

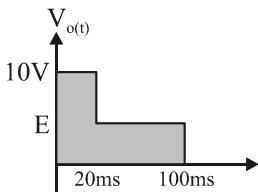
104 學年度四技二專第四次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

104-4-03-4、104-4-04-4

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

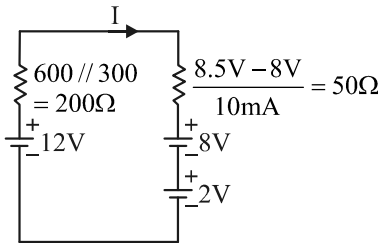
第一部分：電子學

2. (A) 半導體尚未接合只有能隙無切入電壓
(B) 濃度越高則導電性越好，相對的空乏區越小
(D) 靜態平衡之二極體的空乏區內只有不可移動之施體正離子與受體負離子
3. 當 $V_L = E \cdot \frac{R_L}{R + R_L} \Rightarrow I = 0 \text{ A}$ ，則當 $R \gg R_L$ ； $I = 0 \text{ A}$
4. (A)(B) 相位角為時間差與 PIV 二極體 PIV 無關
(C) 至少需為 $400\sqrt{2}$ 以上
(D) 電容器端電壓 ($V_m = V_{dc} = V_{rms}$)
5. $\frac{10 \cdot 20 \text{ ms} + E \cdot 80 \text{ ms}}{100 \text{ ms}} = 4 \Rightarrow E = 2.5 \text{ V}$



$$6. I = \frac{12 - 8 - 2}{200 + 50} = 8 \text{ mA}$$

$$P_z = V_z \cdot I_z + I_z^2 \cdot r_z = 67.2 \text{ mW}$$



7. (A) 為箝位器其直流準位為 -4 V
(B)(C)(D) 為截波器直流準位皆為 0
9. (1) $I_B = \frac{20 - 0.7}{500 \text{ k}\Omega} = 38.6 \mu\text{A}$
(2) $I_C = \beta \cdot I_B = 100 \cdot 38.6 \mu\text{A} = 3.86 \text{ mA}$
($\because \beta \cdot I_B > I_{C(sat)}$ 飽和區)
(3) $I_{C(sat)} = \frac{20 - 0.2}{10 \text{ k}} = 1.98 \text{ mA}$
10. $I_B \cdot \beta > I_C$ 則此電路工作飽和區，將 R_B 減小則仍工作於飽和區，因此 $V_{CE} \cong 0.2 \text{ V}$ 幾乎不變
11. (1) $V_{CC} = 12 \text{ V}$

$$(2) I_B = \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{100} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$(3) R_B = \frac{6 - 0.7}{10 \mu\text{A}} = 530 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$(4) R_C = \frac{12 - 6 - 4}{I_B + I_C} = \frac{2}{1 \text{ mA} + 10 \mu\text{A}} \cong 1.98 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$(5) R_E = \frac{4}{I_B + I_C} = \frac{4}{1 \text{ mA} + 10 \mu\text{A}} \cong 3.96 \text{ k}\Omega$$

12. (1) 輸入迴路
 $9.7 = I_E \cdot 7.2 \text{ k}\Omega + 0.7 \Rightarrow I_E = 1.25 \text{ mA} \cong I_C$

$$(2) \text{飽和判別式：} I_{C(sat)} = \frac{15.5 - 0.5}{10 \text{ k}\Omega} = 1.5 \text{ mA}$$

$I_C < I_{C(sat)}$ 電晶體工作在主動區

$$(3) r_e = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{1.25 \text{ mA}} = 20 \Omega$$

$$(4) A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{\alpha \cdot i_e \cdot 10 \text{ k}\Omega}{i_e \cdot 20} = 500 \text{ 倍}$$

$$13. \because (1 + \beta)R_E > 10R_{BB} \Rightarrow I_C \cong \frac{2 - 0.7}{1.3 \text{ k}\Omega} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

($I_{C(sat)} \cong 2.54 \text{ mA}$ 工作於主動區)

- (1) 若旁路電容器 C_E 移開：(開關 S_2 打開)

$$A_v \cong -\frac{R_C}{R_E} = -\frac{6.5 \text{ k}\Omega}{1.3 \text{ k}\Omega} = -5 \text{ 倍}$$

