

103 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

103-2-03-4、103-2-04-4

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

第一部分：基本電學

1. 仟瓦是功率的單位

$$2. \eta = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}}, \therefore P_{in} = \frac{8k}{0.8} = 10kW$$

$$P_{loss} = P_{in} - P_{out} = 10k - 8k = 2kW$$

$$2kW \times 8 \text{ 小時} \times 25 \times 1.5 = 600 \text{ 元}$$

$$3. \ell_2 = \frac{3}{4}\ell_1 \Rightarrow R_2 = \frac{3}{4}R_1, \text{ 同時 } V_2 = \frac{1}{2}V_1$$

$$P_2 = \frac{V_2^2}{R_2} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2}V_1)^2}{\frac{3}{4}R_1} = \frac{1}{3} \times P_1 = 300W$$

$$4. I_1 = \frac{15}{3 + [(4 // 4 + 4 // 4) // 4] + 5} = 1.5A$$

$$I_2 = \frac{4}{4+4} \times I_1 = 0.75A$$

$$I_3 = \frac{4}{4+4} \times I_1 = 0.75A$$

$$V_1 = \frac{4}{4+4} \times I_2 \times 4 = 1.5V$$

$$5. I_x = \frac{10 \times 4 - 8}{4+4} = 4A$$

$$6. V_x = 16 \times \frac{2 // 3}{2+2 // 3} + 8 \times \frac{2}{2+2 // 3} = 11V$$

$$7. I = \frac{36 \times \frac{6}{3+6} - 36 \times \frac{6}{6+6}}{1+3 // 6+6 // 6} = \frac{24-18}{1+2+3} = 1A$$

$$8. \text{對 } I_1: -15 + I_1 \times 1 + (I_1 - I_2) \times 10 + (I_1 - I_3) \times 10 = 0$$

$$21I_1 - 10I_2 - 10I_3 = 15 \Rightarrow x = 21$$

$$\text{對 } I_2: -10 + (I_2 - I_3) \times 1 + (I_2 - I_1) \times 10 + I_2 \times 9 = 0$$

$$-10I_1 + 20I_2 - I_3 = 10 \Rightarrow y = -1$$

$$\text{對 } I_3: +I_3 \times 9 + (I_3 - I_1) \times 10 + (I_3 - I_2) \times 1 + 10 = 0$$

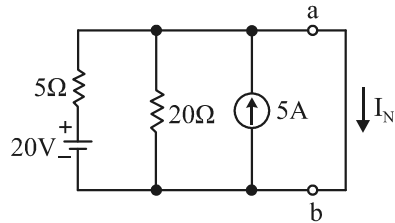
$$-10I_1 - I_2 + 20I_3 = -10 \Rightarrow z = -1$$

$$x + 10y + 10z = 21 - 10 - 10 = 1$$

$$9. R_{ab} = 2 + (12 // 6 // 4) = 2 + \frac{12}{1+2+3} = 4\Omega$$

$$10. R_{th} = 6 // 6 + 2 + 3 = 8\Omega$$

$$11. \text{利用重疊定理 } I_N = \frac{20}{5} + 5 = 9A$$



$$12. R = R_{TH} = 6 // 12 = 4\Omega$$

$$E_{TH} = (\frac{36}{6} + 9) \times (6 // 12) = 60V$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{E_{TH}^2}{4R_{TH}} = \frac{60^2}{4 \times 4} = 225W$$

$$13. V_a = \frac{\frac{50}{5} + \frac{15}{15} + 11}{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{10}} = 60V$$

14. Δ -Y 互換

$$\frac{20 \times 30}{20+50+30} = 6\Omega, \quad \frac{20 \times 50}{20+50+30} = 10\Omega$$

$$\frac{30 \times 50}{20+50+30} = 15\Omega$$

$$R_T = 24 + 6 + [(10+20) // (15+45)] = 50\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{450}{50} \times \frac{(10+20)}{(10+20)+(15+45)} = 3A$$

$$15. -20 + (I_1 - I_3) \times 3 + (I_1 - I_2) \times 4 + 2 = 0$$

$$7I_1 - 4I_2 - 3I_3 = 18, \quad x + y + z = 7 - 4 - 3 = 0$$

$$16. P_{max} = \frac{E_{th}^2}{4 \times 10}, \quad P = (\frac{E_{th}}{10+10n})^2 \times 10n = \frac{n}{(n+1)^2} \times \frac{E_{th}^2}{10}$$

