


(1) R_0 の電圧降下は,

$$V_0 = \frac{R_0}{R+R_0} V = \frac{1}{5} 5 = 1V$$

したがって,

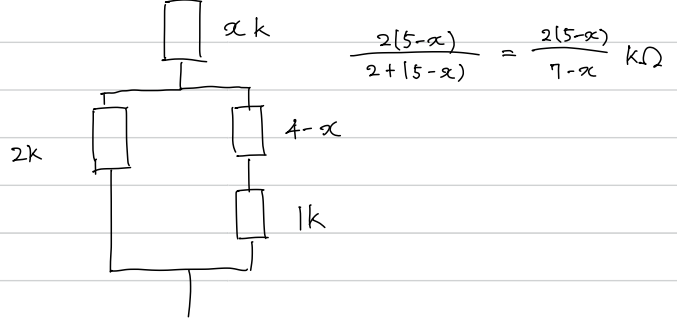
$$A = 5V, B = 1V$$

(2) R_1 にかかる電圧 V_2 は,

$$V_2 = \frac{\frac{2(5-x)}{7-x}}{x + \frac{2(5-x)}{7-x}} V$$

$$= \frac{10-2x}{x(7-x)+10-2x} V$$

$$= \frac{-2x+10}{-x^2+5x+10} V$$



すなわち,

$$i = \frac{2}{7-x} V_2 = \frac{4(-x+5)}{(-x+7)(-x^2+5x+10)}$$

(3) $-x^2+5x+10 = 0$ $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$x = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25+40}}{-2} = \frac{6 \mp \sqrt{65}}{2} = 3 - \frac{\sqrt{65}}{2}, 3 + \frac{\sqrt{65}}{2}$$

すなわち,

x	...	5	...	7	...	$3 + \frac{\sqrt{65}}{2}$...
i	+	0	-	+	+	-	-

○ 同じミス.

- 「電圧 → 電流」は複雑

- 電圧則でループを立てる.

(2) 電圧則判,

$$\begin{cases} (5-x)i - 2j = 0 \\ (\lambda+j)x + j \cdot 2 = 5 \end{cases}$$

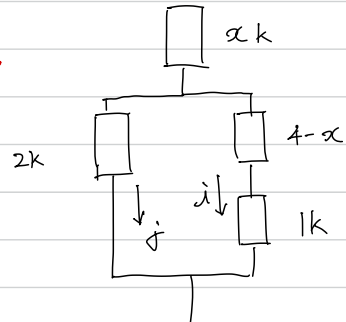
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} (5-x)i = 2j \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ x i + (\alpha+2)j = 5 \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

①, ② から j を消すと,

$$x i + \frac{(-x+5)(x+2)}{2} i = 5$$

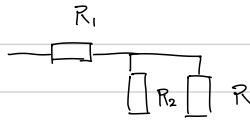
$$\{ 2x + (-x^2+3x+10) \} i = 10$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{10}{-x^2+5x+10}$$



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(2) $r_0 = R_1 + \frac{R_2 R_0}{R_2 + R_0}$



(3) $r_1 = R_1 + \frac{R_2 r_0}{R_2 + r_0}$

41, n 段目の漸化式は

$$r_n = R_1 + \frac{R_2 r_{n-1}}{R_2 + r_{n-1}}$$

① $n \rightarrow \infty$ じ, $n, n-1 \rightarrow \infty$ じ

ある $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ 用いる。

$r \rightarrow \infty$ じ において, $r_n = r_{n-1} = r$.

