

# 電験三種 オンライン講座

## 電気数学 第16回 複素数（基礎）

# 複素数の計算

## <足算、引算>

実部同士、虚部同士をそれぞれ  
計算する

$$\dot{\alpha} = a + jb, \quad \dot{\beta} = c + jd$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\alpha} + \dot{\beta} &= a + jb + c + jd \\ &= a + c + j(b + d)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\alpha} - \dot{\beta} &= a + jb - (c + jd) \\ &= a + jb - c - jd \\ &= a - c + j(b - d)\end{aligned}$$

## <掛算>

括弧の展開をして計算する

$j^2 = -1$ となることに注意する!

$$\dot{\alpha} = a + jb, \quad \dot{\beta} = c + jd$$

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{\alpha} \times \dot{\beta} &= (a + jb)(c + jd) \\ &= ac + jad + jbc + j^2bd \\ &= ac + jad + jbc - bd \\ &= ac - bd + j(ad + bc)\end{aligned}$$

# 練習問題 I

(1)  $j \times j$

(2)  $j \times j^3$

(3)  $j^5 \times j^2$

(4)  $-j^4 \times j^3$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

(5)  $-j \frac{2}{3} \times (-j6)$

(6)  $j \div j$

(7)  $3 \div j^4$

(8)  $j^2 \div j^3$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

# 練習問題 I (解答)

(1)  $j \times j$

Ans. -1

(2)  $j \times j3$

$$\begin{aligned} &= j \times j \times 3 \\ &= -1 \times 3 \\ &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

Ans. -3

(3)  $j5 \times j2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= j \times j \times 5 \times 2 \\ &= -1 \times 10 \\ &= -10 \end{aligned}$$

Ans. -10

(4)  $-j4 \times j3$

$$\begin{aligned} &= j \times j \times (-4) \times 3 \\ &= (-1) \times (-12) \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

Ans. 12

(5)  $-j\frac{2}{3} \times (-j6)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= j \times j \times \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &\quad \times (-6) = (-1) \times 4 \\ &= -4 \end{aligned}$$

Ans. -4

(6)  $j \div j$

$$j \div j = \frac{j}{j} = 1$$

Ans. 1

(7)  $3 \div j4$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3}{j4} = \frac{3 \times j}{4 \times j \times j} = \frac{j3}{4 \times (-1)} \\ &= -j\frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $-j\frac{3}{4}$

(8)  $j^2 \div j^3$

$$= \frac{j^2}{j^3} = \frac{1}{j} = -j$$

Ans. -j

# 練習問題2

(1)  $2 + j3 - j5$

(2)  $(3 + j2) + (4 + j5)$

(3)  $(6 + j4) + (2 - j3)$

(4)  $(7 - j6) + (-3 + j11)$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

(5)  $4 - j3 + 2(3 + j2)$

(6)  $2 - j5 + j2(7 + j4)$

(7)  $12 - j6 - 3(4 + j7)$

(8)  $21 + j19 - j3(6 + j5)$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

# 練習問題2 (解答)

(1)  $2 + j3 - j5$

Ans.  $2 - j2$

(2)  $(3 + j2) + (4 + j5)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 3 + 4 + j(2 + 5) \\ &= 7 + j7 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $7 + j7$

(3)  $(6 + j4) + (2 - j3)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 6 + 2 + j(4 - 3) \\ &= 8 + j \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $8 + j$

(4)  $(7 - j6) + (-3 + j11)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 7 - 3 + j(-6 + 11) \\ &= 4 + j5 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $4 + j5$

(5)  $4 - j3 + 2(3 + j2)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 - j3 + 6 + j4 \\ &= 4 + 6 - j3 + j4 \\ &= 10 + j \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $10 + j$

(6)  $2 - j5 + j2(7 + j4)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 - j5 + j14 + j^2 8 \\ &= 2 + j9 + (-1) \times 8 \\ &= 2 + j9 - 8 = -6 + j9 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $-6 + j9$

(7)  $12 - j6 - 3(4 + j7)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 12 - j6 - 12 - j21 \\ &= 12 - 12 - j6 - j21 \\ &= -j27 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $-j27$

(8)  $21 + j19 - j3(6 + j5)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 21 + j19 - j18 - j^2 15 \\ &= 21 + j - (-1) \times 15 \\ &= 21 + j + 15 = 36 + j \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $36 + j$

# 練習問題3

(1)  $(1 + j)(2 + j)$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

(2)  $(3 + j)(4 - j)$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

(3)  $(3 + j3)(6 - j)$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

(4)  $(2 + j3)(5 + j4)$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

(5)  $(4 + j2)(6 - j2)$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

(6)  $(7 + j3)(-4 + j5)$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

# 練習問題3 (解答)

(1)  $(1 + j)(2 + j)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2 + j + j2 + j^2 \\ &= 2 + j3 - 1 \\ &= 1 + j3 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $1 + j3$

(2)  $(3 + j)(4 - j)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 12 - j3 + j4 - j^2 \\ &= 12 + j - (-1) \\ &= 12 + j + 1 \\ &= 13 + j \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $13 + j$

(3)  $(3 + j3)(6 - j)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 18 - j3 + j18 - j^23 \\ &= 18 + j15 - (-1) \times 3 \\ &= 18 + j15 + 3 \\ &= 21 + j15 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $21 + j15$

(4)  $(2 + j3)(5 + j4)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 10 + j8 + j15 + 12 \times j^2 \\ &= 10 + j8 + j15 + 12 \times (-1) \\ &= 10 - 12 + j8 + j15 \\ &= -2 + j23 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $-2 + j23$

(5)  $(4 + j2)(6 - j2)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 24 - j8 + j12 - 4 \times j^2 \\ &= 24 - j8 + j12 - 4 \times (-1) \\ &= 24 + 4 - j8 + j12 \\ &= 28 + j4 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $28 + j4$

(6)  $(7 + j3)(-4 + j5)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -28 + j35 - j12 + 15 \times j^2 \\ &= -28 + j35 - j12 + 15 \times (-1) \\ &= -28 - 15 + j35 - j12 \\ &= -43 + j23 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $-43 + j23$

# 練習問題4

(1)  $(2 + j3)^2$

(2)  $(2 + j2)^2$

(3)  $(5 - j4)^2$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

(4)  $(5 + j2)(5 - j2)$

(5)  $(3 + j3)(3 - j3)$

(6)  $(3 + j4)(3 - j4)$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

# 練習問題4 (解答)

(1)  $(2 + j3)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 + j12 + 9 \times j^2 \\ &= 4 + j12 + 9 \times (-1) \\ &= 4 - 9 + j12 \\ &= -5 + j12 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $-5 + j12$

