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Fundamentals of Electric Circuits

电路基础

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清华大学出版社

Fundamentals of ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

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——信息技术学科和电气工程学科系列

出 版 说 明

郑大钟

清华大学信息科学与技术学院

当前，在我国的高等学校中，教学内容和课程体系的改革已经成为教学改革中的一个非常突出的问题，而为数不少的课程教材中普遍存在的“课程体系老化，内容落伍时代，本研层次不清”的现象又是其中的急需改变的一个重要方面。同时，随着科教兴国方针的贯彻落实，要求我们进一步转变观念扩大视野，使教学过程适应以信息技术为先导的技术革命和我国社会主义市场经济体制的需要，加快教学过程的国际化进程。在这方面，系统地研究和借鉴国外知名大学的相关教材，将会对推进我们的课程改革和推进我国大学教学的国际化进程，乃至对我们一些重点大学建设国际一流大学的努力，都将具有重要的借鉴推动作用。正是基于这种背景，我们决定在国内推出信息技术学科和电气工程学科国外知名大学原版系列教材。

本系列教材的组编将遵循如下的几点基本原则。(1)书目的范围限于信息技术学科和电气工程学科所属专业的技术基础课和主要的专业课。(2)教材的范围选自于具有较大影响且为国外知名大学所采用的教材。(3)教材属于在近5年内所出版的新书或新版书。(4)教材适合于作为我国大学相应课程的教材或主要教学参考书。(5)每本列选的教材都须经过国内相应领域的资深专家审看和推荐。(6)教材的形式直接以英文原版形式印刷出版。

本系列教材将按分期分批的方式组织出版。为了便于使用本系列教材的相关教师和学生从学科和教学的角度对其在体系和内容上的特点和特色有所了解，在每本教材中都附有我们所约请的相关领域资深教授撰写的影印版序言。此外，出于多样化的考虑，对于某些基本类型的课程，我们还同时列选了多于一本的不同体系、不同风格和不同层次的教材，以供不同要求和不同学时的同类课程的选用。

本系列教材的读者对象为信息技术学科和电气工程学科所属各专业的本科生，同时兼顾其他工程学科专业的本科生或研究生。本系列教材，既可采用作为相应课程的教材或教学参考书，也可提供作为工作于各个技术领域的工程师和技术人员的自学读物。

组编这套国外知名大学原版系列教材是一个尝试。不管是书目确定的合理性，教材选择的恰当性，还是评论看法的确切性，都有待于通过使用和实践来检验。感谢使用本系列教材的广大教师和学生的支持。期望广大读者提出意见和建议。

"Fundamentals of Electric Circuits"

影印版序

由 C.K.ALEXANDER 和 M.N.SADIKU 合著的《电路基础》是一本为电类各专业大学生学习电路课程而编写的教科书，于 2000 年由 McGraw Hill 公司出版。

此书的内容是电路课程的基础知识，它大致可以分为以下 3 个部分：(1)直流电路，基本定律和定理，无源元件，有源元件；(2)交流电路、相量、正弦稳态分析，功率，有效值，三相电路，频率响应；(3)拉普拉斯变换，傅里叶级数，傅里叶变换，双口网络分析。由此可以看出，它在内容的选取上与当前国内外许多高校在对该课程内容的取舍上的做法大体一致。有些在许多情况下被列入电路课程及其教材的内容如网络图论基础、状态变量分析、非线性电路等，在此书中均未收入，这就更加突出此教材的基础性质，避免与后续课可能有的重复。

编著者对此书作了许多教学方法上的精心细致的安排，这形成了该书的一个明显的特色。每章开头介绍与该章内容有关的电工历史名人，或者是作一段专业性的讨论；前有引言，后有小结；所有的原理均通过明白的按部就班的逻辑推导得出；书中有许多解答详细的例题，有各种类型的大量的习题，如例题后的练习题，章末的选择题和练习题，有助于学生逐步深入理解课程内容；书中包含有用 PSpice 程序分析电路的内容，并有相应的习题；每章的末一节研究该章中一些概念的应用，通常是讨论一两个器件，帮助学生掌握有关概念、方法的应用。所有这些使得该书成为一本明白易懂、内容丰富、条理清晰、富有趣味的教科书。

