

四技二專聯合複習考試 電機與電子群 專業科目（一） 詳解

II002-03-4
II002-04-4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	B	B	C	C	B	B	C	C	D	C	D	A	B	A	D	A	B	C	D	B	C	B	A	B
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	D	C	C	B	D	D	C	D	A	A	B	A	B	A	C	A	A	B	B	D	C	B	C	A

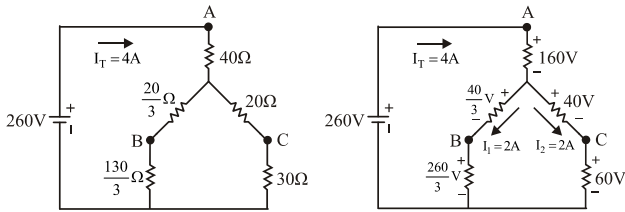
第一部份：基本電學

1. 原子呈電中性，質子數 = 電子數
當原子失去電子時，質子數 > 電子數
∴ 帶正電的離子
2. $190 \text{ (cm)} = 1.9 \text{ (m)} = \frac{1.9}{10^{-9}} = 1.9 \times 10^9 = 1.9 \text{ G(奈米)}$
3. $80\% = \frac{W_{IN} - 10}{W_{IN}} \Rightarrow W_{IN} = 50 \text{ J}$
4. $F = K \frac{Q_1 \times Q_2}{d^2} \Rightarrow F \propto \frac{1}{d^2} \Rightarrow 5 \times 2^2 = F \times 0.5^2$
 $\Rightarrow F = 80 \text{ 牛頓}$
5. $V_A = \frac{100}{10} = 10 \text{ V}$ ， $V_B = \frac{50}{10} = 5 \text{ V}$
 $V_{AB} = V_A - V_B = 10 - 5 = 5 \text{ V}$
6. $P_{IN} = \frac{P_{OUT}}{\eta} = \frac{10 \times 746}{0.85} \cong 8776 \text{ W}$
 $P = VI \Rightarrow I = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{8776}{220} \cong 39.8 \text{ A}$
7. $KWH = \frac{(100 \times 6 \times 6) + (60 \times 2 \times 6) + (40 \times 20 \times 6)}{1000}$
 $= 9.12 \text{ 度}$ ，每月電費約 $= 9.12 \times 31 \times 0.7 \cong 198 \text{ 元}$
8. $W = P \times t = 0.04 \times t$
 $W = V \times I \times t = 3.6 \times 800 \times 10^{-3} \times 3600 = 10368 \text{ (瓦秒)}$
 $\therefore 10368 = 0.04 \times t \Rightarrow t = 259200 \text{ 秒} = 72 \text{ (小時)}$
9. $R = (\frac{20}{100}) \times 10 = 2 \Omega \Rightarrow G = \frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 姆歐}$
10. $R = 22 \times 10^3 \pm 20\%$ ，誤差值 $= 22000 \times \frac{20}{100} = \pm 4400 \Omega$
R 範圍為 $26400 \Omega \sim 17600 \Omega$
11. $I : 4.00 \pm 0.08 = 4.00 \pm 2\%$
 $\Rightarrow I^2 = (4.00 \pm 2\%)^2 = (4.00)^2 \pm (2\% \times 2) = 16.00 \pm 4\%$
 $R : 40.0 \pm 0.2 = 40.0 \pm 0.5\%$
 $\therefore P = I^2 R = (16.00 \pm 4\%) \times (40.0 \pm 0.5\%)$
 $= 16.00 \times 40.0 \pm (4\% + 0.5\%) = 640 \pm 4.5\% \text{ (W)}$
12. $P_2 = \frac{P_1}{1 - \frac{1}{5}} = \frac{800}{\frac{4}{5}} = 1000 \text{ W}$
13. $R = 20 \times 10^3 \Omega \pm 5\% = 19 \text{ K} \sim 21 \text{ K}\Omega$

