

# 电子电路基础

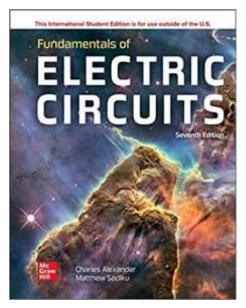
第一讲: 电路基本概念

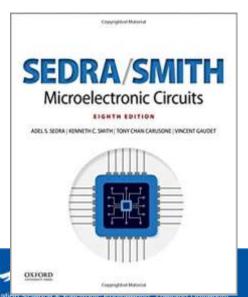


# 为何要学习本课程

- 信电学科(EE)的两大基础理论
  - 电子电路理论
  - 电磁场理论

- 在日常生活中有广泛应用
  - 手机、Pad、笔记本;
  - -智能家居、智能穿戴;
  - -汽车、电器...







# 课程信息

- 以**学在浙大**为主要教学平台
- 课程纲要和讲义为主,下列资料供参考
  - 【推荐】Charles K Alexander, Matthew Sadiku, Fundamentals of Electric Circuits, 992 pages, McGraw -Hill Education; 6th edition (January 13, 2016).
  - 【推荐】Adel S. Sedra, Kenneth C. Smith, Tony Chan Carusone, and Vincent Gaudet, Microelectronic Circuits (8th Edition), Oxford University Press, 2020.
  - Behzad Razavi, Fundamentals of Microelectronics, 930 pages, Wiley; 2nd edition (April 8, 2013)
  - 邱关源, 《电路》(第5版), 高等教育出版社, 2006年。
  - 童诗白,华成英,《模拟电子技术基础》(第五版),高等教育出版社, 2015年。



# 课程信息

- 期末总评成绩构成:
  - 期末考试(闭卷)占50%;
    - 提供常用公式
  - 平时成绩占50%
    - 期中考试(闭卷, 20%);提供常用公式
    - 作业、小测验、课堂表现(20%)
    - 专题研究 (10%)
  - 最低分要求:
    - 平时总评(包括期中,平时和专题)不低于50分(转换到百分制)
    - 期末卷面成绩不低于40分
    - 否则,即使总评及格,也不能通过



# 课程信息

· 课程大纲, 见学在浙大word文件

- 请在**学在浙大**网站按时提交作业,否则助教 无法批改,不能给出平时分数
- 每周的作业在周日晚 23:59 提交截止



# 电路基本概念

- 1.1 电路基本概念
  - 1.1.1 实际电路和电路模型
  - 1.1.2 电荷、电流、电压、功率和能量等电路基本物理量
  - 1.1.3 电路参数符号书写规范介绍
- 1.2 基本电路元件
  - 1.2.1 电阻、电容和电感的原理、符号及其特性定量描述
  - 1.2.2 独立电源和受控电源的原理、符号及其特性定量描述
- 1.3 欧姆定律
- 1.4 基尔霍夫电路定律



# 实际电路&电路模型

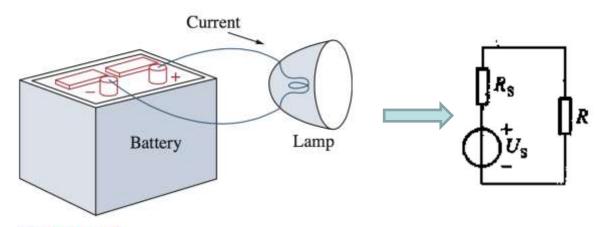


Figure 1.1
A simple electric circuit.

An electric circuit is an interconnection of electrical elements.

维基百科: 电路(英语: Electrical circuit)或称电子回路,是由电气设备和元器件,按一定方式连接起来,为电荷流通提供了路径的总体,也叫电子线路或称电气回路,简称网络或回路。如<u>电源、电阻、电容、电感、二极管、晶体管、集成电路和电键等</u>,构成的网络、<u>硬件</u>。负电荷可以在其中运动。



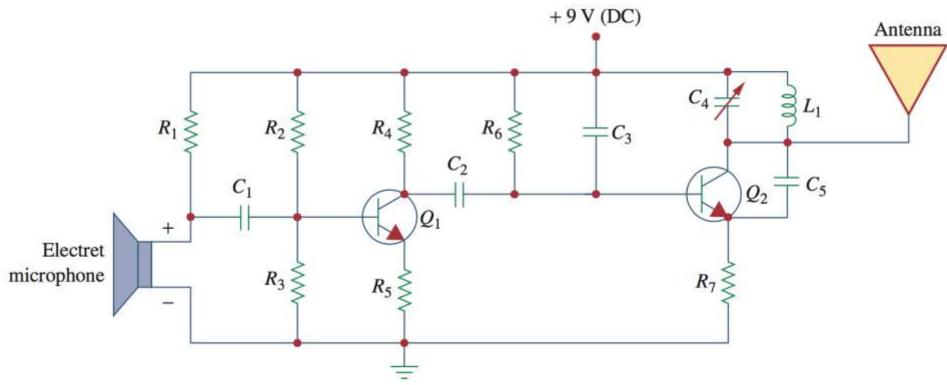


Figure 1.2
Electric circuit of a radio transmitter.

课程目的: 学会工业界主流的电路分析方法和计算机软件的应用



### International System of Units (SI)

7个基本单位(下表六个和 mol)和一个导出单位(C)

### **TABLE 1.1**

Six basic SI units and one derived unit relevant to this text.

Quantity	Basic unit	Symbol
Length	meter	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	S
Electric current	ampere	A
Thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
Luminous intensity	candela	cd
Charge	coulomb (库仑)	C



## The derived units commonly used in electric circuit theory

	Quantity	Unit	Symbol
	electric charge	coulomb	C
	_		
I	electric potential	volt	V
Ì	resistance	ohm	Ω
	conductance	siemens	S
I	inductance	henry	H
	capacitance	farad	F
	frequency	hertz	Hz
I	force	newton	N
I	energy, work	joule	J
l	power	watt	W
I	magnetic flux	weber	<b>W</b> b
I	magnetic flux density	tesla	T
		1	

前缀 + 主要单位

注意: k、m的大小写表示不同含义

千瓦正确的写法: kW、km

常见错误: Kw、KW、Km、KM

#### TABLE 1.2

### The SI prefixes.

Multiplier	Prefix	Symbol
10 <sup>18</sup>	exa	Е
$10^{15}$	peta	P
$10^{12}$	tera	T
10 <sup>9</sup>	giga	G 🔸
$10^{6}$	mega	M
$10^{3}$	kilo	k
$10^{2}$	hecto	h
10	deka	da
$10^{-1}$	deci	d
$10^{-2}$	centi	c
$10^{-3}$	milli	m
$10^{-6}$	micro	$\mu$
$10^{-9}$	nano	n
$10^{-12}$	pico	p
$10^{-15}$	femto	f
$10^{-18}$	atto	a

Decimal multiples and submultiples of SI units



# 电荷 (Charge)

Charge is an electrical property of the atomic particles of which matter consists, measured in coulombs (C).

