

電験どうでしょう管理人
KWG presents

電験オンライン塾

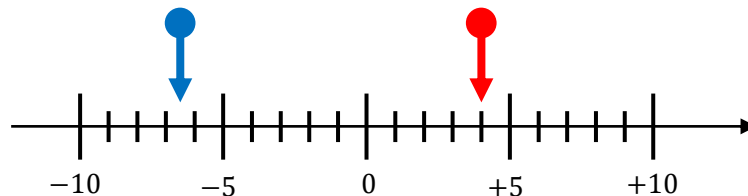
第6回 電気数学
ベクトル(1)

2022.10.09 Sun

ベクトル

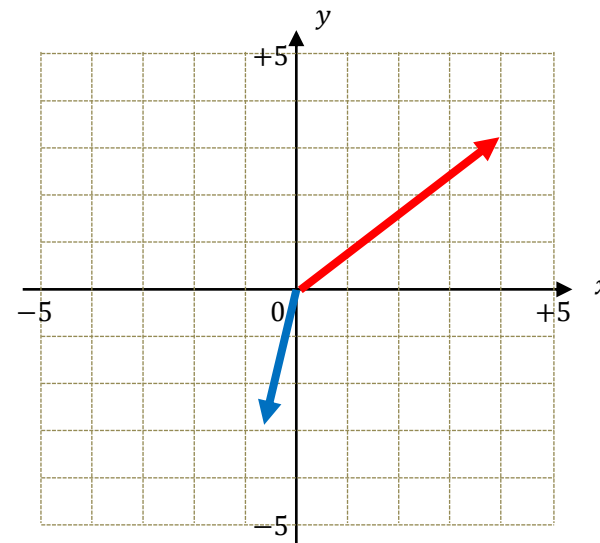
スカラー量 “大きさ”のみ

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

○ベクトルとして知っておくこと

- 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

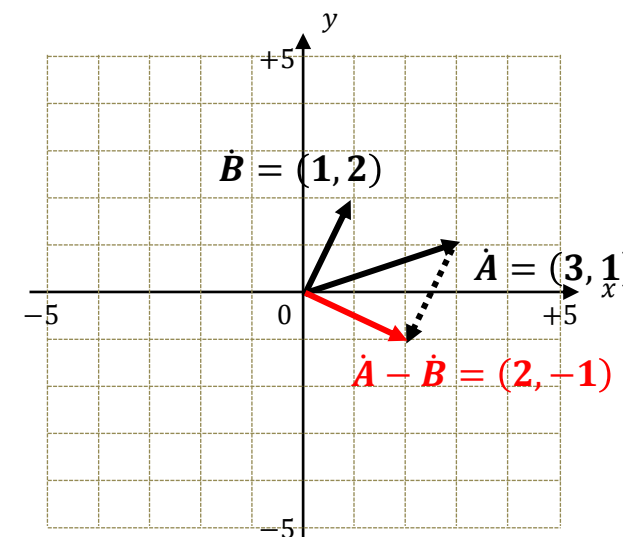
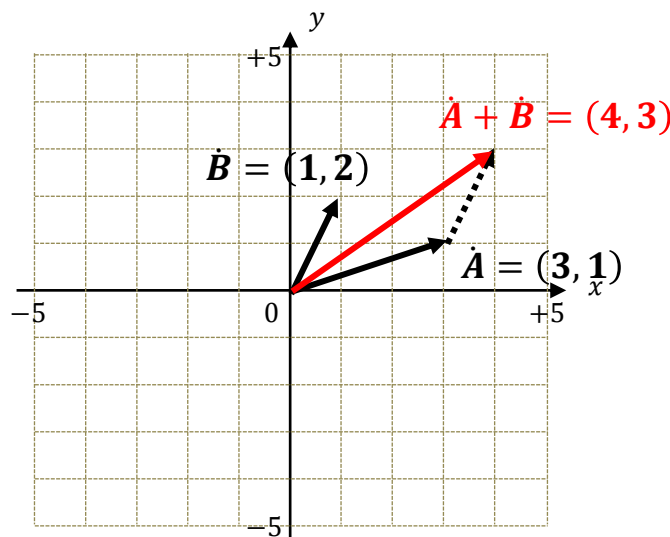
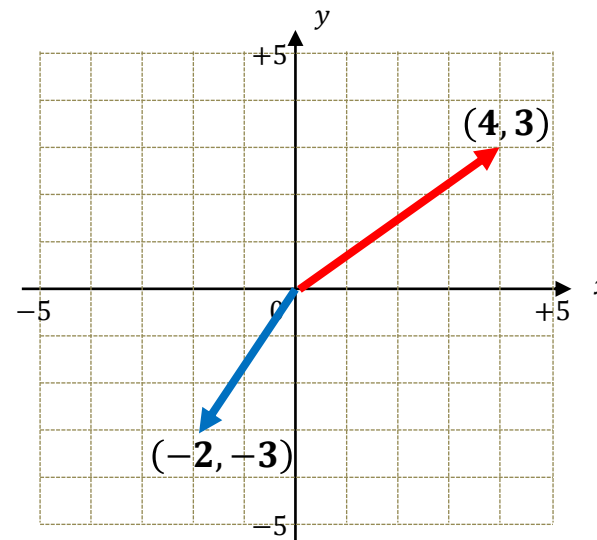
位置ベクトル: xy 平面上で原点 O からの位置 (x, y) を表すベクトル

位置ベクトル同士の足し算、引き算

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

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

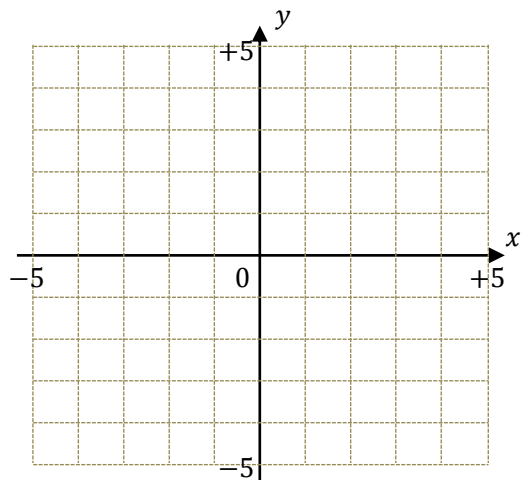
$$\dot{A} - \dot{B} = (a - c, b - d)$$



練習問題 I

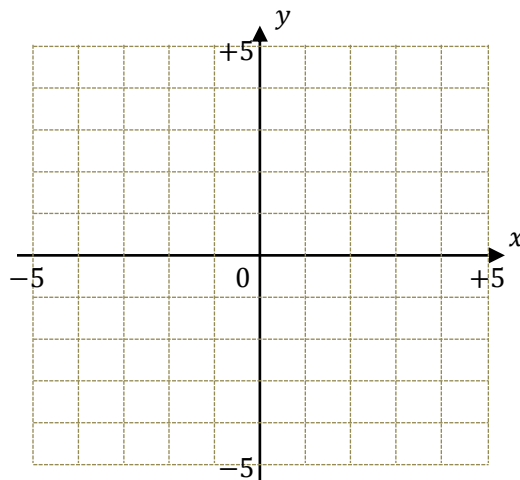
(1)

