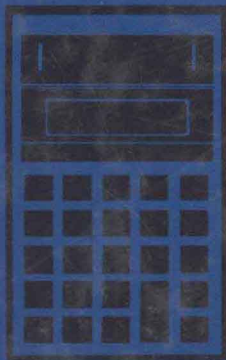


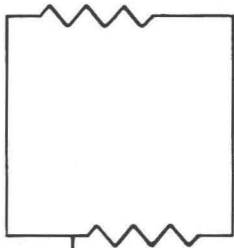
MATH FOR ELECTRONICS



A Modern Approach



DALE R. PATRICK
STEPHEN W. FARDO
EDWIN SMATHERS



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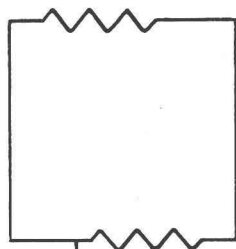
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MATH FOR ELECTRONICS



PREFACE

Math for Electronics: A Modern Approach is designed for use in vocational-technical and industry-sponsored schools, and for introductory college and university electronics technology programs. It will also serve as a useful reference for electronics technicians who need an efficient mathematical guide for solving electronics problems.

This introductory text uses an “applications-oriented” approach for teaching math for electronics. Students are introduced to the fundamental concepts of electronics together with the mathematical techniques necessary for describing the behavior of electronic circuits. As with most technical learning, the application (electronics, in this case) dictates the need for a tool (math, in this case). As we use the tool, the theory and applications become more easy to understand. In this book the electronic applications give purpose and reality to the math. In turn, the math helps to explain how electronic circuits function. This approach simplifies the problem of expecting the student to bridge the gap between mathematical theory and electronic circuit design. Each chapter of this text is organized to include learning *objectives*, an easy-to-understand *discussion* of a major topic, a chapter *summary*, and end-of-chapter *problems*.

Tomorrow’s technology demands that today’s students acquire a degree of computer literacy that enhances efficient understanding and design of electronic systems. It is equally important that today’s students be proficient in the use of scientific electronic calculators. Many calculator procedures and prompted computer programs for solving electronic problems are included in this text. The calculator procedures encourage students to feel comfortable with the capabilities of the scientific calculator while learning to solve problems efficiently. The computer programs have the multiple objectives of familiarizing students with the usefulness of microcomputers and applications software, encouraging more problem solving, and reinforcing the idea that once the structure of a problem is known, the mathematical solution is only a matter of fitting the correct values into the solution structure.

The principal learning objective inherent in this text is that the student may attain a joint understanding of basic electronics and applied mathematics which forms the

foundation for a strong program in electronics technology. The text is organized to proceed from elementary math needed for beginning concepts in electronics, to the more specialized applications of mathematics, to the range of electronics problems found in most introductory electronics courses. The first group of chapters deals with whole numbers, fractions, decimals, arithmetic, and algebra used in direct-current (dc) circuits, voltage dividers, and measurement circuits. The next group of chapters advances to vectors and trigonometry, complex numbers, and graphs helpful in understanding alternating-current (ac) theory and applications. The last group concludes with the more specialized applications of frequency-sensitive circuits, decibels, power supplies, solid-state and digital logic with associated treatment of logarithms, analytic geometry, and those techniques in calculus which have to do with rate of change. A comprehensive electronic glossary is included (Appendix A) to provide easy access to electronic terminology as the need arises.

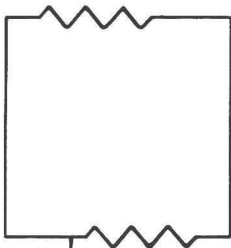
The approach used in this text is to introduce mathematical concepts prior to electronic concepts. In most cases, a chapter dealing with mathematical operations is followed immediately with a chapter that provides applications for electronic circuits. The use of calculators and the use of computer programs are stressed as problem-solving methods.

Also included with this book is a "Problem-Solving Supplement" which provides additional problems for each chapter and answers for the problems at the ends of chapters.

In addition, a diskette with the computer programs used in this book is available from Prentice Hall. It is intended for use with the IBM-PC or compatibles, but may easily be modified for use with other systems.