**维基百科:电荷**是许多次原子粒子所拥有的一种基本守恒性质。称带有电荷的粒子为"带电粒子"。电荷的量称为"电荷量"。在国际单位制里,电荷量的符号以Q为表示,单位是库仑(C)

- 物质由原子组成,原子又由电子、质子和中子构成
  - 电子带负电荷,一个电子的电荷量(e)为1.602×10<sup>-19</sup> C;
  - 质子带正电荷,一个质子的电荷量也是1.602×10<sup>-19</sup> C;
  - 库仑是个很大的单位,因此常见的是pC、nC、μC等;
  - -e 是最小的单位电荷量,即自然界的电荷都是e的整数倍;
  - 电荷守恒定律: 电荷既不会产生, 也不会消失, 只会被转移;

**概念1:** 电荷是次原子粒子的基本电学属性,在电路课程中,一般只考虑电子电荷(一个电子所带的电荷量  $e = -1.602 \times 10^{-19}$  C)



### 电流(current)

Electric current is the time rate of change of charge, measured in amperes (A).

**维基百科:电流**是电荷的平均定向移动。电流的大小称为**电流强度**,是指单位时间内通过导线某一截面的电荷量,每秒通过**1**库仑的电荷量称为**1**安培

- 电荷移动产生电流;
- 电流的定义:单位时间内流过的电荷

$$i \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{dq}{dt}$$

- 电流的单位: A, ampere
  - 1 ampere = 1 coulomb/second
- 已知电流,求  $t_0$  时刻和 t 时刻之间流过的电荷:

$$Q \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \int_{t_0}^t i \, dt$$



### 电流

- 电流的方向:
  - 因历史原因,定义为正电荷移动的方向
  - 实际上在导体中,流动的是负电荷(电子)

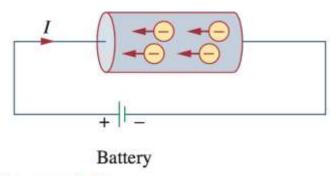


Figure 1.3

Electric current due to flow of electronic charge in a conductor.

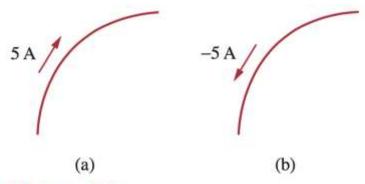


Figure 1.5

Conventional current flow: (a) positive current flow, (b) negative current flow.

概念2: 电荷的流动产生电流,电流有方向和大小,方向与电子流动方向相反;大小(强度)指单位时间内流过导线某一截面的电荷量。在电路分析中,我们需要计算出流过每个元件的电流值。



# 直流 vs 交流

教材第5版:

A direct current (dc) is a current that remains constant with time.

√ 教材第6,7版:

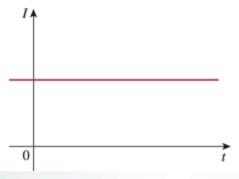
A direct current (dc) flows only in one direction and can be constant or time varying.

维基百科: Direct current (DC) is the unidirectional flow of an electric charge

通用符号规范:

变量用斜体, I, i

单位用正体, mm, kW



直流电流:

- •电流单一方向流动
- •用大写的 / 表示;

教材第5版:

An alternating current (ac) is a current that varies sinusoidally with time.

√ 教材第6,7版:

An alternating current (ac) is a current that changes direction with respect to time.

维基百科: Alternating current (AC) is an electric current which periodically reverses

direction

本课程符号规范:

直流用大写,I 交流用小写,i

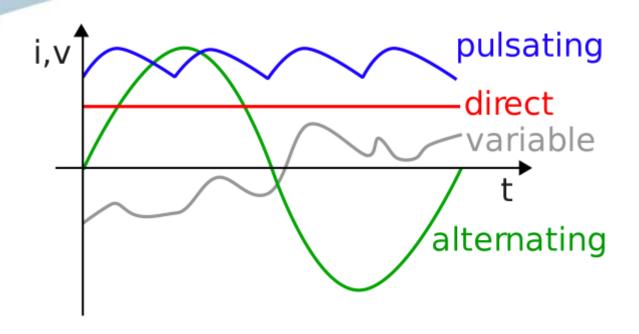
交流电流:

- •电流方向随时间变化;
- •用**小**写的 *i* 表示;

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- 电流方向不与时间一起变化,但大小会周期变化的电流虽然也是DC,但一般称之为脉冲电流(pulsating current);
- 电流方向随时间变化,但不呈现周期性,虽然也是AC,但一般称为变化电流(variable current);
- 一般情况,直流(DC)指恒定不变的电流;
- 一般情况,交流(AC)指随时间呈正弦变化的电流;



# 例题

### Example 1.1

一个电子的电荷量  $e = -1.602 \times 10^{-19} \, \text{C}$ 

How much charge is represented by 4,600 electrons?

4600个电子具有多少电荷量?

#### Solution:

Each electron has  $-1.602 \times 10^{-19}$  C. Hence 4,600 electrons will have  $-1.602 \times 10^{-19}$  C/electron  $\times$  4,600 electrons =  $-7.369 \times 10^{-16}$  C



### Example 1.2

$$i \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{dq}{dt}$$

from sympy import \*
init\_printing(use\_unicode=True)

# define symbols
t = symbols("t")

# define expressions

q = 5\*t\*sin(4\*pi\*t) # mCi = diff(q, t)

# convert sympy expression to numerical function
i num = lambdify(t, i, "numpy")

# result
print("The expression of i is: ")
pprint(i)
print(f"and the current at t = 0.5 s is {i num(0.5):.4f} mA")

The total charge entering a terminal is given by  $q = 5t \sin 4\pi t$  mC. Calculate the current at t = 0.5 s.

给出流过电荷表达式, 求电流

#### Solution:

$$i = \frac{dq}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (5t \sin 4\pi t) \text{ mC/s} = (5 \sin 4\pi t + 20\pi t \cos 4\pi t) \text{ mA}$$

At t = 0.5,

$$i = 5 \sin 2\pi + 10\pi \cos 2\pi = 0 + 10\pi = 31.42 \text{ mA}$$

The expression of i is:  $20 \cdot \pi \cdot t \cdot \cos(4 \cdot \pi \cdot t) + 5 \cdot \sin(4 \cdot \pi \cdot t)$  and the current at t = 0.5 s is 31.4159 mA



## 例题

Determine the total charge entering a terminal between t = 1 s and t = 2 s if the current passing the terminal is  $i = (3t^2 - t)$  A.

给出电流表达式, 求流过的电荷

#### Solution:

$$Q = \int_{t=1}^{2} i \, dt = \int_{1}^{2} (3t^{2} - t) \, dt$$
$$= \left( t^{3} - \frac{t^{2}}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} = (8 - 2) - \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = 5.5 \, \text{C}$$

from sympy import \*

# define symbols

t = symbols('t')

# define expressions

i = 3\*t\*\*2 -t # A

Q = integrate(i, (t, 1, 2))

# result

print(f"the total charge is {Q.evalf():.4f} C")

Example 1.3

$$Q \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \int_{t_0}^t i \, dt$$

the total charge is 5.5000 C



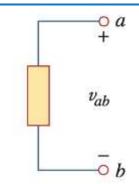
### 电压(电势差)

### (voltage, potential difference)

Voltage (or potential difference) is the energy required to move a unit charge from a reference point (-) to another point (+), measured in volts (V).