(2)  $(2 + j2)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 4 + j8 + 4 \times j^2 \\ &= 4 + j8 + 4 \times (-1) \\ &= 4 - 4 + j8 \\ &= j8 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $j8$

(3)  $(5 - j4)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 25 - j40 + 16 \times j^2 \\ &= 25 - j40 + 16 \times (-1) \\ &= 25 - 16 - j40 \\ &= 9 - j40 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $9 - j40$

(4)  $(5 + j2)(5 - j2)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 25 - 4 \times j^2 \\ &= 25 - 4 \times (-1) \\ &= 25 + 4 \\ &= 29 \end{aligned}$$

Ans. 29

(5)  $(3 + j3)(3 - j3)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 9 - 9 \times j^2 \\ &= 9 - 9 \times (-1) \\ &= 9 + 9 \\ &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

Ans. 18

(6)  $(3 + j4)(3 - j4)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 9 - 16 \times j^2 \\ &= 9 - 16 \times (-1) \\ &= 9 + 16 \\ &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

Ans. 25

# 複素数の計算

<割算(分数)>

有理化を行うのが一般的である

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-1}} = \frac{1}{j} = \frac{j}{j \times j} = -j$$

$$\dot{\alpha} = a + jb, \quad \dot{\beta} = c + jd$$

$$\frac{1}{\dot{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{a + jb} = \frac{(a - jb)}{(a + jb)(a - jb)}$$
$$= \frac{a - jb}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\dot{\alpha} = a + jb, \quad \dot{\beta} = c + jd$$

$$\frac{\dot{\alpha}}{\dot{\beta}} = \frac{a + jb}{c + jd} = \frac{(a + jb)(c - jd)}{(c + jd)(c - jd)}$$
$$= \frac{ac - jad + jbc - j^2bd}{c^2 + d^2}$$
$$= \frac{ac + bd - jad + jbc}{c^2 + d^2}$$
$$= \frac{ac + bd + j(bc - ad)}{c^2 + d^2}$$

# 練習問題5

各問で与えられる複素数を実数と虚数の成分に分解し、 $Z = A + jB$ という形に変形せよ。

(1)  $\frac{1+j}{j}$

(2)  $\frac{4+j2}{j2}$

(3)  $\frac{-9-j12}{j18}$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

(4)  $\frac{1}{1+j}$

(5)  $\frac{1}{2+j3}$

(6)  $\frac{1}{4-j3}$

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

# 練習問題5 (解答)

各問で与えられる複素数を実数と虚数の成分に分解し、 $Z = A + jB$ という形に変形せよ。

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \frac{1+j}{j} \\ & = \frac{1}{j} + \frac{j}{j} = \frac{1 \times j}{j \times j} + \frac{j}{j} \\ & = \frac{j}{-1} + 1 \\ & = 1 - j \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $1 - j$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad & \frac{4+j2}{j2} \\ & = \frac{4}{j2} + \frac{j2}{j2} = \frac{4 \times j}{2 \times j \times j} + 1 \\ & = \frac{j4}{2 \times (-1)} + 1 \\ & = 1 - j2 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $1 - j2$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad & \frac{-9 - j12}{j18} \\ & = -\frac{9}{j18} - \frac{j12}{j18} = -\frac{1}{j2} - \frac{2}{3} \\ & = -\left(-j\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3} + j\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $-\frac{2}{3} + j\frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \quad & \frac{1}{1+j} \\ & = \frac{1}{1+j} \times \frac{1-j}{1-j} = \frac{1-j}{1^2 + 1^2} \\ & = \frac{1-j}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{j}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{j}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad & \frac{1}{2+j3} \\ & = \frac{1}{2+j3} \times \frac{2-j3}{2-j3} = \frac{2-j3}{2^2 + 3^2} \\ & = \frac{2-j3}{4+9} = \frac{2}{13} - j\frac{3}{13} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $\frac{2}{13} - j\frac{3}{13}$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad & \frac{1}{4-j3} \\ & = \frac{1}{4-j3} \times \frac{4+j3}{4+j3} = \frac{4+j3}{4^2 + 3^2} \\ & = \frac{4+j3}{25} = \frac{4}{25} + j\frac{3}{25} \end{aligned}$$

Ans.  $\frac{4}{25} + j\frac{3}{25}$

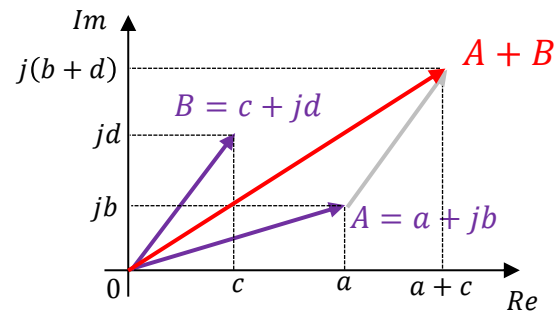
# 複素平面

複素平面：横軸を実数（実軸 $Re$ ）、縦軸を虚数（虚軸 $Im$ ）とした平面上で複素数を表現する

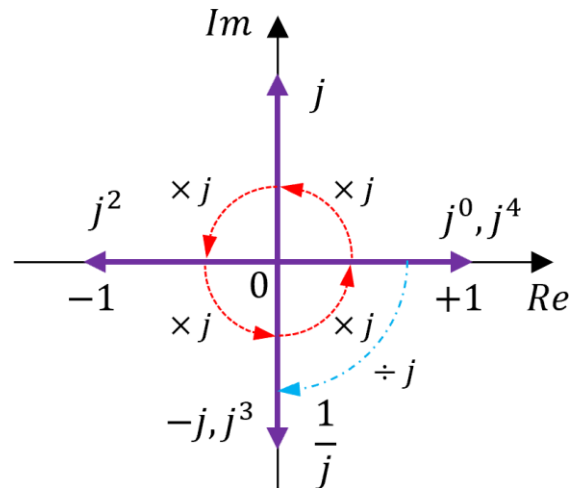
## ○複素平面における複素数の表現

複素平面で複素数を表現するとき、2次元平面上ベクトルと同じように考えてよい。

2つの複素数  $A = a + jb$ ,  $B = c + jd$  は複素平面上で以下のように表すことができる。



2つの複素数の和  $A + B = a + c + j(b + d)$  は  
2つのベクトルのベクトル和と同じように考えることができる。



虚数 $j$  はべき乗することで複素平面上を回転する。

$$j^0 = (\sqrt{-1})^0 = 1$$

$$j^{-1} = \frac{1}{j} = \frac{j}{j^2} = \frac{j}{-1} = -j$$

$$j^2 = (\sqrt{-1})^2 = \sqrt{-1} \cdot \sqrt{-1} = -1$$

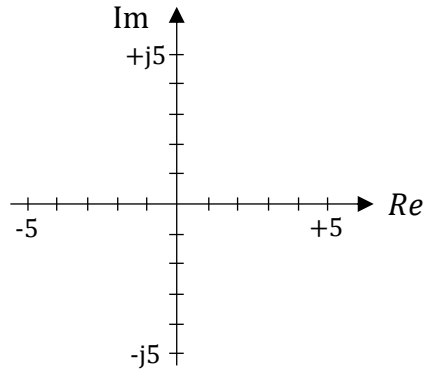
$$j^3 = (\sqrt{-1})^3 = (\sqrt{-1})^2 \cdot \sqrt{-1} = (-1) \cdot j = -j$$