$$\frac{P}{P_{max}} = \frac{4n}{(n+1)^2}$$

$$17. C = \epsilon_r \epsilon_0 \frac{A}{d} = 5 \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times \frac{0.2}{5 \times 10^{-2}} = 177pF$$

$$W_E = C \times E^2 = 177 \times 10^{-12} \times 100^2 = 17.7 \times 10^{-7} \text{ 焦耳}$$

$$18. Q = CV_C$$

$$Q_1 = 20\mu \times 100 = 2000\mu C$$

$$Q_2 = 20\mu \times 50 = 1000\mu C$$

$$Q_3 = 10\mu \times 50 = 500\mu C$$

總和為1500 μC ，因為 C_1 與 C_2 及 C_3 串聯，所以 Q_1 也只能充到1500 μC

$$Q_1 = 1500\mu = 20\mu \times V_1' \Rightarrow V_1' = 75V$$

- $V_T = V_1' + V_2$, $75 + 50 = 125 \text{ V}$
19. 通過一封閉曲面之電力線數等於此曲面內所含之淨電荷量，此為高斯定律
20. $L_{1T} = L_1 - M_{12} + M_{13} = 12 - 5 + 3 = 10 \text{ H}$
 $L_{2T} = L_2 - M_{12} - M_{23} = 24 - 5 - 7 = 12 \text{ H}$
 $L_{3T} = L_3 + M_{13} - M_{23} = 10 + 3 - 7 = 6 \text{ H}$
 $L_T = L_{1T} + L_{2T} + L_{3T} = 10 + 12 + 6 = 28 \text{ H}$
21. $L = \frac{\mu AN^2}{\ell} = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 1000 \times 20 \times 10^{-4} \times 100^2}{1 \times 10^{-2}} \doteq 2.5 \text{ H}$
22. (A) 電磁感應中感應電流之方向有阻止此感應作用發生之趨勢，此稱為楞次定律
 (B) 在佛萊明左手定則中，中指代表電流的方向
 (D) 在你面前有一自左向右的磁場，磁場中一導線其電流向你而來，則此導線受磁場的作用使其向上運動
23. $R_{TH} = [60 // (25 + 10 // 10)] + 30 = 50 \Omega$
 $E_{TH} = 1.5 \times [60 // (25 + 10 // 10)] = 30 \text{ V}$
 $\tau = R_{TH} C = 50 \times 10 \mu = 0.5 \text{ ms}$, $\therefore t = 1 \text{ ms} = 2\tau$
 $\therefore v_c(1\text{m}) = v_c(2\tau) = 30 \times (1 - e^{-\frac{1\text{m}}{0.5\text{m}}}) = 25.94 \text{ V}$
24. $\tau' = \frac{2}{2+6} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ s}$, $t_m' = 5\tau' = 5 \times \frac{1}{4} = 1.25 \text{ s}$
25. $i(\text{tm}) = \frac{24}{2+6//3} = 6 \text{ A}$, $W_L = \frac{1}{2} (6 \times \frac{6}{6+3})^2 \times 3 = 24 \text{ J}$

第二部分：電子學

26. $V_{dc} = 0.9 V_{rms}$, 即平均值 < 有效值
27. 鍺質二極體比矽質二極體更適用於檢波電路
28. $I = \frac{5-0.7}{10 \text{ k}} = 0.43 \text{ mA}$
29. $V_o = 20 - 100 \text{ m} \times 100 = 10 \text{ V}$
 $I_2 = \frac{10-5}{100} = 50 \text{ mA}$, $I_3 = \frac{10}{200} = 50 \text{ mA}$
30. $V_o = \frac{5 \times \frac{15 \text{ k}}{10 \text{ k} + 15 \text{ k}} - 0.7}{10 \text{ k} // 15 \text{ k} + 17 \text{ k}} \times 17 \text{ k} = \frac{3-0.7}{6 \text{ k} + 17 \text{ k}} = 1.7 \text{ V}$
31. $PIV = 100 \times \frac{1}{8} \times 2 - 0.7 = 24.3 \text{ V}$
32. $V_{r(p-p)} = \frac{120\sqrt{2}}{2000\mu} \times \frac{1}{120} \doteq 1.5 \text{ V}$
33. (1) V_i 負半週時：D ON , $V_o = +3 \text{ V}$
 (2) V_i 正半週時：① $V_i < 3 \text{ V}$ 時，D ON , $V_o = +3 \text{ V}$
 ② $V_i \geq 3 \text{ V}$ 時，D OFF , $V_o = V_i$
- 故選(D)
34. PNP 電晶體射極為 P 型半導體，摻雜三價元素
35. $V_E = 1 \text{ V}$ 、 $V_B = 0.2 \text{ V}$ 、 $V_C = 0.8 \text{ V}$
 射極接面 $V_{EB} > 0$ 順向偏壓、集極接面 $V_{CB} > 0$ 順向偏壓，因此電晶體 BJT 工作飽和區
36. 在 BJT 放大電路中，集極不可當作輸入端，基極不可當作輸出端

