

113 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

113-2-03-4、113-2-04-4

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

1. 並聯發電電流
- $I = 800 \text{ m} \times 10 = 8 \text{ A}$

$$\text{電壓 } V = 2 \times 20 = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{發電電量} = W = P \times t = 8 \times 40 \times 8 = \frac{2560}{1000} = 2.56 \text{ 度}$$

$$2. \alpha_{50^\circ\text{C}} = \frac{\frac{R_2 - R_1}{T_2 - T_1}}{R_1} = \frac{\frac{0.1 - 0.05}{70 - 50}}{0.05} = \frac{0.05}{0.05} = 0.05^\circ\text{C}^{-1}$$

$$3. R_2 = R_1[1 + \alpha_1(T_2 - T_1)] = 0.05[1 + 0.05(100 - 50)] = 0.175 \Omega$$

$$4. I = \frac{V_2}{R_2} = \frac{12}{6} = 2 \text{ A}, V_1 = I \times R_1 = 2 \times 9 = 18 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{總電壓 } E = \frac{P}{I} = \frac{72}{2} = 36 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{由 KVL, } V_3 = E - (V_1 + V_2) = 36 - (12 + 18) = 6 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore R_3 = \frac{V_3}{I} = \frac{6}{2} = 3 \Omega$$

5. 電路為電橋
- $\therefore 28 : 42 = 14 : 21 = 2 : 3$

$\therefore$ 電橋平衡，移除 35Ω 電阻

$$\text{總電阻 } R = (28 + 42) // (14 + 21) = \frac{70}{3} \Omega$$

$$\text{總電流 } I = \frac{210}{\frac{70}{3}} = 9 \text{ A}$$

6. 求
- 0.5 A
- 電流源端電壓，依節點電壓法

$$\frac{V}{18} + \frac{V - 54}{36} + \frac{V - 12}{24} = 0.5$$

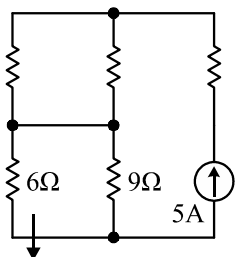
$$\text{通分可得 } 4V + 2V - 108 + 3V - 36 = 36$$

$$\therefore 9V = 180 \quad \therefore V = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{0.5\text{A}} = 20 \times 0.5 = 10 \text{ W (提供功率)}$$

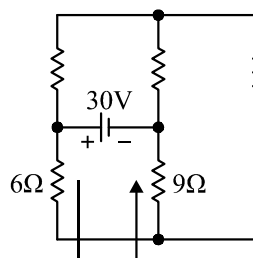
7. 依重疊定理

①考慮 5 A 電流源時電路如圖



$$6 \Omega \text{ 分流, } I_{6\Omega} = 5 \times \frac{9}{9+6} = 3 \text{ A} \downarrow$$

②考慮 30 V 電壓源時電路如圖



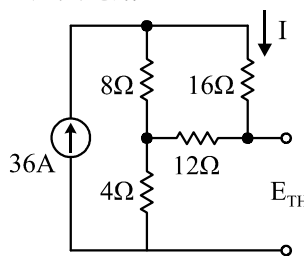
$$6 \Omega \text{ 電流, } I_{6\Omega} = \frac{30}{6+9} = 2 \text{ A} \downarrow$$

③重疊可得 $I_{6\Omega} = 3 + 2 = 5 \text{ A} \downarrow$

8. 求
- 6Ω
- 兩端之戴維寧等效電路

$$\text{① } R_{\text{TH}} = [(8+16) // 12] + 4 = 12 \Omega$$

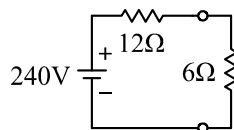
②如圖電路



$$I = 36 \times \frac{8}{8+(16+12)} = 8 \text{ A}, V_{12\Omega} = 8 \times 12 = 96 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{4\Omega} = 240 \times \frac{6}{12+6} = 80 \text{ V}, E_{\text{TH}} = V_{12\Omega} + V_{4\Omega} = 240 \text{ V}$$