The authors are indebted to Kevin Smathers of Vanderbilt University and Neal Jett of the University of Kentucky for their help in developing the IBM/PC-compatible programs. In addition, the authors wish to thank Becky Sparks of Eastern Kentucky University for typing this manuscript and Robert Browning, lab technician at E.K.U., for testing the computer programs used in this text.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE

xiii

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1

Objectives	1
Electronics Terminology and Symbols	1
Measurement Fundamentals	2
Measurement Quantities	2
Conversion of Electrical Units	3
<i>Small-unit conversion,</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Large-unit conversion,</i>	<i>4</i>
Scientific Notation	5
Metric Conversions	7
Summary	11
Problems	12

CHAPTER 2

ELECTRONIC CALCULATORS AND COMPUTERS

14

Objectives	14
Problem Solving with Calculators	14
Calculator Use	17
Computers for Problem Solving	22
How to Make Computers Work	22
Simplified Programming	22
A Solution to a Common Problem	23

CHAPTER 3	BASIC ARITHMETIC	26
	Objectives 26	
	Addition 26	
	Subtraction 27	
	Multiplication 28	
	Division 29	
	Fractions 29	
	Decimals 31	
	Significant Figures 32	
	Rounding-Off Numbers 32	
	Powers and Roots 32	
	Order of Operation 33	
	Ratio and Proportion 34	
	Percentage 34	
	Summary 36	
	Problems 36	
CHAPTER 4	OHM'S LAW	38
	Objectives 38	
	Ohm's Law 38	
	Summary 42	
	Problems 42	
CHAPTER 5	DIRECT-CURRENT CIRCUITS	44
	Objectives 44	
	Series Electrical Circuits 44	
	Examples of Series Circuits 46	
	Parallel Electrical Circuits 48	
	Examples of Parallel Circuits 51	
	Combination Electrical Circuits 54	
	Examples of Combination Circuits 56	
	Power Relationships in Direct-Current Circuits 59	
	Summary 61	
	Problems 62	
CHAPTER 6	VOLTAGE DIVIDERS AND MAXIMUM POWER TRANSFER	67
	Objectives 67	
	Voltage-Divider Circuits 67	
	Voltage-Divider Design 68	
	Voltage-Division Equation 70	
	Negative Voltage Derived from a Voltage-Divider Circuit 70	

Voltage Division with a Potentiometer	71
Maximum Power Transfer	73
Summary	75
Problems	75

CHAPTER 7

ALGEBRA

77

Objectives	77
Algebraic Expressions	77
Coefficients and Terms	78
Positive and Negative Numbers	78
Equations	79
Axioms	80
First-Degree Equations	82
Transposition	82
Grouping Terms	82
Powers of Numbers	83
Roots of Numbers	84
Binomials	85
Division	87
Factors	88
Quadratic Equations	89
Simultaneous Linear Equations	89
Summary	91
Problems	91

CHAPTER 8

KIRCHHOFF'S LAWS AND SUPERPOSITION

93

Objectives	93
Kirchhoff's Current Law	94
Kirchhoff's Voltage Law	95
Kirchhoff's Voltage Method for Problem Solving	95
Superposition Method	98
Summary	100
Problems	100

CHAPTER 9

EQUIVALENT CIRCUITS AND BRIDGE SIMPLIFICATION

103

Objectives	103
Thévenin Equivalent-Circuit Method	104
<i>Single-source problem, 105</i>	
<i>Two-source problem, 106</i>	
Norton Equivalent-Circuit Method	107
Bridge Circuit Simplification	108
Summary	111
Problems	111