$$j^4 = (\sqrt{-1})^4 = (\sqrt{-1})^2 \cdot (\sqrt{-1})^2 = (-1) \cdot (-1) = 1$$

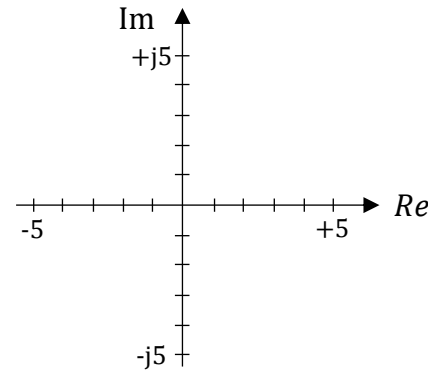
# 練習問題6

各問で与えられる複素数 $z$ を複素平面上に示せ。

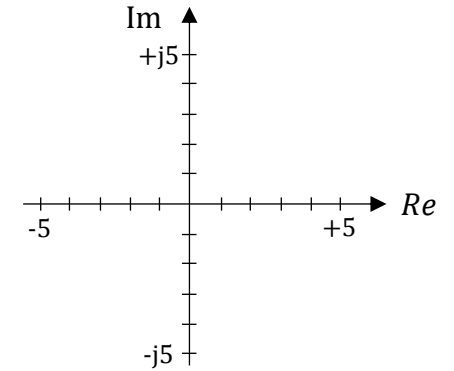
(1)  $z = 2 + j2$



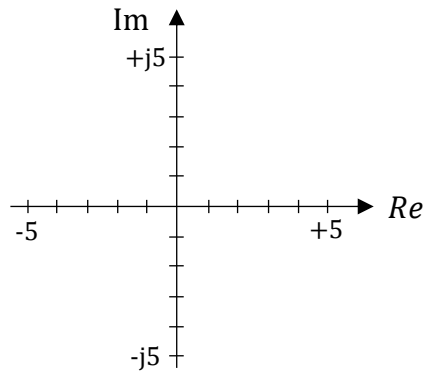
(2)  $z = 1 + j3$



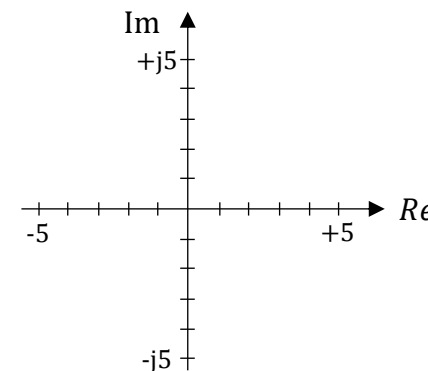
(3)  $z = (2 + j2) + (1 + j3)$



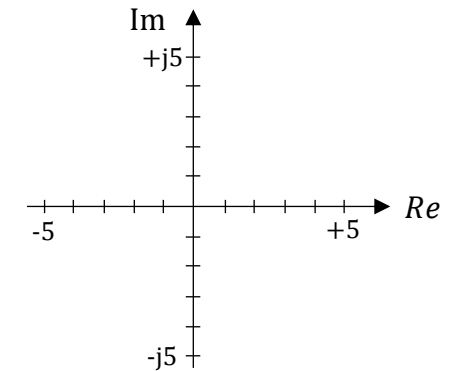
(4)  $z = 3 + j$



(5)  $z = -2 - j4$



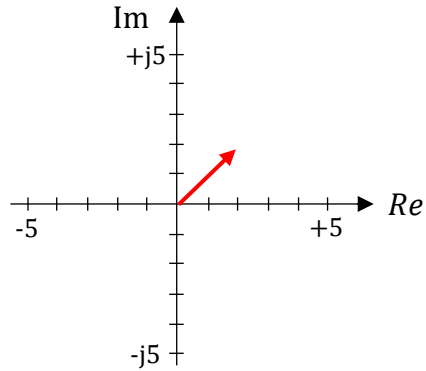
(6)  $z = (3 + j) - (2 + j4)$



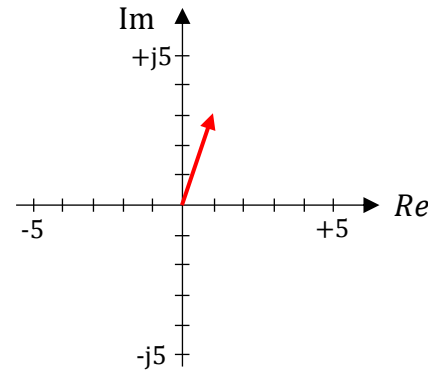
# 練習問題6 (解答)

