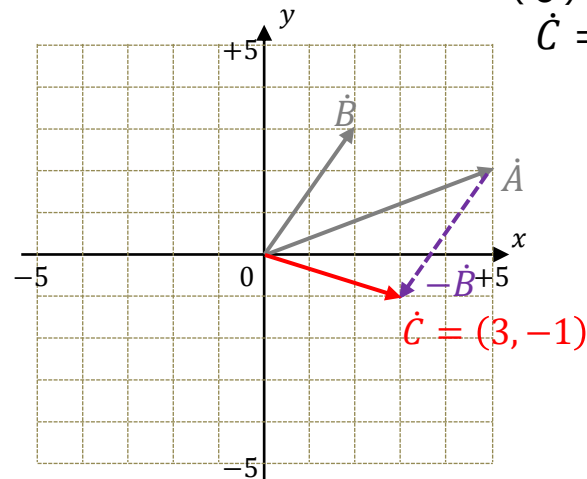
(3)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} + \dot{B}$



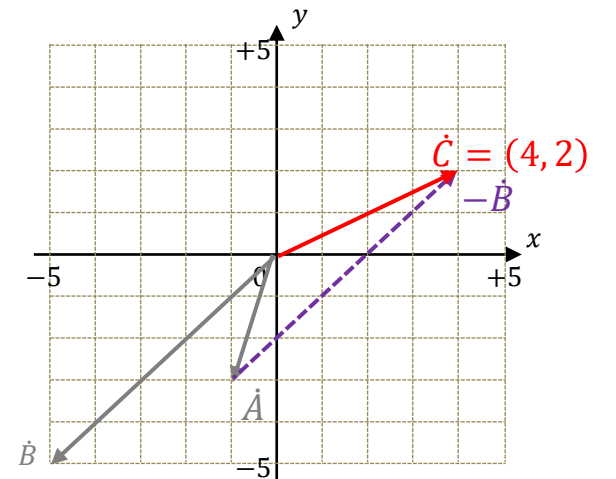
(4)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} - \dot{B}$



(5)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} - \dot{B}$



(6)  
 $\dot{C} = \dot{A} - \dot{B}$



# ベクトルの大きさ

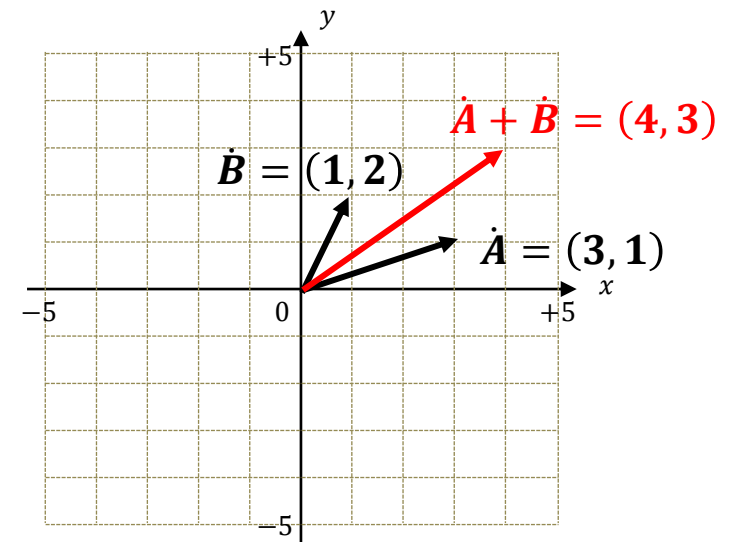
$\vec{A}$ の大きさ  $A, |\vec{A}|$ などと表記

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{(\text{x方向の長さ})^2 + (\text{y方向の長さ})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(\text{x座標})^2 + (\text{y座標})^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{9 + 1} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$|\vec{A} + \vec{B}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{16 + 9} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$



