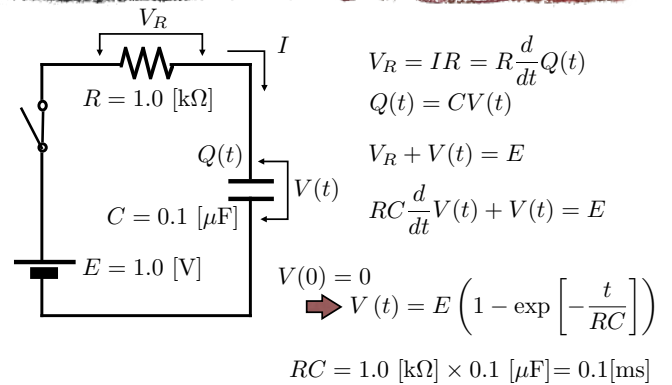


関数値の計算と数値微分

RC直列回路の過渡現象



数式と単位系

変数の無次元化

$$\frac{d}{dt} V(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} V(t) + \frac{E}{RC} \quad E = 1.0 \text{ [V]} = 0.001 \text{ [kV]} \\ RC = \tau = 0.1 \text{ [ms]} = 100 \text{ [}\mu\text{s]}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} V(t) = -\frac{1}{RC} V(t) + \frac{E}{RC} \quad E = 1.0 \text{ [V]} \\ RC = \tau = 0.1 \text{ [ms]}$$

- 電圧を[V], 時間を[ms]で表すと

$$\frac{d}{dt} V(t) = -10V(t) + 10$$

- 電圧を[kV], 時間を[μs]で表すと

$$\frac{d}{dt} V(t) = -0.01V(t) + 0.00001$$

- 電圧をE, 時間をτで測ることにする

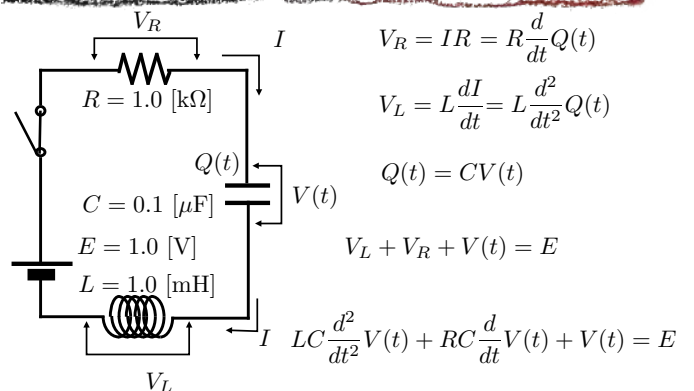
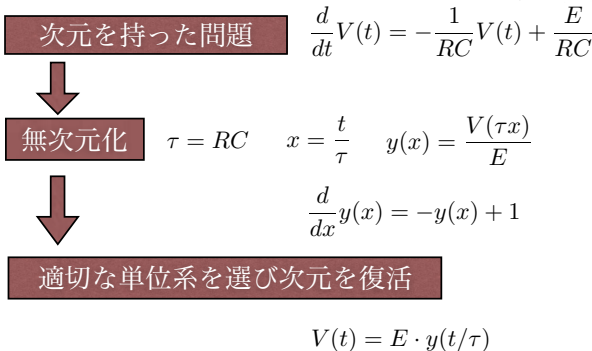
$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{t}{RC} = \frac{t}{\tau} \\ y &= \frac{V(\tau x)}{E} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} y(x) = -y(x) + 1$$

⇨単位によって数式が変わってしまう

⇨無次元な量だけの方程式になる

問題の無次元化

LCR直列回路の過渡現象



LCR直列回路の過渡現象

$$LC \frac{d^2}{dt^2} V(t) + RC \frac{d}{dt} V(t) + V(t) = E$$

$$L = 1.0 \text{ [mH]} \quad C = 0.1 \text{ [\mu F]} \quad R = 1.0 \text{ [k}\Omega\text{]}$$

$$LC = 1.0 \text{ [mH]} \times 0.1 \text{ [\mu F]} = 1.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ [s}^2\text{]} \equiv \tau_1^2$$

$$RC = 1.0 \text{ [k}\Omega\text{]} \times 0.1 \text{ [\mu F]} = 1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ [s]} \equiv \tau_2$$

$$\tau_1 = 1.0 \times 10^{-5} \text{ [s]} = 10 \text{ [\mu s]}$$

$$\tau_2 = 0.1 \text{ [ms]}$$

$$\tau_1^2 \frac{d^2 V}{dt^2} + \tau_2 \frac{dV}{dt} + V = E$$

LCR直列回路の過渡現象

$$x \equiv \frac{t}{\tau_1} \quad y \equiv \frac{V}{E} \quad 2a \equiv \frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1}$$

$$\tau_1^2 \frac{d^2 V}{dt^2} + \tau_2 \frac{dV}{dt} + V = E$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2a \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 1$$

$$a = \frac{\tau_2}{2\tau_1} = \frac{0.1 \text{ [ms]}}{2 \times 10 \text{ [\mu s]}} = 5$$