各問で与えられる複素数 $z$ を複素平面上に示せ。

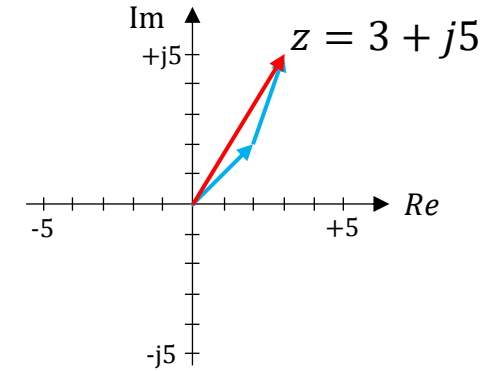
(1)  $z = 2 + j2$



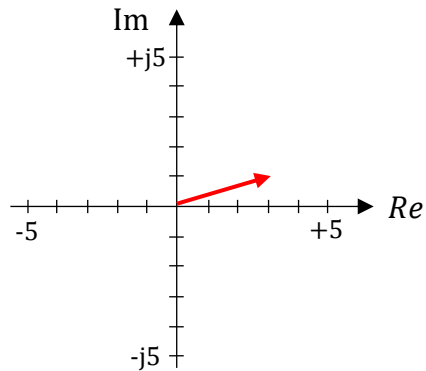
(2)  $z = 1 + j3$



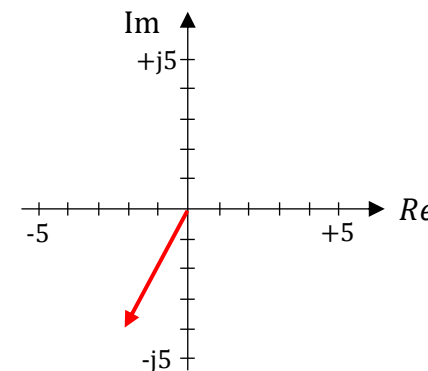
(3)  $z = (2 + j2) + (1 + j3)$



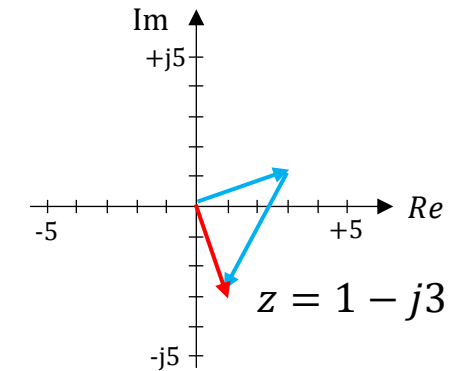
(4)  $z = 3 + j$



(5)  $z = -2 - j4$



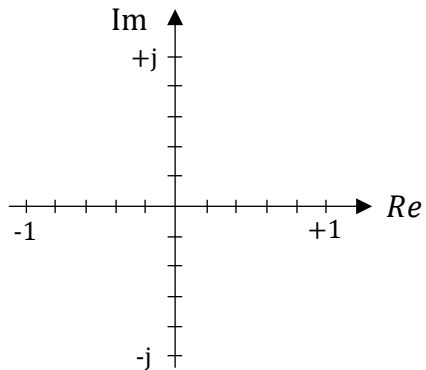
(6)  $z = (3 + j) - (2 + j4)$



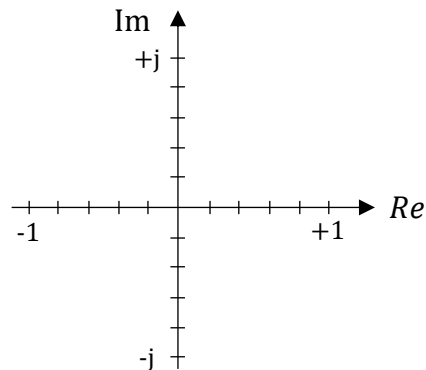
# 練習問題7

各問で与えられる複素数 $z$ を複素平面上に示せ。

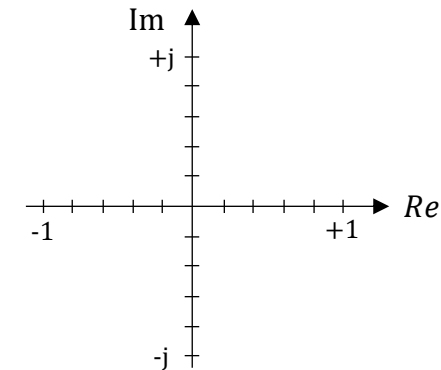
(1)  $z = j$



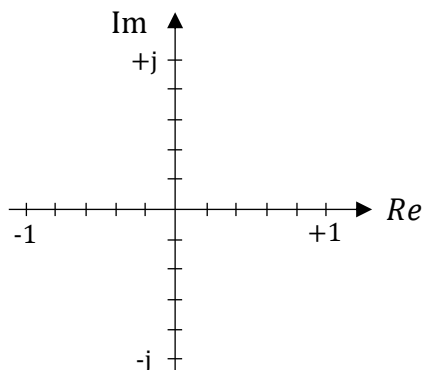
(2)  $z = j^2$



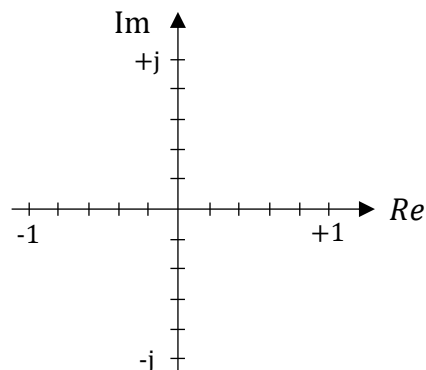
(3)  $z = j^3$



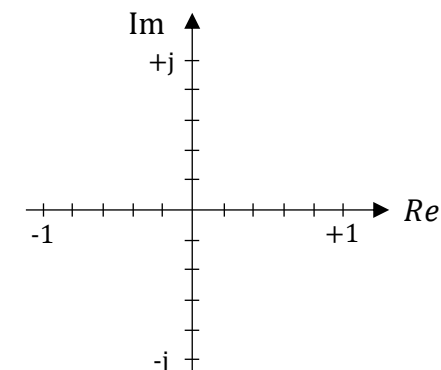
(4)  $z = j^4$



(5)  $z = \frac{1}{j}$



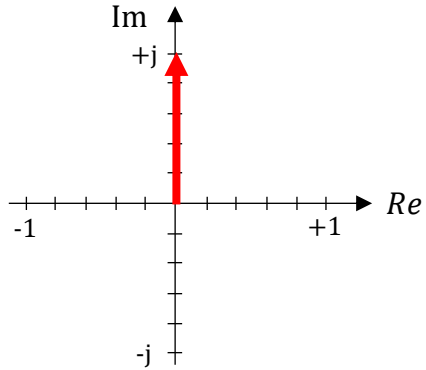
(6)  $z = j^{-4}$



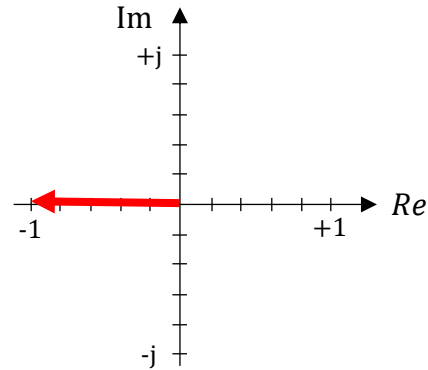
# 練習問題7 (解答)