# 練習問題3

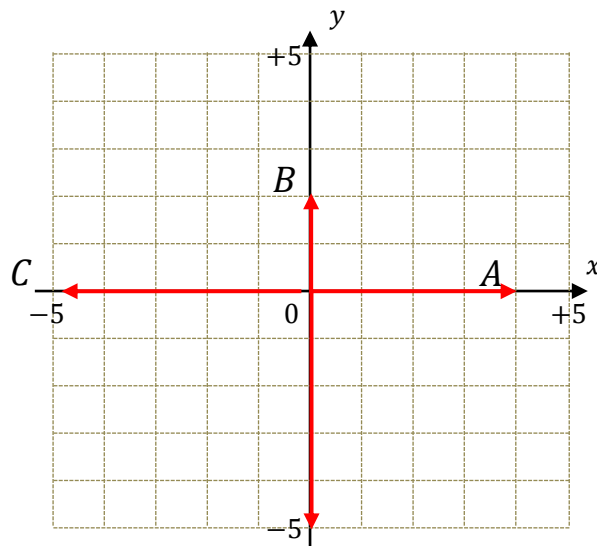
図中のベクトルの大きさを求めよ。

(1)  $A = (4,0)$

Ans.  $|A| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(2)  $B = (0,2)$

Ans.  $|B| =$  \_\_\_\_\_



(3)  $C = (-5,0)$

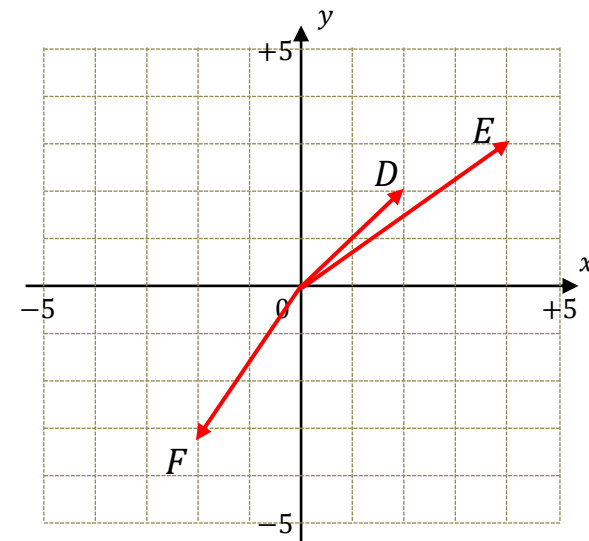
Ans.  $|C| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(4)  $D = (2,2)$

Ans.  $|D| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(5)  $E = (3,4)$

Ans.  $|E| =$  \_\_\_\_\_



(6)  $F = (-2,3)$

Ans.  $|F| =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# 練習問題3 (解答)

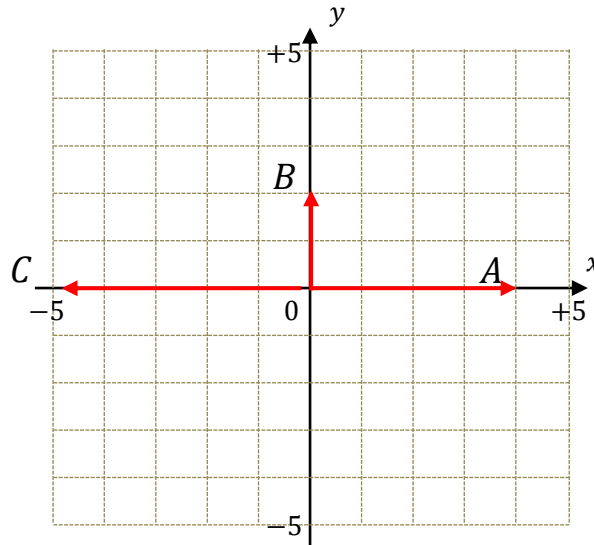
図中のベクトルの大きさを求めよ。

(1)  $A = (4,0)$

Ans.  $|A| = 4$

(2)  $B = (0,2)$

Ans.  $|B| = 2$



(3)  $C = (-5,0)$

Ans.  $|C| = 5$

(4)  $D = (2,2)$

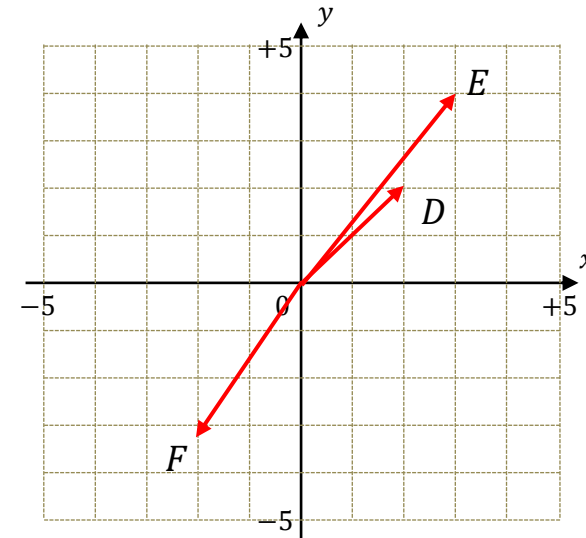
$$|D| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

Ans.  $|D| = 2\sqrt{2}$

(5)  $E = (3,4)$

$$|E| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} \\ = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

