

電験三種 ライブ講義

第3回 連立方程式

連立方程式

2つ以上の未知数を含む方程式の組があって、各方程式の未知数が同じ値をとるとき、これらの方程式の組を連立方程式という。

連立方程式の例

$$10 = 3I_1 + 2I_2$$

$$8 = 2I_1 + I_2$$

$$10 = 3I_1 + 2I_2$$

$$V = 2I$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$V = I_2 + 2$$

× 連立方程式じゃない

$$10 = 3I_1 + 2I_2$$

$$V = 2I$$

→ 連立方程式である!!

連立方程式を解くために

(ポイント1)

未知数の数だけ式を立てる

電流 $I, I_1, I_2 \rightarrow$ 式が3つ

抵抗 $R_1, R_2 \rightarrow$ 式が2つ

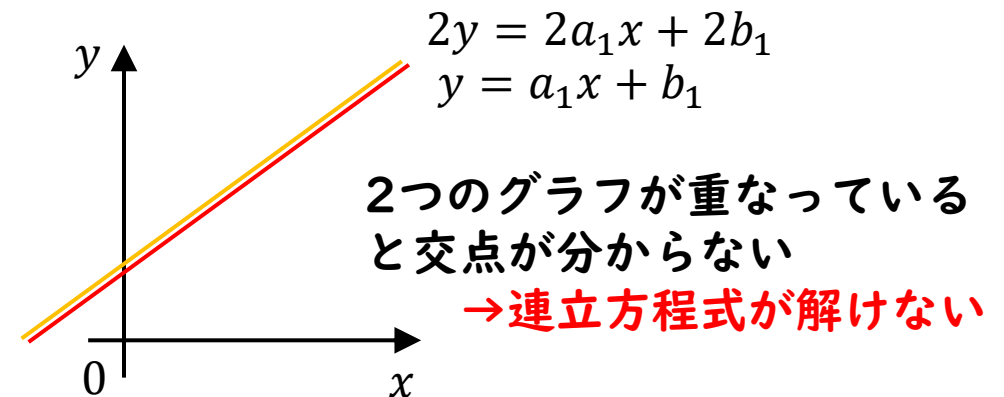
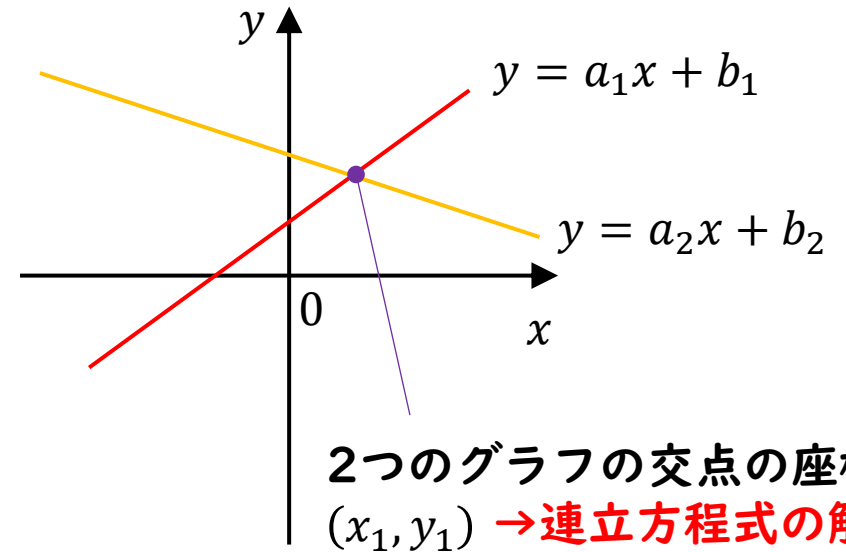
(ポイント2)

全ての定数に同じ倍率を与えた式は
同じ式として扱う

$$5 = 2I_1 + I_2 - 1$$

$$10 = 4I_1 + 2I_2 - 2$$

連立方程式を解くイメージ



連立方程式の計算

(代入法)

$$\begin{aligned}1 &= I_1 + I_2 \cdots (1) \\8 &= 2I_1 + 3I_2 \cdots (2)\end{aligned}$$

