

四技二專聯合複習考試 電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

JC00-1-03-4
JC00-1-04-4

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	D	B	B	A	A	A	C	D	D	B	B	A	A	D	C	D	D	A	B	A	B	A	B	D
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
C	B	C	D	B	B	C	D	C	A	C	B	B	A	A	B	B	B	C	A	D	B	C	D	C

第一部分：基本電學

1. 電子在價電帶稱為價電子。價電子在原子核最外層之電子軌道上
價電子成為自由電子，必須自外界吸收能量，才能離開電子軌道
2. $R = \frac{V^2}{P} = \frac{110^2}{100} = 121 \Omega$
 $I = \frac{V}{R} = \frac{100}{121} = 0.826 \text{ A} = 826 \text{ mA}$
3. $W = Q \times V_{ab} = 300 \times (20 - 0) \times \frac{1}{300} = 20 \text{ 爾格}$
($\because 1 \text{ V} \cong \frac{1}{300} \text{ S.V.}$)
4. $P_i = I_i \times V_i = 9 \times 200 = 1800 \text{ W}$
 $P_o = 2 \text{ hp} = 2 \times 750 = 1500 \text{ W}$
 $\eta = \frac{P_o}{P_i} = \frac{1500}{1800} = 0.83 = 83\%$
5. $P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{3000}{5} = 600 \text{ W}$
共消耗電能 $W = Pt = 600 \times 10 = 6000 \text{ W-h} = 6 \text{ 度}$
6. $Q = nevAt$ ， $\therefore I = \frac{Q}{t} = nevA$
 $v_e = \frac{1}{n \times e} \times \frac{I}{A} = \frac{10}{10^{28} \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times 1 \times 10^{-6}}$
 $= 6.25 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}$
7. $D(\text{mil}) = \sqrt{A(\text{CM})} = \sqrt{10000} = 100 \text{ mil} = 0.1 \text{ 吋}$
($\because 1 \text{ mil} \cong \frac{1}{1000} \text{ 吋}$)
8. $\ell_a = 2\ell_b$ ，且 $D_a = 2D_b$ ，又 $R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A}$
 $\therefore R \propto \ell$ ， $R \propto \frac{1}{D^2} = \left(\frac{1}{A}\right)$
 $R_b = \frac{\ell_b}{\ell_a} \times \left(\frac{D_a}{D_b}\right)^2 \times R_a = \frac{\ell_b}{2\ell_b} \times \left(\frac{2D_b}{D_b}\right)^2 \times R_a = 2R_a = 10 \Omega$
9. 使 1 克之水升高 1°C 所需的熱量稱為 1 卡。1 卡熱量約等於 4.2 焦耳之能量， $R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A}$ ， $\therefore R \propto \ell$ ， $R \propto \frac{1}{D^2} (= \frac{1}{A})$ ，若導體之電阻值隨溫度上升而減少者，稱為負電阻溫度係數

10. $\because R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A}$ ，又 $E = I \times R$ ， $\therefore I \propto \frac{1}{R}$
 $I : I : I = \frac{1}{R_a} : \frac{1}{R_b} : \frac{1}{R_c} = \frac{A_a}{\ell_a} : \frac{A_b}{\ell_b} : \frac{A_c}{\ell_c}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} : \frac{2}{1} : \frac{3}{1} = 1 : 4 : 6$
11. $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{T_0 + t_2}{T_0 + t_1}$ ， $\frac{13}{10} = \frac{T_0 + 50}{T_0 + 20}$ ， $T_0 = 80^\circ\text{C}$
 $\alpha_0 = \frac{1}{T_0} = \frac{1}{80} = 0.0125^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$
12. 因色碼環依序為紅、黑、紅、銀，故其電阻值為 $(2000 \Omega \pm 10\%)$ 或表示為 $(2 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 10\%)$ ，最小電阻值為 $2 \text{ k}\Omega \times (1 - 10\%) = 1800 \Omega$
 $\therefore I = \frac{E}{R_{\min}} = \frac{90}{1800} = 0.05 \text{ A}$
13. 設線徑為 1.6 mm 單心線面積為 A ，其 $R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A}$
則線徑為 2.0 mm 單心線面積為 A'
其 $A' = \left(\frac{2.0}{1.6}\right)^2 A = \frac{25}{16} A$ ， $R' = \frac{16}{25} R$
原 1.6 mm 導線線路壓降 $V = I \times R = 5\%$ ，改 2.0 mm 導線線路壓降 $V' = I \times R' = 5\% \times \frac{16}{25} = 3.2\%$
14. $\because V = IR$ ， $V \propto R$ ， $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2} \Rightarrow \frac{12}{V_2} = \frac{2}{5}$ ， $V_2 = 30 \text{ V}$
 $\because P = \frac{V^2}{R}$ ， $R_2 = \frac{V^2}{P_2} = \frac{30^2}{30} = 30 \Omega$
15. $V_a = 60 \times \frac{3}{3+2} = 36 \text{ V}$ ， $V_b = V_a + 10 = 36 + 10 = 46 \text{ V}$
16. $I = \frac{15}{3+4+3} = 1.5 \text{ A}$
 $V_c = -1.5 \times \frac{3}{3+4+3} = -4.5 \text{ V}$ (注意極性)
17. $\because R_m = R_v(m-1)$ ，代入得 $100 \text{ k}\Omega = 50 \text{ k}\Omega \left[\left(\frac{300}{V_f}\right) - 1\right]$
化簡得 $V_f = 100 \text{ V}$ ， $\therefore I_f = \frac{V_f}{R_v} = \frac{100}{50 \text{ k}} = 2 \text{ mA}$
18. 由圖知 $V_a = 15 \text{ V}$ ， $V_b = 6 \text{ V}$