CHAPTER 10	ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENT CIRCUITS	114
	Objectives 114	
	Volt-Ohm Milliammeters 114	
	Measuring Direct Current 116	
	Measuring DC Voltage 117	
	Measuring Resistance 120	
	AC Voltage and Current Measurements 125	
	Comparative Measurement Circuits 126	
	Summary 127	
	Problems 127	
CHAPTER 11	VECTORS AND TRIGONOMETRY	130
	Objectives 130	
	Vectors 130	
	Vector Diagrams 131	
	Angles 131	
	Triangles 132	
	Right Triangles 133	
	Periodic Functions 140	
	Angular Velocity 141	
	Sine and Cosine Curves 141	
	Summary 142	
	Problems 142	
CHAPTER 12	ALTERNATING-CURRENT BASICS	144
	Objectives 144	
	Alternating-Current Basics 144	
	AC Voltage Values 145	
	Phase Relationships 146	
	Summary 148	
	Problems 148	
CHAPTER 13	ALTERNATING-CURRENT CIRCUITS	149
	Objectives 149	
	Resistive Circuits 150	
	Inductive Circuits 150	
	<i>Mutual inductance, 152</i>	
	<i>Inductance in series and parallel, 153</i>	
	Capacitive Circuits 154	
	<i>Capacitors in series, 156</i>	
	<i>Capacitors in parallel, 156</i>	
	Vector and Phasor Diagrams 157	
	Series AC Circuits 157	
	<i>Series RL circuits, 157</i>	

	Series RC circuits, 157	
	Series RLC circuits, 158	
	Parallel AC Circuits 162	
	Power in AC Circuits 166	
	Three-Phase AC Circuits 169	
	Summary 171	
	Problems 172	
CHAPTER 14	COMPLEX NUMBERS	176
	Objectives 176	
	Complex Numbers 176	
	Imaginary Numbers 177	
	Rectangular Form of Complex Numbers 177	
	Addition of Complex Numbers 178	
	Subtraction of Complex Numbers 178	
	Polar and Trigonometric Forms 179	
	Summary 179	
	Problems 179	
CHAPTER 15	GRAPHS AND COORDINATE SYSTEMS	181
	Objectives 181	
	Graphs 181	
	Coordinates 182	
	Rectangular Coordinates 182	
	Quadrants 182	
	Polar Coordinates 183	
	Graphing Equations 183	
	Linear Equations 184	
	Second-Order Equations 185	
	Quadratic Equations 186	
	Simultaneous Linear Equations 187	
	Exponential Equations 188	
	Logarithmic Equations and Graphs 189	
	Semilogarithmic Graphs 191	
	Summary 191	
	Problems 191	
CHAPTER 16	DETERMINANTS	193
	Objectives 193	
	Determinants 193	
	Second-Order Determinants 194	
	Third-Order Determinants 194	
	Rules for Determinants 196	
	Expansion by Minors 197	

Summary 199

Problems 199

CHAPTER 17

FREQUENCY-SENSITIVE CIRCUITS AND DECIBELS

201

Objectives 201

Filter Circuits 202

Resonant Circuits 204

Series resonant circuits, 205

Parallel resonant circuits, 207

Decibels 208

Logarithms 209

Decibel Applications 209

Using Decibels with Filter Circuits 211

Summary 218

Problems 218

CHAPTER 18

COMMON LOGARITHMS AND NATURAL LOGARITHMS

220

Objectives 220

Laws of Exponents 220

Common Logarithms 221

Antilogarithms 224

Electrical Example 225

Natural Logarithms 226

Conversion of Logarithms 228

Exponential Functions 229

Logarithmic Functions 230

Summary 231

Problems 231

CHAPTER 19

TIME-CONSTANT CIRCUITS

232

Objectives 232

RL Time Constants 232

RC Time Constants 234

Universal Time-Constant Curves 235

Wave-Shaping Control with Time-Constant Circuits 236

Differentiator circuits, 237

Integrator circuits, 237

Summary 238

Problems 238

CHAPTER 20

POWER SUPPLY CIRCUITS

240

Objectives 240

Single-Phase Half-Wave Rectifiers 241

Single-Phase Full-Wave Rectifiers 241

Single-Phase Bridge Rectifiers 243

Three-Phase Half-Wave Rectifiers	243
Three-Phase Full-Wave Rectifiers	244
Power Supply Filter Circuits	244
Capacitor Filters	245
Power Supply Regulation Circuits	247
Summary	250
Problems	250

CHAPTER 21	TRANSISTOR AND OP-AMP CIRCUITS	251
-------------------	---------------------------------------	------------

Objectives	251
Amplification	251
Transistor Amplifiers	252
Load-Line Analysis	254
<i>Power dissipation curve,</i>	<i>254</i>
<i>Static load-line analysis,</i>	<i>254</i>
<i>Dynamic load-line analysis,</i>	<i>256</i>
Operational Amplifiers	258
<i>Open-loop operation,</i>	<i>259</i>
<i>Closed-loop operation,</i>	<i>260</i>
Summary	262
Problems	262