Ans.  $|E| = 5$



(6)  $F = (-2,3)$

$$|F| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{4 + 9} = \sqrt{13}$$

Ans.  $|F| = \sqrt{13}$

# 練習問題4

(1)  $\vec{A}$ の大きさ

(2)  $\vec{B}$ の大きさ

Ans.  $A =$  \_\_\_\_\_

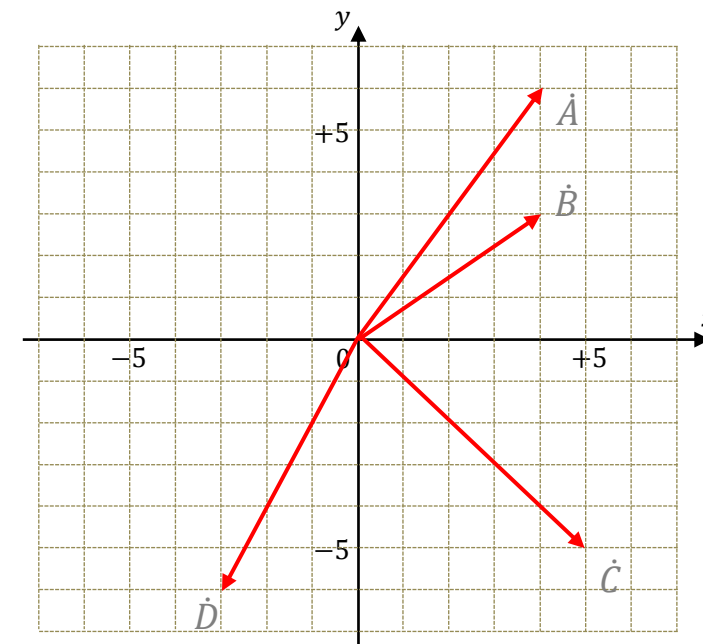
Ans.  $B =$  \_\_\_\_\_

(3)  $\vec{C}$ の大きさ

(4)  $\vec{D}$ の大きさ

Ans.  $C =$  \_\_\_\_\_

Ans.  $D =$  \_\_\_\_\_



# 練習問題4 (解答)

(1)  $\vec{A}$ の大きさ

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{4^2 + 6^2} = \sqrt{16 + 36} \\ &= \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $A = 2\sqrt{13}$

(2)  $\vec{B}$ の大きさ

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \sqrt{4^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} \\ &= \sqrt{25} = 5 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $B = 5$

(3)  $\vec{C}$ の大きさ

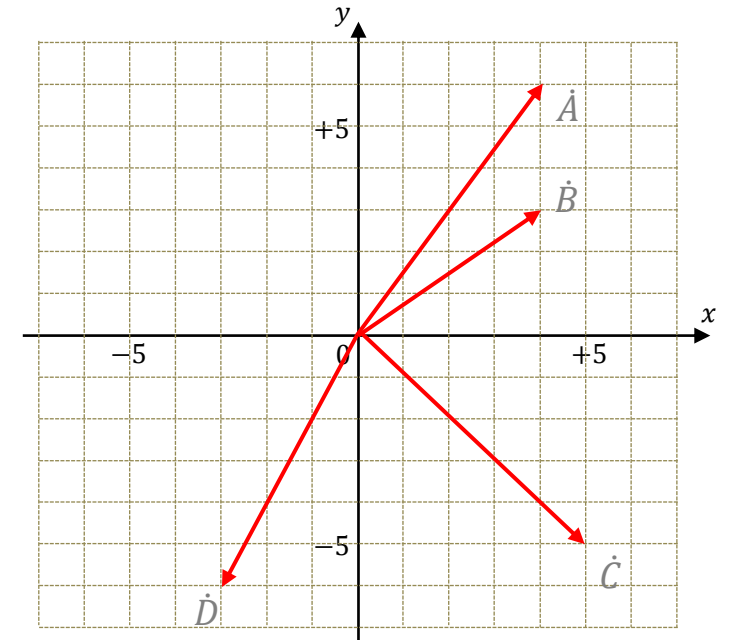
$$\begin{aligned} C &= \sqrt{5^2 + (-5)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{25 + 25} \\ &= \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $C = 5\sqrt{2}$

(4)  $\vec{D}$ の大きさ

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-6)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 36} \\ &= 3\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $D = 3\sqrt{5}$



# ベクトルを理解するために

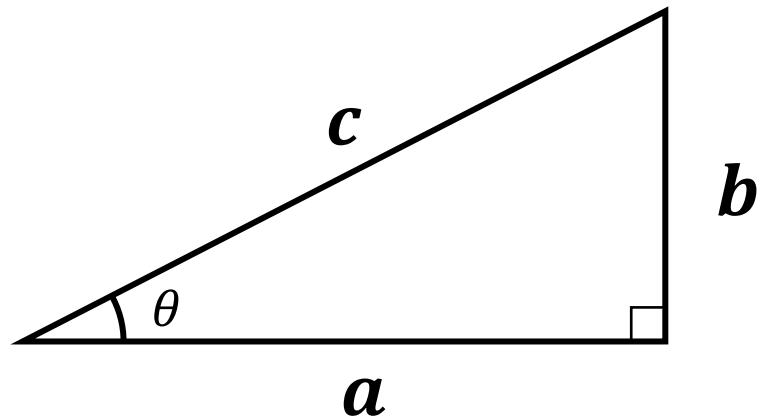
## ○計算に必要な知識

- A.  $xy$ 平面の座標の読み方
- B. 三平方の定理
- C. 三角関数(三角比)