- 移动电荷需要能量;
- 电压的定义:
  - 移动单位电荷所需的能量, $v_{ab} \stackrel{\triangle}{=} \frac{dw}{dq}$
- 电压的单位: V, volt
- 1 volt = 1 joule/coulomb = 1 newton-meter/coulomb
  - 电压的极性:
    - $-v_{ab}>0$ ,表示 a 点的电势比 b 点高;
    - $-v_{ab}$  < 0,表示 a 点的电势比 b 点低;
    - $-v_{ab}=-v_{ba}$

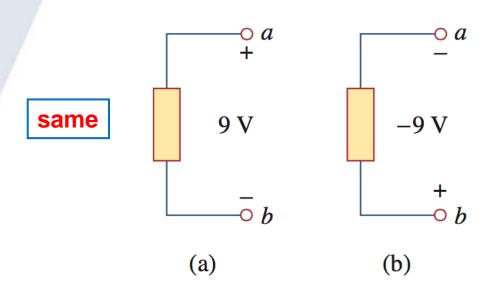
- v<sub>ab</sub>表示从 b 移动电荷到 a, 起点 b 标负, 终点 a 标正
- $v_{ab} = v_a v_b$



概念3: 在电路分析中,电压指电路中各节点相对于"地"节点的电势差,分析电路,我们需要计算出电路中各节点的电压值。



### 电压



Keep in mind that electric <u>current</u> is always <u>through</u> an element and that electric <u>voltage</u> is always <u>across</u> the element or between two points.

### 直流电压(DC):

- •电压极性不随时间变化
- •【一般情况】电压值不随时间变化;
- •用大写的 V 表示;

### 交流电压(AC):

- •电压极性随时间变化
- •【一般情况】电压随时间正弦变化;
- •用小写的 v 表示;

### 分析电路中的元件

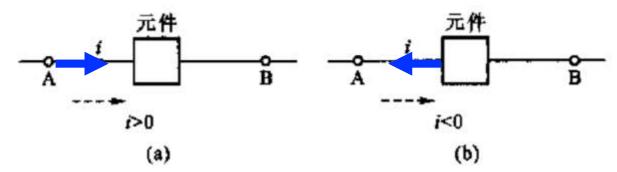
- 电流:流过元件
- 电压: 元件两端点之间

• 信号(signal)。用来传达信息,电压、电流、甚至电磁 波都可以是信号。



# 电压电流的参考方向

- 因为电压、电流都是有极性(方向)的,所以在电路分析时有必要指定参考方向(假设的方向),然后电压、电流值就可以用代数计算。
  - 当计算出的代数值为正时,实际方向与参考方向一致
  - 当计算出的代数值为负时,实际方向与参考方向相反
- 电流参考方向: 用带箭头的 i 表示



图中电路下方虚线箭头为实际电流方向; 电路中标示的箭头为电流参考方向

图 1-2 电流的参考方向



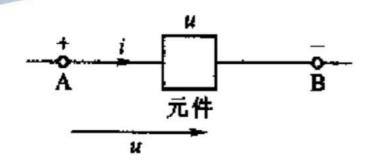
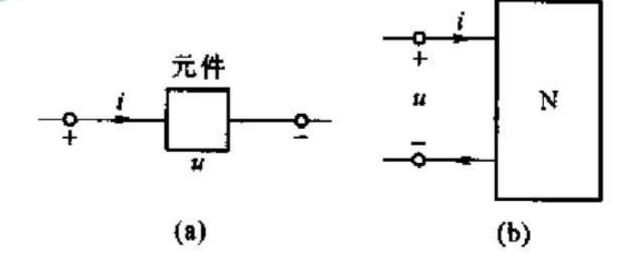


图 1-3 电压的参考方向

图中所示 u 的方向为电压参考方向,从"+"指向"-"

- **电压参考方向**:在表达两点之间电压时,用正极性(+)表示高电位,用负极性(-)表示低电位;而正极指向负极的方向就是电压参考方向
- **关联参考方向**: 因为一个元件的电压、电流参考方向可以各自随意定义,所以当电压、电流参考方向定为一致(电流从"+"流入,从"-"流出)时,我们称其为关联参考方向(如上图所示, *i* 和 *u* 两个假定的方向一致)





- 一般我们标注电压参考方向时,不标注箭头,只标注"+"和"-"
- 所以,上述两图都是关联参考方向

概念4: 关联参考方向, 电流从 "+" 流入



### 功率 (Power) 和能量 (Energy)

Power is the time rate of expending or absorbing energy, measured in watts (W).

- 功率: 单位时间内消耗或吸收的能量
- 功率与电压、电流的关系:

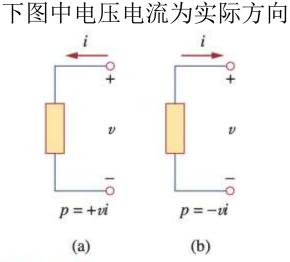
$$p = vi$$

$$p = \frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{dw}{dq} \cdot \frac{dq}{dt} = vi$$

- 功率正负的约定
  - 电压电流为关联参考方向时,
    - p > 0, 表示吸收能量(消耗能量), 比如电阻
    - p < 0, 表示提供能量, 比如电源
    - 注意: 英文教材中称为 "passive sign convention"

**Passive sign convention** is satisfied when the current enters through the positive terminal of an element and p = +vi. If the current enters through the negative terminal, p = -vi.



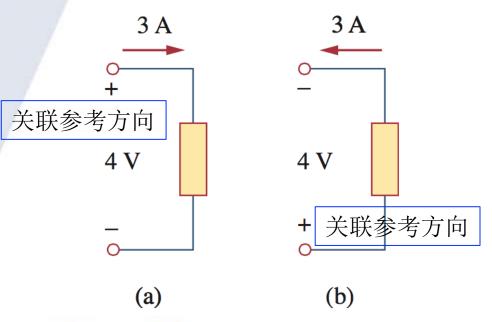


#### Figure 1.8

Reference polarities for power using the passive sign convention: (a) absorbing power, (b) supplying power.

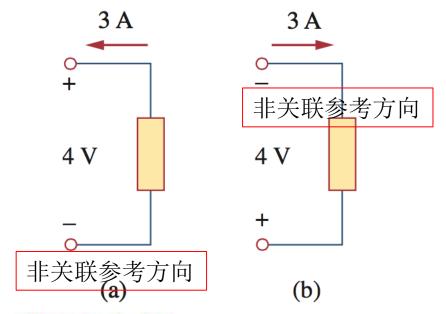


## 吸收功率 or 输出功率?



### Figure 1.9

Two cases of an element with an absorbing power of 12 W: (a)  $p = 4 \times 3 = 12$  W, (b)  $p = 4 \times 3 = 12$  W.



### Figure 1.10

Two cases of an element with a supplying power of 12 W: (a)  $p = -4 \times 3 = -12$ W, (b)  $p = -4 \times 3 = -12$  W.

先改成"关联参考方向",再计算, p > 0 则吸收能量; p < 0 则提供能量



# 功率和能量

- 能量守恒: 在任何时刻,电路中消耗的功率和输出的功率 总和都为零;  $\Sigma_{p=0}$  +Power absorbed = -Power supplied
- 从 *t<sub>0</sub>* 时刻到 *t* 时刻,电路中某元件消耗吸收或输出的能量为:

$$w = \int_{t_0}^t p \, dt = \int_{t_0}^t vi \, dt$$

Energy is the capacity to do work, measured in joules (J).