CHAPTER 22	DIGITAL CIRCUITS AND COMPUTER NUMBER SYSTEMS	264
-------------------	---	------------

Objectives	264
Number Systems	264
<i>Binary number systems,</i>	<i>265</i>
<i>Binary-coded-decimal number system,</i>	<i>266</i>
<i>Octal number system,</i>	<i>267</i>
<i>Hexadecimal number system,</i>	<i>268</i>
Binary logic circuits,	269
<i>AND gates,</i>	<i>270</i>
<i>OR gates,</i>	<i>271</i>
<i>NOT gates,</i>	<i>271</i>
<i>Combination logic gates,</i>	<i>272</i>
Boolean Algebra	273
Summary	275
Problems	276

APPENDIX A	COMPREHENSIVE ELECTRONICS GLOSSARY	277
-------------------	---	------------

APPENDIX B	ELECTRONIC SYMBOLS	293
-------------------	---------------------------	------------

APPENDIX C	ANALYTIC GEOMETRY AND CALCULUS	296
-------------------	---------------------------------------	------------

Objectives	296
Analytic Geometry	296
Functions	297
Increments	297

Distances Between Two Points	298
Slope	298
Point-Slope Method	300
Slope-Intercept Method	301
Electrical Circuit Examples	301
Curved Lines	302
Derivatives	303
Differentiation	304
Derivative of a Constant	304
Derivative of a First-Order Variable	305
Integrals	305
Electrical Circuit Example	307
Differential Equations	308
Summary	309
Problems	309

ANSWERS TO SELECTED PROBLEMS	313
-------------------------------------	------------

INDEX	325
--------------	------------

1

INTRODUCTION

Any area of study must rely on certain basic information. To gain a thorough understanding of electronics one must have a good knowledge of basic mathematical operations. Almost all areas of electronics technology require a strong background in basic mathematical theory.

OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this chapter, you will be able to:

- gain an understanding of the terminology used in the field of electronics technology
- recognize common symbols used for electronic circuits
- use mathematical and electronic symbols for problem solving
- discuss the SI system of units and the metric system of measurement
- apply proper procedures for unit conversion and scientific notation
- apply calculator and computer procedures to solve unit conversion, scientific notation, and metric conversion problems

ELECTRONICS TERMINOLOGY AND SYMBOLS

There are several terms listed in Appendix A, Comprehensive Electronics Glossary, which are used in the field of electronics technology. An understanding of symbols is also important for all types of electronic technicians and engineers. Technicians and engineers must be able to design, troubleshoot, modify, and improve electronic circuits. These skills require a knowledge of terminology, symbols, and mathematical operations. The terms listed in Appendix A provide a simplified review of terms that are commonly used in electronics technology. It may also be necessary at this time to preview electronic symbols (see Appendix B) while studying mathematical applications for electronics. These provide a foundation for further study of electronic circuits.

MEASUREMENT FUNDAMENTALS

Electronic quantities are values that are calculated or measured. Electronic circuits depend on accurate measurements for tests and analysis. Thus many types of measurements and measuring equipment are associated with electronic circuits.

Today, most nations of the world use the metric system of measurement. In the United States, the National Bureau of Standards began a study in 1968 to determine the feasibility and costs of converting the nation to the metric measurement system. Today, this conversion is still taking place.

The units of the metric system are decimal measures based on the kilogram and the meter. Although the metric system is very simple, several countries have been slow to adopt it. The United States has been one of these reluctant countries, due to the complexity of actions required by a complete changeover of measurement systems.

MEASUREMENT QUANTITIES

Most measurement is based on the International System of Units (SI). The basic units of this system are the meter, kilogram, second, and ampere (MKSA). These are the units of length, mass, time, and electrical current. Other systems, such as the meter–kilogram–second (MKS) and the centimeter–gram–second (CGS), recognize only three base units. However, these two systems are closely associated with the metric system.