③代入可得等效電路



$$\therefore V_{6\Omega} = 240 \times \frac{6}{12+6} = 80 \text{ V}$$

9. 依戴維寧等效電路

$$I = \frac{E_{\text{TH}}}{R_{\text{TH}} + R_L} = \frac{E_{\text{TH}}}{R_{\text{TH}} + 8} = 1 \quad \therefore E_{\text{TH}} = R_{\text{TH}} + 8 \cdots \text{①}$$

$$I = \frac{E_{\text{TH}}}{R_{\text{TH}} + 4} = 1.5 = \frac{3}{2} \quad \therefore 2E_{\text{TH}} = 3R_{\text{TH}} + 12 \cdots \text{②}$$

①代入②化簡可得 $R_{\text{TH}} = 4 \Omega$ ，代入①可得 $E_{\text{TH}} = 12 \text{ V}$

$$\therefore \text{最大功率轉移 } P_{\text{max}} = \frac{E_{\text{TH}}^2}{4R_{\text{TH}}} = \frac{12^2}{4 \times 4} = 9 \text{ W}$$

$$10. \therefore C = \epsilon \times \frac{A}{d}$$

(A) C 與 d 成反比

(B) C 與 A 成正比

(C) C 與 ε 成正比

(D) 電容串聯容量下降；並聯容量上升

- 11.
- $2\mu\text{F} // 4\mu\text{F} = 6\mu\text{F}$
- ，電容串聯時 C、V 反比

$$\therefore V_{6\mu\text{F}} : V_{3\mu\text{F}} : V_{12\mu\text{F}} = \frac{1}{6\mu} : \frac{1}{3\mu} : \frac{1}{12\mu}$$

$$\text{通分} = 2 : 4 : 1 \quad \therefore V_{12\mu\text{F}} = \frac{1}{7} \times 14 = 2\text{ V}$$

$$12. W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times 10^{-6} \times 50^2 = 0.125\text{ J}$$

$$13. V = \frac{W}{Q} = \frac{0.25}{0.001} = 250\text{ V}$$

$$14. L = \mu_r \cdot \mu \cdot N^2 \cdot \frac{A}{\ell}, L = \mu_r \cdot L_0 \text{ (空氣芯電感)}$$

$$\text{電感量應為 } L_0 = \frac{L}{\mu_r} = 10\text{ mH}$$

$$15. \text{互感 } M = K \sqrt{L_1 L_2} = 1 \times \sqrt{100\text{ m} \times 25\text{ m}} = 0.05$$

$$\text{互感應電勢 } e = M \cdot \frac{\Delta i_1}{\Delta t} = 0.05 \times \frac{2}{2\text{ m}} = 50\text{ V}$$

16. 判別互感為互助

$$\therefore L_{AB} = 0.08 + 0.06 + 2 \times 0.02 = 0.18\text{ H}$$

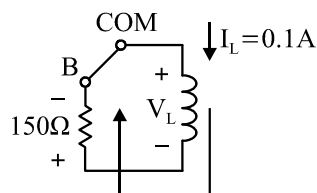
$$17. (A) \tau = RC = 200 \times 100 \times 10^{-6} = 10^{-2} = 0.02\text{ sec}$$

(B) 電容充電穩態電流為 0 A

(C) 暫態結束時間為 $5\tau = 5 \times 0.02 = 0.1\text{ sec}$

$$(D) \text{電容充電瞬間電流 } I_C(0^+) = \frac{12}{200} = 0.06\text{ A}$$

$$18. \text{電路已達穩態 } I_L(0^-) = \frac{10}{100} = 0.1\text{ A}$$

 $\therefore$ 開關由 A $\rightarrow$ B, $I_L(0^+) = 0.1\text{ A}$ 如圖電路 $I_L(0^+)$ 不變

$$\therefore V_L = -(150 \times 0.1) = -15\text{ V}$$

19. 規格標示應包括：(1) 商品名稱及型號，(2) 額定電壓及頻率，(3) 電功率或輸入電流，(4) 製造年份及號碼，(5) 生產國別及地區，(6) 規格，(7) 注意事項或警語，(8) 使用方法或緊急處理方法，(9) 製造商/進口商名稱、地址、電話

20. B、D 及 C、D 間均能導通，但 A、D 間開路，表示溫度保險絲已經燒斷

21. 依量測結果

$$\textcircled{1} \text{B、C 間電阻 } R_1 = \frac{5}{0.5} = 10\ \Omega$$

$$\therefore \text{加熱時開關 ON, } P = \frac{V^2}{R_1} = \frac{110^2}{10} = 1210\text{ W}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{B、D 間電阻 } R_1 + R_2 = \frac{5}{0.02} = 250\ \Omega$$

$$\therefore \text{保溫時開關 OFF, } P = \frac{V^2}{R_1 + R_2} = \frac{110^2}{250} = 48.4\text{ W}$$