The electric power utility companies measure energy in watt-hours (Wh), where

生活中电能的常用单位: 1 Wh = 3,600 J



### 中国民用航空局

http://www.caac.gov.cn/XXGK/XXGK/ TZTG/201511/t20151105\_11173.html

- 二、充电宝只能在手提行李中携带或随身携带, 严禁在托运行李中携带。
- 三、充电宝额定能量不超过100Wh,无需航空公司批准;额定能量超过100Wh但不

超过160Wh, 经航空公司批准后方可携带, 但每名旅客不得携带超过两个充电宝。

四、严禁携带额定能量超过160Wh的充电宝; 严禁携带未标明额定能量同时也未能通过标注的其他参数计算得出额定能量的充电宝。 附:

#### 充电宝额定能量的判定方法

若充电宝上没有直接标注额定能量Wh(瓦特小时),则充电宝额定能量可按照以下方式进行换算:

1、如果已知充电宝的标称电压(V)和标称容量(Ah),可以通过计算得到额定能量的数值:

Wh= V x Ah

标称电压和标称容量通常标记在充电宝上。

2、如果充电宝上只标记有毫安时(mAh),可将该数值除以1000得到安培小时(Ah)

2、如未允屯玉工只标记有笔女时(MAN),可将该数值陈以1000得到女培小时(

例如: 充电宝标称电压为3.7V, 标称容量为760 mAh, 其额定能量为:

760 mAh + 1000 = 0.76Ah

3.7V×0.76Ah=2.9Wh



产品型号 PLM03ZM

电池能量 10000mAh 3.85V 38.5Wh

输入接口 USB-C

输入参数 5.0V==2.0A 9.0V==2.0A 12.0

产品尺寸 128.5×75×12.6 mm

College of Information Science & Electronic Engineering, Zhejiang University



### Example 1.4

$$p \triangleq \frac{dw}{dt}$$

$$p = vi$$

也可先计算消耗的功率: 2300J/10s = 230 W, 再 计算电压:

$$V = P/I = 230/2 = 115 \text{ V}$$

# 例题

An energy source forces a constant current of 2 A for 10 s to flow through a light bulb. If 2.3 kJ is given off in the form of light and heat energy, calculate the voltage drop across the bulb.

已知电荷量,以及移动该电荷量所需的能量,求电压

#### Solution:

The total charge is

$$\Delta q = i \Delta t = 2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ C}$$

The voltage drop is

$$v = \frac{\Delta w}{\Delta q} = \frac{2.3 \times 10^3}{20} = 115 \text{ V}$$



# 例题

### Example 1.5

$$p = vi$$

Find the power delivered to an element at t = 3 ms if the current entering its positive terminal is

$$i = 5\cos 60\pi t A$$
 流,求功率

and the voltage is: (a) v = 3i, (b)  $v = 3 \frac{di}{dt}$ .

#### Solution:

(a) The voltage is  $v = 3i = 15 \cos 60 \pi t$ ; hence, the power is

$$p = vi = 75\cos^2 60\pi t \,\mathrm{W}$$

At 
$$t = 3$$
 ms,

$$p = 75\cos^2(60\pi \times 3 \times 10^{-3}) = 75\cos^2(0.18\pi) = 53.48 \text{ W}$$

(b) We find the voltage and the power as

$$v = 3\frac{di}{dt} = 3(-60\pi)5\sin 60\pi t = -900\pi\sin 60\pi t \text{ V}$$
$$p = vi = -4500\pi\sin 60\pi t\cos 60\pi t \text{ W}$$

At 
$$t = 3$$
 ms,

$$p = -4500\pi \sin 0.18\pi \cos 0.18\pi W$$
  
= -14137.167 \sin 32.4° \cos 32.4° = -6.396 kW

### ネチヂジータ、 🦻 信息与电子工程学院



# 例题

How much energy does a 100-W electric bulb consume in two hours?

Example 1.6

$$w = \int_{t_0}^t p \, dt = \int_{t_0}^t vi \, dt$$

Solution: 已知功率、时间,求消耗的能量

$$w = pt = 100 \text{ (W)} \times 2 \text{ (h)} \times 60 \text{ (min/h)} \times 60 \text{ (s/min)}$$
  
= 720,000 J = 720 kJ

This is the same as

$$w = pt = 100 \text{ W} \times 2 \text{ h} = 200 \text{ Wh}$$



优秀的设计源于对基本 building blocks 的熟练掌握

——电路分析是电路设计的基础

*注452 大、學* 信息与电子工程学院



- 什么是电路分析?
  - 分析电路中(1)流经各元件的**电流**; (2)各节点的 **电压**;
- 有源元件 & 无源元件
  - 有源元件(active element): 产生能量的元件,如电源等
  - 无源元件(passive element): 不能产生能量的元件 ,如电阻,电容,电感等
- 独立源 & 受控源
  - 独立源: 有源元件,产生电压或电流,且**不依赖**于电路中的其他元件;
  - 一受控源:有源元件,产生电压或电流,但其值依赖于 电路中的其他元件的电压或电流;



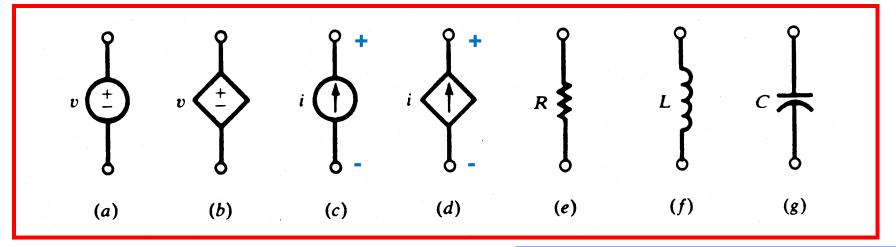


Q: 电流源哪一端应该标为+?

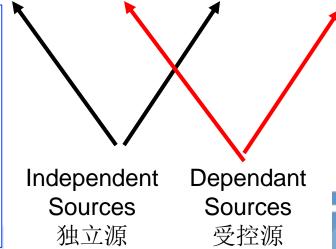
A: 电流源提供能量 > 箭头所指端为 +

#### Active Elements 有源元件

Passive Elements 无源



约时的者是间都符定间量不否变用号 (确随化或定时)写

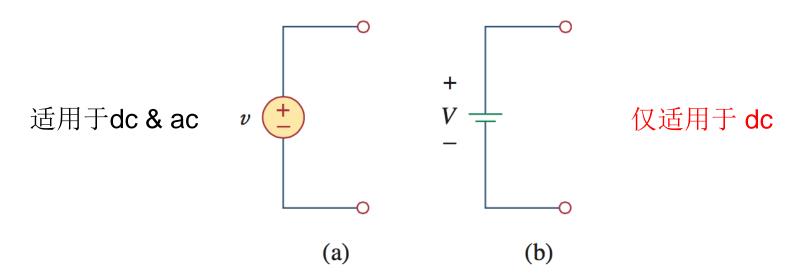


### 符号规范:

- •电压源用士; 电流源用箭头;
- •独立源用圆圈; 受控源用菱形;
- •大写字母 (V, I) 表示不随时间变化的直流量;
- •小写字母(v, i)表示时变量(也适用于直流量);

#### /77/~~3 日心つでし上仕すり





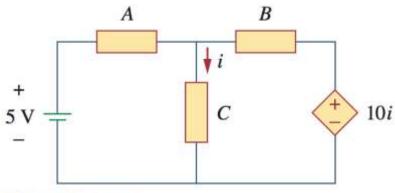
### Figure 1.11

Symbols for independent voltage sources: (a) used for constant or time-varying voltage, (b) used for constant voltage (dc).