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



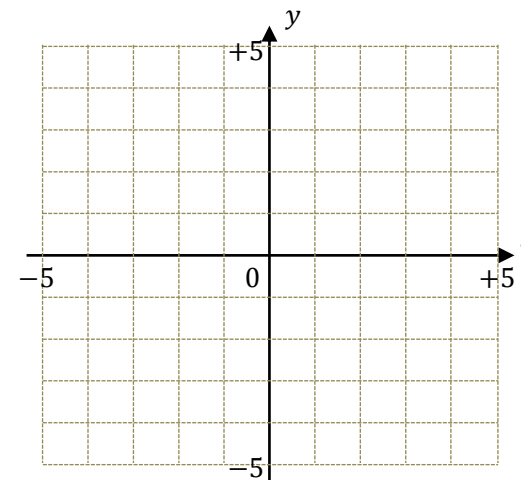
(2)

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



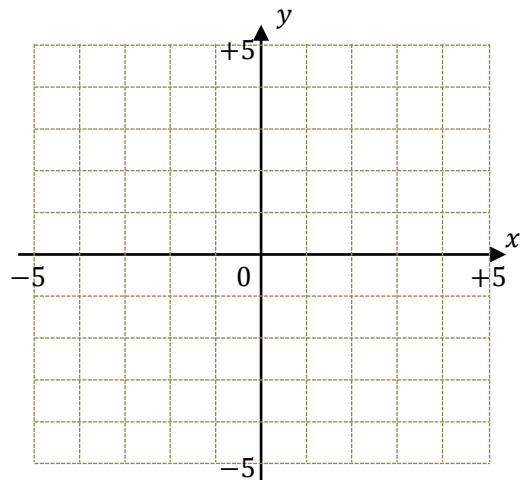
(3)

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



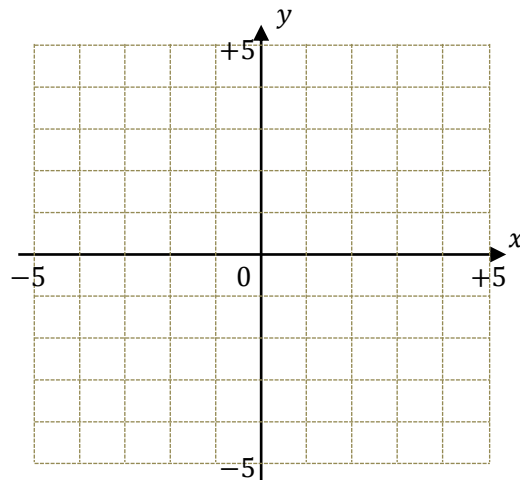
(4)

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



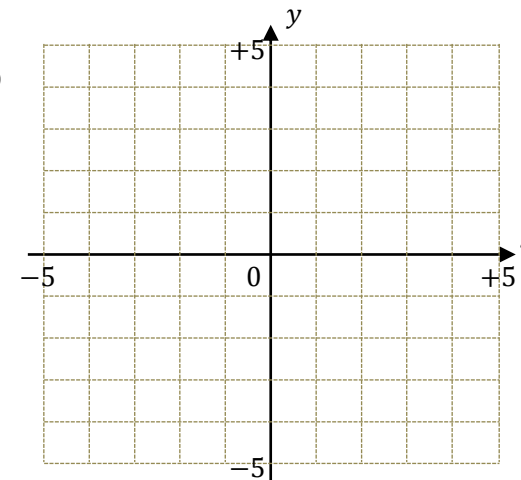
(5)

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



(6)

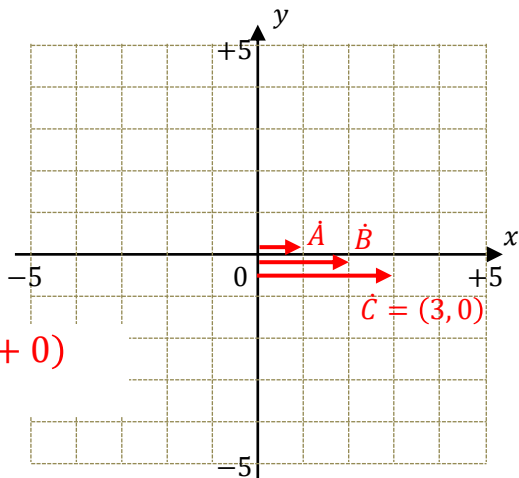
$$\begin{aligned}\dot{A} &= (1, 2) \\ \dot{B} &= (-2, -2) \\ \dot{C} &= \dot{A} - \dot{B}\end{aligned}$$



練習問題 I (解答)

(1)

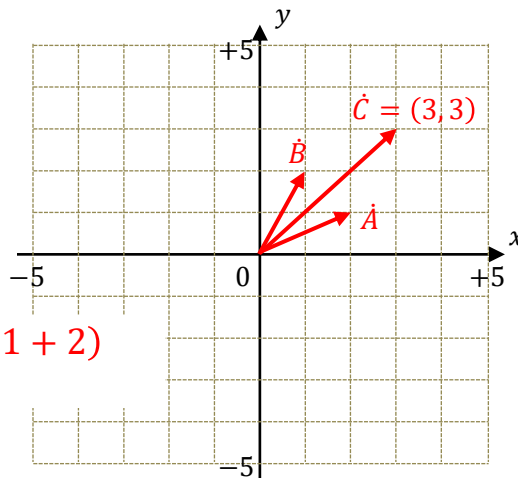
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= (1, 0) \\ \vec{B} &= (2, 0) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} + \vec{B}\end{aligned}$$



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

(2)

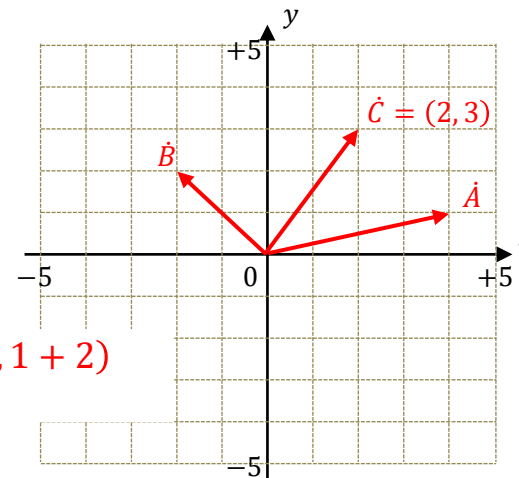
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= (2, 1) \\ \vec{B} &= (1, 2) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} + \vec{B}\end{aligned}$$