$$V_{AB} = V_A - V_B = 15 + 6 \text{ V} = 21 \text{ V}$$

依歐姆定律： $I = \frac{21}{6} = 3.5 \text{ A}$

注意：流經電阻器電流是從高電位流到低電位，本題之電流方向為正確，若電流方向錯誤應加負號

19. $I_1 = \sqrt{\frac{P_1}{R_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{100}} = \frac{1}{10} \text{ A}$, $I_2 = \sqrt{\frac{P_2}{R_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{100}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \text{ A}$

$$R = R_1 + R_2 = 100 + 100 = 200 \Omega$$

$$I_s = I_{\min}(I_1, I_2) = \frac{1}{10} \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore P = I_s^2 \times (R_1 + R_2) = \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^2 \times 200 = 2 \text{ W}$$

20. $V_1 = E \times \left(\frac{R}{R+R}\right) = \frac{1}{2} E \text{ V}$

$$V_2 = E \times \left[\frac{R}{R+(R//R)}\right] = \frac{2}{3} E \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} E}{\frac{2}{3} E} = \frac{3}{4} \text{ , } V_1 = \frac{3}{4} V_2$$

21. 等效電路如右圖所示

$$R_T = (10//10) + (6//12) = 5 + 4 = 9 \Omega$$

$$I_T = \frac{V}{R_T} = \frac{54}{9} = 6 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 = 6 \times \frac{10}{10+10} = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = 6 \times \frac{12}{6+12} = 4 \text{ A}$$

依克希荷夫電流定律 KCL 得

$$I_1 + I = I_2 \text{ , } 3 + I = 4 \text{ , } \therefore I = 1 \text{ A}$$

22. 當 $V_R = 0 \Omega$ 時，如圖(一)

$$I_T = \frac{15}{[10+(10//10)]//10} = 2.5 \text{ A}$$

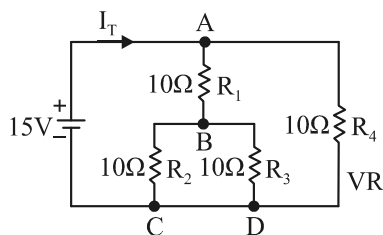
$$P_{15V} = I_T \times E = 2.5 \times 15 = 37.5 \text{ W}$$

當 $V_R = \infty \Omega$ 時，如圖(二)

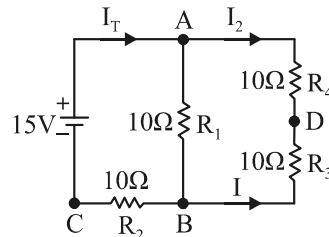
$$I_T = \frac{15}{10+[10//(10+10)]} = 0.9 \text{ A}$$

$$P_{15V} = I_T \times E = 0.9 \times 15 = 13.5 \text{ W}$$

故電源所提供之功率變化為 37.5 W~13.5 W



圖(一)



圖(二)

23. (A) $V_c = V_e - 4 \times 2 = 6 - 8 = -2 \text{ V}$

(B) 由 KCL 知，節點 e： $3 + 2 = I_{bc} + I = 1 + I$ ， $I = 4 \text{ A}$

(C) $I_{bc} = \frac{V_{be}}{1} = \frac{2}{1} = 2 \text{ A}$

(D) $V_c = V_a - 3 \times 1 = 9 - 3 = 6 \text{ V}$

$$V_{be} = V_b - V_e = 8 - 6 = 2 \text{ V}$$

24. $I_1 = \frac{P_{R1}}{E_1} = \frac{15 \text{ k}}{200} = 75 \text{ A}$

(C) $I_{ab} = \frac{P_{R2}}{E_2} = \frac{25 \text{ k}}{100} = 250 \text{ A}$

(D) $I_{bc} = \frac{P_{R3}}{E_3} = \frac{20 \text{ k}}{100} = 200 \text{ A}$

由 KCL 知，(A) a 節點： $I_2 = I_1 + I_{ab} = 75 + 250 = 325 \text{ A}$

(B) b 節點： $I_3 = I_{ab} - I_{bc} = 250 - 200 = 50 \text{ A}$

25. 串聯時 $I_1 = \frac{V}{nR}$

$$\therefore P_1 = (I_1)^2 \times R_T = \left(\frac{V}{nR}\right)^2 \times nR = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \times \frac{V^2}{R}$$