- 受控源有四种类型:
- 1. A voltage-controlled voltage source (VCVS).
- 2. A current-controlled voltage source (CCVS).
- 3. A voltage-controlled current source (VCCS).
- 4. A current-controlled current source (CCCS).

电压控制电压源 电流控制电压源 电压控制电流源 电流控制电流源 电流控制电流源



### Figure 1.14

The source on the right-hand side is a current-controlled voltage source.

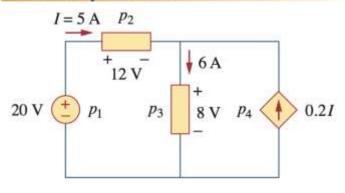
#### 受控源判断方法:

- 先看是正负(电压源),还是箭头 (电流源)
- 再看表达式(依赖的变量是电压, 还是电流)



### Example 1.7

Calculate the power supplied or absorbed by each element in Fig. 1.15.



### Figure 1.15 For Example 1.7.

按关联参考方向(电流从"+"流入),计算各元件消耗的功率

 $p_1 = 20(-5) = -100 \text{ W}$  Supplied power

 $p_2 = 12(5) = 60 \text{ W}$  Absorbed power

 $p_3 = 8(6) = 48 \text{ W}$  Absorbed power

流入正极, 功率为正, 消耗能量

$$p_4 = 8(-0.2I) = 8(-0.2 \times 5) = -8 \text{ W}$$
 Supplied power

$$p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 = -100 + 60 + 48 - 8 = 0$$
 能量守恒



## 欧姆定律(Ohm's Law)

• 本质上,材料具有阻止电荷流动的内在特性,表征这一特性的物理量称之为电阻(resistance),用符号R表示,电阻器(resistor)是最基本的电路元件。

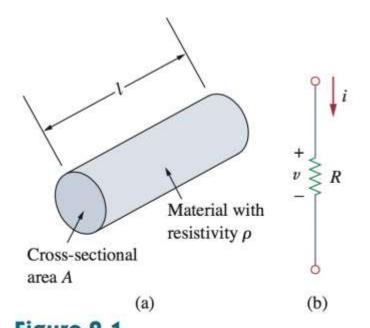
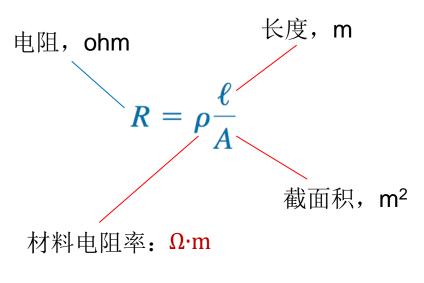


Figure 2.1
(a) Resistor, (b) Circuit symbol for resistance.



注意材料电阻率的单位



## 常用材料的电阻率

### **TABLE 2.1**

Resistivities of common materials.

Material	Resistivity $(\Omega \cdot \mathbf{m})$	Usage
Silver 1	$1.64 \times 10^{-8}$	Conductor
Copper 2	$1.72 \times 10^{-8}$	Conductor
Aluminum (4)	$2.8 \times 10^{-8}$	Conductor
Gold 3	$2.45 \times 10^{-8}$	Conductor
Carbon	$4 \times 10^{-5}$	Semiconductor
Germanium	$47 \times 10^{-2}$	Semiconductor
Silicon	$6.4 \times 10^{2}$	Semiconductor
Paper	$10^{10}$	Insulator
Mica	$5 \times 10^{11}$	Insulator
Glass	$10^{12}$	Insulator
Teflon	$3 \times 10^{12}$	Insulator



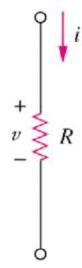
## 欧姆定律

Ohm's law states that the voltage  $\nu$  across a resistor is directly proportional to the current i flowing through the resistor.

• 电阻两端的电压与流经电阻的电流成正比,比值为该电阻的阻值 R

$$v = iR$$

• R 的单位为欧姆,ohm,或  $\Omega$ 

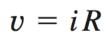


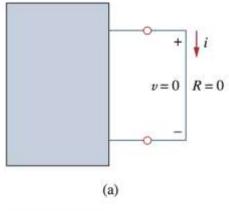
注意电流方向和电压极性!



## 欧姆定律

• R的两个极端: 0和 ∞





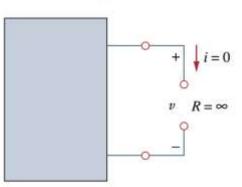


Figure 2.2 (a) Short circuit (R = 0), (b) Open circuit  $(R = \infty)$ .

(b)

$$R = 0$$

•短路、电压为0,电流可为任意值;

$$R = \infty$$

•开路、电流为0, 电压可为任意值;



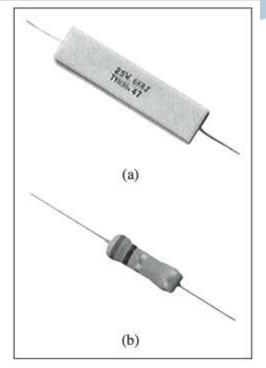


Figure 2.3
Fixed resistors: (a) wirewound type, (b) carbon film type.
Courtesy of Tech America.

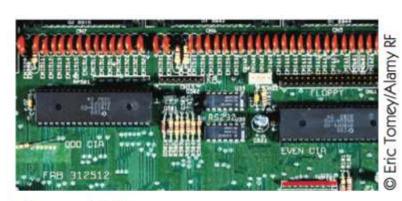


Figure 2.6
Resistors in an integrated circuit board.

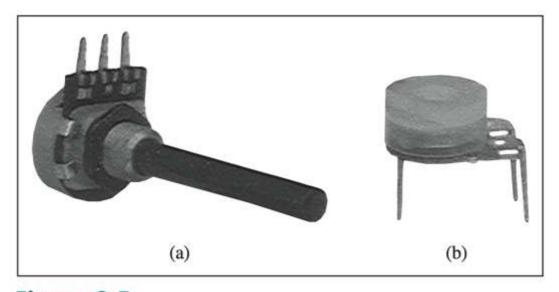
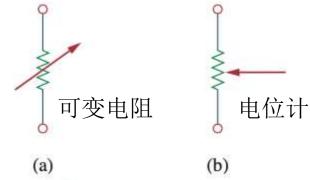


Figure 2.5
Variable resistors: (a) composition type, (b) slider pot.
Courtesy of Tech America.



### Figure 2.4

Circuit symbol for: (a) a variable resistor in general, (b) a potentiometer.



## 欧姆定律

• 电导(conductance):电阻的倒数,单位为西门 子(S)或姆欧(v)

$$G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{i}{v}$$

$$1 S = 1 \mho = 1 A/V$$

• 电阻消耗的功率:

$$p = vi = i^2R = \frac{v^2}{R}$$
  $p = vi = v^2G = \frac{i^2}{G}$ 

$$p = vi = v^2G = \frac{i^2}{G}$$



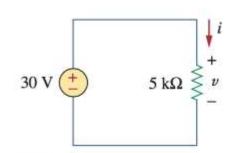
### Example 2.1

An electric iron draws 2 A at 120 V. Find its resistance.