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

(3)

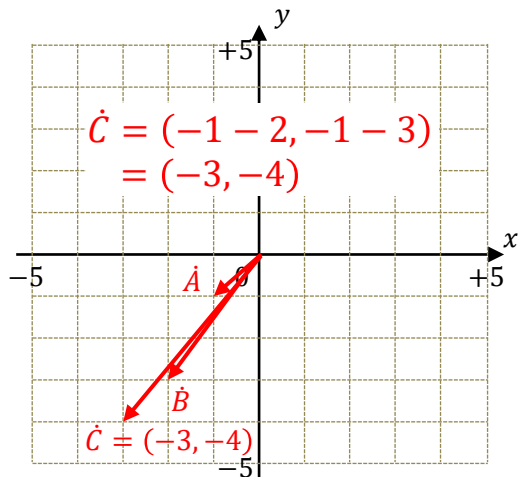
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= (4, 1) \\ \vec{B} &= (-2, 2) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} + \vec{B}\end{aligned}$$



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

(4)

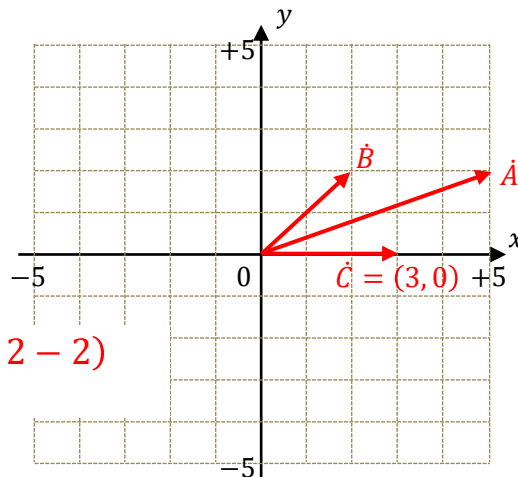
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= (-1, -1) \\ \vec{B} &= (-2, -3) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} + \vec{B}\end{aligned}$$



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

(5)

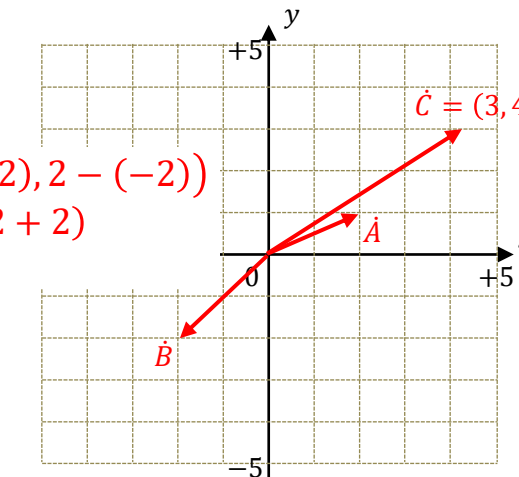
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= (5, 2) \\ \vec{B} &= (2, 2) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} - \vec{B}\end{aligned}$$



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

(6)

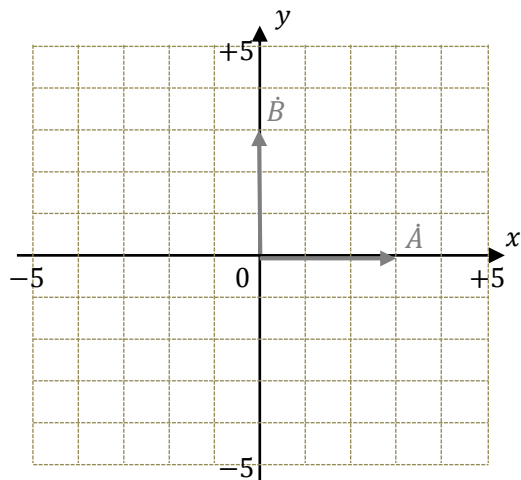
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{A} &= (1, 2) \\ \vec{B} &= (-2, -2) \\ \vec{C} &= \vec{A} - \vec{B}\end{aligned}$$



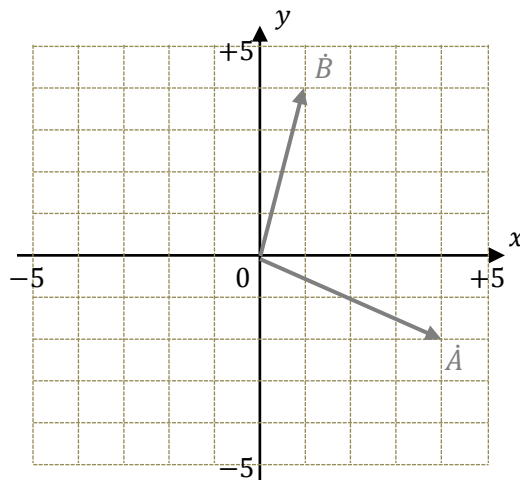
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{C} &= (1 - (-2), 2 - (-2)) \\ &= (1 + 2, 2 + 2) \\ &= (3, 4)\end{aligned}$$

練習問題2

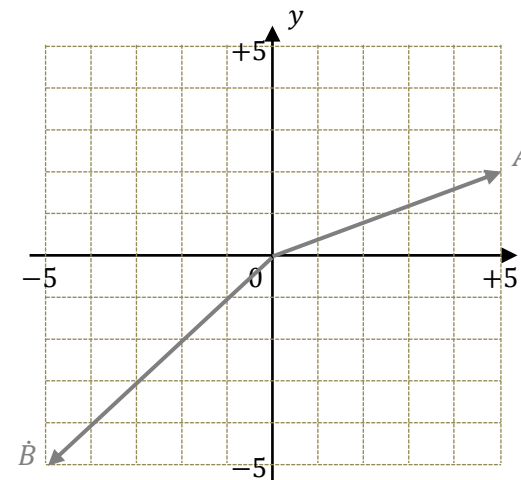
(1)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$



