

## 104 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群電機類 專業科目(二) 詳解

104-3-03-5

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

### 第一部分：電工機械

- (A) B 級高於 E 級  
(B) 變壓器只可做交流電壓轉換  
(D) 安培右手螺旋定則為四指代表電流方向，大姆指代表磁通方向

$$2. E_{av} = \frac{PZ}{60a} \phi n = \frac{Z}{a} \times \frac{n}{60} \times P \phi$$

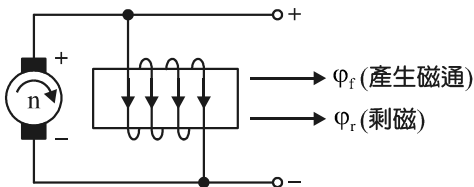
$$= 500 \times 20 \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 10^{-8} = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$a = 2m = 4, R_a = \frac{2m \times 500}{4} = 0.25 \Omega$$

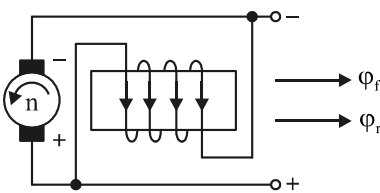
$$V_t = 200 - 100 \times 0.25 = 175 \text{ V}$$

- $Z = 10 \times 12 = 120$  根  
 $F_T = \frac{Z}{2} \times \frac{I_a}{a} = \frac{120}{2} \times 40 = 2400$  安匝  
 $F_D = 2400 \times \frac{180^\circ - 60^\circ}{180^\circ} = 1600$  安匝

- 正常可建立電壓



分激場繞組反接，以及原動機反轉，可建立相反極性電壓



- 直流發電機並聯輸出的端電壓大小需相等

$$6. I_a = \frac{120 - 100}{0.2} = 100 \text{ A}, a = 2m = 2$$

$$T = \frac{PZ}{2\pi a} \phi I_a = \frac{4 \times 628}{2 \times 3.14 \times 2} \times 1 \times 10^{-3} \times 100 = 20 \text{ Nt-m}$$

$$7. I_L = \frac{4k}{200} = 20 \text{ A}, I_f = \frac{200}{40} = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$I_a = I_L - I_f = 20 - 5 = 15 \text{ A}$$

$$E = 200 - 15(0.1 + 0.1) - 2 = 195 \text{ V}$$

$$P_m = E \times I_a = 195 \times 15 = 2925 \text{ W}$$

$$P_o = 2925 - 125 = 2800 \text{ W}, P_i = 4 \text{ kW}$$

$$\eta\% = \frac{P_o}{P_i} \times 100\% = \frac{2800}{4000} \times 100\% = 70\%$$

- 分激式電動機可在無載時啓動
- $a = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{2000}{200} = 10, I_2 = \frac{4000}{200} = 20 \text{ A}$

$$R_{eq2} = 0.1 + \frac{10}{a^2} = 0.2 \Omega, X_{eq2} = 0.3 + \frac{10}{a^2} = 0.4 \Omega$$

$$E_2 \doteq V_2 + I_2 R_{eq2} \cos \theta + I_2 X_{eq2} \sin \theta = 208 \text{ V}$$

$$VR\% = \frac{208 - 200}{200} \times 100\% = 4\%$$

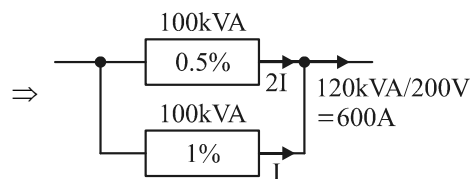
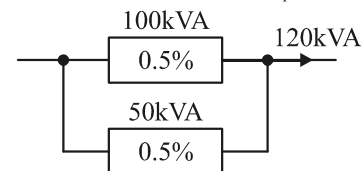
$$10. p\% = \frac{I_2 R_2}{V_2} = \frac{P_{C2}}{S}$$

$$p_A\% = \frac{300}{100k} = 0.3\%$$

$$q_A\% = 0.4\% \Rightarrow Z_A\% = Z_{puA} = 0.5\%$$

$$p_B\% = \frac{200}{50k} = 0.4\%$$

$$q_B\% = 0.3\% \Rightarrow Z_B\% = Z_{puB} = 0.5\%$$



$$3I = 600 \text{ A} \Rightarrow I = 200 \text{ A} \Rightarrow I_B = 200 \text{ A}$$

$$I_A = 600 - 200 = 400 \text{ A} \Rightarrow I_A = 400 \text{ A}$$

$$12. a = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{V_1}{V_2} \Rightarrow V_2 = \frac{V_1}{a}$$