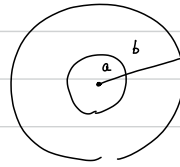
$$r = R_1 + \frac{R_2 r}{R_2 + r}$$

$$r^2 + R_2 r = R_1(R_2 + r) + R_2 r$$

$$r^2 - R_1 r - R_1 R_2 = 0$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{R_1 + \sqrt{R_1^2 + 4R_1 R_2}}{2}$$

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(1) 同心球殻の抵抗 dR は,

$$dR = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{dr}{2\pi r l}$$

 $a \rightarrow b$ まで積分すると,

$$R = \frac{1}{\sigma} \int_a^b \frac{dr}{2\pi r l} = \frac{1}{2\pi l \sigma} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

より,

$$V = RI = \frac{I}{2\pi l \sigma} \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$(2) \quad j = \frac{I}{2\pi r l}$$

オームの法則より,

$$E = \frac{j}{\sigma} = \frac{I}{2\pi r l \sigma}$$

$$(3) \quad w = \frac{1}{\sigma} j^2 = \frac{I^2}{4\pi^2 l^2 \sigma r^2}$$

半径 r の球殻でのジュール熱 dW は,

$$dW = dR I^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{I^2}{2\pi r l} dr$$

したがって、単位面積について,

$$w = \frac{dW}{2\pi r l dr} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \frac{I^2}{4\pi^2 r^2 l^2}$$

(1) オームの法則より,

$$E = \rho j$$

(2)
$$E(r) = \frac{\rho I}{4\pi r^2}$$

(3)
$$\phi(r) = - \int_b^r \frac{\rho I}{4\pi r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{\rho I}{4\pi} \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]_b^r = \frac{\rho I}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

(4) Sol 1

$$P(r) = \rho j^2 = \rho \left(\frac{I}{4\pi r^2} \right)^2 = \frac{\rho I^2}{16\pi^2 r^4}$$

Sol 2

球殻におけるジュール熱は,

$$P = dR I^2 = \rho \frac{dr}{4\pi r^2} I^2$$

単位体積当たりのおいしは,

$$P = \frac{P}{4\pi r^2 dr} = \frac{\rho I^2}{16\pi^2 r^4}$$

(5)
$$P = \int_a^b \rho \frac{I^2}{4\pi r^2} dr = \frac{\rho I^2}{4\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right]_a^b = \frac{\rho I^2}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

(6) 半径 r の球殻の抵抗 dR は,

$$dR = \rho \frac{dr}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$R = \frac{\rho}{4\pi} \int_a^b \frac{dr}{r^2} = \frac{\rho}{4\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{r} \right]_a^b$$

$$= \frac{\rho}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

より,

$$V = R I = \frac{\rho I}{4\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right)$$

(1) 電荷 Q の時間変化は,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dQ}{dt} &= \int_{V_1} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} dV \\ &= \int_{V_1} \text{div} \mathbf{j} dV \end{aligned}$$

ガウスの発散定理より,

$$= \int_S \mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$$

つまり、孤立系なので外部に対して電流の流出入は無いので、

$\mathbf{j} = 0$ より,

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{保存.}$$

(2) ガウスの定理

$$\text{div} \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

(3) 電荷保存則より,

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \text{div} \mathbf{j} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \epsilon_0 \text{div} \mathbf{E} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\epsilon_0} = 0$$

$$\therefore T_1 = \frac{\epsilon_0}{\rho}$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{T_1} \rho$$

とすると,

$$\int \frac{1}{\rho} d\rho = \int -\frac{1}{T_1} dt$$

$$\rho = c e^{-\frac{t}{T_1}}$$

$t=0$ とき $\rho = \rho_0$ より,

$$\rho = \rho_0 e^{-\frac{t}{T_1}}$$

$$Re = 1 \frac{3}{4}$$

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电压则+11,

$$\begin{cases} \alpha(j+i) + 2j = 5 \\ (4-\alpha+1)i - 2j = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \alpha i + (\alpha+2)j = 5 \quad \dots \textcircled{1} \\ (5-\alpha)i - 2j = 0 \quad \dots \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

①, ② 消去 j 得:

$$\alpha i + (\alpha+2) \frac{5-\alpha}{2} i = 5$$

$$(2\alpha - \alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 10) i = 10$$

$$\therefore i = \frac{10}{-\alpha^2 + 5\alpha + 10}$$

分母为最大存在则+11.

$$f(\alpha) = -\alpha^2 + 5\alpha + 10$$

$$f'(\alpha) = -2\alpha + 5 = 0$$

$$\therefore \alpha = \frac{5}{2}$$