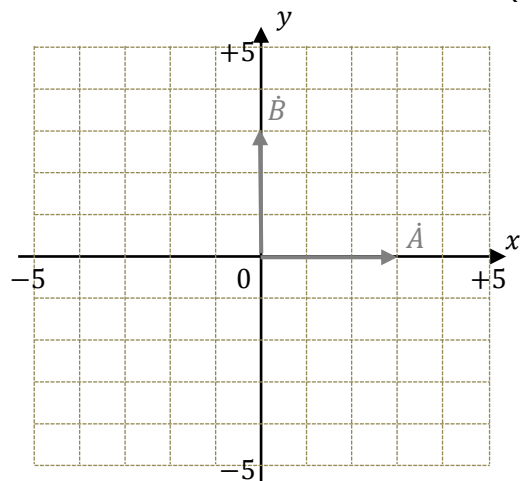
(2)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$



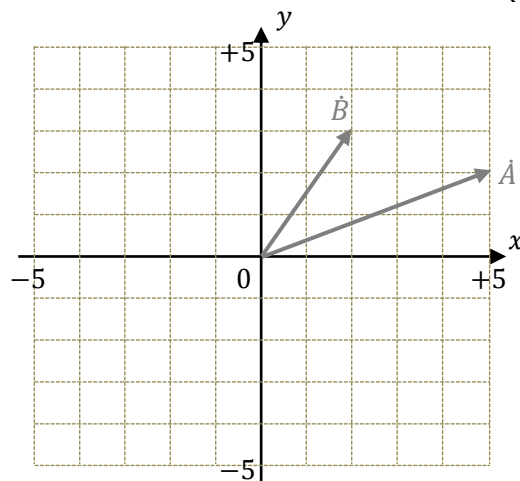
(3)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$



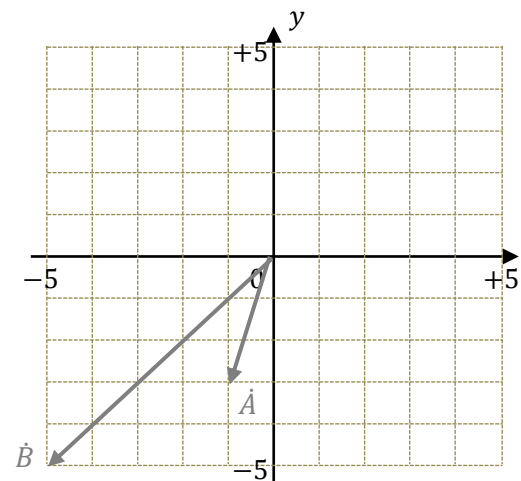
(4)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$



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

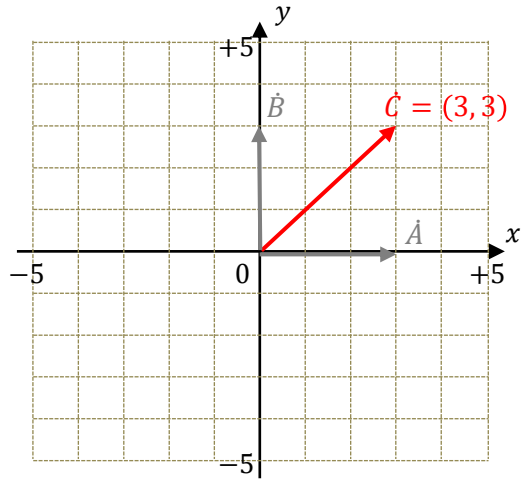


(6)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$

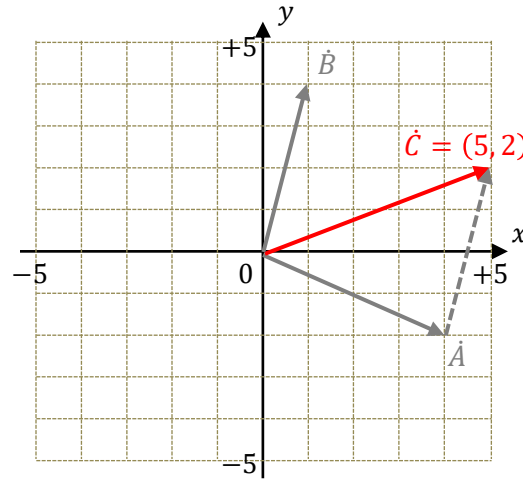


練習問題2 (解答)

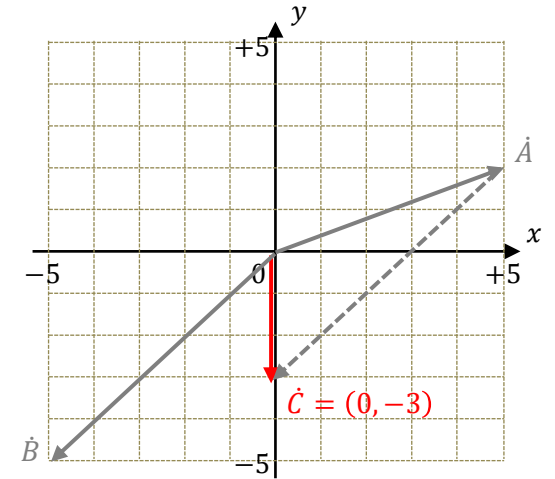
(1)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$



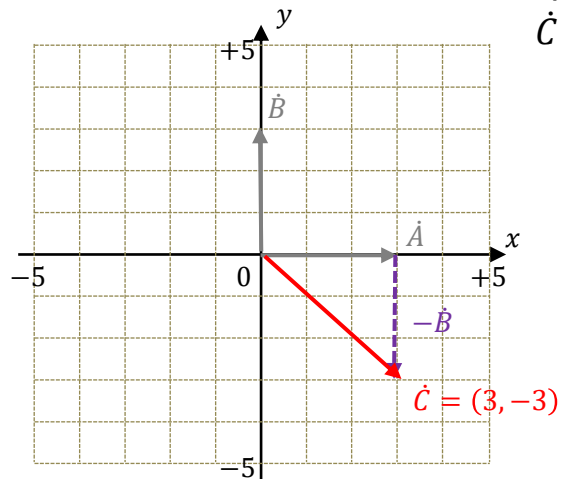
(2)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$



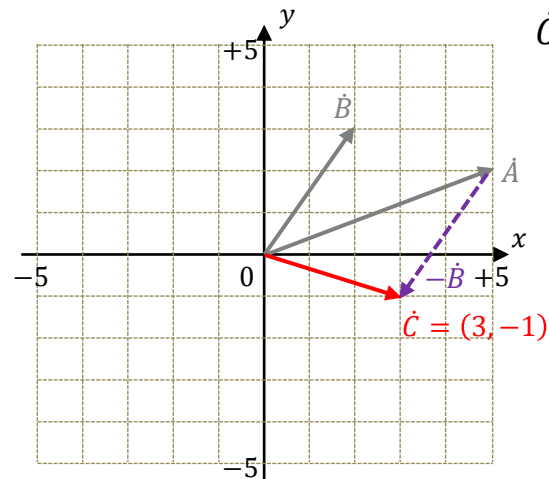
(3)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} + \vec{B}$



