

# 正誤表

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## 電験3種過去問マスタ 理論の15年間 2020年版

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ページ	箇所	誤	正
19	解8	$V_P = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 AP} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 BP} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{AP} + \frac{1}{BP} \right) \text{ [V]}$	$V_P = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 AP} + \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 BP} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{AP} + \frac{1}{BP} \right) \text{ [V]}$
		$V_P = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2+x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2+x^2}} = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{r^2+x^2}} \text{ [V]}$	$V_P = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2+x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2+x^2}} \right) = \frac{Q}{2\pi\epsilon_0 \sqrt{r^2+x^2}} \text{ [V]}$
23	解11	$V_{Pa} = \frac{4Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x_a} - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x_a+l)} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{4}{x_a} - \frac{1}{x_a+l} \right) \text{ [V]}$	$V_{Pa} = \frac{4Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x_a} - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (x_a+l)} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{4}{x_a} - \frac{1}{x_a+l} \right) \text{ [V]}$
		$V_{Pab} = \frac{4Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x_{ab}} - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (l-x_{ab})} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{4}{x_{ab}} - \frac{1}{l-x_{ab}} \right) \text{ [V]}$	$V_{Pab} = \frac{4Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x_{ab}} - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (l-x_{ab})} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{4}{x_{ab}} - \frac{1}{l-x_{ab}} \right) \text{ [V]}$
		$V_{Pb} = \frac{4Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (l+x_b)} - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x_b} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{4}{l+x_b} - \frac{1}{x_b} \right) \text{ [V]}$	$V_{Pb} = \frac{4Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 (l+x_b)} - \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 x_b} = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left( \frac{4}{l+x_b} - \frac{1}{x_b} \right) \text{ [V]}$
24	問12	(1) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}$	(1) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}} \right]$
		(2) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} + \frac{2}{(a^2+x^2)}$	(2) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} + \frac{2}{(a^2+x^2)} \right]$
		(3) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} - \frac{2}{(a^2+x^2)}$	(3) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} - \frac{2}{(a^2+x^2)} \right]$
		(4) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} + \frac{2x}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}}$	(4) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} + \frac{2x}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}} \right]$
		(5) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} - \frac{2x}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}}$	(5) $\frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left[ \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} - \frac{2x}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}} \right]$
25	解12	$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} - \frac{2x}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}} \text{ [V/m]}$	$= \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \left\{ \frac{1}{(\sqrt{3}a-x)^2} - \frac{2x}{(a^2+x^2)^{3/2}} \right\} \text{ [V/m]}$
129	解20	$\psi_2 = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \psi_1 = \frac{30}{10} \psi_1 = 3\psi_1, \quad W_2 = \frac{I_2^2}{I_1^2} W_1 = \frac{30^2}{10^2} W_1 = 9W_1$	$\psi_2 = \frac{I_2}{I_1} \psi_1 = \frac{30}{10} \psi_1 = 3\psi_1, \quad W_2 = \frac{I_2^2}{I_1^2} W_1 = \left( \frac{30}{10} \right)^2 W_1 = 9W_1$
156	問3	(1) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \frac{E}{R_2 I_3} - \frac{R_2}{R_3}$	(1) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \left( \frac{E}{R_2 I_3} - \frac{R_2}{R_3} \right)$
		(2) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \frac{E}{R_2 I_3} - \frac{R_3}{R_2}$	(2) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \left( \frac{E}{R_2 I_3} - \frac{R_3}{R_2} \right)$
		(3) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \frac{E}{R_2 I_3} - 1$	(3) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \left( \frac{E}{R_2 I_3} - 1 \right)$
		(4) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \frac{E}{R_3 I_3} - \frac{R_3}{R_2}$	(4) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \left( \frac{E}{R_3 I_3} - \frac{R_3}{R_2} \right)$
		(5) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \frac{E}{R_3 I_3} - 1$	(5) $R_1 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \left( \frac{E}{R_3 I_3} - 1 \right)$
157	解3	$R_1 = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{E - R_3 I_3}{\frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_2} I_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} \frac{E}{I_3} - R_3 = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \frac{E}{R_3 I_3} - 1$	$R_1 = \frac{V_1}{I_1} = \frac{E - R_3 I_3}{\frac{R_2 + R_3}{R_2} I_3} = \frac{R_2}{R_2 + R_3} \left( \frac{E}{I_3} - R_3 \right) = \frac{R_2 R_3}{R_2 + R_3} \left( \frac{E}{R_3 I_3} - 1 \right)$
159	解6	$R_{bc} = 140 - 50 - 90$	$R_{bc} = 140 - 50 = 90$
212	問37	(1) $\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{R_1}{2} + R_2$	(1) $\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \left( \frac{R_1}{2} + R_2 \right)$
		(2) $\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \frac{R_2}{3} - R_1$	(2) $\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \left( \frac{R_2}{3} - R_1 \right)$