22. $3\frac{1}{2}$ 位表示最大指示量為 1999，若滿刻度為 20 mV，則最大指示值為 19.99 mV

23. (A) VOLTS/DIV 為調整波形高低

(B) TIME/DIV 為調整波形寬窄

(C) FOCUS 為調整掃描線聚焦

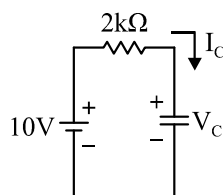
以上三者均與波形跑動(無法同步)無關，因此應嘗試調整(D) TRIGGER/LEVEL(觸發準位)以得到適當同步觸發信號

24. 電路已達穩態
- $V_C(0^-) = 5\text{ V}$

 $\therefore t = 0$ SW ON, $V_C(0^+) = 5\text{ V}$ ，電路如圖

$$\text{化為戴維寧等效, } E_{TH} = \frac{15+5}{2} = 10\text{ V}$$

$$R_{TH} = (2\text{ k} // 2\text{ k}) + 1\text{ k} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$$



$$\therefore I_C(0^+) = \frac{10-5}{2\text{ k}} = 2.5\text{ mA}$$

25. 同上題
- $\tau = RC = 2\text{ k} \times 10\ \mu = 20\text{ msec}$

 $\therefore V_C(0^+) = 5\text{ V}$ ， $V_C(\infty) = 10\text{ V}$ 為充電

$$\therefore V_C(t) = (10-5)(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{20\text{ m}}}) + 5$$

$$\text{代入 } t = 40\text{ msec, } V_C = 10 - 5e^{-2}, e^{-2} = 0.135$$

$$= 10 - (5 \times 0.135) \div 9.33\text{ V}$$

26. 正弦波有數值 110 V，則峰值
- $V_m = 110\sqrt{2} \div 156\text{ V}$

頻率 50 Hz，角速度 $\omega t = 2\pi f \div 314$

$$\text{代入 } v(t) = 156\sin(314t + 30^\circ)\text{ V}$$

27. (A) P 型為摻入受體(3 價)元素

(B) P 型之少數載子為電子

(C) 空乏區內無可移動之載子，僅有離子

(D) 空乏區之 N 極有正離子；P 極有負離子

28. 設二極體皆導通
- $\therefore V_o = \frac{9+3}{3} = 4\text{ V}$
- (不合)

$$\therefore D_2 \text{ 不導通 } \therefore V_o = 9 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4.5\text{ V}$$

- 29.
- $I_L = I_S - I_Z$

$$\therefore I_{L,\min} \geq \frac{V_Z}{R_{L,\max}} = I_S - I_{Z,\max} = \frac{12-5}{200} - 25\text{ m} = 10\text{ mA}$$

$$I_{L,\max} \leq \frac{V_Z}{R_{L,\min}} = I_S - I_{Z,\min} = \frac{12-5}{200} - 2\text{ m} = 33\text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore R_{L,\max} \leq \frac{5}{10\text{ m}} = 500\ \Omega, R_{L,\min} \geq \frac{5}{33\text{ m}} \div 152\ \Omega$$

兩都取交集可得： $R_L = 152\ \Omega \sim 500\ \Omega$

30. (A) $V_{rms} = 0.5 V_m = 50 \text{ V}$

(B) $V_{oc} = \frac{1}{\pi} V_m = 31.8 \text{ V}$

(C) 二極體 PIV 值 $= V_m = 100 \text{ V}$

(D) $2\pi f = 1000$, $f = \frac{1000}{2\pi} = 159 \text{ Hz}$

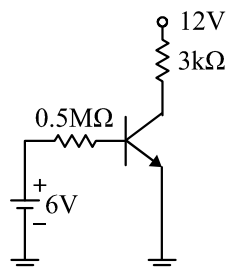
31. BE 順向, BC 逆向工作於主動(放大)狀態

32. $I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CEQ}}{R_C} = \frac{13 - 6}{1 \text{ k}} = 7 \text{ mA}$

$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = \frac{7 \text{ m}}{280} = 25 \mu\text{A}$

$R_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{I_B} = \frac{13 - 1}{25 \mu} = 480 \text{ k}\Omega$