各問で与えられる複素数 $z$ を複素平面上に示せ。

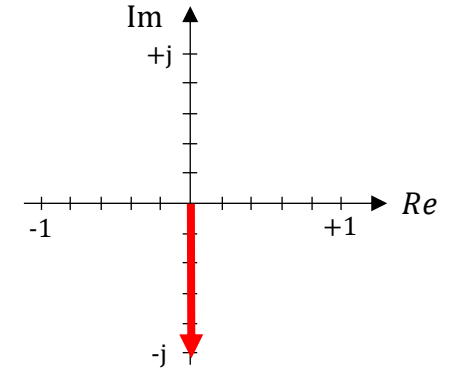
(1)  $z = j$



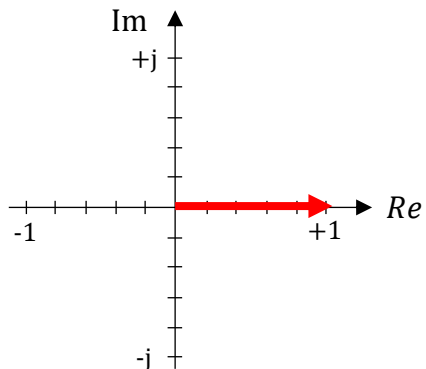
(2)  $z = j^2 = -1$



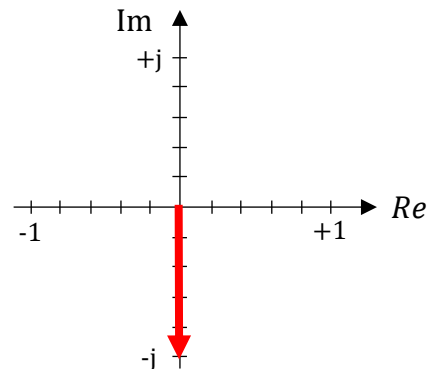
(3)  $z = j^3 = -1 \times j = -j$



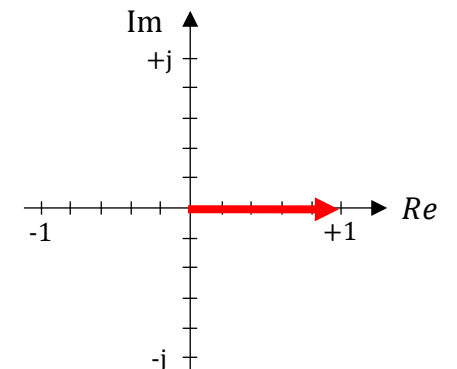
(4)  $z = j^4 = -1 \times (-1) = 1$



(5)  $z = \frac{1}{j} = \frac{j}{j \times j} = \frac{j}{-1} = -j$



(6)  $z = j^{-4} = \frac{1}{j^4} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$



# 複素数の表現 (複素数表示とフェーザ表示)

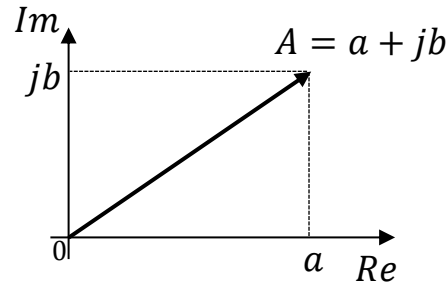
複素数  $A = a + jb$  という表現を複素数表示というのに対し、複素数の絶対値と実軸を基準にした角度で複素数を表現することをフェーザ表示という。

$$A = a + jb \leftrightarrow A = r \angle \theta$$

複素数表示      フェーザ表示

複素数表示とフェーザ表示は同じ意味を持ち、互いの表現に変換することが可能  
 <複素数表示からフェーザ表示>

$A = a + jb$  をフェーザ表示に変換する



複素数表示

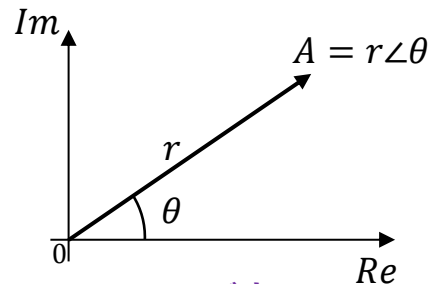
$$r = |A| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a} \rightarrow \frac{b}{a} = \tan \theta$$