並聯時 $I_2 = n\left(\frac{V}{R}\right)$

$$\therefore P_2 = (I_2)^2 \times R_T = \left[n\left(\frac{V}{R}\right)\right]^2 \times \frac{R}{n} = n \times \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$\therefore \frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

第二部分：電子學

27. $V_{dc} = \frac{2}{\pi} V_m = \frac{2}{\pi} \times 10 = \frac{20}{\pi} = 6.36 \text{ V}$ ， $PIV = V_m = 10 \text{ V}$

28. 方波是由基本波與多次奇次諧波所組合而成

29. \therefore 正弦波的 $I_{p-p} = 4 \text{ A}$ ， $\therefore I_m = \frac{I_{p-p}}{2} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ A}$

$$\therefore I_{rms} = \frac{I_{p-p}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} \text{ A}$$

由圖知正弦波的 $I_{av} = 6 \text{ A}$

$$\therefore I_{rms} = \sqrt{6^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} \approx 6.16 \text{ A} \text{ , } \frac{I_{rms}}{I_{dc}} = \frac{6.16}{6} \approx 1.03$$

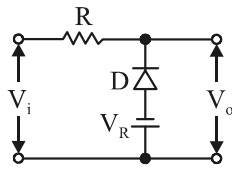
31. 在本質半導體中，由於外加電壓而產生的電流，稱為漂移電流

32. 稽納二極體之工作電流為 I_Z 需介於最小工作電流為 I_{ZK} (確定在崩潰區內介於工作) 與最大工作電流為 I_{ZM} 之間

33. 矽電晶體溫度每增加 1°C ， V_{BE} 下降 2.5 mV ，鎳電晶

體溫度每增加 1°C， V_{BE} 下降 1 mV

34. 電路如右圖



35. $I_D = I_S (e^{\frac{V_D}{nV_T}} - 1) = 10\mu(e^{\frac{0.52}{2 \times 26m}} - 1) \approx 10\mu \times 22k = 220 \text{ mA}$

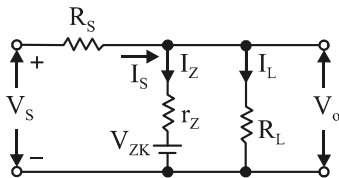
36. $V_o = 12 \times \frac{1k}{1k+1k} = 6 \text{ V}$, $V_o < V_z$, 稽納未達崩潰形

同開路, $V_o = 6 \text{ V}$

37. $\therefore R_{L(\min)}$, 又 $V_o = I_{ZK} \times 50 + V_{ZK} = 2 \text{ m} \times 50 + 9.9 = 10 \text{ V}$

$\therefore I_{L(\max)} = I_S - I_{Z(\min)} = \frac{V_s - V_o}{R_s} - I_{ZK} = \frac{20 - 10}{0.2k} - 2 \text{ m}$
 $= 50 \text{ mA} - 2 \text{ mA} = 48 \text{ mA}$

$R_{L(\min)} = \frac{V_o}{I_{L(\max)}} = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{48 \text{ mA}} \approx 208 \Omega$



38. 假設 D_1 : ON、 D_2 : ON

$V_o = +0 \text{ V}$

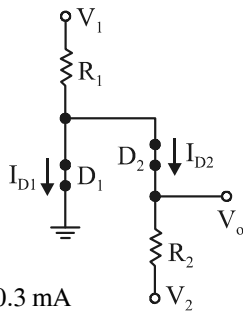
$I_1 = \frac{5 - 0}{10k} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$

$I_2 = \frac{0 - (-1)}{5k} = 0.2 \text{ mA} (I_{D2} = I_2)$

K.C.L $\Rightarrow I_1 = I_{D1} + I_2$

$\Rightarrow I_{D1} = I_1 - I_2 = 0.5 \text{ m} - 0.2 \text{ m} = 0.3 \text{ mA}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} I_{D1} > 0 \\ I_{D2} > 0 \end{cases} \therefore \begin{cases} D_1 : \text{ON} (\text{假設成立}) \\ D_2 : \text{ON} \end{cases}$



39. $I_{S(T2)} = I_{S(T1)} \times 2^{\frac{T_2 - T_1}{10}}$

$I_{S(40^\circ\text{C})} = 5n \times 2^{\frac{40 - 20}{10}} = 5n \times 2^2 = 20 \text{ nA}$