33. 電路化為

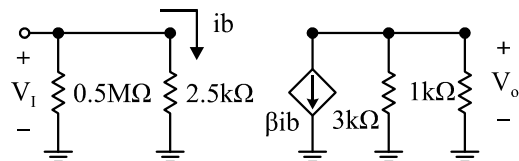


$I_B = \frac{6 - 1}{0.5 \text{ M}} = 10 \mu\text{A}$, $I_C = 200 \times I_B = 2 \text{ mA}$

$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} \div \frac{V_T}{I_C} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{2 \text{ m}} = 12.5 \Omega$

34. $r_\pi = \frac{V_T}{I_B} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{10 \mu\text{A}} = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$

小信號模型



$V_o = -\left[\frac{V_i}{2.5 \text{ k}} \times \beta \times (3 \text{ k} // 1 \text{ k})\right]$

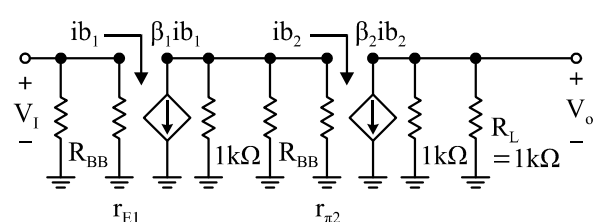
$\therefore A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\frac{200}{2.5 \text{ k}} \times \frac{3 \text{ k}}{4 \text{ k}} = -60$

35. $\therefore 20 \log A_{v1} = 40 \text{ dB}$ $\therefore A_{v1} = 100$

$A_{vT} = A_{v1} \times A_{v2} = 100 \times 25 = 2500$

$V_o = A_{vT} \times V_i = 2500 \times 40 \mu = 0.1 \text{ V}$

36. 小信號等效電路



$R_{BB} = 900 \text{ k} // 1.8 \text{ M} = 600 \text{ k}\Omega$

$r_{E1} = (1 + \beta_1) \times 2 \text{ k} + r_{\pi1} \div \beta_1 \times 2 \text{ k} = 600 \text{ k}$

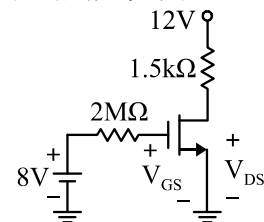
$\therefore V_o = \frac{V_i}{r_{E1}} \times \beta_1 \times \frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ k} + r_{\pi2}} \times \beta_2 \times \frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ k} + R_L} \times 1 \text{ k}$

$\therefore A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = 37.5$

37. P 通道 MOSFET 增強型飽和區工作條件

$V_{DS} \leq V_{GS} - V_T$ $\therefore V_D - 6 \leq 0 - 6 - (-3)$, $V_D \leq 3 \text{ V}$

38. 化為戴維寧等效



$V_{GG} = 12 \times \frac{6 \text{ M}}{6 \text{ M} + 3 \text{ M}} = 8 \text{ V}$, $R_{GG} = 3 \text{ M} // 6 \text{ M} = 2 \text{ M}$

$I_{DS} = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 = 0.1 \times (8 - 2)^2 = 3.6 \text{ mA}$

$V_{DS} = 12 - (3.6 \text{ m} \times 1.5 \text{ k}) = 6.6 \text{ V}$

驗證 $V_{DS} = 6.6 > V_{GS} - V_T = 8 - 2 = 6$ (合理)

39. $V_G = 12 \times \frac{6 \text{ M}}{3 \text{ M} + 6 \text{ M}} = 8 \text{ V}$, $V_G = I_D \text{ mA} \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega = I_D$

代入 $I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$ $\therefore I_D = 1[(8 - I_D) - 2]^2$

$\therefore I_D = (6 - I_D)^2 \Rightarrow I_D = I_D^2 - 12I_D + 36$

$\Rightarrow I_D^2 - 13I_D + 36 = 0$, $I_D = 4, 9$ (不合) $\therefore I_D = 4 \text{ mA}$

驗證 $V_{GS} = V_G - V_S = 8 - 4 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ k} = 4 \text{ V} > V_{GS}$

代入 $g_m = 2 \times K \times (V_{GS} - V_T)$

$= 2 \times 2 \text{ m}(8 - (4 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ k}) - 2) = 4 \text{ mS}$

$A_v = \frac{R_s}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s} = \frac{1 \text{ k}}{0.25 \text{ k} + 1 \text{ k}} = 0.8$