$$S' = S \times \left(1 + \frac{V_1}{V_2}\right) = S(1 + a), \frac{S'}{S} = (1 + a)$$

$$13. S_{\Delta-\Delta} = 3 \times 10 \text{ k} = 30 \text{ kVA}$$

$$S_{V-V} = \sqrt{3} \times 10 \text{ k} \doteq 17.32 \text{ kVA}$$

$$\text{過載量} = S_{\Delta-\Delta} - S_{V-V} = 12.68 \text{ kVA}$$

14. 定子輸入功率  $P_i = \sqrt{3}V_\ell I_\ell \cos\theta$   
 $= \sqrt{3} \times 220 \times 5 \times 0.8 \doteq 1524.2 \text{ W}$   
 效率  $\eta\% = \frac{P_o}{P_i} \doteq \frac{P_m}{P_i} = \frac{1080}{1524.2} \doteq 70.8\%$
15.  $n_s = \frac{120 \times 60}{6} = 1200 \text{ rpm}$   
 $S = \frac{1200 - 1165}{1200} = \frac{7}{240}$ ,  $S' = \frac{1200 - 1095}{1200} = \frac{21}{240}$   
 依據比例推移  $\frac{S'}{S} = \frac{R'}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{21}{7} = \frac{R'}{0.3} \Rightarrow R' = 0.9 \Omega$
16. 鼠籠式轉子感應電動機，無法採用外接轉子方式的啓動
17.  $n_s = \frac{120 \times 60}{4} = 1800$ ,  $S = \frac{1800 - 1620}{1800} = 10\%$   
 $P_g : P_m : P_{C2} = 1 : (1 - S) : S = 1 : 0.9 : 0.1$   
 $P_m \doteq P_o = 18 \text{ kW} \Rightarrow P_{C2} = \frac{18 \text{ k}}{9} = 2 \text{ kW}$   
 半載時， $P_m' = \frac{1}{2} P_m = 9 \text{ kW}$ ,  $P_{C2}' = \frac{1}{4} P_{C2} = 500 \text{ W}$   
 $P_g' = 9 \text{ k} + 500 = 9500 \text{ W}$ ,  $S' = \frac{P_{C2}'}{P_g'} = \frac{500}{9500} \doteq 0.0526$   
 $n_r' = 1800 \times (1 - S') = 1800 \times 0.9474 \doteq 1705 \text{ rpm}$
18. 採用蔽極方式起動，轉子會由未蔽極處轉向蔽極處
19.  $X_c = \frac{R_A R_m + X_A X_m}{X_m} = \frac{40 \times 5 + 10 \times 50}{50} = 14 \Omega$   
 $X_c = \frac{1}{2\pi f C_s} \Rightarrow C_s = \frac{1}{2\pi f X_c} \doteq 189 \mu\text{F}$
20.  $Q = \frac{30 \text{ k}}{0.6} \times 0.8 = 40 \text{ kVar}$   
 $Q' = \frac{30 \text{ k}}{0.8} \times 0.6 = 22.5 \text{ kVar}$   
 $Q_c = Q - Q' = 40 \text{ k} - 22.5 \text{ k} = 17.5 \text{ kVar}$   
 $Q_c = \frac{V^2}{X_c} = 2\pi f c V^2$   
 $\Rightarrow C = \frac{Q_c}{2\pi f V^2} = \frac{17.5 \text{ k}}{2 \times \pi \times 60 \times 220^2} \doteq 960 \mu\text{F}$
- 第二部分：電子學實習**
22. 1N4001 之 PIV 爲 50 V，故二極體燒毀開路， $V_o = 0 \text{ V}$
23. 假設  $Z_1$  崩潰， $Z_2$  未崩潰  
 $r_{Z_1} = \frac{-50 - (-40)}{-10 \text{ m} - 0} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$   
 $V = \frac{\frac{100}{10 \text{ k}} + \frac{40}{1 \text{ k}}}{\frac{1}{10 \text{ k}} + \frac{1}{1 \text{ k}}} = 45.45$  (小於  $V_{Z_2}$ )  
 故  $Z_2$  未崩潰，假設成立， $V \doteq 45 \text{ V}$
24. 正半週時  $D_1$  不導通， $D_2$  導通，電容充電， $V_c = 4 \text{ V}$ ，