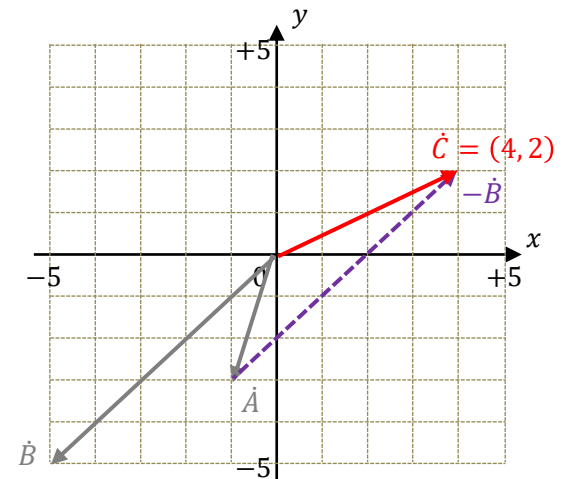
(4)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$



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



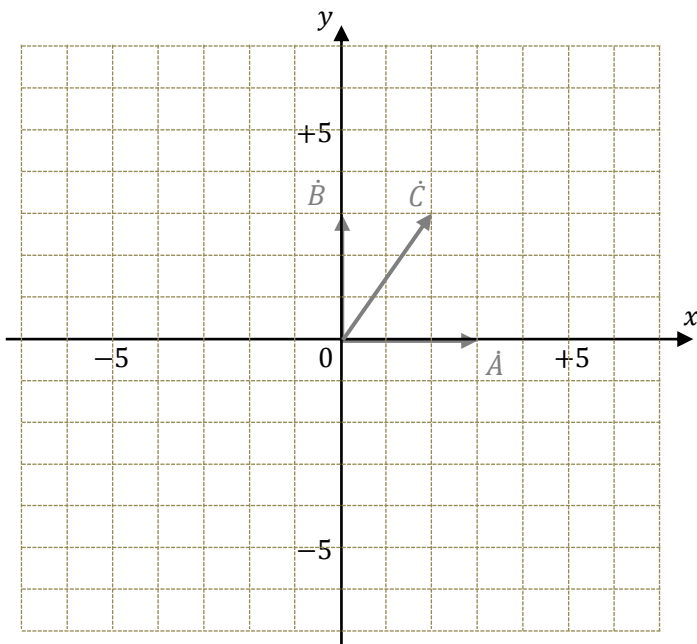
(6)
 $\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$



練習問題3

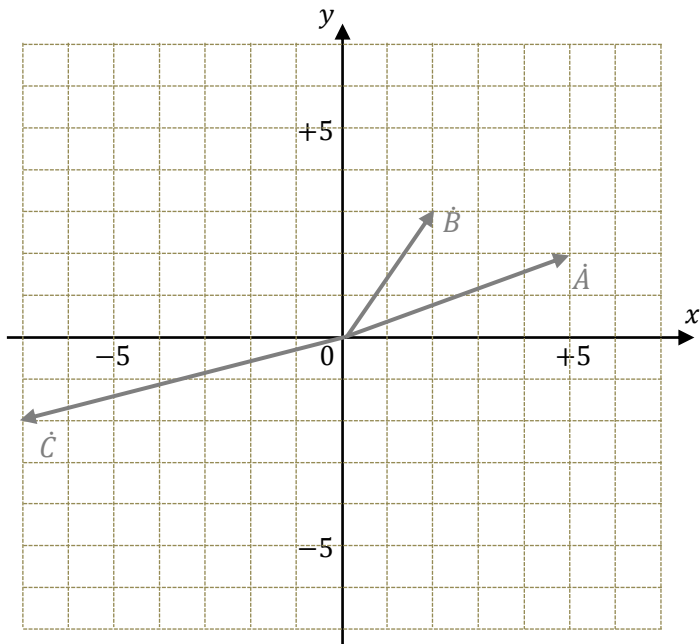
(1)

$$\vec{D} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$$



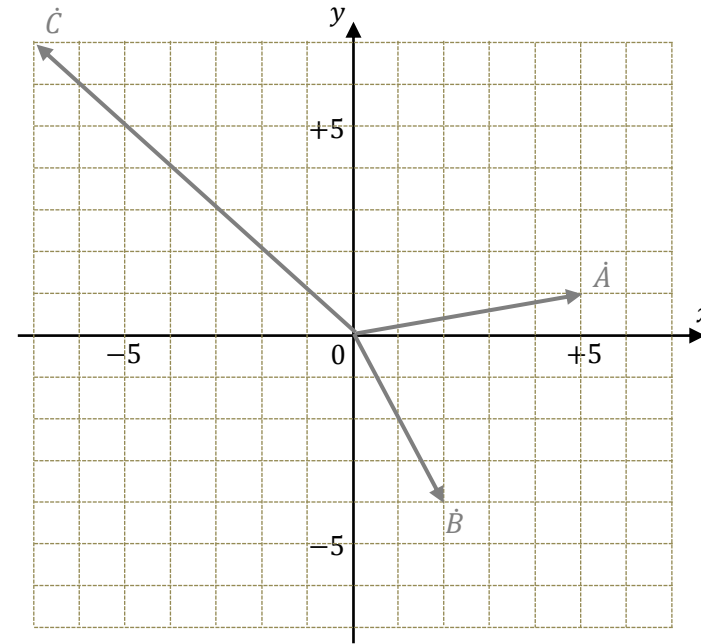
(2)

$$\vec{D} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$$



(3)

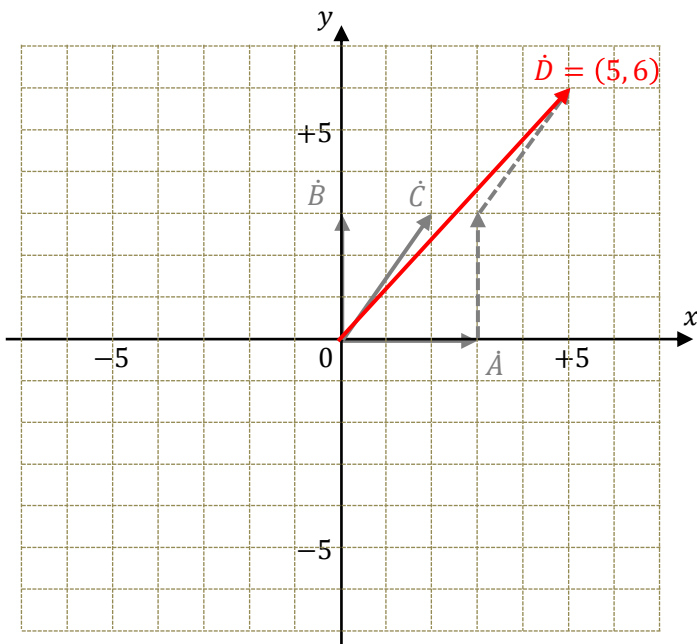
$$\vec{D} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$$