已知电压、电流, 求电阻



### Example 2.2



### Figure 2.8 For Example 2.2.

$$v = iR$$

In the circuit shown in Fig. 2.8, calculate the current i, the conductance G, and the power p.



A voltage source of  $20 \sin \pi t \, V$  is connected across a 5- $k\Omega$  resistor. Find the current through the resistor and the power dissipated.

Example 2.3

给出电压、电阻, 求电流、功率



### 支路(Branches),节点/结点(Nodes), 回路(Loops),网孔(Mesh)的基本概念

A branch represents a single element such as a voltage source or a resistor.

支路: 组成电路的每一个二端元件(如电压源、电阻等)称为一条支路

A node is the point of connection between two or more branches.

节点: 支路的连接点称为节点

A loop is any closed path in a circuit.

回路: 支路所构成的闭合路径

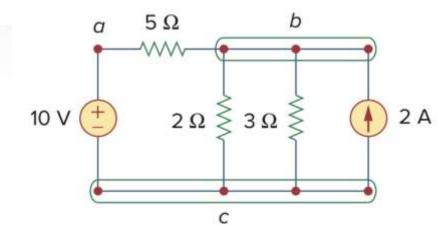
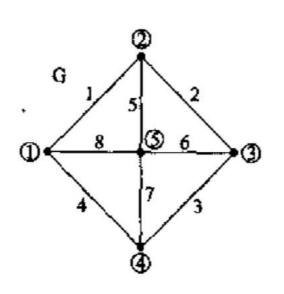


Figure 2.10 Nodes, branches, and loops.

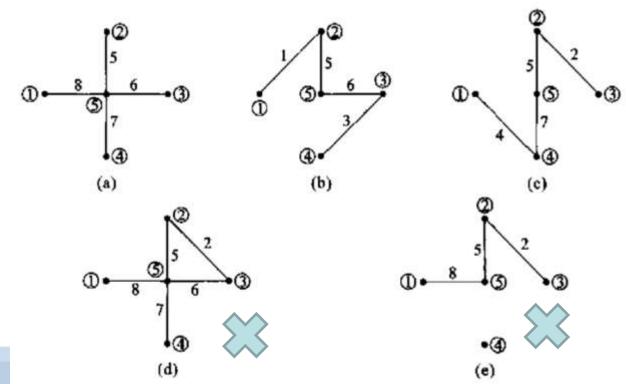


- 图是由点和连接这些点的边构成的,点表示对象,边表示对象。 象间的关系,所以图论适用于多个学科领域。电路中,点和 边分别对应于node和branch
- 图是给定连接关系的点和边的集合,允许**孤立点**,孤立点表示一个与外界不联系的事物。电路中,branch是实体,node是branch的连接点,不存在孤立node
- 从图的某一点出发,沿着边到达另一个点,或再依次沿着一个边到达另一个点,这样一系列的"点""边""点"…构成图的一条路径。电路中,一条branch本身就是一条路径
- 如果一条路径的起点和终点重合,且途径的点不重复出现, 这条闭合路径就称为图的回路。电路中,loop亦是如此

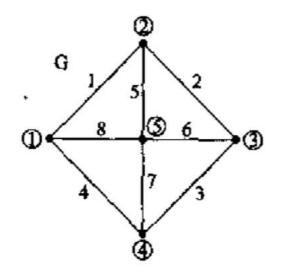
- 当图的任意两个点之间至少存在一条路径时,该图就称为连通图。
- 连通图的**树**的定义为:包含该连通图中的所有点,但不包含 任何回路的连通子图

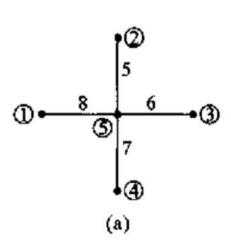


Q:右边那几个是图G的树?



- 对于一个图,先选择一棵树,树中包含的边称为该树的树枝,其他边称为对应于该树的连枝。树枝和连枝一起构成图的全部边。
- 一个具有n个点的连通图,它的任意一棵树的树枝数为n-1





5、6、7、8是树枝

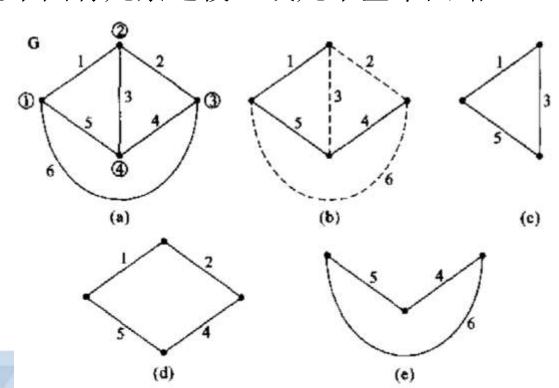
1、2、3、4是连枝

- 对于连通图的任意一棵树,加入一个连枝后,就会形成一个回路,该回路除所加连枝外,均由树枝构成,故这种回路称为单连枝回路,或基本回路。选定一棵树,添加一连枝,形成一基本回路
- **显然,基本回路的数目等于连枝的数目。**假定一个连通图有 b 条边,n 个点,那么有这个图有几条连枝?或几个基本回路?

连枝数 = 总边数 - 树枝数

$$\implies l = b - (n-1)$$

基本回路之间相互独立 (每个基本回路的唯一 的连枝不属于其他任何 基本回路) → 基本回 路集合是一组独立回路





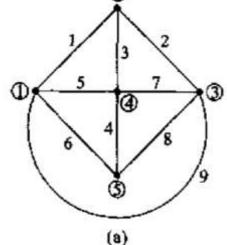
- 对于平面图,可以引入**网孔(mesh**)的概念。平面图的一个网孔,是它的一个自然的"孔",它限定的区域内,不再有其他边(其他branch)
- 平面图的全部网孔是一组独立回路,所以平面图的网孔数 也是独立回路数
- 我们有两种方法构成独立回路组:
  - 基于树理论的基本回路法(独立回路数量=连枝数量);
  - 网孔法(独立回路数量=网孔数量)

Q: 用两种方法计算该图的独立回路数(基本回路法/连枝法,网孔法)

连枝数 = 总边数 - 树枝数

$$\implies l = b - (n-1)$$







### 另一种表述:

• 网络拓扑的基本定理: 支路 b、节点 n、独立回路 l 满足下列关系: 总边数 = 连枝树 + 树枝数

$$b=l+n-1$$

5 = 3 + 3 - 1

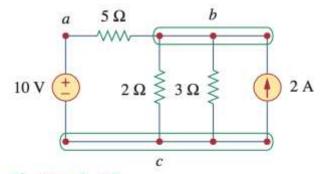


Figure 2.10
Nodes, branches, and loops.

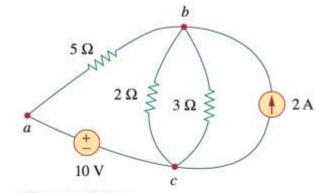


Figure 2.11
The three-node circuit of Fig. 2.10 is redrawn.

#### 实际电路分析中:

总边数:容易得到,元件数;

树枝数:容易得到,总节点数-1;

**连枝数**: 连枝不容易直接看出,可用网孔数代替(容易得到)

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### 串联 (series) 和并联 (parallel)

Two or more elements are in **series** if they exclusively share a single node and consequently carry the same current.