定係数2階常微分方程式の解

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2a \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 1 \quad y(0) = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$1) \ a^2 > 1 \rightarrow b \equiv \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$$

$$y(x) = 1 - e^{-ax} \left[\cosh(bx) + \frac{a}{b} \sinh(bx) \right]$$

$$2) \ a^2 = 1$$

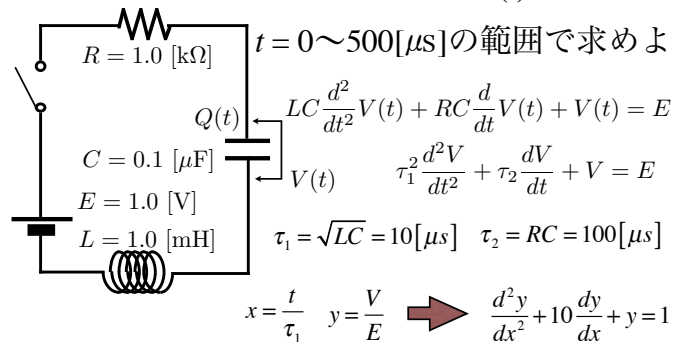
$$y(x) = 1 - e^{-x} (1 + x)$$

$$3) \ a^2 < 1 \rightarrow b \equiv \sqrt{1 - a^2}$$

$$y(x) = 1 - e^{-ax} \left[\cos(bx) + \frac{a}{b} \sin(bx) \right]$$

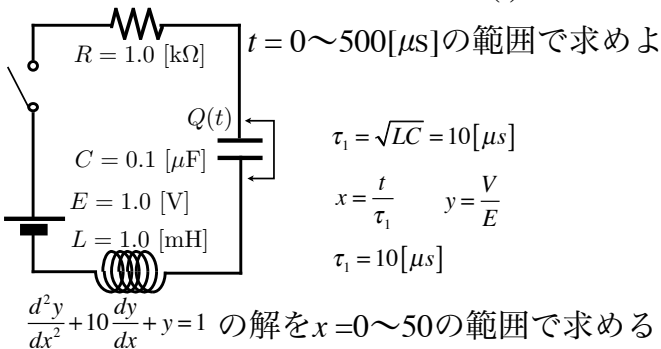
LCR直列回路の過渡現象

次のLCR回路のV(t)を



LCR直列回路の過渡現象

次のLCR回路のV(t)を



LCR直列回路の過渡現象

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 10 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 1 \quad y(0) = 0 \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2a \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 1 \quad y(0) = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

$$1) \ a^2 > 1 \rightarrow b \equiv \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$$

$$y(x) = 1 - e^{-ax} \left[\cosh(bx) + \frac{a}{b} \sinh(bx) \right]$$

$$a = 5 \quad b = \sqrt{24}$$

$$y = 1 - e^{-5x} \left[\cosh \sqrt{24}x + \frac{5}{\sqrt{24}} \sinh \sqrt{24}x \right] \Rightarrow \begin{cases} t = \tau_1 x \\ V = Ey \end{cases}$$

プログラム例(1)

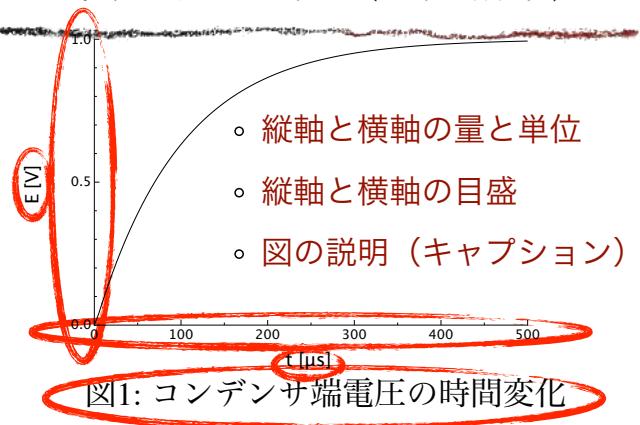
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#define N 100
double fncv(double x);
int main(void) {
    int i;
    double tau = 10.0, e0 = 1.0;
    double xmin = 0.0, xmax = 50.0, x, y, dh;
    dh = (xmax - xmin)/(double) N;
    for (i=0; i<=N; i++) {
        x = xmin + dh*(double) i;
        y = fncv(x);
        printf ("%f %f\n", tau*x, e0*y);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