練習問題3 (解答)

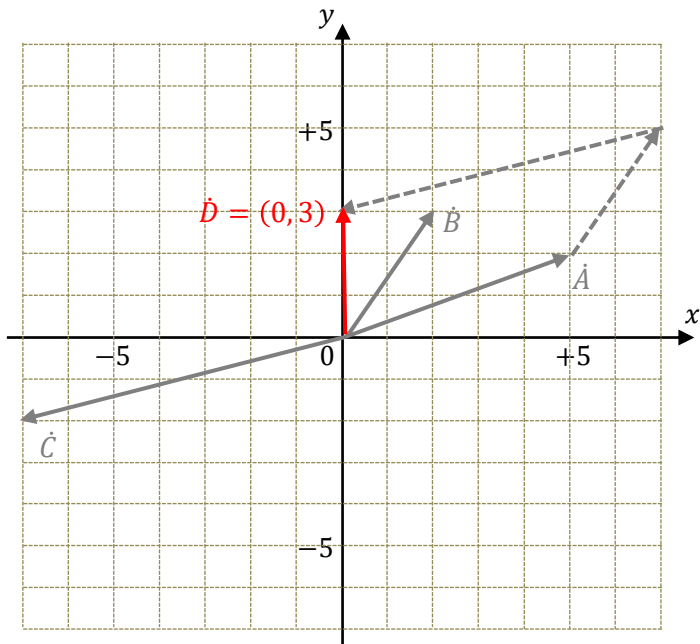
(1)

$$\vec{D} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$$



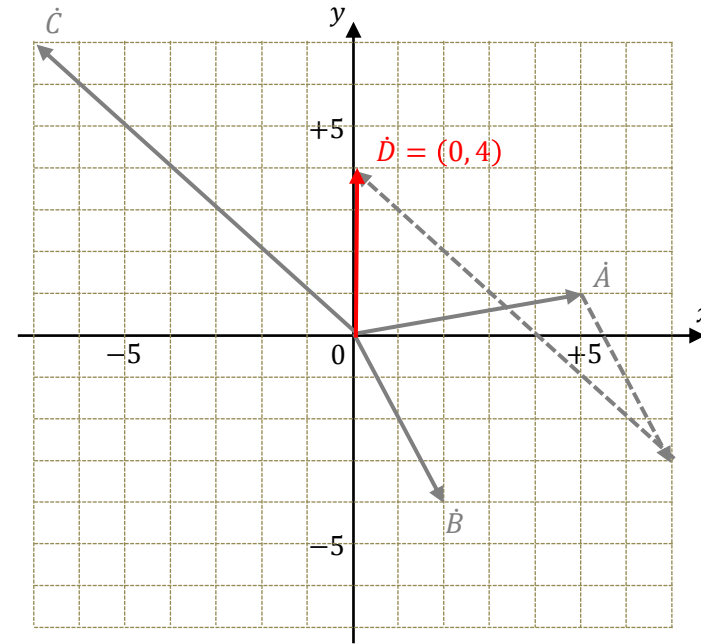
(2)

$$\vec{D} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$$



(3)

$$\vec{D} = \vec{A} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$$



ベクトルの大きさ

\vec{A} の大きさ $A, |\vec{A}|$ などと表記

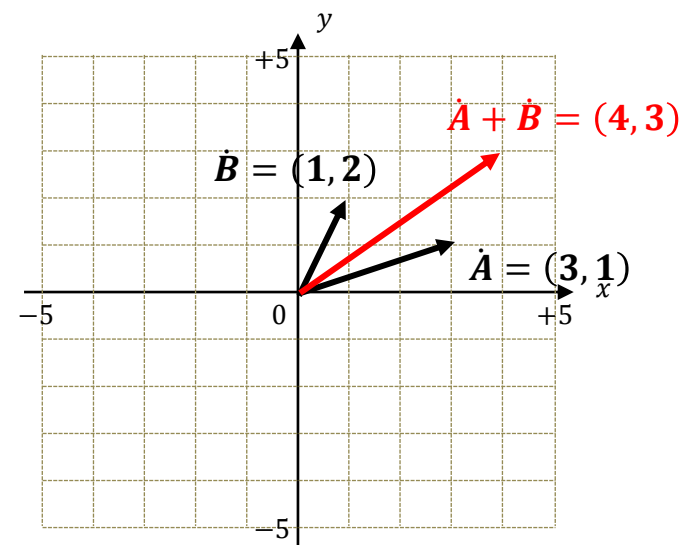
$$A = \sqrt{(\text{x方向の長さ})^2 + (\text{y方向の長さ})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(\text{x座標})^2 + (\text{y座標})^2}$$

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

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

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



練習問題4

図中のベクトルの大きさを求めよ。

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

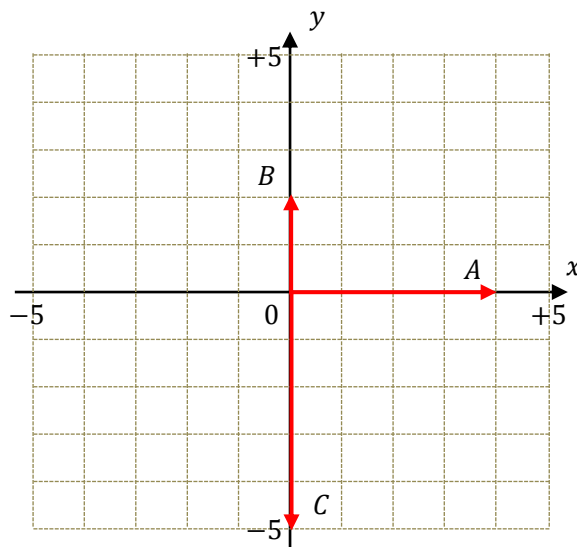
Ans. $|A| =$ _____

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

Ans. $|B| =$ _____

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

Ans. $|C| =$ _____



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

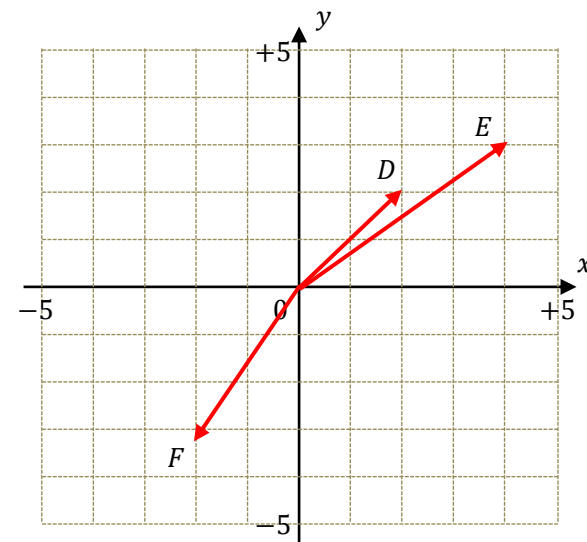
Ans. $|D| =$ _____

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

Ans. $|E| =$ _____

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

Ans. $|F| =$ _____



練習問題4 (解答)