## ○ベクトルの活用法

- 1. 位置ベクトル
- 2. ベクトルの大きさ
- 3. ベクトルの成分分解
- 4. ベクトルの合成

# 三平方の定理と三角比



## <三平方の定理>

2辺の長さをa, b, 斜辺の長さをcとする  
直角三角形において次式が成り立つ。

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

## <三角比>

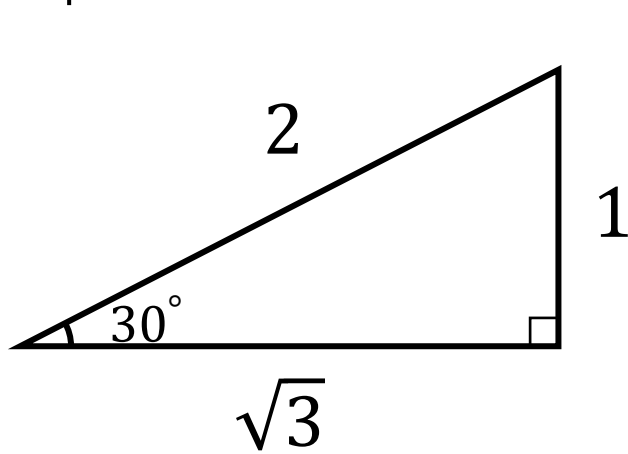
直角三角形の2辺の長さの比  
を表したもの

$$\sin \theta = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$

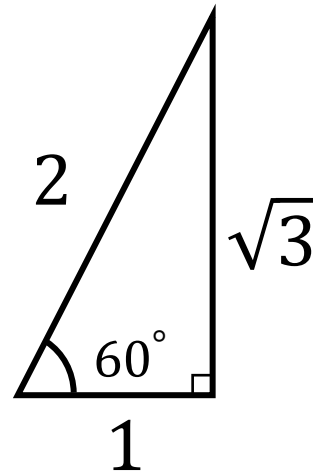
# 三角形と三角比



$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

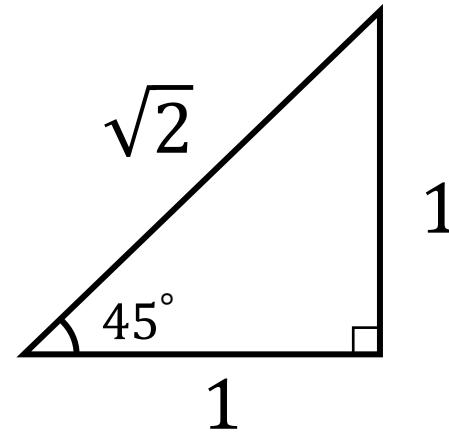
$$\tan 30^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



$$\sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$$

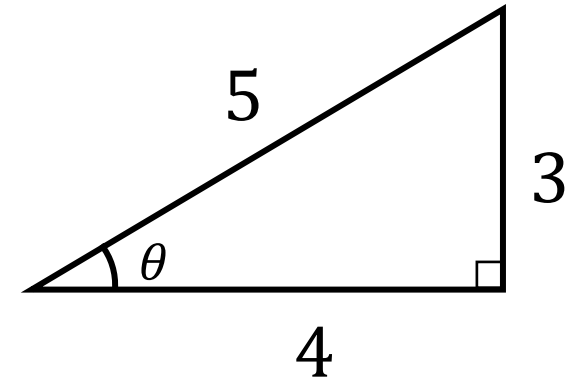
$$\tan 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}$$



$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan 45^\circ = 1$$



$$\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$$

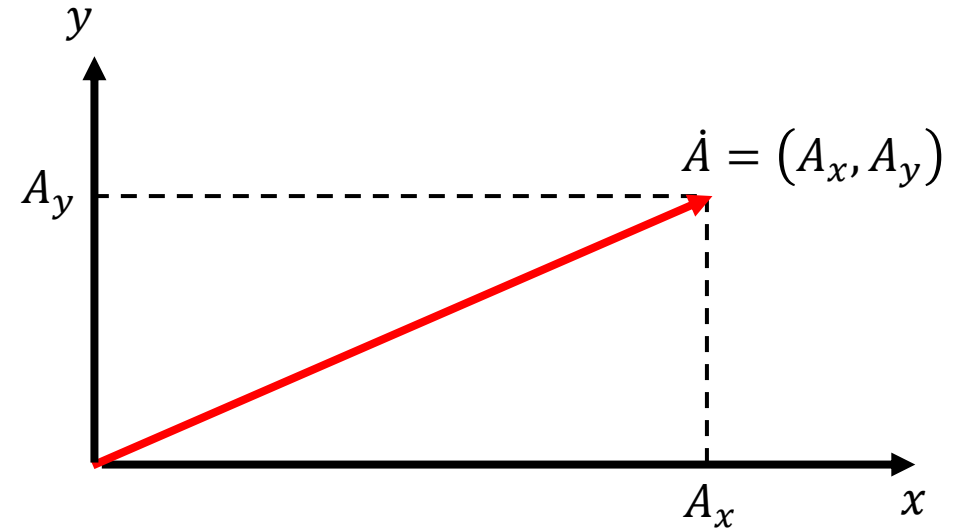
$$\cos \theta = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{4}$$

# ベクトルの大きさと成分分解

$\dot{A}$ の大きさ  $A, |A|$ などと表記

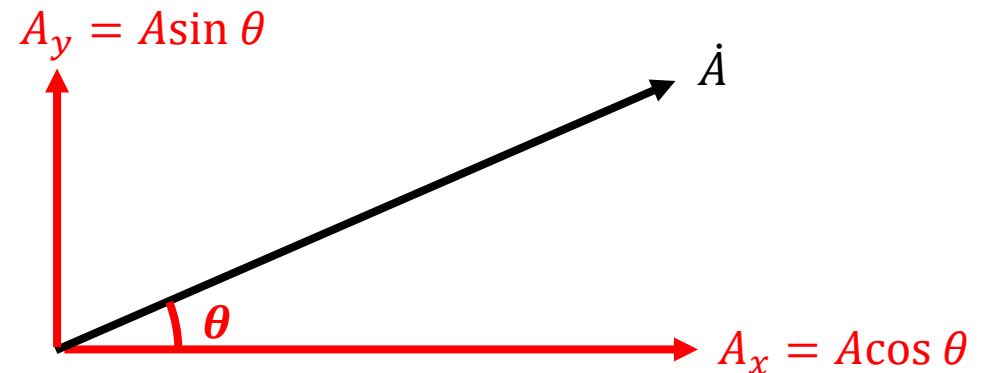
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \sqrt{(x\text{方向の長さ})^2 + (y\text{方向の長さ})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(x\text{座標})^2 + (y\text{座標})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2} \end{aligned}$$