本书配有学生用只读光盘(Student CD-ROM)，以培养学生的综合应用能力和动手能力。配合该书的使用，另外出版有供教师使用的题解和习题集，以方便教学。

除可供电类各专业的大学生学习电路课程作为教科书使用外，该书还适于自学者使用，还可供有关技术人员、高校教师参考。

江缉光
清华大学电机工程与
应用电子技术系
2000 年 11 月

PREFACE

Features

In spite of the numerous textbooks on circuit analysis available in the market, students often find the course difficult to learn. The main objective of this book is to present circuit analysis in a manner that is clearer, more interesting, and easier to understand than earlier texts. This objective is achieved in the following ways:

- A course in circuit analysis is perhaps the first exposure students have to electrical engineering. We have included several features to help students feel at home with the subject. Each chapter opens with either a historical profile of some electrical engineering pioneers to be mentioned in the chapter or a career discussion on a subdiscipline of electrical engineering. An introduction links the chapter with the previous chapters and states the chapter's objectives. The chapter ends with a summary of the key points and formulas.
- All principles are presented in a lucid, logical, step-by-step manner. We try to avoid wordiness and superfluous detail that could hide concepts and impede understanding the material.
- Important formulas are boxed as a means of helping students sort what is essential from what is not; and to ensure that students clearly get the gist of the matter, key terms are defined and highlighted.
- Marginal notes are used as a pedagogical aid. They serve multiple uses—hints, cross-references, more exposition, warnings, reminders, common mistakes, and problem-solving insights.
- Thoroughly worked examples are liberally given at the end of every section. The examples are regarded as part of the text and are explained clearly, without asking the reader to fill in missing steps. Thoroughly worked examples give students a good understanding of the solution and the confidence to solve problems themselves. Some of the problems are solved in two or three ways to facilitate an understanding and comparison of different approaches.
- To give students practice opportunity, each illustrative example is immediately followed by a practice problem with the answer. The students can follow the example step-by-step to solve the practice problem without flipping pages or searching the end of the book for answers. The practice problem is also intended to test students' understanding of the preceding example. It will reinforce their grasp of the material before moving to the next section.
- In recognition of ABET's requirement on integrating computer tools, the use of *PSpice* is encouraged in a student-friendly manner. Since the Windows version of *PSpice* is becoming popular, it is used instead of the MS-DOS version. *PSpice* is covered early so that students can use it throughout the text. Appendix D serves as a tutorial on *PSpice for Windows.*
- The operational amplifier (op amp) as a basic element is introduced early in the text.
- To ease the transition between the circuit course and signals/systems courses, Fourier and Laplace transforms are covered lucidly and thoroughly.
- The last section in each chapter is devoted to applications of the concepts covered in the chapter. Each chapter has at least one or two practical problems or devices. This helps students apply the concepts to real-life situations.
- Ten multiple-choice review questions are provided at the end of each chapter, with answers. These are intended to cover the little "tricks" that the examples and end-of-chapter problems may not cover. They serve as a self-test device and help students determine how well they have mastered the chapter.

Organization

This book was written for a two-semester or three-semester course in linear circuit analysis. The book may also be used for a one-semester course by a proper selection of chapters and sections. It is broadly divided into three parts.

- Part 1, consisting of Chapters 1 to 8, is devoted to dc circuits. It covers the fundamental laws and theorems, circuit techniques, passive and active elements.
- Part 2, consisting of Chapters 9 to 14, deals with ac circuits. It introduces phasors, sinusoidal steady-state analysis, ac power, rms values, three-phase systems, and frequency response.
- Part 3, consisting of Chapters 15 to 18, is devoted to advanced techniques for network analysis. It provides a solid introduction to the Laplace transform, Fourier series, the Fourier transform, and two-port network analysis.