Two or more elements are in **parallel** if they are connected to the same two nodes and consequently have the same voltage across them.

串联: 电流相等 并联: 电压相等

串联: 10V 和 5 Ω

并联: 2Ω、3Ω和2A

• 不是串联,也不是并联: 5Ω和2Ω

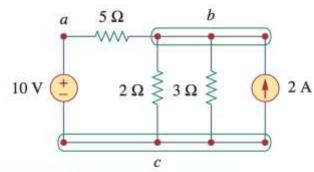


Figure 2.10
Nodes, branches, and loops.



### Example 2.4

Determine the number of branches and nodes in the circuit shown in Fig. 2.12. Identify which elements are in series and which are inparallel.

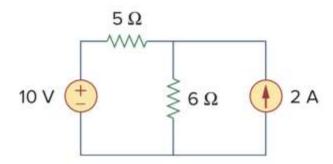


Figure 2.12 For Example 2.4.

### 基尔霍夫定律(Kirchhoff's Laws)

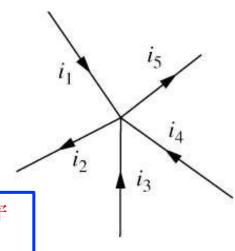
Kirchhoff's current law (KCL) states that the algebraic sum of currents entering a node (or a closed boundary) is zero. N

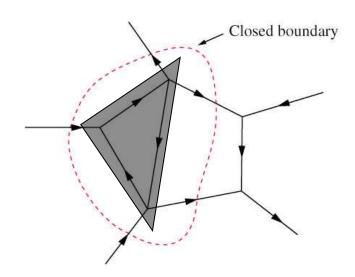
### KCL两种表述:

(流入为正,流出为负)  $\frac{2}{n=1}$ 

- 1. 流入任一节点(或闭合边界)的支路电流的代数和为0  $i_1 + (-i_2) + i_3 + i_4 + (-i_5) = 0$
- 2. 对于任一节点, "流入电流总和 = 流出电流总和"

$$i_1 + i_3 + i_4 = i_2 + i_5$$

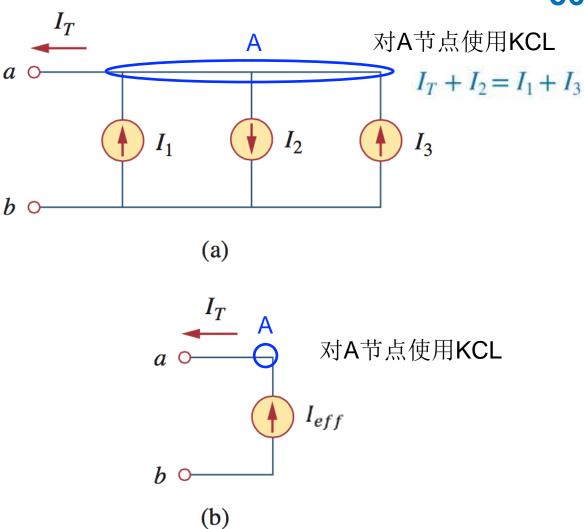




KCL是电荷守 恒的体现



KCL的应用: 简化并联电流源



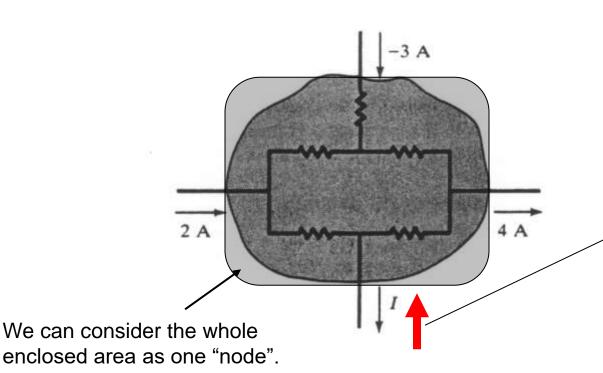
### Figure 2.18

Current sources in parallel: (a) original circuit, (b) equivalent circuit.



## 例题

 Determine the current I for the circuit shown in the figure below.



$$I + 4 - (-3) - 2 = 0$$
  
 $\Rightarrow I = -5 \text{ A}$ 

This indicates that the actual current for *I* is flowing in the opposite direction.

Kirchhoff's voltage law (KVL) states that the algebraic sum of all voltages around a closed path (or loop) is zero.

### KVL的两种表述:

(需约定极性)

 $\sum_{m=1}^{M} v_n = 0$ 

- 1. 沿任一回路,所有支路电压的代数和等于0
- 2. "回路电压升高的总和 = 回路电压降低的总和"或"两节 点间若有多条路径,则每条路径上的电压降相等"(电压 与路径无关)

$$-v_{1} + v_{2} + v_{3} - v_{4} + v_{5} = 0$$

$$v_{2} + v_{3} + v_{5} = v_{1} + v_{4}$$

$$+ v_{2} - v_{3} - v_{4}$$

$$v_{1} + v_{2} - v_{5} + v_{5} = 0$$

$$v_{1} + v_{2} + v_{3} - v_{4}$$

从A点开始顺时针写KVL方程

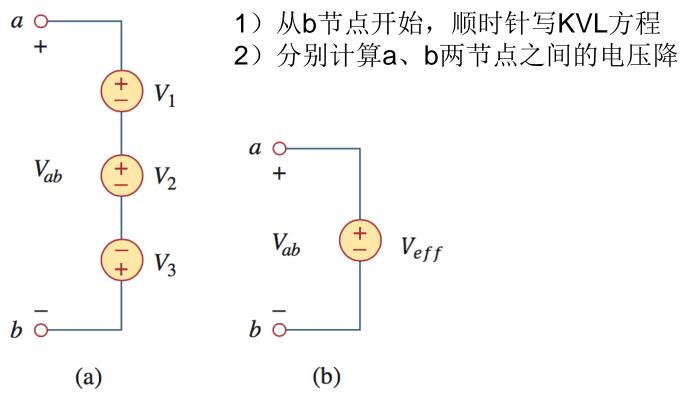
#### 如何确定电压极性?

- 先随意指定回路电流方向 (顺时针,或逆时针)
- 沿电流方向走,**先碰到**元 件的正极,则电压为正;
- 先碰到元件的负极,则电 压为负

KVL是电压与路 径无关的体现



### KVL的应用: 简化串联电压源



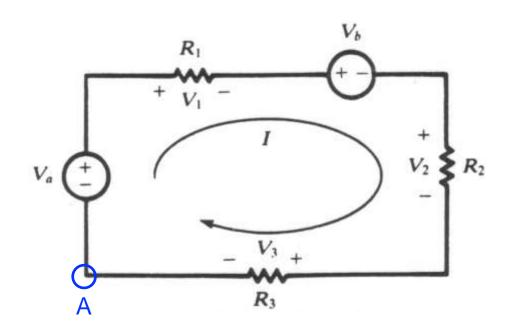
### Figure 2.20

Voltage sources in series: (a) original circuit, (b) equivalent circuit.



## 例题

 Applying the KVL equation for the circuit of the figure below.