$\dot{A}$ の成分分解

$$A_x = A \cos \theta$$

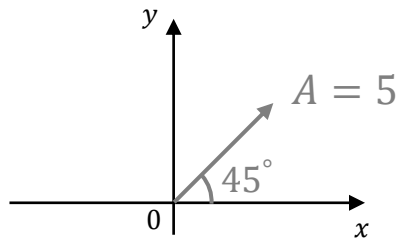
$$A_y = A \sin \theta$$



# 練習問題5

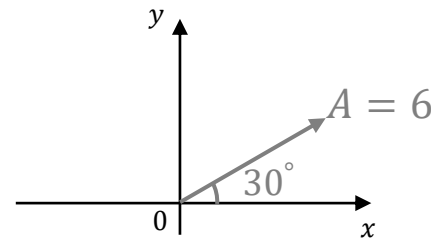
$A_x, A_y$ を求めよ

(1)



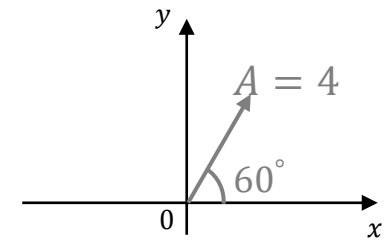
Ans.  $A_x =$        $A_y =$

(2)



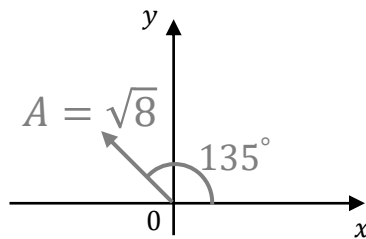
Ans.  $A_x =$        $A_y =$

(3)



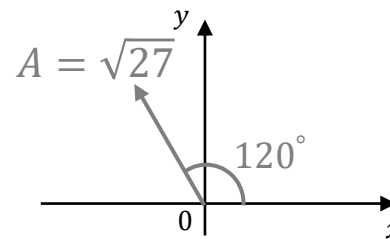
Ans.  $A_x =$        $A_y =$

(4)



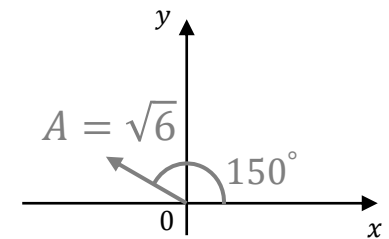
Ans.  $A_x =$        $A_y =$

(5)



Ans.  $A_x =$        $A_y =$

(6)



Ans.  $A_x =$        $A_y =$

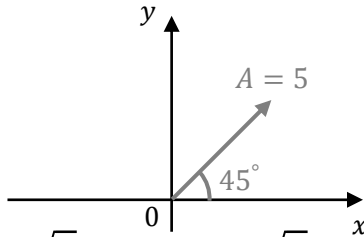
# 練習問題5 (解答)

$A_x, A_y$  を求めよ

(1)

$$A_x = A \cos 45^\circ = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$A_y = A \sin 45^\circ = \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

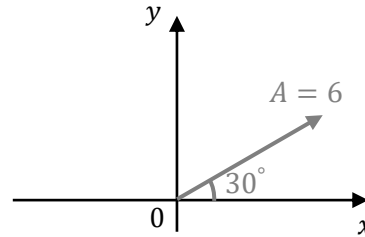


Ans.  $A_x = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$      $A_y = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2}$

(2)

$$A_x = A \cos 30^\circ = 6 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3\sqrt{3}$$

$$A_y = A \sin 30^\circ = 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$$

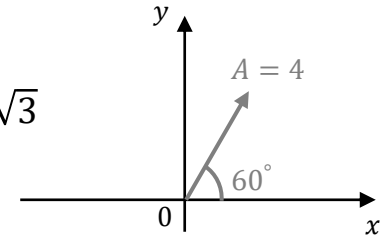


Ans.  $A_x = 3\sqrt{3}$      $A_y = 3$

(3)

$$A_x = A \cos 60^\circ = 4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$A_y = A \sin 60^\circ = 4 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}$$

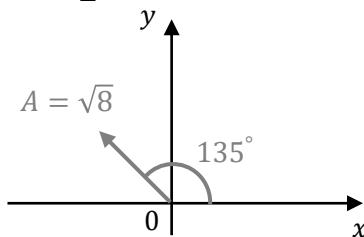


Ans.  $A_x = 2$      $A_y = 2\sqrt{3}$

(4)

$$A_x = A \cos 135^\circ = \sqrt{8} \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -2$$

$$A_y = A \sin 135^\circ = \sqrt{8} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 2$$

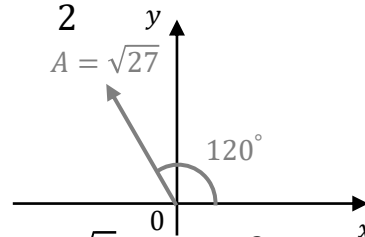


Ans.  $A_x = -2$      $A_y = 2$

(5)

$$A_x = A \cos 120^\circ = \sqrt{27} \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$A_y = A \sin 120^\circ = \sqrt{27} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