(1)を変形

$$I_2 = 1 - I_1 \cdots (1)'$$

(1)' → (2)

$$8 = 2I_1 + 3(1 - I_1)$$

$$8 = 2I_1 + 3 - 3I_1$$

$$3I_1 - 2I_1 = 3 - 8$$

$$I_1 = -5$$

$I_1 \rightarrow (1)'$

$$I_2 = 1 - (-5)$$

$$I_2 = 6$$

(加減法)

$$\begin{aligned}1 &= I_1 + I_2 \cdots (1) \\8 &= 2I_1 + 3I_2 \cdots (2)\end{aligned}$$

(1) × 2 - (2)

$$\begin{array}{r}2 = 2I_1 + 2I_2 \\-) 8 = 2I_1 + 3I_2 \\ \hline -6 = \quad -I_2\end{array}$$

$$I_2 = 6$$

$I_2 \rightarrow (1)$

$$1 = I_1 + I_2$$

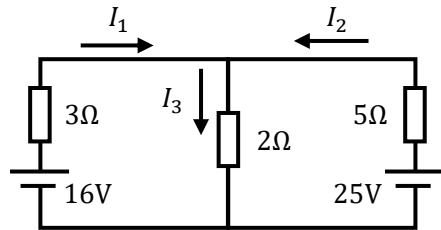
$$1 = I_1 + 6$$

$$I_1 = -5$$

電験三種の連立方程式

パターン1: 複数の電源を有する回路の電流導出

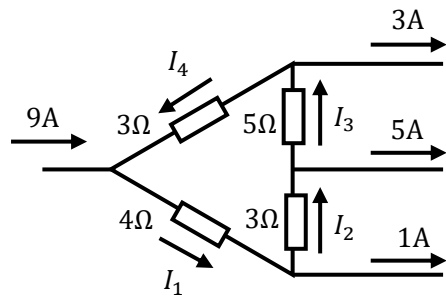
ポイント: 電流が分岐/合流する



$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3$$

→ 未知数は3つ以上、方程式は3つ以上となる
(キルヒホッフの電流則1つ、電圧則2つ)

パターン2: ループ電流の導出



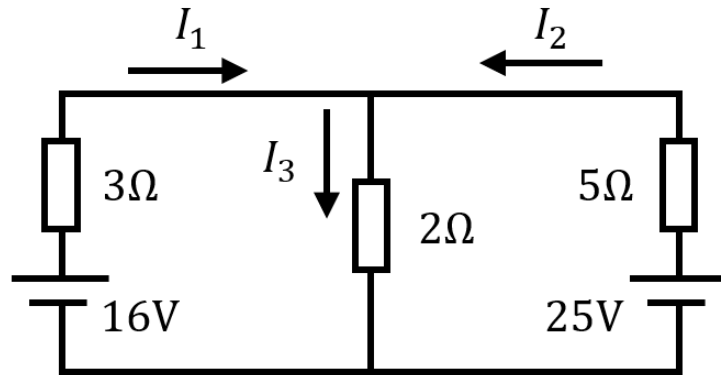
ポイント: 分岐の数だけ式が増える

→ 代入法を使って、式を簡単にしていく

→ 電圧則の式は1つだけ ($R_1 I_1 + R_1 I_2 + \dots = 0$)

(キルヒホッフの電流則 $n-1$ 個、電圧則1つ)

練習問題 I



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3 を求めよ

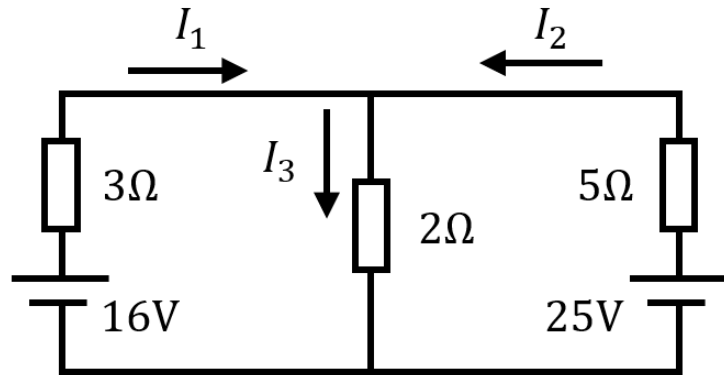
$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3 \quad (1)$$

