

100 學年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

100-4-03-4
100-4-04-4

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

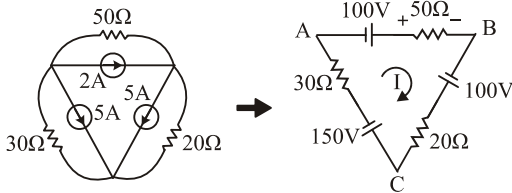
第一部份：基本電學

1. 溫度上升主因是電流與溫度之效應，況且一般用電採並聯接法，電壓應為固定值

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{R_2 - R_1}{R_1(t_2 - t_1)} \Rightarrow \alpha_1 R_1 = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta t} = \alpha_2 R_2$$

2. $P = \frac{V^2}{R} \Rightarrow R = \frac{220^2}{5 \times 10^{-3} \times 746} \doteq 13 \text{ k}\Omega \Rightarrow$ 棕橙橙金

3. $Y \rightarrow \Delta$



$$I = \frac{100 + 100 - 150}{50 + 30 + 20} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{AB} = 0.5 \times 50 - 100 = -75 \text{ V}$$

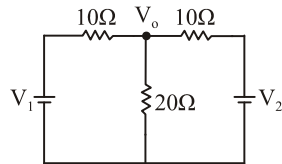
4. $\frac{V_o - V_1}{10} + \frac{V_o}{20} + \frac{V_o - V_2}{10} = 0$

$$2V_o - 2V_1 + V_o + 2V_o - 2V_2 = 0, \quad 5V_o = 2V_1 + 2V_2$$

$$V_o = \frac{2}{5}V_1 + \frac{2}{5}V_2$$

$$\therefore a = \frac{2}{5}, \quad b = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$a + b = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8$$



5. 由 i_2 迴路 $V_1 = 4(2-3) + 8(4-3)$, $V_1 = 4 \text{ (V)}$

由 i_3 迴路 $V_2 = 10(4-2) + 8(4-3)$, $V_2 = 28 \text{ V}$

由 i_1 迴路 $R = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{i_1} = \frac{28 - 4}{2} = 12 \Omega$

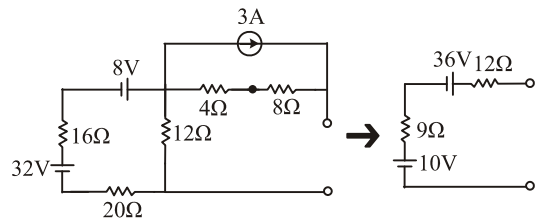
6. i_s 作用， V_s 短路： $V_{o1} = i_s \times \frac{120}{120 + 30} \times 30 = 24i_s$

V_s 作用， i_s 斷路： $V_{o2} = V_s \times \frac{30}{120 + 30} = \frac{1}{5}V_s$

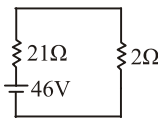
$$\therefore V_o = V_{o1} + V_{o2} = 24i_s + \frac{1}{5}V_s$$

$$\therefore a = 24, \quad b = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow a + 5b = 25$$

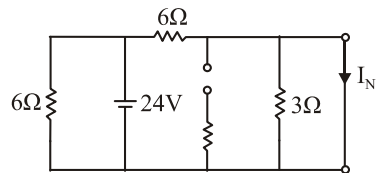
7. $R_{TH} = 9 + 12 = 21 \Omega$, $E_{TH} = 10 + 36 = 46 \text{ V}$



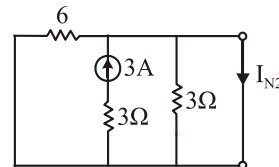
$$P_L = \left(\frac{46}{21 + 2}\right)^2 \times 2 = 8 \text{ W}$$