$$A = r \angle \theta = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a}$$

<フェーザ表示から複素数表示>

$A = r \angle \theta$  を複素数表示に変換する



フェーザ表示

$$a = r \cos \theta$$

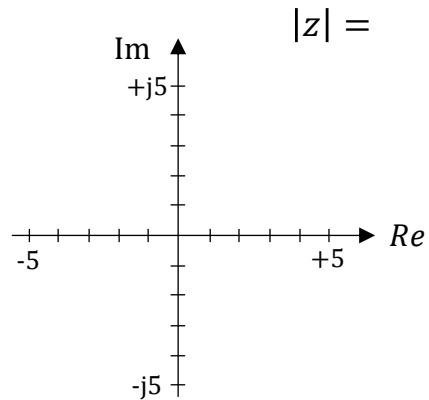
$$b = r \sin \theta$$

$$A = a + jb = r(\cos \theta + j \sin \theta)$$

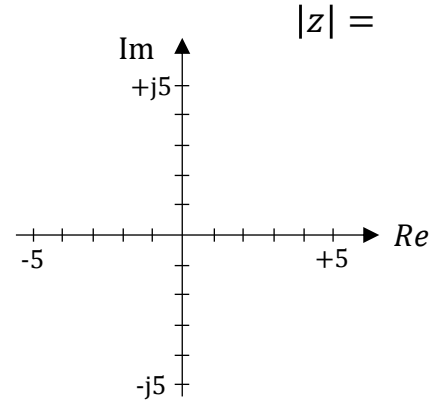
# 練習問題8

各問で与えられる複素数 $z$ を複素平面上に示せ。また、絶対値を $|z|$ 導出せよ。

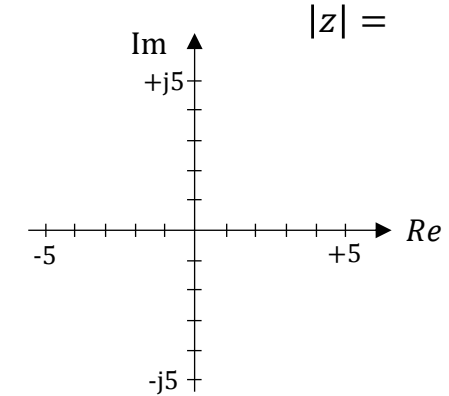
(1)  $z = 3 + j4$



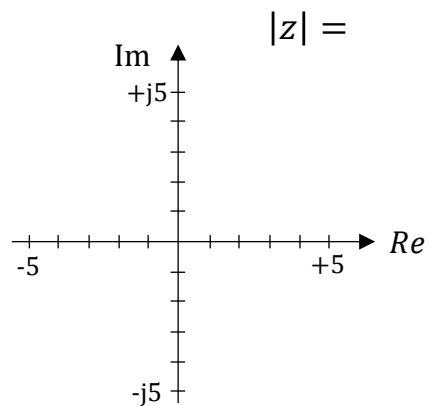
(2)  $z = 2 + j2$



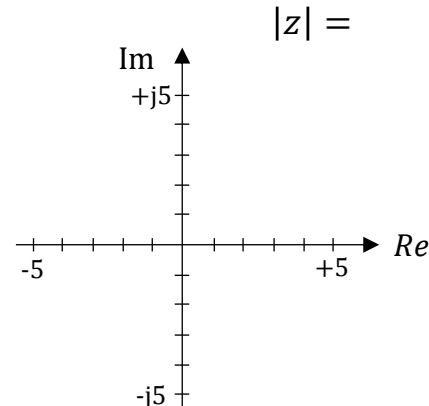
(3)  $z = 1 + j\sqrt{3}$



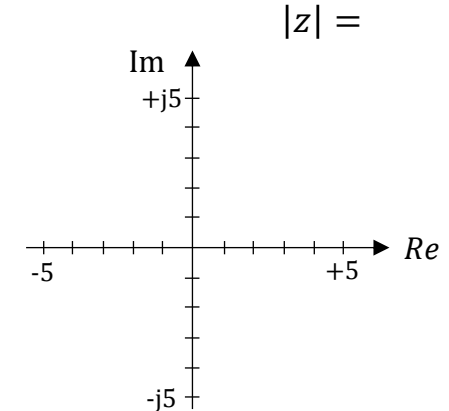
(4)  $z = -2 + j4$



(5)  $z = -2 - j4$



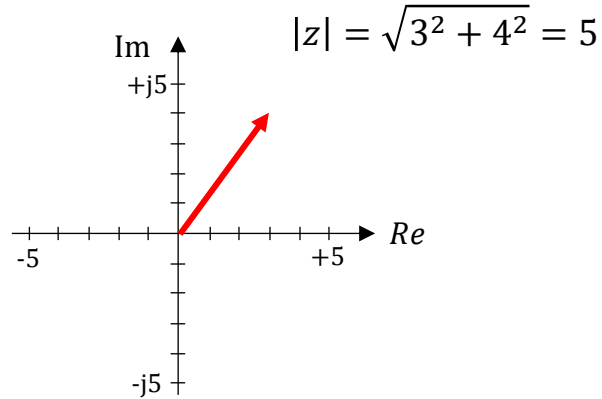
(6)  $z = (5 + j5) - (2 + j4)$



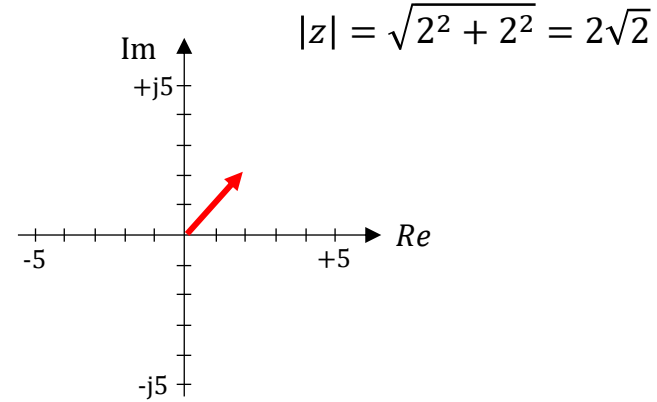
# 練習問題8 (解答)