- (2) 若旁路電容器 C_E 加入：(開關 S_2 閉合)

$$r_\pi = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{I_B} = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{10 \mu\text{A}} = 2500 \Omega$$

$$A_v \cong -\frac{h_{fe} \cdot R_C}{h_{ie}} = -\frac{100 \cdot 6.5 \text{ k}\Omega}{2.5 \text{ k}\Omega} = -260 \text{ 倍}$$

- (A) 若開關 S_1 打開， S_2 打開，則 $A_v = -5$ 倍，輸出電容隔離直流成分 $V_o = -50 \text{ mV} \sim +50 \text{ mV}$

- (B) 若開關 S_1 打開， S_2 閉合，則 $A_v = -260$ 倍，輸出電容隔離直流成分 $V_o = -2.6 \text{ V} \sim +2.6 \text{ V}$

- (C) 若開關 S_1 閉合， S_2 打開，則 $A_v = -5$ 倍，輸出無隔離電容且 $V_C = 20 - 1 \text{ mA} \cdot 6.5 \text{ k}\Omega = 13.5 \text{ V}$

$$V_o = V_C (\text{直流成分}) + \text{交流成分}$$

$$= 13.5 \text{ V} \pm 10 \text{ mV} \cdot 5 = 13.45 \text{ V} \sim 13.55 \text{ V}$$

- (D) 若開關 S_1 閉合， S_2 閉合，則 $A_v = -260$ 倍，輸出

無隔離電容且 $V_C = 20 - 1 \text{ mA} \cdot 6.5 \text{ k}\Omega = 13.5 \text{ V}$

$$V_o = V_C (\text{直流成分}) + \text{交流成分}$$

$$= 13.5 \text{ V} \pm 10 \text{ mV} \cdot 260 = 10.9 \text{ V} \sim 16.1 \text{ V}$$

16. $A_{V(\text{dB})} = 20 \log^{10^4} = 80 \text{ dB}$ (信號反相)
18. (1) N 通道增強型 MOSFET 進入夾止區的判別式

$$V_{GD} \leq V_T \text{ 且 } V_{GS} > V_T$$

(2) P 通道 J-FET 進入夾止區的判別式

$$V_{GD} \geq V_p \text{ 且 } V_{GS} < V_p$$

$$\begin{cases} V_{G1} - 5 \leq 1 \text{ 且 } V_{G1} - 2 > 1 \Rightarrow 3 \text{ V} < V_{G1} \leq 6 \text{ V} \\ V_{G2} - 1 \geq 2 \text{ 且 } V_{G2} - 3 < 2 \Rightarrow 3 \text{ V} \leq V_{G2} < 5 \text{ V} \end{cases}$$

\therefore 當 $V_x = 4 \text{ V}$ 時符合此條件

19. $V_{GS} = V_{DS} \Rightarrow I_D = K \cdot (V_{GS} - V_T)^2$
- $$\Rightarrow \frac{5 - V_{DS}}{3 \text{ k}\Omega} = 1 \text{ mA/V}^2 \cdot (V_{DS} - 1)^2$$

$$3V_{DS}^2 - 5V_{DS} - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow V_{DS} = \begin{cases} 2 \text{ V} \\ -\frac{1}{3} \text{ V} (\text{截止區}) \end{cases}$$

20. $I_D = I_{DSS} \cdot (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p})^2 = 16 \text{ mA} \cdot (1 - \frac{-3}{-4})^2 = 1 \text{ mA}$

$$V_{DS} = 20 - 1 \text{ mA} \cdot (6 \text{ k}\Omega + 2 \text{ k}\Omega) = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$g_m = \frac{2I_{DSS}}{-V_p} \cdot (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p}) = 2 \text{ mS}$$