8. $R_N = 3 // 6 = 2 \Omega$, $I_{N1} = \frac{24}{6} = 4 \text{ A (下)}$



$$I_{N2} = 3 \text{ A (下)}$$

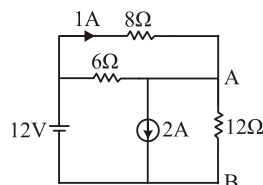
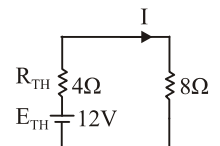


$$\therefore I_N = I_{N1} + I_{N2} = 7 \text{ A}$$

9. 由表得 $I_N = 3 \text{ A}$, $E_{TH} = 12 \text{ V}$

$$R_{TH} = 6 // 18 // (12 + 24) = 4 \Omega$$

$$I = 1 \text{ A}$$



$$\text{KVL} \Rightarrow 12 - 1 \times 8 = V_{AB} = 4 \text{ V}$$

$\therefore 2 \text{ A}$ 正端向下，故應為消耗功率

$$P_{2A} = 2 \times V_{AB} = 8 \text{ W (消耗)}$$

$$R = 4 \text{ 時，有 } P_{\max} = 9 \text{ W}$$

10. (B) 負載最大是發生於 $R_L = R_{TH}$ 時

(C) 由圖知 R_L 越小時落在 $\frac{R_L}{R_{TH}} = 1$ 之左邊，越左表示

$\frac{P_L}{P_{Lmax}}$ 越小

(D) $\frac{P_L}{P_{Lmax}} = 1$ 時，效率只有 50%

11. 電力線是由法拉第先生提出

12. $C_T = [(6+4)/(3+7)+3]//8 = 4 \mu\text{F}$

$$Q_T = Q_{ac} = Q_{cd} = 120 \times 4 = 480 \mu\text{C}$$

$$V_{ac} = V_{cd} = \frac{480}{8} = 60 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{ab} = V_{bc} = 60 \times \frac{7+3}{(6+4)+(7+3)} = 30 \text{ V}$$

13. (A) $1 \text{ wb} \neq 0.4 \pi$ 吉柏(吉柏為磁動勢單位)

(B) $1 \text{ 特斯拉} = 1 \text{ wb}/\text{m}^2 = 10^4 \text{ 馬}/\text{平方公分}$

(C) $1 \text{ 牛頓}/\text{韋伯} = 10^5 \text{ 達因}/\frac{1}{4\pi} \times 10^8 \text{ 靜磁單位}$

$$= 4\pi \times 10^{-3} \text{ 奧斯特}$$

14. $L_{12} = 6 + 2 + 2 \times 2 = 12 \text{ H}$

$$L_{34} = 4 + 2 + 2 \times 3 = 12 \text{ H}$$

$$L_T = L_{12} // L_{34} = 12 // 12 = 6 \text{ H}$$

15. $t = 0$ 前， $V_C = 6 \text{ V}$ ， $i_L = 0$

S OFF \Rightarrow C 向 3Ω 放電同時對 L 充電

故 $V_C = 6 \text{ V}$ ， $i_L = 0$

16. $P_2 = I^2 \times R_2$ ， $300 = I^2 \times 4$ ， $I = \sqrt{75}$

$$\text{又 } I_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{I_m^2 \times 1}{3}} \text{， } \sqrt{75} = \sqrt{\frac{I_m^2}{3}} \text{， } I_m = 15 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{av} = \frac{15 \times 1}{3} = 5 \text{ A}$$

17. $\bar{Z} = \frac{\bar{V}_m}{\bar{I}_m} = \frac{155 \angle 30^\circ}{7.77 \angle 60^\circ} \doteq 20 \angle -30^\circ = 10\sqrt{3} - j10 (\Omega)$

18. $\bar{Z}_T = \bar{Z}_1 // \bar{Z}_2 = \frac{(j8)(3-j4)}{j8+(3-j4)} = \frac{8 \angle 90^\circ \times 5 \angle -53^\circ}{3+j4}$

$$= \frac{40 \angle 37^\circ}{5 \angle 53^\circ} = 8 \angle -16^\circ$$

19. $R' = \frac{R^2 + x_C^2}{R} = \frac{30^2 + 60^2}{30} = 150 \Omega$

$$x_C' = \frac{R^2 + x_C^2}{x_C} = \frac{30^2 + 60^2}{60} = 75 \Omega$$

當 ω 變成 $\frac{\omega}{2}$ ，則 $x_C'' = 75 \times 2 = 150 \Omega$

欲產生並聯諧振 $B_L = B_C$

即 $X_L = X_C'' = 150 \Omega$ ，取 $\bar{X}_L = j150 \Omega$

20. $X_L = \omega L = 100 \times 0.4 = 40 \Omega$

$$\bar{I}_{Tm} = \frac{\bar{V}_{Lm}}{\bar{X}_L} = \frac{24 \angle 240^\circ}{40 \angle 90^\circ} = 0.6 \angle 150^\circ$$