The material in three parts is more than sufficient for a two-semester course, so that the instructor

must select which chapters/sections to cover. Sections marked with the dagger sign (†) may be skipped, explained briefly, or assigned as homework. They can be omitted without loss of continuity. Each chapter has plenty of problems, grouped according to the sections of the related material, and so diverse that the instructor can choose some as examples and assign some as homework. More difficult problems are marked with a star (*). Comprehensive problems appear last; they are mostly applications problems that require multiple skills from that particular chapter.

The book is as self-contained as possible. At the end of the book are some appendixes that review solutions of linear equations, complex numbers, mathematical formulas, a tutorial on *PSpice for Windows*, and answers to odd-numbered problems. Answers to all the problems are in the solutions manual, which is available from the publisher.

Prerequisites

As with most introductory circuit courses, the main prerequisites are physics and calculus. Although familiarity with complex numbers is helpful in the later part of the book, it is not required.

Supplements

Solutions Manual—an Instructor's Solutions Manual is available to instructors who adopt the text. It contains complete solutions to all the end-of-chapter problems.

Transparency Masters—over 200 important figures are available as transparency masters for use as overheads.

Student CD-ROM—100 circuit files from the book are presented as *Electronics Workbench* (EWB) files; 15–20 of these files are accessible using the free demo of *Electronics Workbench*. The students are able to experiment with the files. For those who wish to fully unlock all 100 circuit files, EWB's full version may be purchased from Interactive Image Technologies for approximately $79.00. The CD-ROM also contains a selection of problem-solving, analysis and design tutorials, designed to further support important concepts in the text.

Problem-Solving Workbook—a paperback workbook is for sale to students who wish to practice their problem solving techniques. The workbook contains a discussion of problem solving strategies and 150 additional problems with complete solutions provided.

Online Learning Center (OLC)—the Web site for the book will serve as an online learning center for students and as a useful resource for instructors. The OLC will provide access to:

- 300 test questions—for instructors only
- Downloadable figures for overhead presentations—for instructors only
- Solutions manual—for instructors only
- Web links to useful sites
- Sample pages from the Problem-Solving Workbook
- PageOut Lite—a service provided to adopters who want to create their own Web site. In just a few minutes, instructors can change the course syllabus into a Web site using PageOut Lite.

The URL for the web site is www.mhhe.com.alexander. Although the textbook is meant to be self-explanatory and act as a tutor for the student, the personal contact involved in teaching is not to be forgotten. The book and supplements are intended to supply the instructor with all the pedagogical tools necessary to effectively present the material.

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Please address comments and corrections to the publisher.

C. K. Alexander and M. N. O. Sadiku

A NOTE TO THE STUDENT

This may be your first course in electrical engineering. Although electrical engineering is an exciting and challenging discipline, the course may intimidate you. This book was written to prevent that. A good textbook and a good professor are an advantage—but you are the one who does the learning. If you keep the following ideas in mind, you will do very well in the course.

- This course is the foundation on which most other courses in the electrical engineering curriculum rest. For this reason, put in as much effort as you can. Study the course regularly.
- Problem solving is an essential part of the learning process. Solve as many problems as you can. Begin by solving the practice problem following each example, and then proceed to the end-of-chapter problems. The best way to learn is to solve a lot of problems. As asterisk in front of a problem indicates a challenging problem.
- *Spice*, a computer circuit analysis program, is used throughout the textbook. *PSpice*, the personal computer version of *Spice*, is the popular standard circuit analysis program at most universities. *PSpice for Windows* is described in Appendix D. Make an effort to learn *PSpice*, because you can check any circuit problem with *PSpice* and be sure you are handing in a correct problem solution.
- Each chapter ends with a section on how the material covered in the chapter can be applied to real-life situations. The concepts in this section may be new and advanced to you. No doubt, you will learn more of the details in other courses. We are mainly interested in gaining a general familiarity with these ideas.
- Attempt the review questions at the end of each chapter. They will help you discover some "tricks" not revealed in class or in the textbook.

A short review on finding determinants is covered in Appendix A, complex numbers in Appendix B, and mathematical formulas in Appendix C. Answers to odd-numbered problems are given in Appendix E.

Have fun!