40. $V_o(t)_{(\max)} = (V_{i(\max)} - 4) \times \frac{R_3}{R_2 + R_3}$

$= (28 - 4) \times \frac{5k}{3k + 5k} = +15 \text{ V}$

41. 圖①之 $D_1 D_2$ 於 V_i 正、負半週均截止, 且 $D_3 D_4$ 於 V_i 正

半週導通, 此時 $I_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_{\text{im}}}{R} = \frac{50\sqrt{2}}{100} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ A}$

圖②之 $D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4$ 於 V_i 正半週均截止, 且 $D_1 D_2$ 於 V_i

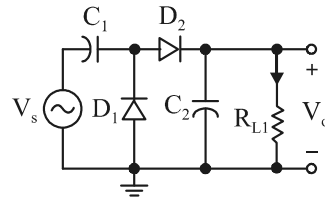
負半週導通, 此時 $I_{\text{rms}} = \frac{V_{\text{rms}}}{R} = \frac{100}{100} = 1 \text{ A}$

圖③之 $D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4$ 於 V_i 正、負半週均截止, 此時 $I_{\text{rms}} = 0 \text{ A}$

圖④之 $D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4$ 於 V_i 正、負半週均截止, 此時

$I_{\text{rms}} = 0 \text{ A}$

42. 負半週時, D_1 導通, 電容 C_1 充電 15 V, 正半週時, D_2 導通, 電容 C_2 充電 30 V, 則輸出電壓 $V_o = 30 \text{ V}$



43. 箝位電路中二極體方向往上, 波形往下移動, 最低電壓為 -3 V, 最高電壓為 $15 \times 2 - 3 = 27 \text{ V}$, 中心電壓

為 $\frac{-3 + 27}{2} = 12 \text{ V}$, $\therefore V_o = 12 + 15 \sin 300t \text{ V}$

44. 假設二極體斷路

$V_1 = 15 \times \frac{10k}{5k + 10k} = 10 \text{ V}$, $V_2 = 9 \times \frac{10k}{5k + 10k} = 6 \text{ V}$

$\therefore V_1 > V_2$, \therefore 二極體 D_1 導通

再利用密爾門求解 $V_o = \frac{\frac{15}{5k} + \frac{0}{10k} + \frac{9}{5k} + \frac{0}{10k}}{\frac{1}{5k} + \frac{1}{10k} + \frac{1}{5k} + \frac{1}{10k}} = 8 \text{ V}$

46. 假設全通

$\frac{4 - 0.6}{2k} + \frac{2 - 0.6}{2k} + \frac{12 - 0.6}{1k} + 0$
 則 $V_o = \frac{\frac{4 - 0.6}{2k} + \frac{2 - 0.6}{2k} + \frac{12 - 0.6}{1k} + 0}{\frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{1k} + \frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{1k}} = 4.6 \text{ V}$

(與題目不符合, 即假設全通為錯誤!)

故只有 12 V 端導線通, $\therefore \Sigma I_i = \Sigma I_o$

$\Rightarrow \frac{12 - 0.6 - V_o}{1k} = \frac{V_o}{1k} \Rightarrow$ 化簡得 $V_o = 5.7 \text{ V}$

47. a 節點的電壓, $V_a = 18 - 3 = 15 \text{ V}$

由分壓定理得 $V_o(t) = 15 \times \frac{12k}{3k + 12k} = 12 \text{ V}$, 故選(B)

48. 二極體 D 要導通, $V_i \geq 8 \text{ V}$, $16 \sin \theta = 8$, $\therefore \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$\omega t = \theta = 30^\circ$ 或 150° , 故為一個週期的 $\frac{150^\circ - 30^\circ}{360^\circ} = \frac{1}{3}$

49. 輸入正半週時, D_1 導通 C_1 充電達到 V_m ; 輸入負半週時, D_2 導通 C_2 充電達到 $2V_m$, 每一個二極體的 PIV 值為 $2V_m$, 該電路為半波倍壓電路

50. (1) 當 $V_i = 0 \text{ V}$ 時, D_1 截止, D_2 導通

$V_a = 40 \text{ V} + (100 \text{ V} - 40 \text{ V}) \times \frac{1k\Omega}{1k\Omega + 5k\Omega} = 50 \text{ V}$

(2) 當 $V_i < 50 \text{ V}$ 時, D_1 截止, D_2 導通, $V_o = 50 \text{ V}$, 故假設錯誤, $\therefore D_2$ 也導通

(3) 當 $50 \text{ V} < V_i < 100 \text{ V}$ 時, D_1 導通, D_2 導通, $V_o = V_i$

(4) 當 $V_i > 100 \text{ V}$ 時, D_1 導通, D_2 截止, $V_o = 100 \text{ V}$ 故選(C)