$$\bar{X}_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{100 \times 100 \times 10^{-6}} = 100 \Omega$$

$$\bar{V}_{cm} = \bar{I}_m \times \bar{X}_C = 0.6 \angle 150^\circ \times 100 \angle -90^\circ = 60 \angle 60^\circ$$

$$V_C(t) = 60 \sin(100t + 60^\circ) = 60 \cos(100t - 30^\circ)$$

21. $\bar{I}_R = \frac{120}{40} = 3 \text{ A}$ ， $\bar{I}_L = \frac{120 \angle 0^\circ}{30 \angle 90^\circ} = 4 \angle -90^\circ$

$$\bar{I}_C = \frac{120 \angle 0^\circ}{15 \angle -90^\circ} = 8 \angle 90^\circ$$

$$\bar{I}_T = \bar{I}_R + \bar{I}_L + \bar{I}_C = 3 - j4 + j8 = 3 + j4 = 5 \angle 53^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$\bar{Z}_T = \frac{\bar{V}_T}{\bar{I}_T} = \frac{120 \angle 0^\circ}{5 \angle 53^\circ} = 24 \angle -53^\circ = 14.4 - j19.2$$

22. $\bar{V} = 200 \angle 0^\circ$ ， $\bar{I} = 5 \angle 53^\circ$

$$P = VI \cos \theta = 200 \times 5 \times \cos 53^\circ = 600 \text{ W}$$

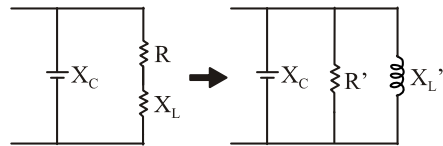
$$\theta = VI \sin \theta = 200 \times 5 \times \sin 53^\circ = 800 \text{ VAR}$$

$$S = VI = 200 \times 5 = 1000 \text{ VA}$$

I 超前 $V 53^\circ$ ，電容性負載

$$P \cdot F = \cos 53^\circ = 0.8 \text{ 超前}$$

23. $\cos \theta = 1$ 可視為並聯諧振



$$X_L = \omega L = 2 \times 2 = 4 \Omega \text{， } X_C = X_L' \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{R^2 + X_L^2}{X_L}$$

$$2 \times C = \frac{4}{3^2 + 4^2} \Rightarrow C = \frac{2}{25} \text{ F}$$

24. $I_N = I_1 - I_2 = 40 \text{ A}$

未斷

$$100 = 0.2 \times 100 + I_1 Z_1 + 0.2 \times 40 \Rightarrow Z_1 = 0.72 \Omega$$

$$100 + 0.2 \times 40 = I_2 Z_2 + 0.2 \times 60 \Rightarrow Z_2 = 1.6 \Omega$$

斷線

$$V_1 = 200 \times \frac{0.72}{0.72 + 1.6 + 0.4} \doteq 52.9 \text{ V 取 } 53 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = 200 \times \frac{1.6}{0.72 + 1.6 + 0.4} \doteq 117.6 \text{ V}$$

25. $\bar{V}_{an} = \frac{\bar{V}_{ab}}{\sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ} = \frac{100 \sqrt{3} \angle 60^\circ}{\sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ} = 100 \angle 30^\circ$

可推得 $V_{bn} = 100 \angle -90^\circ (\text{V})$

$$\bar{I}_b = \frac{\bar{V}_{bn}}{V_{zb}} = \frac{100 \angle -90^\circ}{10 \angle 53^\circ} = 10 \angle -143^\circ (\text{A})$$

第二部份：電子學

26. (1) 硼、銦、鎵為三價元素，加入本質半導體會形成 P 型半導體

(2) 銻為五價元素，加入本質半導體會形成 N 型半導體

27. (A) 過渡電容之值與二極體外加逆向偏壓呈非線性關係

(B) 二極體外加逆向偏壓增加，過渡電容值降低

(C) 擴散電容之值與二極體外加順向偏壓呈非線性關係

係

28. 正弦波經半波整流電路之輸出電壓有效值 (V_{rms}) 為

$$\frac{1}{2} V_m$$

29. $\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{V_{1m}}{V_{2m}}, \frac{10}{2} = \frac{110\sqrt{2}}{V_{2m}}, V_{2m} = 22\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$

$$V_{av} = (V_{2m} - 2V_d) \times 0.636 = (22\sqrt{2} - 2 \times 0.7) \times 0.636 \approx 18.4 \text{ V}$$