从A点开始顺时针写KVL方程

$$-v_a + v_1 + v_b + v_2 + v_3 = 0$$
 $V_1 = IR_1 \ v_2 = IR_2 \ v_3 = IR_3$ 
 $\Rightarrow v_a - v_b = I(R_1 + R_2 + R_3)$ 

$$I = \frac{v_a - v_b}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3}$$



### 欧姆定律 + KCL + KVL

- KCL + KVL 总共可列出 b (支路数) 个独立方程
  - 一个基本回路对应一个KVL方程,l个基本回路构成l个KVL方程组,且该l个方程互相独立
- 每个支路都可以写出一个电压电流关系的方程(欧姆定律),共**b**个独立方程
- 2b个独立方程, 2b个变量(b个支路的电压、电流), 可求解

结论:掌握了欧姆定律、KCL、KVL,就可求解任意电阻电路

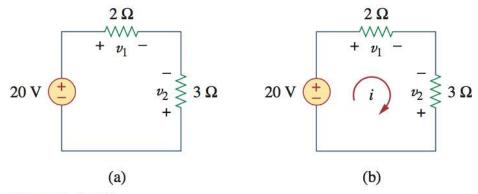


Figure 2.21 For Example 2.5.



Determine  $v_o$  and i in the circuit shown in Fig. 2.23(a).

Example 2.6

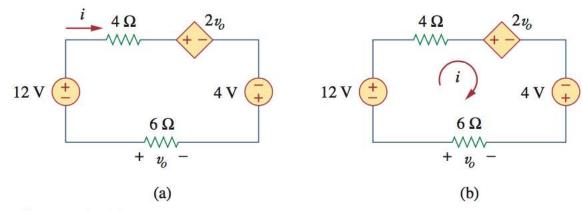
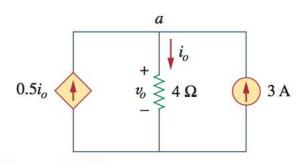


Figure 2.23 For Example 2.6.



### Example 2.7

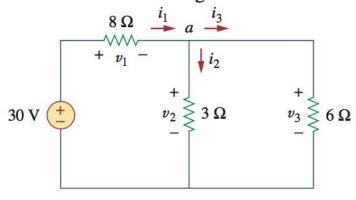
Find current  $i_o$  and voltage  $v_o$  in the circuit shown in Fig. 2.25.



#### Figure 2.25

For Example 2.7.

Find currents and voltages in the circuit



(a)

#### Figure 2.27

For Example 2.8.



## 小结

- 电荷、电流
- $i \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{dq}{dt}$
- $Q \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \int_{t_0}^t i \, dt$

- 电压、功率、能量
- $v_{ab} \stackrel{\Delta}{=} \frac{dw}{dq}$
- p = vi
- $p \triangleq \frac{dw}{dt}$

- 关联参考方向: 电流从"+"流入
  - 关联参考方向时,功率计算值为正,表示消耗能量;为负表示提供能量;
- 电路分析: 计算(1)流经各元件的电流; (2)各节点电压(或各元件两端的电压)
- 电阻
  - 欧姆定律(描述电阻支路的电压电流关系):

$$v = iR$$

- 电导

$$G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{i}{v}$$

电阻消耗的功率:

$$p = vi = i^2 R = \frac{v^2}{R}$$



## 小结

- 电路符号规范
  - 受控源为菱形;
  - 电源的电流从"+"流出(提供能量,按关联参考方向计算,功率为负)
  - 大写字母表示恒定量; 小写字母表示变化量
- 支路、节点、回路、网孔的概念
  - 支路: 电路中的每一个二端元件;
  - 节点: 支路的连接点;
  - 回路: 支路构成的闭合路径;
  - 网孔: 平面电路图中一个自然的"孔", 孔内没有其他支路
- 独立回路
  - 方法1: 基于树 ♂ 的理论,独立回路数 = 连枝数
  - 方法2: 基于网孔,独立回路数 = 网孔数

连枝数 = 总边数 - 树枝数

$$\implies l = b - (n-1)$$



## 小结

- 串并联
  - 串联: 电流相等
  - 并联: 电压相等
- KCL

- 表述1:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} i_n = 0$$

- 表述2: 对任一节点,流入电流 = 流出电流
- KVL

- 表述1:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{M} v_n = 0$$

电压极性:指定回路方向,先碰到元件的"+",则电压为正;先碰到"-",则电压为负

- 表述2: 任意两节点间的电压降与路径无关
- 建立信心:基于KCL、KVL、欧姆定律,可求解任意电阻电路



# 作业

- 请在学在浙大网站按时提交作业,否则助教无法批改,不能给出平时分数
- 每周的作业在周日晚 23:59 提交截止



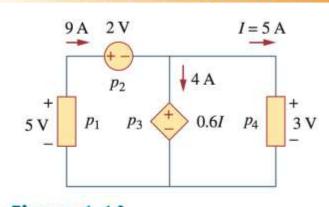
Compute the power absorbed or supplied by each component of the circuit in Fig. 1.16.

**Answer:**  $p_1 = -45 \text{ W}$ ,  $p_2 = 18 \text{ W}$ ,  $p_3 = 12 \text{ W}$ ,  $p_4 = 15 \text{ W}$ .

按关联参考方向(电流从"+"流入), 计算各元件消耗的功率

注意: 电源也有可能是吸收功率的

#### Practice Problem 1.7



For Practice Prob. 1.7.

#### Practice Problem 2.2

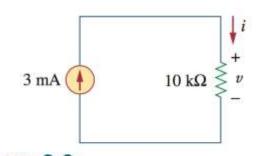


Figure 2.9
For Practice Prob. 2.2

For the circuit shown in Fig. 2.9, calculate the voltage v, the conductance G, and the power p.

Answer: 30 V, 100 µS, 90 mW.

欧姆定律

$$G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{i}{v}$$

$$p = vi = i^2 R = \frac{v^2}{R}$$

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Find  $v_x$  and  $v_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.24.

**Answer:** 20 V, −10 V.

KVL & 欧姆定律

#### Practice Problem 2.6

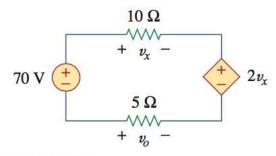


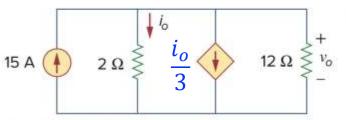
Figure 2.24
For Practice Prob. 2.6.

#### Practice Problem 2.7

Find  $v_o$  and  $i_o$  in the circuit of Fig. 2.26.

**Answer:** 20 V, 10 A.

注意: 书上电路图数值有误



KCL & 欧姆定律

Figure 2.26

For Practice Prob. 2.7.



Find the currents and voltages in the circuit shown in Fig. 2.28.

**Answer:** 
$$v_1 = 6 \text{ V}$$
,  $v_2 = 4 \text{ V}$ ,  $v_3 = 10 \text{ V}$ ,  $i_1 = 3 \text{ A}$ ,  $i_2 = 500 \text{ mA}$ ,  $i_3 = 2.5 \text{ A}$ .

KVL & KCL & 欧姆定律

#### Practice Problem 2.8

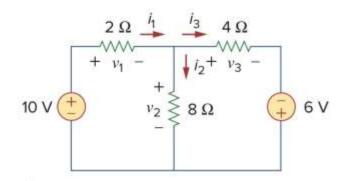


Figure 2.28 For Practice Prob. 2.8.