関数の定義

$$y = 1 - e^{-5x} \left[\cosh \sqrt{24}x + \frac{5}{\sqrt{24}} \sinh \sqrt{24}x \right]$$

```
double fncv(double x) {
    double a = 5.0, b;
    double c1, c2, val;
    b = sqrt(a*a - 1.0);
    c1 = cosh(b*x);
    c2 = a*sinh(b*x)/b;
    val = 1.0 - exp(-a*x)*(c1 + c2);
    return val;
}
```

関数値の計算 (計算結果)



数値微分

x の関数 $y(x)$ が与えられたとき,

$y(x)$ の x に関する導関数 (一階微分) は

$$\frac{d}{dx}y(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{y(x+h) - y(x)}{h}$$

で定義される.

これを適当に小さな数 h に対して

$$\frac{d}{dx}y(x) \approx \frac{y(x+h) - y(x)}{h}$$

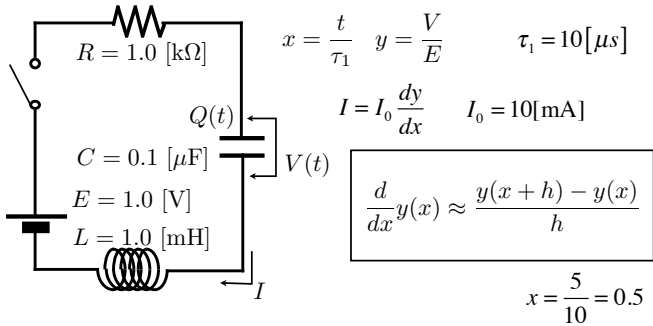
で近似的に計算する.

LCR直列回路に流れる電流

$Q(t) = CV(t)$ $I(t) = \frac{d}{dt}Q(t) = C \frac{d}{dt}V(t)$
 $x = \frac{t}{\tau_1} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{LC}}$ $y = \frac{V}{E}$
 $I = C \frac{dV}{dt} = C \frac{dV}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{dx}{dt}$
 $= CE \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} = E \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} \frac{dy}{dx}$
 $E \sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = 1.0 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.1 \times 10^{-6}}{1.0 \times 10^{-3}}}$
 $= 1.0 \times 10^{-2} [\text{A}] = 10 [\text{mA}] = I_0$

LCR直列回路に流れる電流

時刻 $t = 5 [\mu\text{s}]$ における電流を計算せよ



プログラム例(2)

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
double fncv(double x);
int main(void) {
    double di0 = 10.0;
    double x, dy;
    double dh = 0.01;
    x = 0.5;
    dy = (fncv(x + dh) - fncv(x))/dh;
    printf ("I = %f[ mA]\n", dy*di0);
    return 0;
}
    
```

厳密解の関数の定義

$$y = 1 - e^{-5x} \left[\cosh \sqrt{24}x + \frac{5}{\sqrt{24}} \sinh \sqrt{24}x \right]$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}} e^{-5x} \sinh \sqrt{24}x$$

```

double fncdv(double x) {
    double a = 5.0, b;
    double val;
    b = sqrt(a*a - 1.0);
    val = exp(-a*x)*sinh(b*x)/b;
    return val;
}
    
```

数値微分 (計算結果)

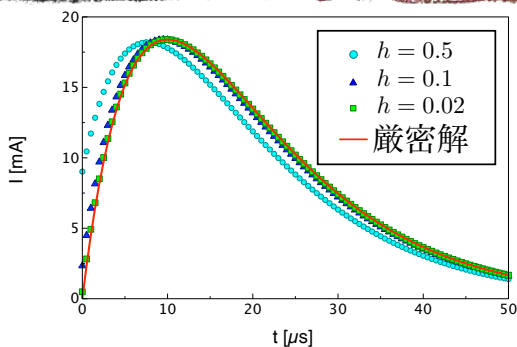


図2: 流れる電流の時間変化

きざみ幅と誤差