- $V_o = 1 \text{ V}$ 。負半週時  $D_1$  導通， $D_2$  不導通， $V_o = -8 \text{ V}$
25. (B)  $I_C$  隨  $V_{CE}$  增加而增加
26.  $R_{B2}$  變小， $I_B$  變小，工作點往截止區移動，輸入負半週失真，因電路爲共射極放大，故輸出正半週失真
27.  $I_E = \frac{10 - 0.7}{9.3 \text{ k}} = 1 \text{ mA}$   
 $20 \doteq I_E (R_E + R_C) + V_{EC}$   
 $20 = 1 \text{ m}(9.3 \text{ k} + 4 \text{ k}) + V_{EC}$   
 $V_{EC} = 6.7 \text{ V}$
28.  $C_2$  爲反交連電容， $C_4$  爲旁路電容，目的爲消除電壓增益衰減  
 $C_1$  及  $C_3$  爲耦合電容，目的爲阻隔直流
29. (A) 交流電壓增益受  $r_\pi$ 、 $r_e$  影響， $r_\pi$ 、 $r_e$  受直流  $I_E$  影響  
 (B) 旁路電容可增加交流電壓增益  
 (C)(D) 旁路電容不影響直流工作點
30.  $A_{vT} = \frac{28}{28 + 100} \times 100 \times \frac{40}{10 + 40} \times 20 \times \frac{4}{10 + 4} = 100$   
 $A_{iT} = A_{vT} \times \frac{R_i}{R_L} = 100 \times \frac{128}{4} = 3200$   
 $A_{iT} (\text{dB}) = 20 \log 3200 \doteq 70 \text{ dB}$
31.  $V_{靜電} = I_{靜電} \times R_i$ ，因 FET 輸入阻抗很大，故 FET 易受靜電破壞
33.  $A_v = -g_m (R_D // R_L // r_d) = -15$   
 $A_i = A_v \times \frac{R_i}{R_o} = (-15) \times \frac{500}{20} = -375$
34. OPA 易受抵補電壓影響而輸出  $\pm V_{CC}$

### 第三部分：基本電學實習

38. ① 延長線工作電流需考慮連接插座導線的安全電流  
 ② 迴路型觸電不構成漏電條件，漏電斷路器不會動作  
 ④ 燙傷出現水泡屬於二級燙傷
40. 左邊迴路  $V_a = V_{3\Omega} = 50 \times \frac{3}{3+2} = 30 \text{ V}$   
 $I_{ab} = 0$ ,  $\therefore V_b = V_a + 10 = 40 \text{ V}$   
 右邊迴路  $V_{bc} = V_b - V_c = 20 \times \frac{2}{3+2} = 8 \text{ V}$   
 $\therefore V_c = V_b - 8 \text{ V} = 32 \text{ V}$
41. 運算放大器工作電路 ( $\pm 15 \text{ V}$ )，需使用串接模式 (Series)，因串接模式下，主電源的負或副電源的正內部進行連接，故可做爲電路參考點
43.  $E_{TH} = E \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 90 \times \frac{30}{60 + 30} = 30 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{TH} = R_3 + (R_1 // R_2) = 30 + (60 // 30) = 50 \Omega$   
 $\tau = R_{TH} C = 50 \times 10 \mu = 0.5 \text{ ms}$   
 $V_C (10^{-3} \text{ s}) = V_C (2\tau) = E_{TH} (1 - e^{-\frac{1}{\tau}}) = 30 \times (1 - e^{-2}) \doteq 26 \text{ V}$
45. 由右到左，電壓、電流組合運算  
 $I_{56} = \frac{1}{2} V_o = I_{35} \rightarrow V_{35} = I_{35} \times 3 \Omega = \frac{3}{2} V_o$

$$V_{34} = V_{35} + V_{56} = \frac{3}{2}V_0 + V_0 = \frac{5}{2}V_0 \rightarrow I_{34} = \frac{V_{34}}{5} = \frac{1}{2}V_0$$

$$I_{13} = I_{34} + I_{35} = \frac{1}{2}V_0 + \frac{1}{2}V_0 = V_0 \rightarrow V_{13} = I_{13} \times 1\Omega = V_0$$

$$V_{12} = V_{13} + V_{34} = V_0 + \frac{5}{2}V_0 = \frac{7}{2}V_0 \rightarrow I_{12} = \frac{V_{12}}{14} = \frac{1}{4}V_0$$

$$I_{01} = I_{12} + I_{13} = \frac{1}{4}V_0 + V_0 = \frac{5}{4}V_0 \rightarrow V_{01} = I_{01} \times 2\Omega = \frac{5}{2}V_0$$

$$\therefore 2(V) = V_{01} + V_{12} = \frac{5}{2}V_0 + \frac{7}{2}V_0 = \frac{12}{2}V_0 = 6V_0$$

$$\therefore V_0 = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}V$$

46. 三用電表無法量測頻率

47. 兩瓦特表法在功率因素=1時，讀值會相同

48. 並聯電壓相等，流經電感的電流必定落後電壓

49. (C) L 視為短路

$$(D) \tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{10\text{ m}}{10\text{ k}} = 1\mu\text{s}$$