- $$I_{MAX} = \frac{120}{19K} \cong 6.3 \text{ mA}$$
14. $\frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{234.5 + T_1}{234.5 + T_2} \Rightarrow \frac{R_1}{0.5} = \frac{234.5 + (50 - 20)}{234.5 + 50}$
 $= \frac{264.5}{284.5} \Rightarrow \therefore R_1 = 0.465 \Omega$
 15. 半導體(矽或鍺)為負電阻溫度係數
 16. $R_2 = R_1 \times [1 + \alpha_1(T_2 - T_1)] = 2.5 \times [1 + 0.035 \times 80]$
 $\cong 9.5 \Omega$
 17. $H = 0.24 \frac{V^2}{R} \times t = 0.24 \times \frac{110^2}{25} \times (15 \times 60) = 104544 \text{ cal}$
 $\Delta T = \frac{H}{S \times m} = \frac{104544}{1 \times 5000} \cong 20.9^\circ\text{C}$
 $\therefore T = 20 + 20.9 = 40.9^\circ\text{C}$
 18. $H = 0.24 \times I^2 \times R \times t = 0.24 \times 3^2 \times 60 \times (10 \times 60)$
 $= 77760 \text{ (卡)} = 77.76 \text{ (仟卡)}$
 $\therefore 1 \text{ 仟卡} = 3.968 \text{ B.T.U}$
 $\therefore H = 77.76 \times 3.968 \cong 308.55 \text{ B.T.U}$
 19. $V_C = -40 - 20 + 40 = -20 \text{ V}$
 20. $\therefore I = 0$ ，故 $P_{50\Omega} = I^2 \times R = 0^2 \times 50 = 0 \text{ W}$
 21. $V_{AB} = 100 \times \frac{500 // 500}{400 + (500 // 500)} \cong 38.46 \text{ V}$
 22. $\frac{P_{串}}{P_{並}} = \frac{\frac{E^2}{10+15}}{\frac{E^2}{10+15}} = \frac{10 // 15}{10 // 15} = 0.24$
 23. 100Ω 、 100 W 電熱器之額定 $I_1 = \sqrt{\frac{100}{100}} = 1 \text{ A}$
 400Ω 、 1600 W 電熱器之額定 $I_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1600}{400}} = 2 \text{ A}$
串聯電流應相等，故取兩者額定最小值 1 A
 $\therefore E_{MAX} = 1 \times (100 + 400) = 500 \text{ V}$
 24. $R_a = \frac{180 \times 60}{30 + 60 + 180} = 40 \Omega$
 $R_b = \frac{30 \times 60}{30 + 60 + 180} = \frac{20}{3} \Omega$
 $R_c = \frac{180 \times 30}{30 + 60 + 180} = 20 \Omega$

$$R_{AD} = 40 + (50 // \frac{150}{3}) = 65 \Omega \Rightarrow I_T = \frac{260}{65} = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = I_2 = 2 \text{ A}, \therefore V_{CA} = -40 - 160 = -200 \text{ V}$$



$$25. I = \frac{V_B - V_C}{30} = \frac{V_{BC}}{30} = \frac{-\frac{40}{3} + 40}{30} = \frac{8}{9} \text{ A}$$

第二部份：電子學

26. 就體積而言，電晶體零件比真空管體積小

$$27. V_{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times V_m = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{283}{2} \cong 100 \text{ V}$$

28. 電子伏特(eV)為能量單位

29. 半導體材料中，當溫度上昇時內部的電子與電洞同量增加

30. 外加電場時，形成電子流與電洞流，其兩者方向相反

32. 純半導體經摻雜後，其電性為電中性

33. PN 摻雜濃度增加，其障壁電位亦受影響

34. PN 接面之空乏區電場強度之最大值出現在 P 區域與 N 區域的接面上

$$35. \Delta V_D = V_{D2} - V_{D1} = \eta V_T \cdot \ln \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{D1}} = 2.3 \times 1.5 \times V_T \cdot \log \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{D1}}$$

$$= 2.3 \times 1.5 \times 25 \text{ m} \times \log \frac{10}{0.1} = 0.173 \text{ V}$$

$$36. I_{S(125^\circ\text{C})} = I_{S(25^\circ\text{C})} \times (1 + 0.15)^{\frac{45-25}{10}} \cong 1.32 \times 10^{-14} \text{ A}$$