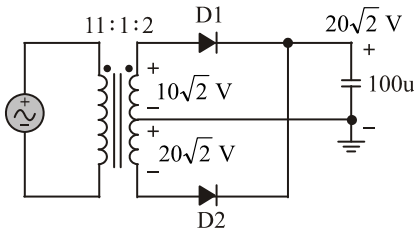
30. $\frac{n_1}{n_2} = \frac{V_{1m}}{V_{2m}} \Rightarrow \frac{11}{1} = \frac{110\sqrt{2}}{V_{2m}} \Rightarrow V_{2m} = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$

$$\frac{n_1}{n_3} = \frac{V_{1m}}{V_{3m}} \Rightarrow \frac{11}{2} = \frac{110\sqrt{2}}{V_{3m}} \Rightarrow V_{3m} = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$$

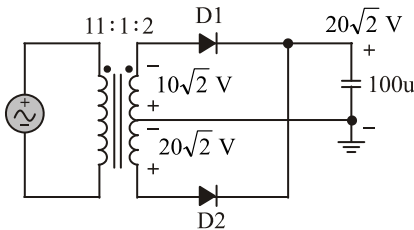
(1) 第一次正半週時, D_1 導通, D_2 截止, 電容器之電壓最大充電至 $V_{2m} = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$

(2) 第一次負半週時, D_2 導通, D_1 截止, 電容器之電壓最大充電至 $V_{3m} = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$

(3) 第二次正半週時, 因無放電路徑, 電容器保持 $20\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, 又於正半週最大值時 $V_{2m} = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, D_1 承受的最大逆向電壓為 $10\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, $V_{3m} = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, D_2 承受的最大逆向電壓為 $10\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$



(4) 第二次負半週時, 仍無放電路徑, 電容器保持 $20\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, 又於負半週最大值時 $V_{2m} = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, D_1 承受的最大逆向電壓為 $30\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, $V_{3m} = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, D_2 上的電壓為 0 V



(5) 綜上(1)~(4)可得知 D_1 之 PIV 值為 $30\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$, D_2 之 PIV 值為 $40\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$

31. (B) 除 C_1 電容器的耐壓為 V_m 外, C_2 、 C_3 、 C_4 電容器的耐壓均為 $2V_m$

(C) 電路為四倍壓半波整流電路

(D) C_1 充電至 V_m , C_3 充電至 $2V_m$, V_{AC} 之電壓為 $3V_m$

32. (1) $V_i \geq 0 \text{ V}$ 時, D_1 OFF、 D_2 OFF; $V_o = 0$

(2) $-6 \text{ V} \leq V_i < 0 \text{ V}$ 時, D_1 OFF、 D_2 OFF; $V_o = 0$

(3) $V_i < -6 \text{ V}$ 時, D_1 崩潰導通, D_2 順向偏壓導通; $V_o = V_i + 6 \text{ V}$

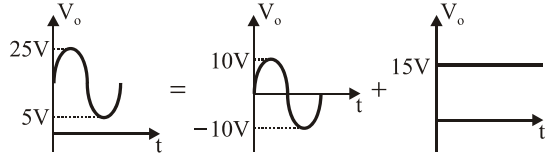
(4) 由(1)、(2)及(3)可得知 V_o 波形為 D

33. 輸出波形如下圖所示:

輸入訊號峰對峰值為 20 V

輸出訊號箝位至 $+5 \text{ V}$ 以上, 輸出峰值為 25 V

$$\text{輸出直流電壓為: } \frac{25 \text{ V} + 5 \text{ V}}{2} = 15 \text{ V}$$



34. $\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} = \frac{0.95}{1-0.95} = 19$

$$I_B = \frac{I_E}{1+\beta} = \frac{2 \text{ mA}}{1+19} = 0.1 \text{ mA} = 100 \mu\text{A}$$

35. 由輸出方程式 $V_{CC} = I_C \times R_C + V_{CE} + I_E \times R_E$

$$\because \beta \gg 0, \therefore I_C \approx I_E = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_E = 12 \text{ V} - I_C \times R_C - V_{CE} = 12 \text{ V} - 1 \text{ mA} \times 3.3 \text{ k}\Omega - 6 \text{ V} = 2.7 \text{ V}$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_E}{1+\beta} = \frac{1 \text{ mA}}{1+99} = 10 \mu\text{A}$$