$$3I_1 + 2I_3 = 16 \quad (2)$$

$$5I_2 + 2I_3 = 25 \quad (3)$$

Ans. $I_1 =$
 $I_2 =$
 $I_3 =$

練習問題 I



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3 を求めよ

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 + I_2 &= I_3 & (1) \\ 3I_1 + 2I_3 &= 16 & (2) \\ 5I_2 + 2I_3 &= 25 & (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \rightarrow (2) \\ 3I_1 + 2(I_1 + I_2) &= 16 \\ 3I_1 + 2I_1 + 2I_2 &= 16 \\ 5I_1 + 2I_2 &= 16 \quad (2)' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \rightarrow (3) \\ 5I_2 + 2(I_1 + I_2) &= 25 \\ 5I_2 + 2I_1 + 2I_2 &= 25 \\ 2I_1 + 7I_2 &= 25 \quad (3)' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \times (3)' - 2 \times (2)' \\ 10I_1 + 35I_2 &= 125 \\ -) 10I_1 + 4I_2 &= 32 \\ \hline 31I_2 &= 93 \\ I_2 &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

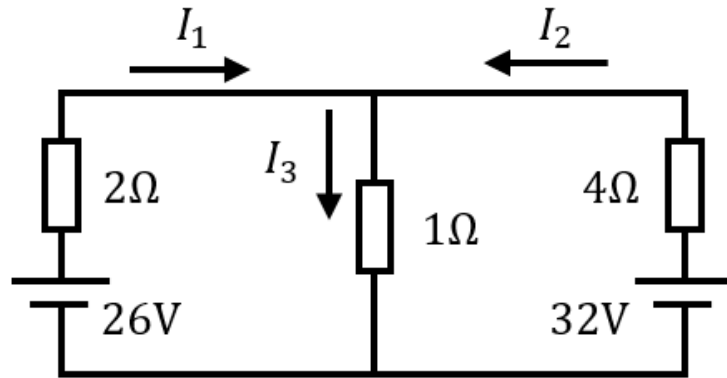
$$\begin{aligned} I_2 = 3 \rightarrow (3) \\ 5 \times 3 + 2I_3 &= 25 \\ 2I_3 &= 25 - 15 \\ &= 10 \\ I_3 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 = 3, I_3 = 5 \rightarrow (1) \\ I_1 + 3 &= 5 \\ I_1 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= 2A \\ I_2 &= 3A \\ I_3 &= 5A \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

練習問題2



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3 を求めよ

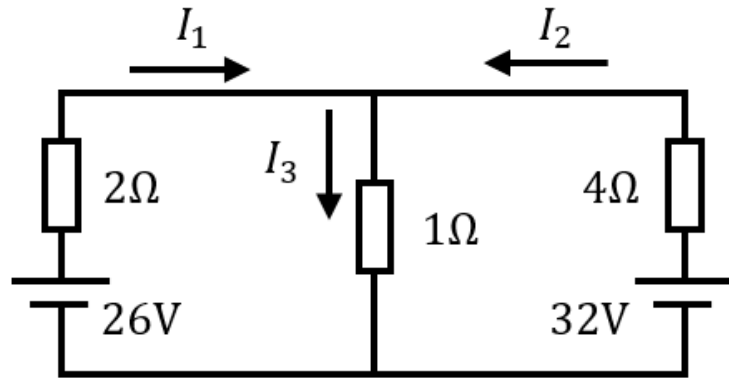
$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3 \quad (1)$$

$$2I_1 + I_3 = 26 \quad (2)$$

$$4I_2 + I_3 = 32 \quad (3)$$

Ans. $I_1 =$
 $I_2 =$
 $I_3 =$

練習問題2



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3 を求めよ

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 + I_2 &= I_3 & (1) \\ 2I_1 + I_3 &= 26 & (2) \\ 4I_2 + I_3 &= 32 & (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \rightarrow (2) \\ 2I_1 + (I_1 + I_2) &= 26 \\ 2I_1 + I_1 + I_2 &= 26 \\ 3I_1 + I_2 &= 26 \quad (2)' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \rightarrow (3) \\ 4I_2 + (I_1 + I_2) &= 32 \\ 4I_2 + I_1 + I_2 &= 32 \\ I_1 + 5I_2 &= 32 \quad (3)' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \times (3)' - (2)' \\ 3I_1 + 15I_2 &= 96 \\ -) \quad 3I_1 + I_2 &= 26 \\ \hline 14I_2 &= 70 \\ I_2 &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