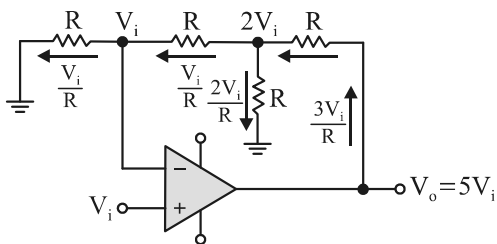
$$Z_i = 20 \text{ M}\Omega ; Z_o = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_v = \frac{-g_m \cdot R_s}{1 + g_m \cdot R_D} = \frac{-2 \text{ ms} \cdot 6 \text{ k}\Omega}{1 + 2 \text{ ms} \cdot 2 \text{ k}\Omega} = -\frac{12}{5} = -2.4 \text{ 倍}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{i_o}{i_i} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = A_v \cdot \frac{Z_i}{Z_o} = 2.4 \cdot \frac{20 \text{ M}\Omega}{6 \text{ k}\Omega} = 8 \cdot 10^3$$

21. 輸入抵補電壓為 0

22. $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{5V_i}{V_i} = 5$



23. (1) 若 $V_o = 12 \text{ V}$

$$V_+ = V_i \cdot \frac{2 \text{ k}\Omega}{2 \text{ k}\Omega + 4 \text{ k}\Omega} + 12 \cdot \frac{4 \text{ k}\Omega}{4 \text{ k}\Omega + 2 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

當 $V_+ < 2 \text{ V}$ 時, V_o 由 $+12 \text{ V} \rightarrow -12 \text{ V}$

$\therefore V_i < -18 \text{ V}$ 時, V_o 轉為 -12 V

- (2) 若 $V_o = -12 \text{ V}$

$$V_+ = V_i \cdot \frac{2 \text{ k}\Omega}{2 \text{ k}\Omega + 4 \text{ k}\Omega} - 12 \cdot \frac{4 \text{ k}\Omega}{4 \text{ k}\Omega + 2 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

當 $V_+ > 2 \text{ V}$ 時, V_o 由 $-12 \text{ V} \rightarrow +12 \text{ V}$

$\therefore V_i > 30 \text{ V}$ 時, V_o 轉為 $+12 \text{ V}$

$$24. V_+ = \frac{\frac{4}{8} - 4}{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8}} = -14 \text{ V}, \text{ 虛接地, } V_+ = V_- = -14 \text{ V}$$

$$\frac{-14 - (4 + 2I_1)}{2} + \frac{-14 - 10}{12} = 0$$

$$I_1 = -11 \text{ A}$$

第二部分：基本電學

27. $\eta = \frac{P_o}{P_i} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow 75\% = \frac{P_o}{100 \cdot 10} \cdot 100\% \Rightarrow P_o = 750 \text{ W}$

28. $\frac{20 \text{ W}}{100 \text{ V}} \Rightarrow I = 0.2 \text{ A} ; R = 500 \Omega$

$$\frac{50 \text{ W}}{100 \text{ V}} \Rightarrow I = 0.5 \text{ A} ; R = 200 \Omega$$

$$\frac{80 \text{ W}}{100 \text{ V}} \Rightarrow I = 0.8 \text{ A} ; R = 125 \Omega$$

串聯電路選用較小電流的燈泡為主

$$V = 0.2 \cdot (500 + 200 + 125) = 165 \text{ V}$$

29. ① $V_x = 0 - 3I - 2I + 4 - 2I = -17 \text{ V}, I = 3 \text{ A}$

② 3Ω 消耗的功率為 R 的 3 倍

串聯電路電流相同, 因此 $R = 1 \Omega$

③ $V_y = V_x - 6 - 3 \cdot 1 = -26 \text{ V}$

30. 運用無窮等比級數之和 $S_n = \frac{a_1}{(1-r)}$ 公式

$$7 // 7^2 \dots // 7^n = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{7}} = 6 \Omega$$

$$13 // 13^2 \dots // 13^n = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{13}} = 12 \Omega$$

總並聯電阻為 $6 \Omega // 12 \Omega = 4 \Omega$

$$\text{總電流 } I = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{4 \Omega} = 3 \text{ A}$$

31. 電阻 3Ω 與 2Ω 為並聯關係因此電壓相同

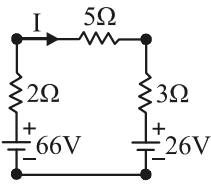
$$\frac{P_{2\Omega}}{P_{3\Omega}} = \frac{\frac{V^2}{2}}{\frac{V^2}{3}} = 1.5 \text{ 倍}$$