C.K.A. and M.N.O.S.

Contents

PART I

DC CIRCUITS

CHAPTER 1

BASIC CONCEPTS

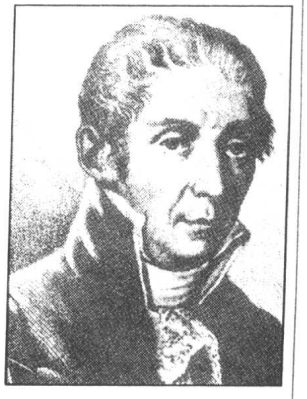
It is engineering that changes the world.

—Isaac Asimov

Historical Profiles

Alessandro Antonio Volta (1745–1827), an Italian physicist, invented the electric battery—which provided the first continuous flow of electricity—and the capacitor.

Born into a noble family in Como, Italy, Volta was performing electrical experiments at age 18. His invention of the battery in 1796 revolutionized the use of electricity. The publication of his work in 1800 marked the beginning of electric circuit theory. Volta received many honors during his lifetime. The unit of voltage or potential difference, the volt, was named in his honor.



Andre-Marie Ampere (1775–1836), a French mathematician and physicist, laid the foundation of electrodynamics. He defined the electric current and developed a way to measure it in the 1820s.

Born in Lyons, France, Ampere at age 12 mastered Latin in a few weeks, as he was intensely interested in mathematics and many of the best mathematical works were in Latin. He was a brilliant scientist and a prolific writer. He formulated the laws of electromagnetics. He invented the electromagnet and the ammeter. The unit of electric current, the ampere, was named after him.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Electric circuit theory and electromagnetic theory are the two fundamental theories upon which all branches of electrical engineering are built. Many branches of electrical engineering, such as power, electric machines, control, electronics, communications, and instrumentation, are based on electric circuit theory. Therefore, the basic electric circuit theory course is the most important course for an electrical engineering student, and always an excellent starting point for a beginning student in electrical engineering education. Circuit theory is also valuable to students specializing in other branches of the physical sciences because circuits are a good model for the study of energy systems in general, and because of the applied mathematics, physics, and topology involved.

In electrical engineering, we are often interested in communicating or transferring energy from one point to another. To do this requires an interconnection of electrical devices. Such interconnection is referred to as an *electric circuit*, and each component of the circuit is known as an *element*.

An electric circuit is an interconnection of electrical elements.

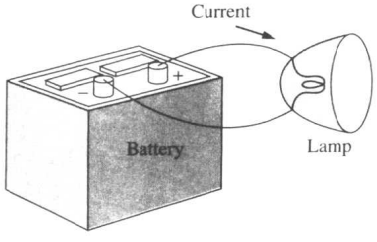


Figure 1.1 A simple electric circuit.

A simple electric circuit is shown in Fig. 1.1. It consists of three basic components: a battery, a lamp, and connecting wires. Such a simple circuit can exist by itself; it has several applications, such as a torch light, a search light, and so forth.

A complicated real circuit is displayed in Fig. 1.2, representing the schematic diagram for a radio receiver. Although it seems complicated, this circuit can be analyzed using the techniques we cover in this book. Our goal in this text is to learn various analytical techniques and computer software applications for describing the behavior of a circuit like this.

Electric circuits are used in numerous electrical systems to accomplish different tasks. Our objective in this book is not the study of various uses and applications of circuits. Rather our major concern is the analysis of the circuits. By the analysis of a circuit, we mean a study of the behavior of the circuit: How does it respond to a given input? How do the interconnected elements and devices in the circuit interact?

We commence our study by defining some basic concepts. These concepts include charge, current, voltage, circuit elements, power, and energy. Before defining these concepts, we must first establish a system of units that we will use throughout the text.

1.2 SYSTEMS OF UNITS

As electrical engineers, we deal with measurable quantities. Our measurement, however, must be communicated in a standard language that virtually all professionals can understand, irrespective of the country where the measurement is conducted. Such an international measurement language is the International System of Units (SI), adopted by the General Conference on Weights and Measures in 1960. In this system,