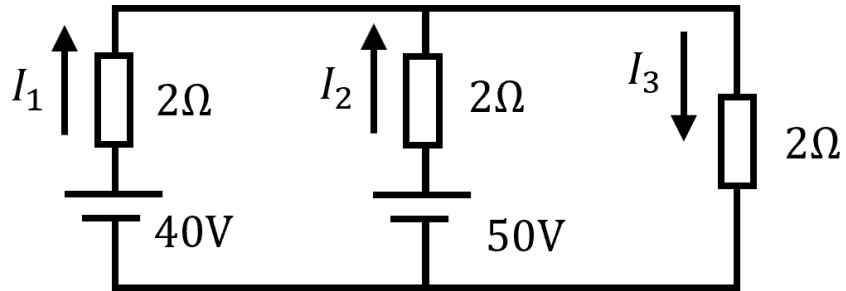
$$\begin{aligned} I_2 = 5 \rightarrow (3) \\ 5 \times 4 + I_3 &= 32 \\ I_3 &= 32 - 20 \\ I_3 &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 = 5, I_3 = 12 \rightarrow (1) \\ I_1 + 5 &= 12 \\ I_1 &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= 7A \\ I_2 &= 5A \\ I_3 &= 12A \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

練習問題3



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3 を求めよ

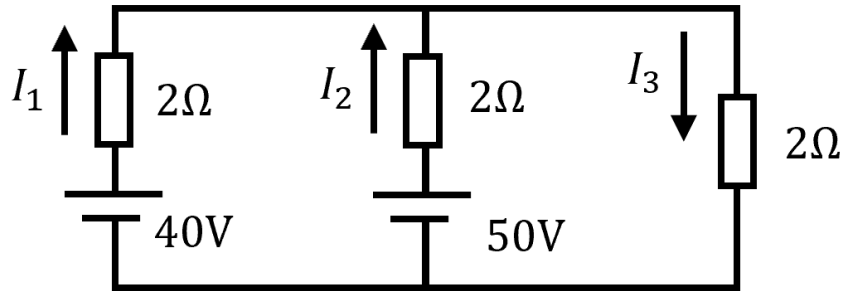
$$I_1 + I_2 = I_3 \quad (1)$$

$$40 - 50 = 2I_1 - 2I_2 \quad (2)$$

$$2I_2 + 2I_3 = 50 \quad (3)$$

Ans. $I_1 =$
 $I_2 =$
 $I_3 =$

練習問題3



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3 を求めよ

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 + I_2 &= I_3 & (1) \\ 40 - 50 &= 2I_1 - 2I_2 & (2) \\ 2I_2 + 2I_3 &= 50 & (3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \rightarrow (3) \\ 2I_2 + 2(I_1 + I_2) &= 50 \\ I_2 + I_1 + I_2 &= 25 \\ I_1 + 2I_2 &= 25 & (3)' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \text{を变形} \\ 40 - 50 &= 2I_1 - 2I_2 \\ 2I_1 - 2I_2 &= -10 \\ I_1 - I_2 &= -5 & (2)' \end{aligned}$$

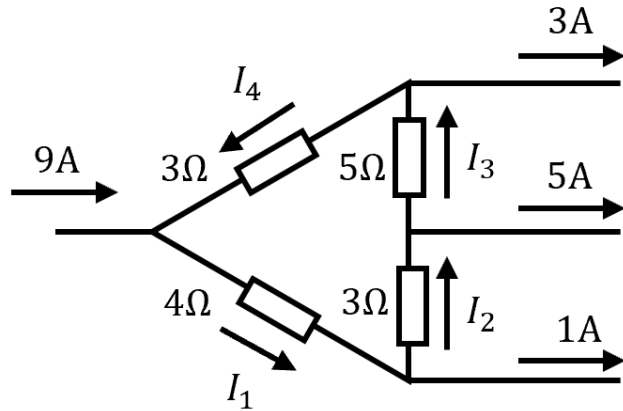
$$\begin{aligned} (3)' - (2)' \\ I_1 + 2I_2 &= 25 \\ -) \quad I_1 - I_2 &= -5 \\ \hline 3I_2 &= 30 \\ I_2 &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 = 10 &\rightarrow (2)' \\ I_1 - 10 &= -5 \\ I_1 &= -5 + 10 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 = 5, I_2 = 10 &\rightarrow (1) \\ 5 + 10 &= I_3 \\ I_3 &= 15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ans.} \quad I_1 &= 5\text{A} \\ I_2 &= 10\text{A} \\ I_3 &= 15\text{A} \end{aligned}$$