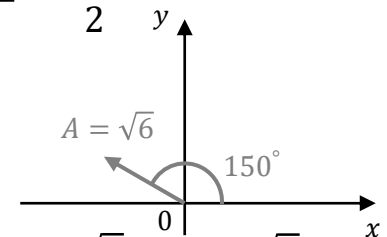


Ans.  $A_x = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$      $A_y = \frac{9}{2}$

(6)

$$A_x = A \cos 150^\circ = \sqrt{6} \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$A_y = A \sin 150^\circ = \sqrt{6} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$



Ans.  $A_x = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$      $A_y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$

# ベクトルを理解するために

## ○計算に必要な知識

- A.  $xy$ 平面の座標の読み方
- B. 三平方の定理
- C. 三角関数(三角比)

## ○ベクトルの活用法

- 1. 位置ベクトル
- 2. ベクトルの大きさ
- 3. ベクトルの成分分解
- 4. ベクトルの合成

# ベクトルの合成

$$A_x = A \cos \theta_1$$

$$A_y = A \sin \theta_1$$

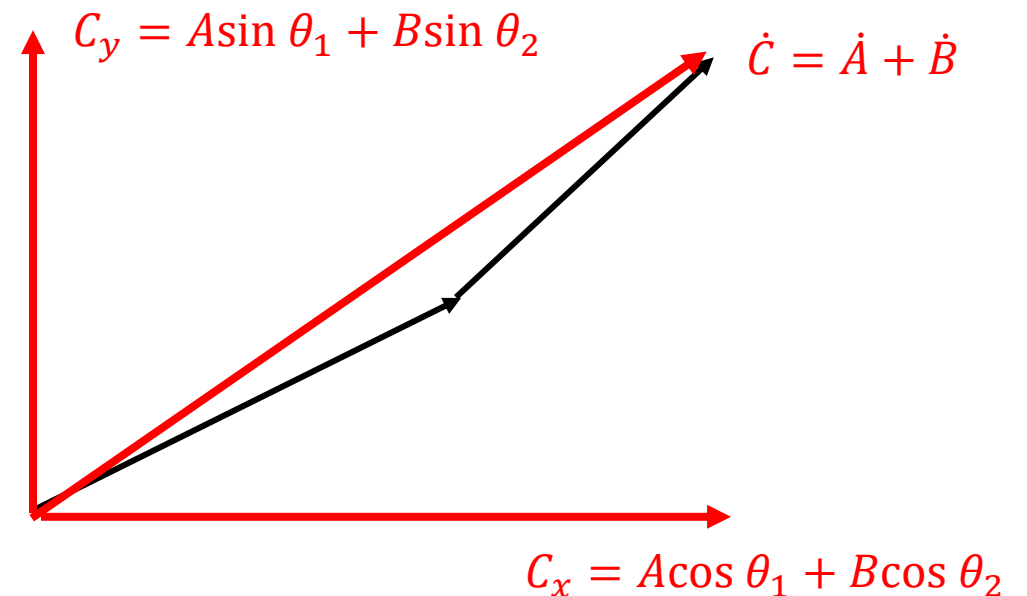
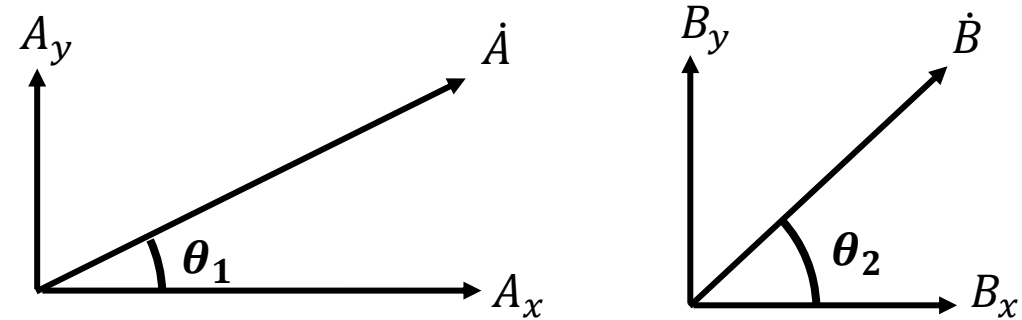
$$B_x = B \cos \theta_2$$

$$B_y = B \sin \theta_2$$

$$C_x = A \cos \theta_1 + B \cos \theta_2$$

$$C_y = A \sin \theta_1 + B \sin \theta_2$$

$$C = A + B = \sqrt{C_x^2 + C_y^2}$$



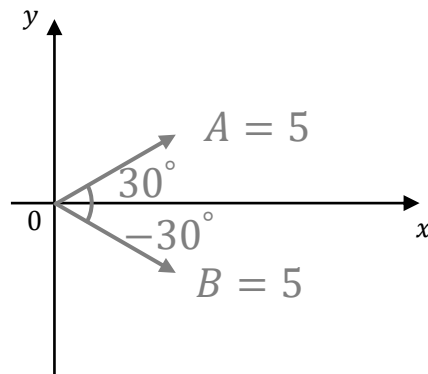
# 練習問題6

$A_x + B_x, A_y + B_y$  を求めよ

(1)