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213	問 37	$R_1 + R_2 = 2 R_1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}}$	$R_1 + R_2 = 2 \left( R_1 + \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}} \right)$
244	問 1	$v = 100 \sin 100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ [V]}$	$v = 100 \sin \left( 100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \text{ [V]}$
		$i = 2 \sin 100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ [A]}$	$i = 2 \sin \left( 100\pi t + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \text{ [A]}$
249	解 5	$\dot{Z} = R + j\omega L = \sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R} \text{ } [\Omega]$	$\dot{Z} = R + j\omega L = \sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \angle \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R} \right) [\Omega]$
		$\dot{i} = \frac{\dot{E}}{\dot{Z}} = \frac{\dot{E}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \angle \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R}} = \frac{\dot{E}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle -\tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R} \text{ [A]}$	$\dot{i} = \frac{\dot{E}}{\dot{Z}} = \frac{\dot{E}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2} \angle \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R} \right)} = \frac{\dot{E}}{\sqrt{R^2 + \omega^2 L^2}} \angle \left( -\tan^{-1} \frac{\omega L}{R} \right) \text{ [A]}$
259	解 13	$P \propto I^2 \propto \frac{E^2}{Z} \propto \frac{1}{Z^2}$	$P \propto I^2 \propto \left( \frac{E}{Z} \right)^2 \propto \frac{1}{Z^2}$
277	問 23	$X_L = \sqrt{\left( \frac{R}{\cos \phi_1} \right)^2 - R^2} = R \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 - 1} = \sqrt{3} R \text{ } [\Omega]$	$X_L = \sqrt{\left( \frac{R}{\cos \phi_1} \right)^2 - R^2} = R \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2 - 1} = \sqrt{3} R \text{ } [\Omega]$
		$X_L - X_C = \sqrt{\left( \frac{R}{\cos \phi_2} \right)^2 - R^2} = R \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right)^2 - 1} = R \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$	$X_L - X_C = \sqrt{\left( \frac{R}{\cos \phi_2} \right)^2 - R^2} = R \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \right)^2 - 1} = R \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$
313	解 6	$R = \frac{200 \times 10^3}{3 \times \frac{20^2}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{200 \times 10^3}{3 \times \frac{400}{3}} = \frac{200 \times 10^3}{400} = 500 \text{ } [\Omega]$	$R = \frac{200 \times 10^3}{3 \times \left( \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2} = \frac{200 \times 10^3}{3 \times \frac{400}{3}} = \frac{200 \times 10^3}{400} = 500 \text{ } [\Omega]$
325	解 11	$P_3 = 3 \times \frac{200^2}{25} \times 10^{-3} = \frac{200^2}{25} \times 10^{-3} = 1.6 \text{ [kW]}$	$P_3 = 3 \times \frac{\left( \frac{200}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2}{25} \times 10^{-3} = \frac{200^2}{25} \times 10^{-3} = 1.6 \text{ [kW]}$
327	解 12	$P = 3 \times 6 \times \frac{20^2}{\sqrt{3}} + 3 \times \frac{200^2}{10\sqrt{3}} = 2400 + 6928.2 = 9328.2 \text{ [W]}$ $\approx 9.33 \text{ [kW]}$	$P = 3 \times 6 \times \left( \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 + 3 \times \frac{200^2}{10\sqrt{3}} = 2400 + 6928.2 = 9328.2 \text{ [W]}$ $\approx 9.33 \text{ [kW]}$
353	解 4	$r = \frac{R_1(R_2 + 10)}{R_1 + R_2 + 10} = \frac{\frac{10}{3} \times \frac{20}{3} + 10}{\frac{10}{3} + \frac{20}{3} + 10} = \frac{500}{20} = \frac{25}{9} \text{ [m}\Omega\text{]}$	$r = \frac{R_1(R_2 + 10)}{R_1 + R_2 + 10} = \frac{\frac{10}{3} \times \left( \frac{20}{3} + 10 \right)}{\frac{10}{3} + \frac{20}{3} + 10} = \frac{500}{20} = \frac{25}{9} \text{ [m}\Omega\text{]}$
359	解 6	$R_1 = \frac{99}{100} \times \frac{1}{7} - \frac{2}{99} \approx 0.1214 \text{ } [\Omega]$	$R_1 = \frac{99}{100} \times \left( \frac{1}{7} - \frac{2}{99} \right) \approx 0.1214 \text{ } [\Omega]$
366	解 11	$\therefore n = \frac{k_1}{k_2 B} \cdot EI \cos \varphi = KEI \cos \varphi \quad K \equiv \frac{k_1}{k_2 B}$	$\therefore n = \frac{k_1}{k_2 B} \cdot EI \cos \varphi = KEI \cos \varphi \quad \left( K \equiv \frac{k_1}{k_2 B} \right)$
375	解 13	$\therefore R_x = \frac{P}{Q} (R_s + qK) - pK = \frac{P}{Q} R_s + \frac{P}{Q} q - pK$ $= \frac{P}{Q} R_s + \left( \frac{P}{Q} - \frac{p}{q} \right) qK$	$\therefore R_x = \frac{P}{Q} (R_s + qK) - pK = \frac{P}{Q} R_s + \left( \frac{P}{Q} q - p \right) K$ $= \frac{P}{Q} R_s + \left( \frac{P}{Q} - \frac{p}{q} \right) qK$
520	R1	14 7 その他	6 電気計測
		15 5 三相交流回路	1 静電気
		16 7 その他	5 三相交流回路
		17 1 静電気	7 その他