練習問題4



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 を求めよ

$$I_2 = I_1 - 1 \quad (1)$$

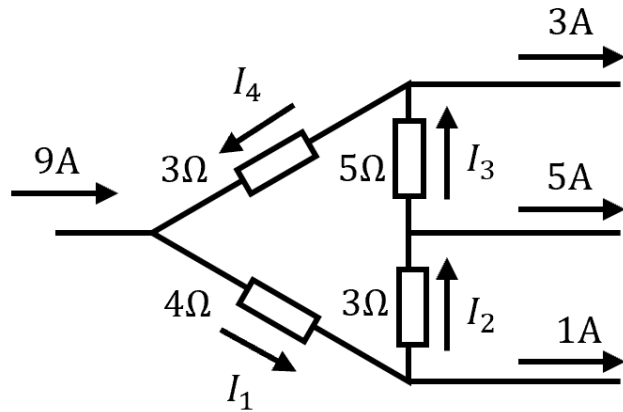
$$I_3 = I_1 - 1 - 5 \quad (2)$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 1 - 5 - 3 \quad (3)$$

$$4I_1 + 3I_2 + 5I_3 + 3I_4 = 0 \quad (4)$$

Ans. $I_1 =$
 $I_2 =$
 $I_3 =$
 $I_4 =$

練習問題4



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 を求めよ

$$I_2 = I_1 - 1 \quad (1)$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - 1 - 5 \quad (2)$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 1 - 5 - 3 \quad (3)$$

$$4I_1 + 3I_2 + 5I_3 + 3I_4 = 0 \quad (4)$$

(2), (3)を変形

$$I_3 = I_1 - 1 - 5$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - 6 \quad (2)'$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 1 - 5 - 3$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 9 \quad (3)'$$

$$I_1 = 4 \rightarrow (1)(2)')(3)'$$

$$I_2 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$I_3 = 4 - 6 = -2$$

$$I_4 = 4 - 9 = -5$$

(1)(2)')(3)' \rightarrow (4)

$$4I_1 + 3(I_1 - 1) + 5(I_1 - 6) + 3(I_1 - 9) = 0$$

$$4I_1 + 3I_1 - 3 + 5I_1 - 30 + 3I_1 - 27 = 0$$

$$15I_1 = 60$$

$$I_1 = 4$$

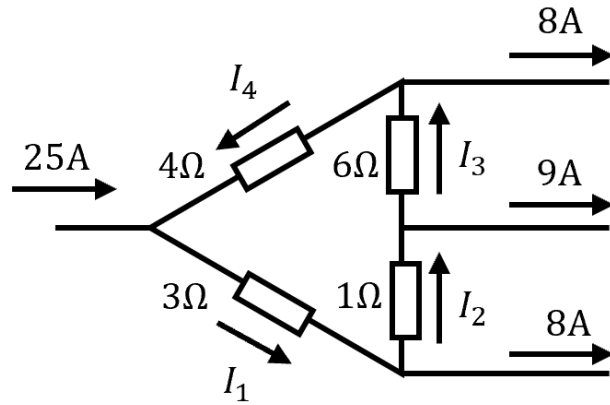
$$I_1 = 4A$$

$$I_2 = 3A$$

$$I_3 = -2A$$

Ans. $I_4 = -5A$

練習問題5



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 を求めよ

$$I_2 = I_1 - 8 \quad (1)$$

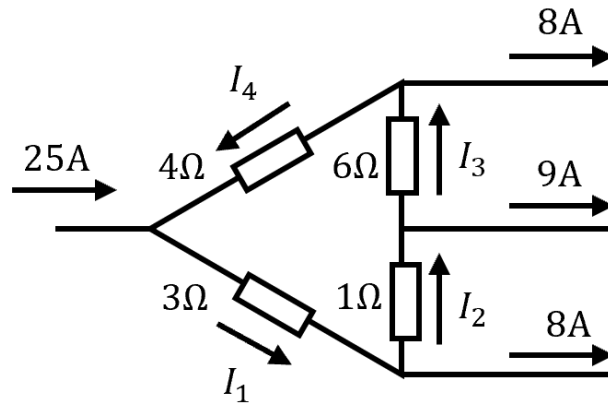
$$I_3 = I_1 - 8 - 9 \quad (2)$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 8 - 9 - 8 \quad (3)$$