37. $I_C \doteq \frac{12-0.7}{\frac{600 \text{ k}}{1+90} + 4 \text{ k}} = 1.05 \text{ mA}$
38. $I_B = \frac{3 \text{ m}}{100} = 0.03 \text{ mA}$
 $R_B = \frac{12 \times \frac{1}{2} - 0.7 - (3 \text{ m} + 0.03 \text{ m}) \times 1 \text{ k}}{0.03 \text{ m}} \times 2 = 151 \text{ k}\Omega$
39. $\frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{4 \text{ k}}{\frac{2 \text{ k}}{100}} = -200$
40. $Z_i \doteq 560 \text{ k} // [(1+100) \times 0.4 \text{ k}] \doteq 37 \text{ k}\Omega$
41. 若 $R_s = 0$, $R_B \uparrow$, $I_B \downarrow$, $r_{\pi} \uparrow$, $A_v \downarrow$
42. $I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B + (1+\beta)R_E} = \frac{12-0.7}{300 \text{ k} + (1+99)(1 \text{ k})}$
 $I_C = \beta I_B = 99 \left(\frac{11.3}{400 \text{ k}} \right) \doteq 2.8 \text{ mA} \doteq I_E$
 $r_e = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{I_E} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{2.8 \text{ m}} = 8.9 \Omega$
 $R_o = R_E // \left(\frac{h_{ie}}{1+\beta} \right) = R_E // r_e = 1 \text{ k} // 8.9 \doteq 8.9 \Omega$
43. 變壓器耦合串級放大電路之阻抗最容易匹配
44. $I_{B2} = \frac{(1+\beta_1) \cdot (V_{CC} - V_{BE1} - V_{BE2})}{R_1 + (1+\beta_1) \cdot (1+\beta_2) R_2}$
45. $A_p(\text{dB}) = 10 \log(10 \times 10 \times 4 \times 20 \times 25 \times 5) = 60 \text{ dB}$
46. $V_{DS} = 4.2 - 3.5 = 0.7 \text{ V}$ 、 $V_{GS} = 5.5 - 3.5 = 2 \text{ V}$
 $V_{GS} - V_t = 2 - 1 = 1 \text{ V}$, 由於 $V_{DS} < V_{GS} - V_t$, 因此 FET 工作於歐姆區
47. 增強型 MOSFET 的導通通道是由基板表面的少數載體因電場作用形成
48. $V_G = \frac{\frac{26}{3 \text{ M}} + \frac{-9}{1 \text{ M}}}{\frac{1}{3 \text{ M}} + \frac{1}{1 \text{ M}}} = -0.25 \text{ V}$, $V_{GS} = -0.25 - I_D \times 5 \text{ k} + 9$
 $I_D = 16 \text{ m} \times \left(1 + \frac{V_{GS}}{4} \right)^2 = \frac{8.75 - V_{GS}}{5 \text{ k}}$, $V_{GS} = -2.5 \text{ V}$
 $I_D = 2.25 \text{ mA}$, $V_D = 26 - 2.25 \text{ m} \times 8 \text{ k} = 8 \text{ V}$
49. $I_D = \frac{5-1}{10 \text{ k}} = 0.4 \text{ mA}$, $0.4 \text{ m} = 0.4 \text{ m}(V_{GS} - 2)^2$
 $V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$, $3 = 0 - V_s$, $V_s = -3 \text{ V}$
 $R_s = \frac{-3 - (-5)}{0.4 \text{ m}} = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$
50. (1) $V_{GS} = V_G - V_s = 0 - V_s = -1 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_s = +1 \text{ V}$
 (2) $V_{RS} = V_s - V_{SS} = +1 - (-20) = 21 \text{ V}$
 (3) $R_s = \frac{V_{RS}}{I_D} = \frac{21}{7 \times 10^{-3}} = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$
 (4) 輸出迴路： $V_{DD} - V_{SS} = I_D R_D + V_{DS} + I_D R_s$
 $20 - (-20) = I_D \times R_D + 5 + 21$, $R_D = \frac{40 - 5 - 21}{7 \text{ m}} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$