37. 從電路中可知二極體 D1 順偏壓而 D2 為逆偏壓，且 $-V_{D2} \gg \eta V_T$ ，因此，電路電流關係為 $I_{D1} = -I_{D2} = I_S$

$$I_S (e^{\frac{V_{D1}}{\eta V_T}} - 1) = I_S \Rightarrow V_{D1} = \eta V_T \ln 2$$

$$= 2 \times 25 \text{ m} \times \ln 2 \cong 0.035 \text{ V}$$

$$38. (1) 0.1 = \eta V_T \times \ln \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{D1}} = \eta V_T \times \ln 10 \Rightarrow \eta V_T = \frac{0.1}{2.303}$$

$$(2) V_{D2} = \frac{10 - 2.25}{3} = 0.75 \Rightarrow \Delta V_D = V_{D2} - V_{D1}$$

$$= 0.75 - 0.7 = 0.05 \text{ V}$$

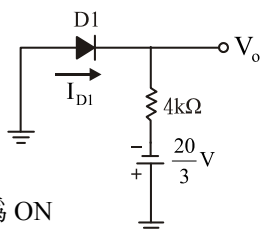
$$(3) \Delta V_D = \eta V_T \ln \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{D1}} = 2.3 \times \eta V_T \log \frac{I_{D2}}{I_{D1}} = 0.05$$

$$\Rightarrow I_{D2} = \sqrt{10} \text{ A}$$

$$(4) R = \frac{10 - 2.25}{\sqrt{10}} \cong 2.45 \text{ k}\Omega$$

40. 就以 D1 而言，若 D1 導通則 D2 必導通，但若 D1 截止則 D2 依然導通，換言之 D2 可視為導通並給予短路。

其等效電路如上圖所示，D1 為 ON



$$I_{D1} = \frac{20}{4 \text{ k}} \cong 1.67 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow V_o = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$41. I = \frac{12 - 6}{100} = 60 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow I_L = \frac{6}{200} = 30 \text{ mA}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_Z = 60 - 30 = 30 \text{ mA}$$

$$P_Z = V_Z \times I_Z = 6 \times 30 \text{ m} = 180 \text{ mW}$$

42. 稽納(Zener)二極體用於穩壓電路時，其工作區域崩潰區

43. 稽納二極體工作於逆向崩潰區，具有定電壓之特性

44. 發光二極體(LED)所發出光的顏色與二極體之材料能隙有關

$$45. V_{dc} = 0.636 \times V_m = 0.9 V_{rms}$$

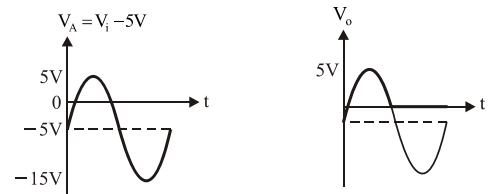
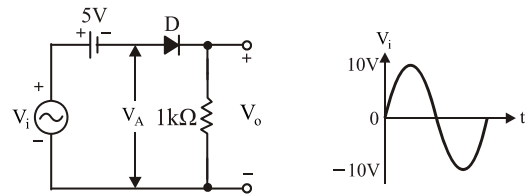
$$\Rightarrow V_{dc} = 0.9 \times 70.7 = 63.63 \text{ V}$$

46. 全波整流電路中，漣波因數為 48%

47. 就濾波效果而言，全波會比半波來的好

$$48. V_o = -2 V_{m2} = -2 \times \frac{1}{10} \times 100 = -20 \text{ V}$$

49.



$$50. (1) t = \frac{T}{2} = \frac{1}{2f} = \frac{1}{2 \times 1 \text{ k}} = 0.5 \text{ ms}$$

$$(2) RC \geq 10 t, \text{ 則 } R \geq \frac{10 t}{C} = \frac{10 \times 0.5 \text{ m}}{0.1 \mu\text{F}} = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$$