32. 節點電壓法

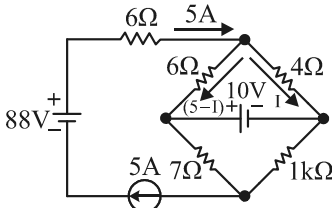
$$\frac{V_x - 2}{2} + \frac{V_x - 12}{2} + 2 + 4 = 0$$

$$V_x = 1 \text{ V}$$

33. $I = \frac{66 - 26}{2 + 5 + 3} = 4 \text{ A}$



34. 任一封閉迴路電壓昇等於電壓降
 $10 + (5 - I) \cdot 6 = 4I \Rightarrow I = 4 \text{ A}$
 $P = I^2 R = 4^2 \cdot 4 = 64 \text{ W}$



35. 當 $R_L = R_{th}$ 時可獲最大功率轉移
 36. 帶電金屬內部的電位 V 恆於表面相等(等電位面), 內部電場強度 E 為零
 37. 總電容量 $C_T = (12 + 12 + 12) // 12 = 9 \mu\text{F}$
 總電荷量 $Q_T = C_T \cdot V = 9 \mu\text{F} \cdot 10 \text{ V} = 90 \mu\text{C}$

38. $V = \frac{2250 \mu\text{C}}{30 \mu\text{F} // 45 \mu\text{F} // 90 \mu\text{F}} = 150 \text{ V}$
 $C_T = 30 \mu\text{F} // 45 \mu\text{F} // 90 \mu\text{F} = 15 \mu\text{F}$

40. 並聯互助

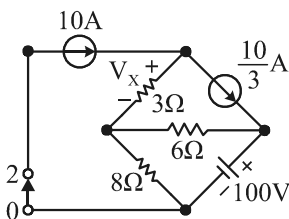
$$L_T = \frac{L_1 \cdot L_2 - M^2}{L_1 + L_2 - 2 \cdot M} = \frac{3 \cdot 4 - 2^2}{3 + 4 - 2 \cdot 2} = \frac{8}{3} \text{ H}$$

41. $\frac{E_1}{E_2} = \frac{B \cdot L \cdot V_1 \cdot \cos \theta}{B \cdot L \cdot V_2 \cdot \sin \theta} = \cot \theta$

42. 閉合 0.2 秒鐘:

$$V_C(t) = E \cdot (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) = 6 \cdot (1 - e^{-1}) \text{ V}$$

43. $V_x = (10 - \frac{10}{3}) \cdot 3 = 20 \text{ V}$



44. 正弦波 C.F. = 1.414, F.F. = 1.11
 45. $V_{(t)} = 5 \cos(314t - 60) = 5 \sin(314t + 30)$, 故電流超前電壓 30 度, 電容性

46. $R = \frac{30^2 + 60^2}{60} = 75 \Omega$

$$X_L // X_C = \frac{30^2 + 60^2}{30} = -j150 \Omega = \frac{2 \cdot X_C^2}{1X_C}$$

$$\Rightarrow X_C = -j75 \Omega, X_L = j150 \Omega$$

當頻率減少兩倍時, $X_L = j75 \Omega, X_C = -j150 \Omega$

$$Z_{ab} = R // X_L // X_C = 75 // j75 // -j150 = 60 + j30$$

47. $S = V^* \cdot I = 100 \angle -30^\circ \cdot 5 \angle 60^\circ = 500 \angle 30^\circ$
 $= 250\sqrt{3} + j250$ (電容性)

最大瞬間功率 $P_{max} = P + S = 250\sqrt{3} + 500$

最小瞬間功率 $P_{min} = P - S = 250\sqrt{3} - 500$

48. ① $i(t) = \frac{V_L}{X_L} = \frac{60 \angle 53^\circ}{6 \angle 90^\circ} = 10 \angle -37^\circ$

$$Z = \frac{V_i(t)}{i(t)} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{10 \angle -37^\circ} = 10 \angle 37^\circ = R + jX_L \Rightarrow R = 8 \Omega$$

② 將串聯電路轉為並聯電路, 電容性且相位角 53 度

$$\frac{(\frac{100}{X_C} - \frac{100}{50})}{\frac{100}{12.5}} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow X_C = 6 \Omega, \omega = 1000, C = \frac{1}{6} \text{ mF}$$