Measurement Quantity	SI Unit
Area	square meter
Volume	cubic meter
Frequency	hertz
Density	kilogram per cubic meter
Velocity	meter per second
Acceleration	meter per second per second
Force	newton
Pressure	pascal (newton per square meter)
Work (energy), quantity of heat..	joule
Power (mechanical, electrical)..	watt
Electrical charge	coulomb
Permeability	henry per meter
Permittivity	farad per meter
Voltage, potential difference, electromotive force	volt
Electric flux density, displacement	coulomb per square meter
Electric field strength.....	volt per meter
Resistance	ohm
Capacitance	farad
Inductance	henry
Magnetic flux	weber
Magnetic flux density (magnetic induction)	tesla
Magnetic field strength (magnetic intensity)	ampere per meter
Magnetomotive force	ampere
Magnetic permeability	henry per meter
Luminous flux	lumen
Luminance	candela per square meter
Illumination	lux

Figure 1-1 International system of derived units.

There are several derived units that are used extensively for electrical and other related measurements. Most of the units used for electronic circuit measurements are part of the International System of Units (SI) and are based on the meter–kilogram–second–ampere (MKSA) system. The International System of Derived Units is shown in Figure 1-1.

CONVERSION OF ELECTRICAL UNITS

Sometimes it is necessary to make conversions of electrical units so that very large or very small numbers may be avoided. For this reason, decimal multiples and submultiples of the basic units have been developed by using standard prefixes. These standard prefixes are shown in Figure 1-2. As an example, we may express 1000 volts (V) as 1 kilovolt (kV) or 0.001 ampere (A) as 1 milliampere (mA). A chart that shows the relationship of these prefixes appears in Figure 1-3.

Small-Unit Conversion

The electrical unit used to measure a specific quantity is often less than 1. Examples of this are 0.2 volt, 0.875 ampere, and 0.85 watt. When this occurs, *prefixes* are used. Some prefixes for units less than 1 are shown in the lower portion of Figure 1-2. Notice that a millivolt is 1/1000 of a volt and a microampere is 1/1,000,000 of an ampere. These prefixes may be used with any electrical unit of measurement. The unit is divided by the fractional part of the unit. For example, if 0.0008 A is changed to microamperes, 0.0008 A is divided by the fractional part of the unit (0.000001). The value of 0.0008 A is equal to 800 microamperes (μA ; $0.0008 \text{ divided by } 0.000001 = 800 \mu\text{A}$).

When changing a basic electrical unit to a unit with a prefix, the decimal point of the number may be moved to the *right* by the same number of places represented by the prefix. To change 0.2 V to millivolts using this method, the decimal point in 0.2 V is moved three places to the right (0. 2 0 0) since the prefix *milli* represents three decimal places. So 0.2 V equals 200 mV. This method may be used for converting any electrical unit to a unit with a prefix smaller than 1.

Electrical units with a prefix may easily be converted back to the basic unit. For example, milliamperes may be converted back to amperes, or microvolts may be converted back to volts. When a unit with a prefix is converted back to a basic unit, the prefix must be multiplied by the fractional part of the whole unit of the prefix. For example, 52 mV converted to volts is equal to 0.052 V. When 52 mV is multiplied by the fractional part

Prefix	Symbol	Factor by Which the Unit is Multiplied
exa	E	$1,000,000,000,000,000,000 = 10^{18}$
peta	P	$1,000,000,000,000,000 = 10^{15}$
tera	T	$1,000,000,000,000 = 10^{12}$
giga	G	$1,000,000,000 = 10^9$
mega	M	$1,000,000 = 10^6$
kilo	k	$1,000 = 10^3$
hecto	h	$100 = 10^2$
deka	da	$10 = 10^1$
deci	d	$0.1 = 10^{-1}$
centi	c	$0.01 = 10^{-2}$
milli	m	$0.001 = 10^{-3}$
micro	μ	$0.000001 = 10^{-6}$
nano	n	$0.000000001 = 10^{-9}$
pico	p	$0.000000000001 = 10^{-12}$
femto	f	$0.000000000000001 = 10^{-15}$
atto	a	$0.000000000000000001 = 10^{-18}$

Figure 1-2 SI standard prefixes.