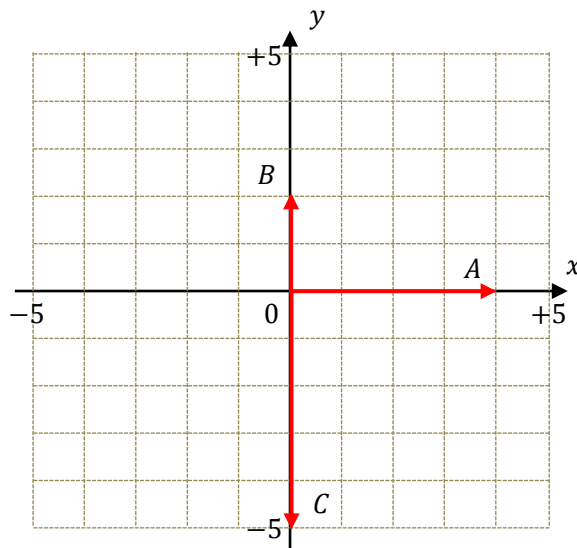
図中のベクトルの大きさを求めよ。

(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) $E = (3,4)$

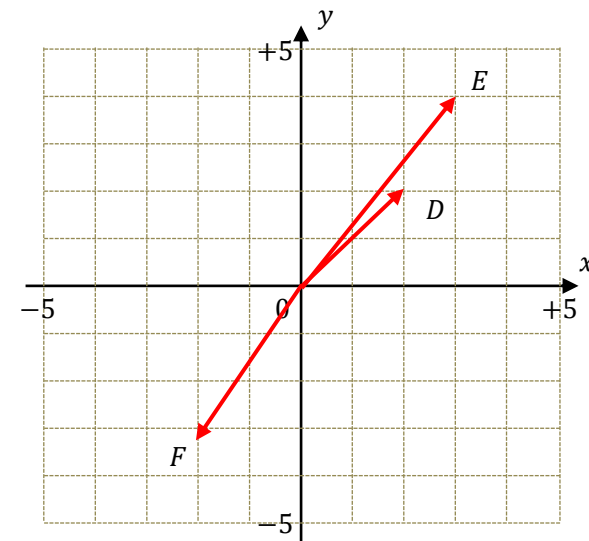
$$|E| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = \sqrt{25} = 5$$

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5

(1) \vec{A} の大きさ

(2) \vec{B} の大きさ

Ans. $A =$ _____

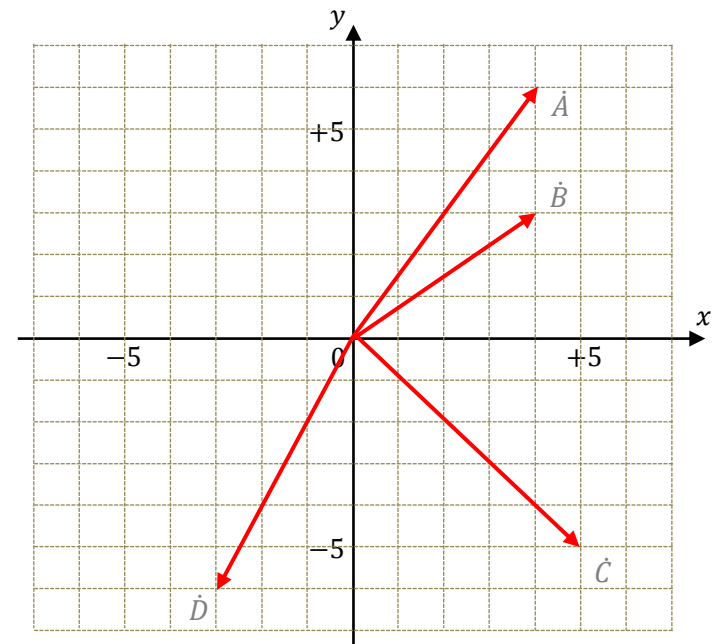
Ans. $B =$ _____

(3) \vec{C} の大きさ

(4) \vec{D} の大きさ

Ans. $C =$ _____

Ans. $D =$ _____



練習問題5 (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

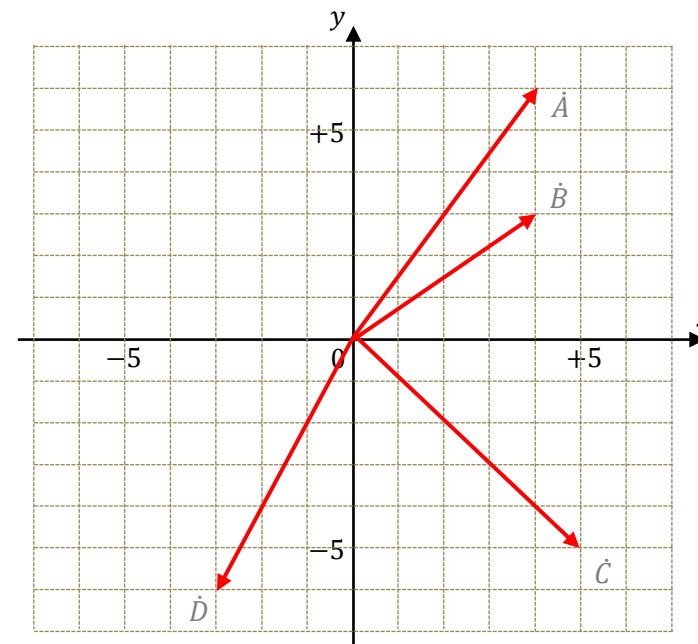
$$\begin{aligned} C &= \sqrt{5^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{25 + 25} \\ &= \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