各問で与えられる複素数 $z$ を複素平面上に示せ。また、絶対値を $|z|$ 導出せよ。

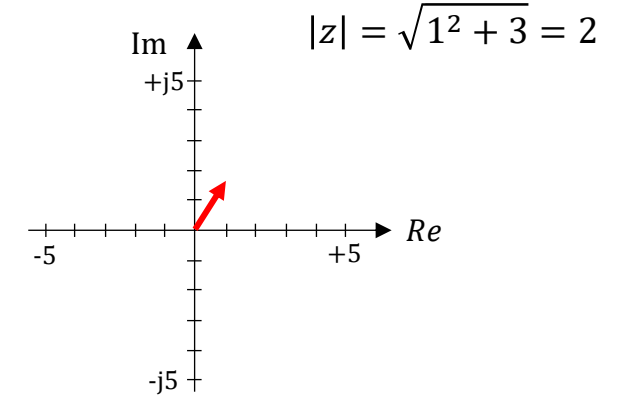
(1)  $z = 3 + j4$



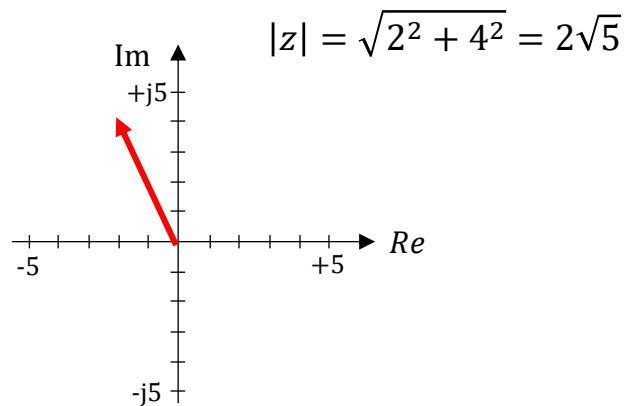
(2)  $z = 2 + j2$



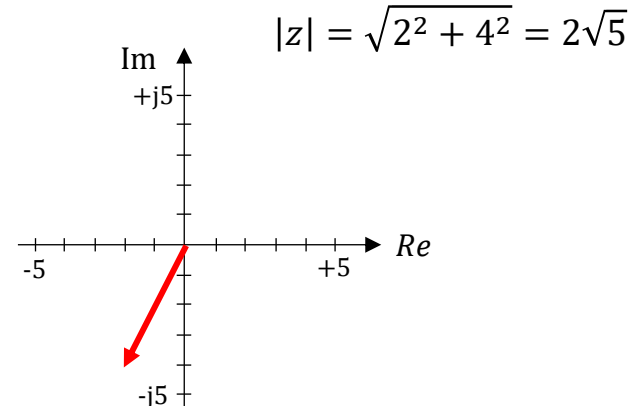
(3)  $z = 1 + j\sqrt{3}$



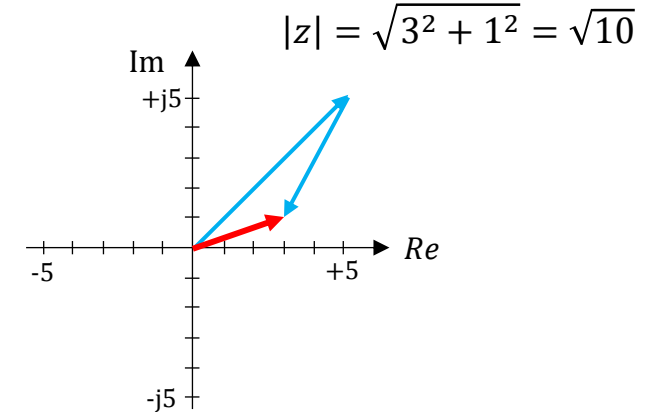
(4)  $z = -2 + j4$



(5)  $z = -2 - j4$



(6)  $z = (5 + j5) - (2 + j4)$



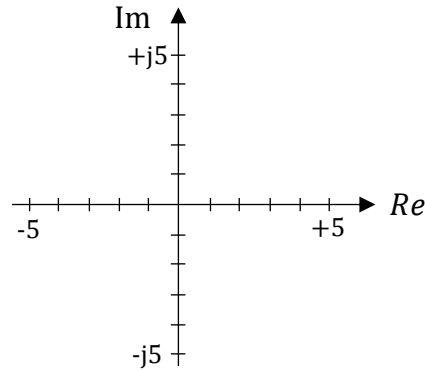
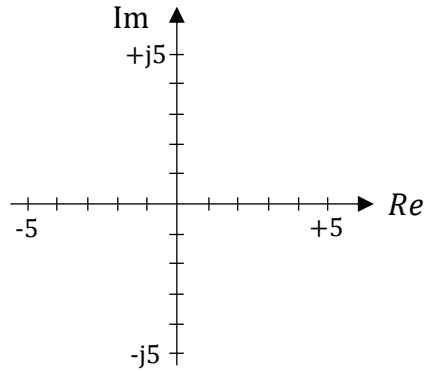
# 練習問題9

各問で与えられる複素数 $z$ を複素平面上に示せ。また、偏角を導出せよ。

(1)  $z = 2 + j2$

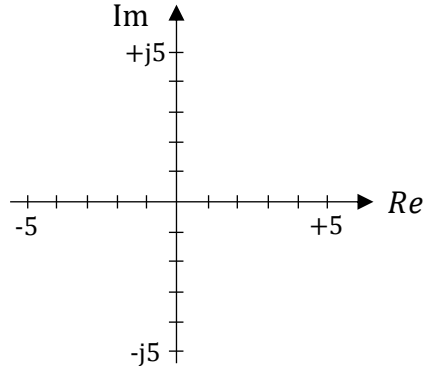
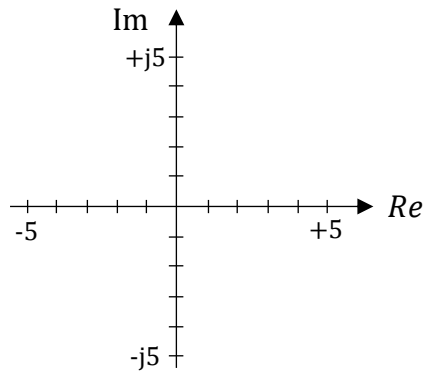
(2)  $z = 1.5 + j4$

(偏角は表を参照し最も近い値を選ぶこと)



(3)  $z = 5 + j3$

(4)  $z = 2.5 - j3$



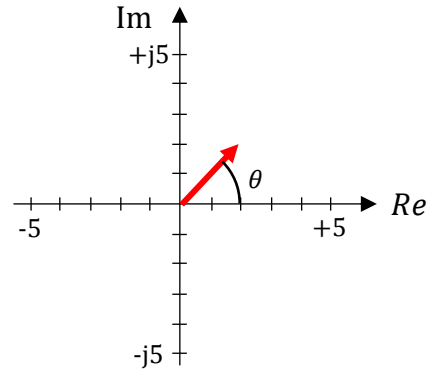
$\theta (^{\circ})$	$\tan \theta$
0	0.00
10	0.18
20	0.36
30	0.58
40	0.84
45	1.00
50	1.19
60	1.73
70	2.75
80	5.67
90	—

# 練習問題9 (解答)

各問で与えられる複素数 $z$ を複素平面上に示せ。また、偏角を導出せよ。

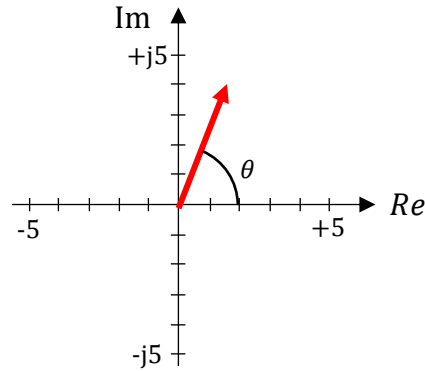
(1)  $z = 2 + j2$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{2}{2} = 1 \rightarrow \theta = 45^\circ$$



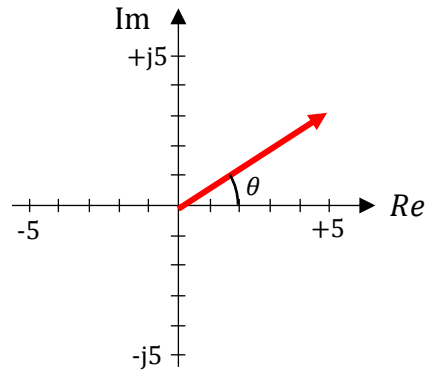
(2)  $z = 1.5 + j4$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{4}{1.5} = 2.67 \rightarrow \theta \sim 70^\circ$$



(3)  $z = 5 + j3$

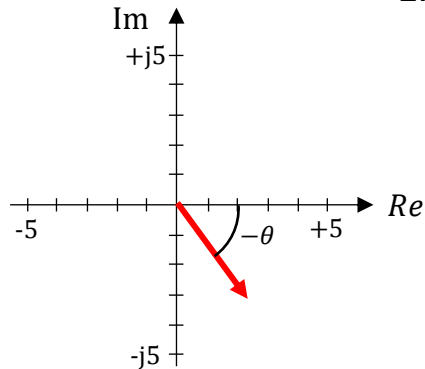
$$\tan \theta = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \rightarrow \theta \sim 30^\circ$$