$$A_x + B_x =$$

$$A_y + B_y =$$

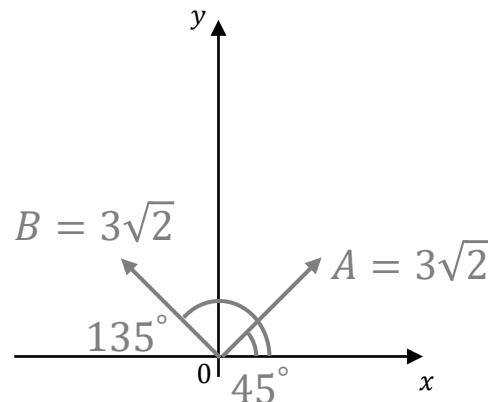


Ans.  $A_x + B_x =$   
 $A_y + B_y =$

(2)

$$A_x + B_x =$$

$$A_y + B_y =$$

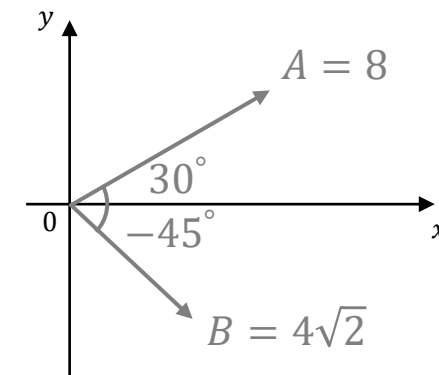


Ans.  $A_x + B_x =$   
 $A_y + B_y =$

(3)

$$A_x + B_x =$$

$$A_y + B_y =$$



Ans.  $A_x + B_x =$   
 $A_y + B_y =$

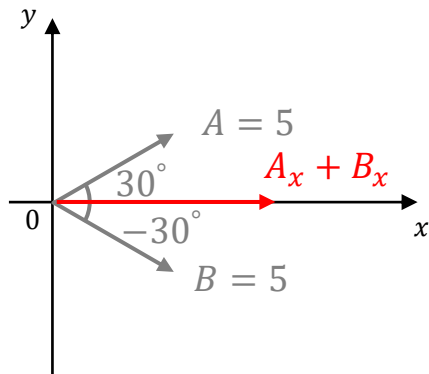
# 練習問題6 (解答)

$A_x + B_x, A_y + B_y$  を求めよ

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} A_x + B_x &= A \cos 30^\circ + B \cos(-30^\circ) \\ &= 5 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 5 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 5\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_y + B_y &= A \sin 30^\circ + B \sin(-30^\circ) \\ &= 5 \times \frac{1}{2} + 5 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

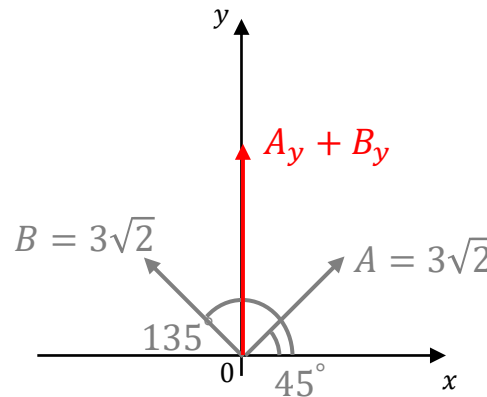


Ans.  $A_x + B_x = 5\sqrt{3}$   
 $A_y + B_y = 0$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} A_x + B_x &= A \cos 45^\circ + B \cos 135^\circ \\ &= 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 3\sqrt{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_y + B_y &= A \sin 45^\circ + B \sin 135^\circ \\ &= 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 3\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

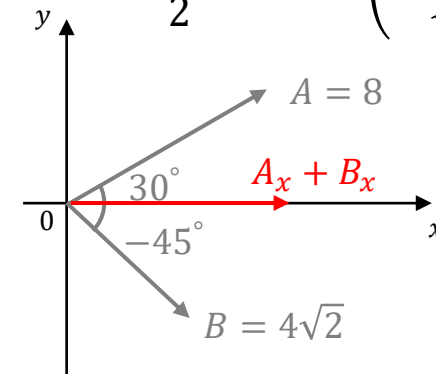


Ans.  $A_x + B_x = 0$   
 $A_y + B_y = 6$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} A_x + B_x &= A \cos 30^\circ + B \cos(-45^\circ) \\ &= 8 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 4\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 10\sqrt{3} \\ &= 4\sqrt{3} + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_y + B_y &= A \sin 30^\circ + B \sin(-45^\circ) \\ &= 8 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4\sqrt{2} \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



