***Electric Circuits,* 6/e, Revised Printing**
James W. Nilsson and Susan A. Riedel
errata, January 2001

page	correction
269	P6.28(g): Change to read "Show the solutions for i_1 and i_2 ..."
270	P6.29(g): Change to read "Show the solutions for v_1 and v_2 ..."
318	Fig. 7.44: reverse the polarity of the 10 V source — minus at the top, plus at the bottom.
327	Fig. P7.15: change the 50 S resistor to 5 S.
328	Prob 7.22: insert the following parenthetical remark after the first sentence — "(and $v_2 = 0$ V)"
331	Fig. P7.33: delete the arrow symbol from the voltage source on the left of the circuit.
335	Fig. P7.46: change the value of the voltage source on the left to 32 V.
335	Fig. P7.47: change mA to A (for two components); change mH to H (for two components).
336	Fig. P7.52: change the 1 kS resistor to 6.8 kS; change the 0.025 :F capacitor to 0.2 :F.
336	Fig. P7.53: reverse the polarity of the dependent source — plus on the left, minus on the right.
398	Fig. P8.24: change the value of the voltage source to 7.5 V; change the value of the resistor to 200 S.
399	Fig. P8.30: change the value of the inductor to 25 H.
400	Fig. P8.35: change the voltage source to 147 V; change the 10 S resistor to 20 S.
403	Fig. P8.47: change the 400 kS resistor to 400 S; change the 6 kS resistor to 1 kS.
473	Fig. P9.34: reverse the second-color polarity symbols on the right — plus at the top, minus at the bottom.
474	Fig. P9.38: delete the line through the capacitor symbol.
483	Fig. P9.73: change the op amp power supply voltages to ± 12 V.
497	DE 10.4(b): change the second sentence to read "If the laser printer is plugged in ..."
519	DE 10.11: change the problem statement to read "Solve Example 10.11 if ..."
519	DE 10.14: in the problem statement, change a:1 to x:1; in part (a) change a to x.
526	Prob 10.11(a): change to read "Find the average and reactive power delivered by the voltage

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page	correction
179	Prob 5.7(a): 1) line above the graph should read "Also note that $v_{o1} - 2.5 = v_o$; $\therefore v_o = 5 - 2v_g$ " 2) change the graph to be linear, varying from $v_o = 5$ V for $v_g = 0$ V to $v_o = -5$ V for $v_g = 5$ V Prob 5.7(b): 1) replace paragraph with "Yes, the circuit designer is correct."
278	The first line below the top figure should read: $i_o(\infty) = 80/21.8 = 3.67$ A
318	Prob 7.90: the second line below the line reading $5\ \mu s \le t \le 15\ \mu s$ should begin as follows: $v_o = -200$ …
353	Change the fourth line to read $\therefore A_1' + 4A_2' = 0$; $A_1' + A_2' = 0$
360	Prob 8.35: change the last four lines of the solution to read $i(0) = B_1 = 147/420 = 350$ mA $di/dt(0) = 70B_2 - 10B_1 = 0$ $\therefore B_2 = 50$ mA $i(t) = 50e^{-10t}(7\cos 70t + \sin 70t)$ mA, $t \ge 0^+$
371	Prob 8.47: make the following changes: 1) in the top figure, change 48 V to 160 V 2) change the two equations below the top figure to read $i_L0) = -160/1600 = -100$ mA $v_C(0) = 1000i_L(0) = -100$ V 3) change the last three equations of the page to read $v_C(0) = -100$ V; $v_f = -60$ V $\therefore -100 = -60 + D_2'$; $D_2' = -40$ V $Cdv_C/dt(0) = i_L(0) = -100 \times 10^{-3}$
372	Change the first three lines on the page to read $dv_C/dt(0) = -(100\times10^{-3}) \ / \ (400\times10^{-9}) = -250{,}000$ V/s $\therefore D_1 = 5000(-40) - 250{,}000 = -450{,}000$ $v_C(t) = -60 - 450{,}000te^{-5000t} - 40e^{-5000t}$ V, $t \ge 0^+$
373	Change the first two lines to read $dv_a/dt(0) = -80B_1 + 60B_2 = -12{,}000$; $\therefore B_2 = 200$ $v_a = 300e^{-80t}\cos 60t + 200e^{-80t}\sin 60t$ V; $t \ge 0^+$

410/ 411	Prob 9.38: the figures and equations are incorrect; make the following changes: Figure corrections: left resistor is 1000 Ω; right resistor is 50 Ω; capacitor is –j250 Ω; left dependent source is $4\mathbf{V}_2$; right dependent source is $\mathbf{I}_\Phi$ The node voltage equation is $\mathbf{V}_2 / 50 + (25 + 4\mathbf{V}_2) / 1000 + (\mathbf{V}_2 - 4\mathbf{V}_2) / (-j250) = 0$ The solutions are $\mathbf{V}_2 = -10 - j0.75 = 1.25 \quad 216.87^o$ V $I_{sc} = -I_\Phi = (-25 \quad 0^o) / 1000 = -25 \quad 0^o$ mA $Z_{Th} = \mathbf{V_2} / I_{sc} = 50 \quad 36.87^o\ \Omega = 40 + j30\ \Omega$ (4) The Norton equivalent circuit is a $25 \quad 0^o$ mA current source in parallel with the series combination of a 40 Ω resistor and a j30 Ω inductor
505	Problem 11.7(b): change all subscripts to lower case Problem 11.7 (c) and (d): change all subscripts to upper case