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. $D = 3\sqrt{5}$



練習問題6

図中のベクトルをもとに以下の問に答えよ。

(1) $A = (2,2), B = (0,2)$ のとき $A + B$

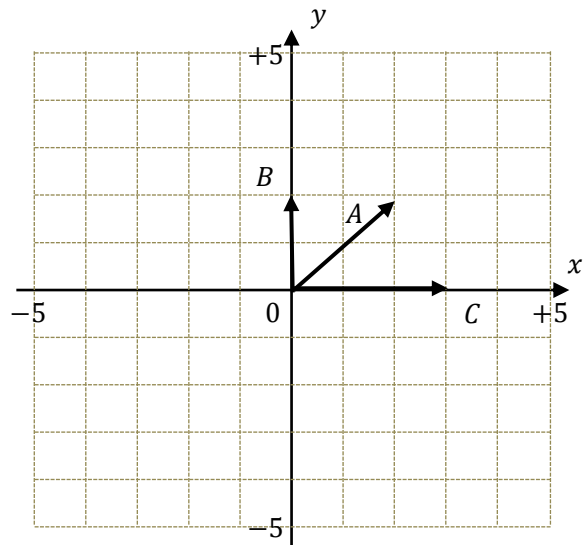
Ans. $|A + B| =$ _____

(2) $B = (0,2), C = (3,0)$ のとき $B + C$

Ans. $|B + C| =$ _____

(3) $C = (3,0), A = (2,2)$ のとき $C + A$

Ans. $|C + A| =$ _____



(4) $D = (2,3), E = (3,-2)$ のとき $D + E$

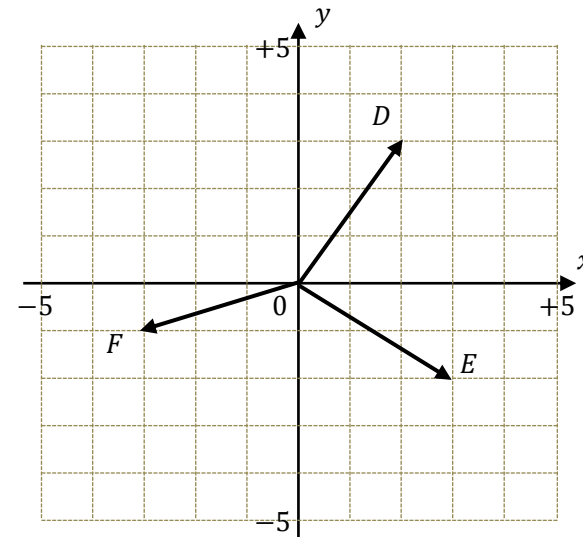
Ans. $|D + E| =$ _____

(5) $E = (3,-2), F = (-3,-1)$ のとき $E + F$

Ans. $|E + F| =$ _____

(6) $F = (-3,-1), D = (2,3)$ のとき $F + D$

Ans. $|F + D| =$ _____



練習問題6 (解答)

図中のベクトルをもとに以下の問に答えよ。

(1) $A = (2,2), B = (0,2)$ のとき $A + B$

$$A + B = (2 + 0, 2 + 2) = (2, 4)$$

$$|A + B| = \sqrt{2^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{4 + 16}$$

$$= \sqrt{20} = 2\sqrt{5}$$

Ans. $|A + B| = 2\sqrt{5}$

(2) $B = (0,2), C = (3,0)$ のとき $B + C$

$$B + C = (0 + 3, 2 + 0) = (3, 2)$$

$$|B + C| = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{9 + 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{13}$$

Ans. $|B + C| = \sqrt{13}$

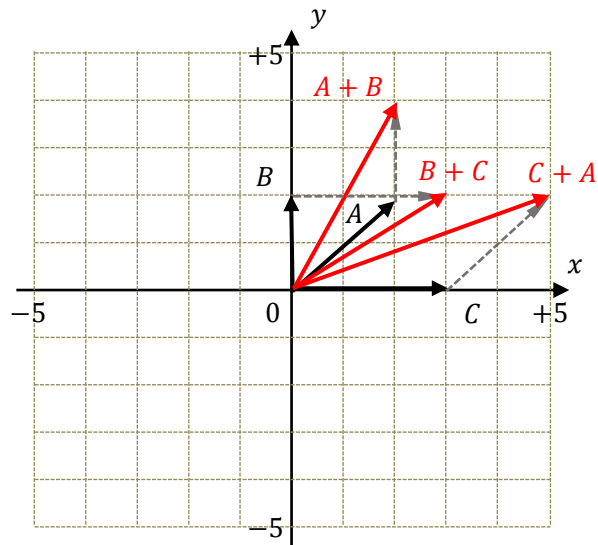
(3) $C = (3,0), A = (2,2)$ のとき $C + A$

$$C + A = (3 + 2, 0 + 2) = (5, 2)$$

$$|C + A| = \sqrt{5^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{25 + 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{29}$$

Ans. $|C + A| = \sqrt{29}$



(4) $D = (2,3), E = (3,-2)$ のとき $D + E$

$$D + E = (2 + 3, 3 - 2) = (5, 1)$$

$$|D + E| = \sqrt{5^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{25 + 1}$$

$$= \sqrt{26}$$

Ans. $|D + E| = \sqrt{26}$

(5) $E = (3,-2), F = (-3,-1)$ のとき $E + F$

$$E + F = (3 - 3, -2 - 1) = (0, -3)$$

$$|E + F| = \sqrt{0^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

Ans. $|E + F| = 3$

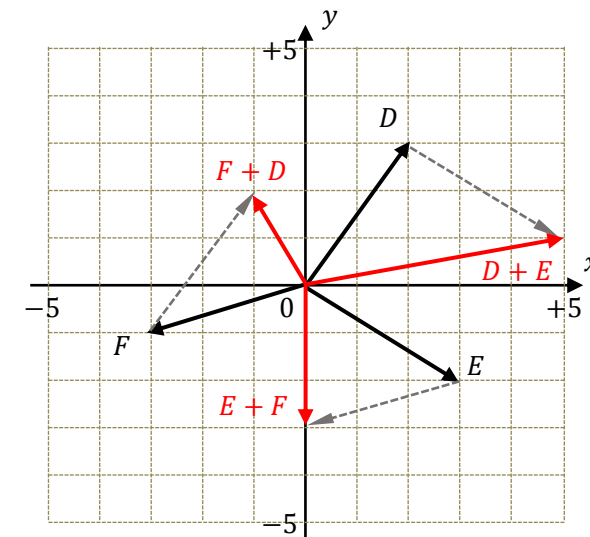
(6) $F = (-3,-1), D = (2,3)$ のとき $F + D$

$$F + D = (-3 + 2, -1 + 3) = (-1, 2)$$

$$|F + D| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4}$$

$$= \sqrt{5}$$

Ans. $|F + D| = \sqrt{5}$



ご聴講ありがとうございました
ございました!!