(4)  $z = 2.5 - j3$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{-3}{2.5} = -1.2 \rightarrow -\theta \sim 50^\circ$$

$$\theta \sim -50^\circ$$

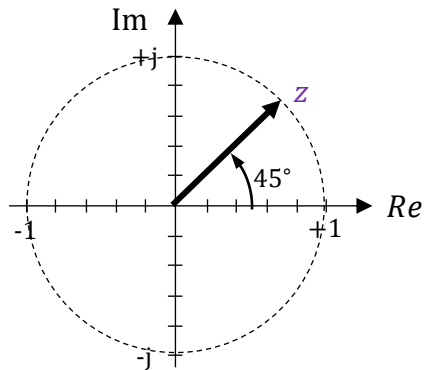


$\theta (^{\circ})$	$\tan \theta$
0	0.00
10	0.18
20	0.36
30	0.58
40	0.84
45	1.00
50	1.19
60	1.73
70	2.75
80	5.67
90	-

# 練習問題10

複素数表示と指数関数表示で以下の $z$ を示せ。 $z$ の大きさは1とする。

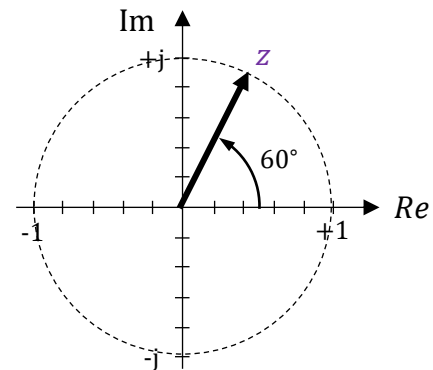
(1)



Ans. 複素数表示：

フェーザ表示：

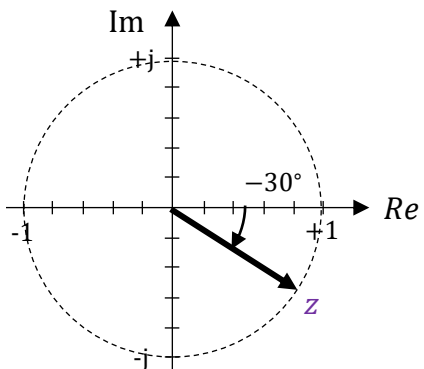
(2)



Ans. 複素数表示：

フェーザ表示：

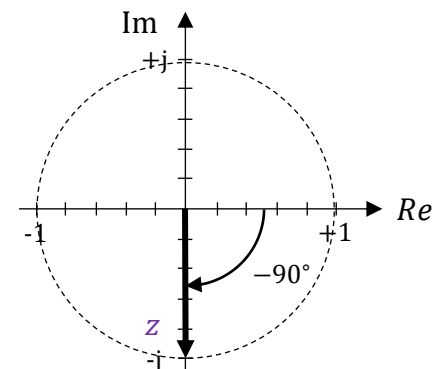
(3)



Ans. 複素数表示：

フェーザ表示：

(4)



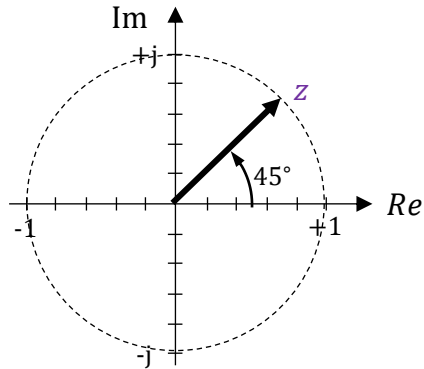
Ans. 複素数表示：

フェーザ表示：

# 練習問題10(解答)

複素数表示と指数関数表示で以下の $z$ を示せ。 $z$ の大きさは1とする。

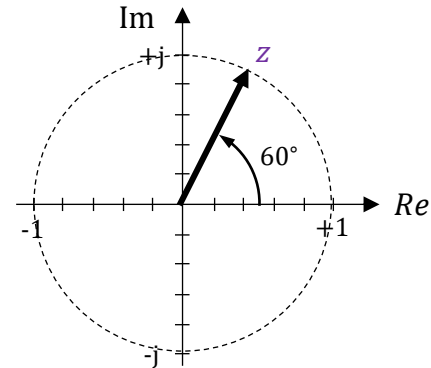
(1)



$$\begin{aligned} z &= \cos 45^\circ + j \sin 45^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ z &= 1 \angle 45^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Ans. 複素数表示： $z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  フェーザ表示： $z = 1 \angle 45^\circ$

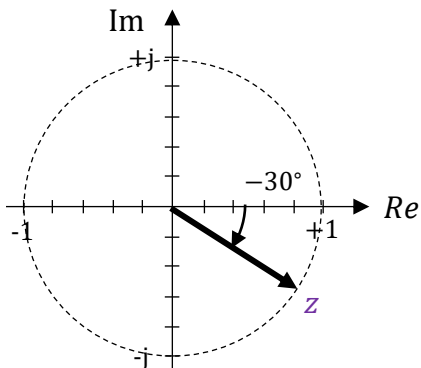
(2)



$$\begin{aligned} z &= \cos 60^\circ + j \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ z &= 1 \angle 60^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Ans. 複素数表示： $z = \frac{1}{2} + j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  フェーザ表示： $z = 1 \angle 60^\circ$

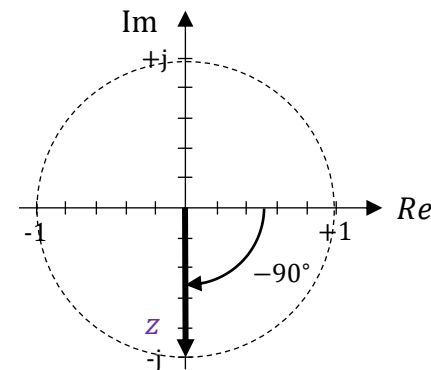
(3)



$$\begin{aligned} z &= \cos(-30^\circ) + j \sin(-30^\circ) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - j \frac{1}{2} \\ z &= 1 \angle -30^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Ans. 複素数表示： $z = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - j \frac{1}{2}$  フェーザ表示： $z = 1 \angle -30^\circ$

(4)



$$\begin{aligned} z &= \cos(-90^\circ) + j \sin(-90^\circ) \\ &= 0 - j \\ z &= 1 \angle -90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Ans. 複素数表示： $z = -j$  フェーザ表示： $z = 1 \angle -90^\circ$

ご聴講ありがとうございました!!