40. $Z_i \div R_{G1} // R_{G2} = 2 \text{ M}\Omega$

41. AED 稱為「自動體外心臟電擊去顫器」能夠自動偵測傷病患心律脈搏、並施以電擊使心臟恢復正常運作的儀器。對於突發性心跳停止的傷病患，一方面要施行 CPR(心肺復甦術)，進行胸外按壓；另一方面則需要利用電擊器進行去顫，使心臟恢復正常跳動

42. $Q = C \times V_{r,p-p} = I_{DC} \cdot t_{OFF}$, $t_{OFF} \div T$

$\therefore 100 \mu \times V_{r,p-p} = \frac{V_{DC}}{R_L} \times \frac{1}{100}$

$\therefore V_{DC} = V_m - \frac{V_{r,p-p}}{2}$ $\therefore V_{r,p-p} = 2V_m - 2V_{DC}$

化簡 $V_{r,p-p} = \frac{V_{DC}}{100 \times 0.2 \text{ k} \times 100 \mu} = 2 \times 100 - 2V_{DC}$

$\therefore 2.5V_{DC} = 200$, $V_{DC} = 80 \text{ V}$

43. 日系三用電錶紅棒為電池負極，若紅棒接觸後黑棒接觸另外兩腳皆導通，則必為 N 型 B 極，故電晶體為 PNP 型

44. 理想 A 類 $V_{CEQ} \div \frac{V_{CC}}{2} = 4.5 \text{ V}$, $V_{CEQ} = 7.5 \text{ V}$ 偏高，故應降低 V_{CEQ} , $V_{CEQ} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$, 故應增加 I_C

∴應增加 β ，降低 R_B (VR) 值

45. ∴理想 A 類放大器工作點電壓為 $\frac{1}{2}V_{CC}$

$$V_{CEQ} = 4.5 \text{ V} \quad \therefore I_{CQ} = \frac{9 - 4.5}{600} = 7.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{V_T}{I_B} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{\frac{7.5 \text{ m}}{300}} = 1000 \Omega$$

$$\therefore |A_v| = 300 \times \frac{600 // 600}{1000} = 90$$

$$V_o = A_v \times V_i = 90 \times 10 \text{ m} = 0.9 \text{ V}$$

$$P = \frac{V_o^2}{R_L} = \frac{0.9^2}{600} = 1.35 \text{ mW}$$

46. 達靈頓電路

$A_1 = \text{輸入分流比} \times (1 + \beta_1) \times (1 + \beta_2) \times \text{輸出分流比}$

$$\therefore Z_1 \doteq (600 // 600) \times (1 + \beta_1) \times (1 + \beta_2) = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$\therefore A_1 = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = \frac{2 \text{ M}}{2 \text{ M} + 3 \text{ M}} \times 100 \times 100 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2000$$

47. (A) FET 輸入阻抗較高

(B) FET 為單載子，BJT 為雙載子

(C) FET 體積較小

(D) FET 較 BJT 熱穩定

48. ∴ $V_{G1} = V_{DD}$ ， $V_{S1} = V$ ∴ $V_{GS1} = 12 - V$

$$V_{G2} = V$$
， $V_{S2} = 0$ ∴ $V_{GS2} = V$

$$\text{代入 } I_{DS1} = I_{DS2} \Rightarrow K_1(V_{GS1} - V_{T1})^2 = K_2(V_{GS2} - V_{T2})^2$$

$$2 \text{ m}[(12 - V) - 1]^2 = 8 \text{ m}(V - 2)^2$$

$$\text{化簡得 } (11 - V)^2 = (2V - 4)^2 \quad \therefore 11 - V = \pm(2V - 4)$$

$$\textcircled{1} 11 - V = 2V - 4 \quad \therefore V = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 11 - V = 4 - 2V \quad \therefore V = -7 \text{ V (不合)}$$

$$\therefore V = 5 \text{ V 代入，} I_{DS} = 72 \text{ mA}$$

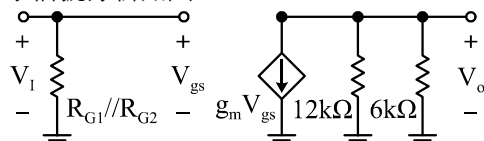
49. (A) CD 式電壓增益最低

(B) CG 式輸入阻抗最小

(C) CS 式輸出入反相

(D) CS 式功率增益最大

50. 小信號分析如圖



$$V_o = -g_m \times V_i \times (12 \text{ k} // 6 \text{ k})$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -6 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ k} = -24$$