Ans.  $A_x + B_x = 4\sqrt{3} + 4$   
 $A_y + B_y = 0$

# 練習問題7

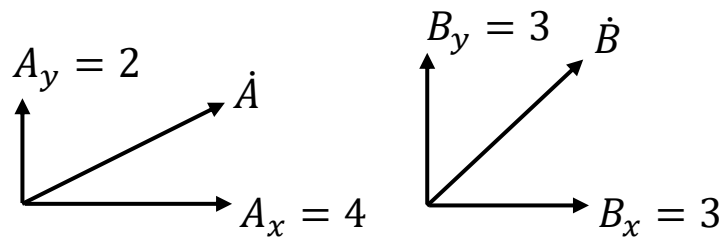
A + Bを求めよ

(1)

$$A_x + B_x =$$

$$A_y + B_y =$$

$$A + B =$$



Ans.  $A + B =$  \_\_\_\_\_

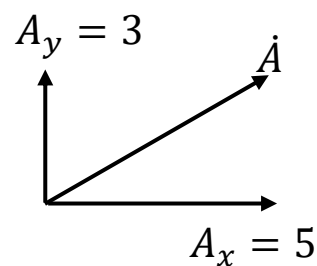
(2)

$$A_x + B_x =$$

$$B_y =$$

$$A_y + B_y =$$

$$A + B =$$



Ans.  $A + B =$  \_\_\_\_\_

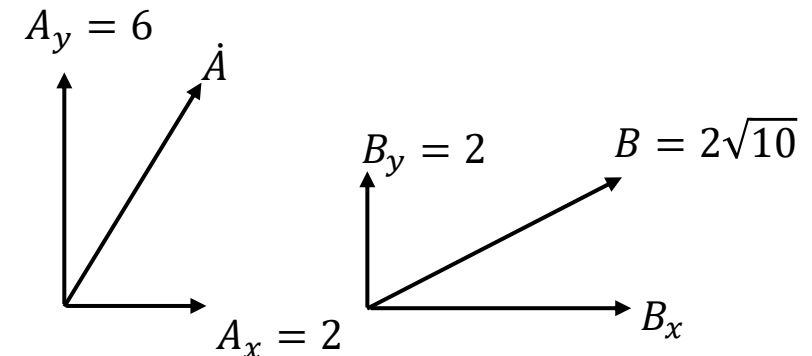
(3)

$$B_x =$$

$$A_x + B_x =$$

$$A_y + B_y =$$

$$A + B =$$



Ans.  $A + B =$  \_\_\_\_\_

# 練習問題7 (解答)

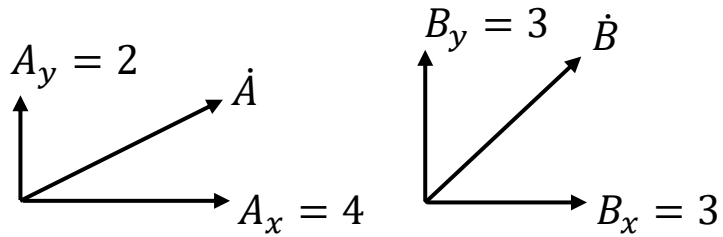
A + Bを求めよ

(1)

$$A_x + B_x = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$A_y + B_y = 2 + 3 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= \sqrt{7^2 + 5^2} \\ &= \sqrt{49 + 25} = \sqrt{74} \end{aligned}$$



Ans.  $A + B = \sqrt{74}$

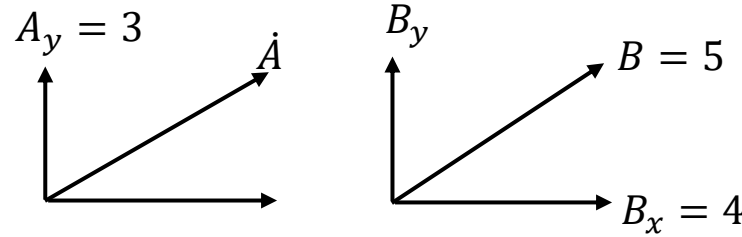
(2)

$$A_x + B_x = 5 + 4 = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_y &= \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = \sqrt{25 - 16} \\ &= \sqrt{9} = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_y + B_y = 3 + 3 = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= \sqrt{9^2 + 6^2} \\ &= \sqrt{81 + 36} = \sqrt{117} \\ &= \sqrt{9 \times 13} = 3\sqrt{13} \end{aligned}$$



Ans.  $A + B = 3\sqrt{13}$

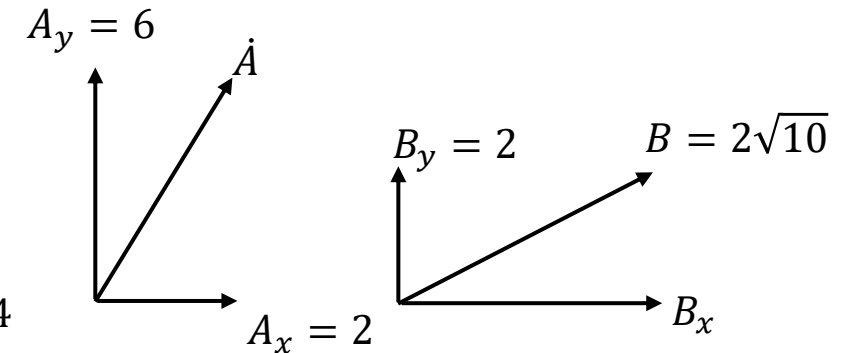
(3)

$$\begin{aligned} B_x &= \sqrt{(2\sqrt{10})^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{40 - 4} \\ &= \sqrt{36} = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_x + B_x = 2 + 6 = 8$$

$$A_y + B_y = 6 + 2 = 8$$

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= \sqrt{8^2 + 8^2} \\ &= \sqrt{8^2 \times 2} = 8\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$



Ans.  $A + B = 8\sqrt{2}$



ご聴講ありがとうございました!!