輸入方程式 $V_{CC} = I_B \times R_B + V_{BE} + I_E \times R_E$

$$R_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE} - V_E}{I_B} = \frac{12 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V} - 2.7 \text{ V}}{10 \mu\text{A}}$$

$$= \frac{8.6 \text{ V}}{10 \mu\text{A}} = 860 \text{ k}\Omega$$

36. $I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{(1+\beta)R_C + R_B + (1+\beta)R_E}$

$$= \frac{12 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{(1+49) \times 2 \text{ K} + 200 \text{ K} + (1+49) \times 0.5 \text{ K}}$$

$$= \frac{11.3 \text{ V}}{325 \text{ k}\Omega} \approx 35 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_E = (1+\beta)I_B = (1+49) \times 35 \mu\text{A} = 1.75 \text{ mA}$$

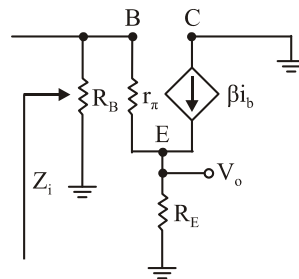
$$V_{CE} \approx V_{CC} - I_E(R_C + R_E)$$

$$= 12 \text{ V} - 1.75 \text{ mA}(2 \text{ k}\Omega + 0.5 \text{ k}\Omega)$$

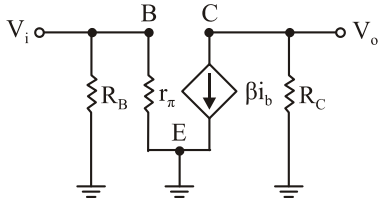
$$= 12 - 4.375 = 7.625 \text{ V}$$

37. 本題之小訊號模型如下圖所示

$$Z_i = R_B // [r_{\pi} + (1+\beta) \times R_E] = 100 \text{ k}\Omega // 101 \text{ k}\Omega \approx 50 \text{ k}\Omega$$



38. 本題之小訊號模型如下圖所示

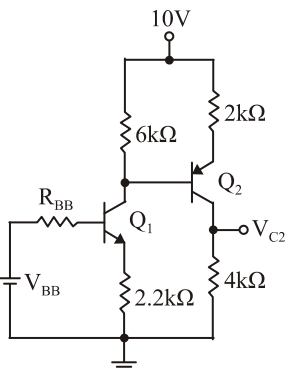


$$I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{12\text{ V} - 0.7\text{ V}}{230\text{ k}\Omega} \doteq 49\text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{V_T}{I_B} = \frac{25\text{ mV}}{49\text{ }\mu\text{A}} = 0.51\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-\beta i_b \times R_C}{i_b \times r_{\pi}} = \frac{-100 \times 1\text{ k}\Omega}{0.51\text{ k}\Omega} = -196$$

39. 將 Q_1 化簡後的戴維寧等效電路，如下圖所示



$$R_{BB} = R_{B1} // R_{B2} = 200\text{ k}\Omega // 50\text{ k}\Omega = 40\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{BB} = V_{CC} \times \frac{R_{B2}}{R_{B1} + R_{B2}} = 10 \times \frac{50\text{ k}\Omega}{50\text{ k}\Omega + 200\text{ k}\Omega} = 2\text{ V}$$

由 Q_1 輸入迴路得 $V_{BB} = I_{B1} \times R_{BB} + V_{BE1} + I_{E1} \times R_{E1}$

$$\therefore I_{C1} \times I_{E1} = (1 + \beta) I_{B1}$$

$$\therefore I_{E1} = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BE}}{\frac{R_{BB}}{1 + \beta} + R_{E1}} = \frac{2 - 0.7}{\frac{40\text{ k}}{1 + 100} + 2.2\text{ k}} = 0.5\text{ mA}$$

$$\text{由 } Q_1 \text{ 輸出迴路得 } V_{C1} = V_{CC} - I_{C1} \times R_{C1} = 10\text{ V} - (0.5\text{ mA}) \times (6\text{ k}\Omega) = 10\text{ V} - 3\text{ V} = 7\text{ (V)}$$

$$\text{又 } V_{E2} = V_{C1} + V_{BE2} = 7\text{ V} + 0.7\text{ V} = 7.7\text{ V}$$

$$I_{E2} \doteq I_{C2} = \frac{10\text{ V} - 7.7\text{ V}}{2\text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{2.3\text{ V}}{2\text{ k}\Omega} = 1.15\text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore V_{C2} = I_{C2} \times R_{C2} = 1.15\text{ mA} \times (4\text{ k}) \doteq 4.6\text{ V}$$