$$3I_1 + I_2 + 6I_3 + 4I_4 = 0 \quad (4)$$

Ans. $I_1 =$
 $I_2 =$
 $I_3 =$
 $I_4 =$

練習問題5



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 を求めよ

$$I_2 = I_1 - 8 \quad (1)$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - 8 - 9 \quad (2)$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 8 - 9 - 8 \quad (3)$$

$$3I_1 + I_2 + 6I_3 + 4I_4 = 0 \quad (4)$$

(2), (3)を変形

$$I_3 = I_1 - 8 - 9$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - 17 \quad (2)'$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 1 - 8 - 9 - 8$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 25 \quad (3)'$$

$$I_1 = 15 \rightarrow (1)(2)')(3)'$$

$$I_2 = 15 - 8 = 7$$

$$I_3 = 15 - 17 = -2$$

$$I_4 = 15 - 25 = -10$$

(1)(2)')(3)' → (4)

$$3I_1 + (I_1 - 8) + 6(I_1 - 17) + 4(I_1 - 25) = 0$$

$$3I_1 + I_1 - 8 + 6I_1 - 102 + 4I_1 - 100 = 0$$

$$14I_1 = 210$$

$$I_1 = 15$$

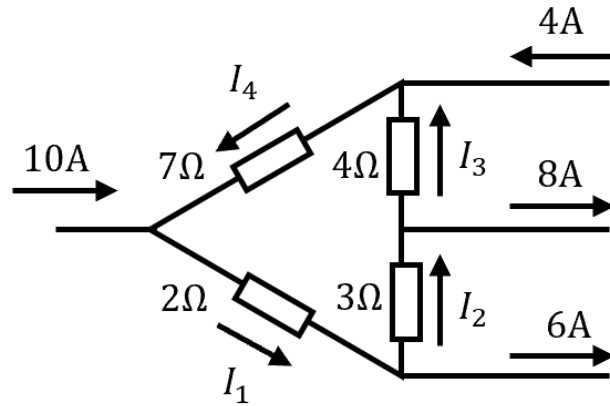
$$I_1 = 15A$$

$$I_2 = 7A$$

$$I_3 = -2A$$

Ans. $I_4 = -10A$

練習問題6



電流 I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 を求めよ

$$I_2 = I_1 - 6 \quad (1)$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - 6 - 8 \quad (2)$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 6 - 8 + 4 \quad (3)$$

$$2I_1 + 3I_2 + 4I_3 + 7I_4 = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$I_1 =$$

$$I_2 =$$

$$I_3 =$$

$$\text{Ans. } I_4 =$$

練習問題6

$$I_3 = I_1 - 6 - 8$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - 14$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 6 - 8 + 4$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 10$$

電流 I_1, I_2, I_3, I_4 を求めよ

$$I_2 = I_1 - 6 \quad (1)$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - 6 - 8 \quad (2)$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 6 - 8 + 4 \quad (3)$$

$$2I_1 + 3I_2 + 4I_3 + 7I_4 = 0 \quad (4)$$

(2), (3)を変形

$$I_3 = I_1 - 6 - 8$$

$$I_3 = I_1 - 14 \quad (2)'$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 6 - 8 + 4$$

$$I_4 = I_1 - 10 \quad (3)'$$

(1)(2)'(3)' \rightarrow (4)

$$2I_1 + 3(I_1 - 6) + 4(I_1 - 14) + 7(I_1 - 10) = 0$$

$$2I_1 + 3I_1 - 18 + 4I_1 - 56 + 7I_1 - 70 = 0$$

$$16I_1 = 144$$

$$I_1 = \frac{144}{16} = \frac{16 \times 9}{16} = 9$$

$$I_1 = 9 \rightarrow (1)(2)'(3)'$$

$$I_2 = 9 - 6 = 3$$

$$I_3 = 9 - 14 = -5$$

$$I_4 = 9 - 10 = -1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ans. } I_1 &= 9\text{A} \\ I_2 &= 3\text{A} \\ I_3 &= -5\text{A} \\ I_4 &= -1\text{A} \end{aligned}$$

ご聴講ありがとうございました!!