40. $I_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P}\right)^2$

$$1\text{ mA} = 16\text{ mA} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{-4}\right)^2 \Rightarrow V_{GS} = -3\text{ V}$$

41. $\mu = \frac{V_{DS}}{V_{GS}} \Big|_{I_D = \text{定值}}$

42. $g_m = \frac{2 \times I_{DSS}}{|-V_P|} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P}\right) = \frac{2 \times 8\text{ mA}}{|-(-4\text{ V})|} \times \left(1 - \frac{-2\text{ V}}{-4\text{ V}}\right) = 2\text{ m}$

$$A_v = -g_m \cdot (R_D // r_d) = -(2\text{ m}) \cdot (4\text{ k} // 150\text{ k}) \doteq -7.8$$

43. (B) 理想運算放大器輸出阻抗為 0

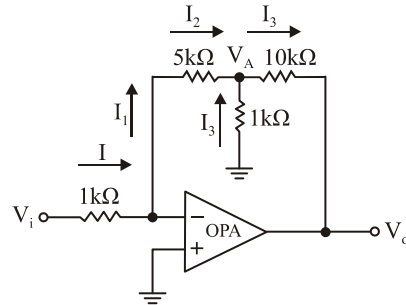
44. 樞密特電路為正回授之應用電路，其輸入端不具有虛短路特性

45. $I = \frac{V_i}{1\text{ k}\Omega}$, $I_1 = I$, $V_A = -I \times 5\text{ k}\Omega = -5V_i$

$$I_2 = \frac{0 - (-5V_i)}{1\text{ k}\Omega} = 5I$$
 , $I_3 = I_1 + I_2 = 6I$

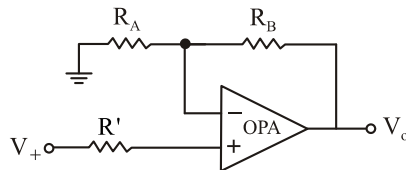
$$V_{oA} = -6I \times 10\text{ k}\Omega = 60V_i$$
 , $\therefore V_o = V_{oA} + V_A = -65V_i$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-65V_i}{V_i} = -65$$



46. $V_+ = \frac{\frac{V_1}{R_1} + \frac{V_2}{R_2}}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}} = \frac{\frac{1\text{ V}}{2\text{ k}\Omega} + \frac{4\text{ V}}{1\text{ k}\Omega}}{\frac{1}{2\text{ k}\Omega} + \frac{1}{1\text{ k}\Omega}} = 3\text{ V}$

$$V_o = V_+ \times \frac{R_B}{R_A} = 3\text{ V} \times \left(\frac{2\text{ k}\Omega}{1\text{ k}\Omega} + 1\right) = 9\text{ V}$$



47. (D) 本電路為比較器電路，因此當反相輸入端訊號 V_i 大於非反相輸入端訊號時，輸出電壓約為 $-V_{CC}$

48. 三級 RC 電路提供 180° 相移，又 OPA 振盪的條件為增益大於 29，故 $|A_v| = \frac{R_f}{1\text{ k}\Omega} \geq 29 \Rightarrow 29\text{ k}\Omega$

49. (1) $V_{UT} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times (+V_{o(\text{max})}) = \frac{3\text{ k}\Omega}{2\text{ k}\Omega + 3\text{ k}\Omega} \times (+15\text{ V}) = +9\text{ V}$

(2) $V_{LT} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \times (-V_{o(\text{max})}) = \frac{3\text{ k}\Omega}{2\text{ k}\Omega + 3\text{ k}\Omega} \times (-15\text{ V}) = -9\text{ V}$

(3) 磁滯電壓 = $V_{UT} - V_{LT} = 9\text{ V} - (-9\text{ V}) = 18\text{ V}$

50. $f_o = \frac{1}{0.693 \times (R_A + 2R_B) \times C} = \frac{1}{0.693 \times (15\text{ k}\Omega + 2 \times 4.5\text{ k}\Omega) \times 0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}} \doteq 600\text{ Hz}$