

113 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

113-4-03-4、113-4-04-4

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

1. $I = \frac{N \times e}{t} = \frac{(3 \times 10^{21}) \times (1.6 \times 10^{-19})}{60} = 8 \text{ A}$

$W = I^2 R t \Rightarrow R = \frac{W}{I^2 t} = \frac{3840}{8^2 \times 60} = 1 \Omega$

2. $A = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times (8 \times 10^{-3})^2 \approx 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^2$

$R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A} = (5 \times 10^{-7}) \frac{50}{5 \times 10^{-5}} = 0.5 \Omega$

3. $P_{\text{out}} = 220 \text{ V} \times 30 \text{ A} \times 0.9 = 5940 \text{ W}$

$0.24 \times 5940 \text{ W} \times t = 50000 \text{ g} \times (60^\circ\text{C} - 40^\circ\text{C})$

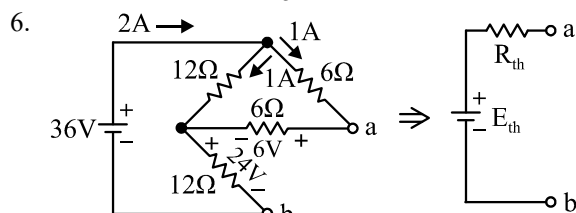
$t \approx 701.5 \text{ s} \approx 12 \text{ 分鐘}$

4. $R_{\text{ab}} = R // (R + R) // (R + R) // (R + R) // R$

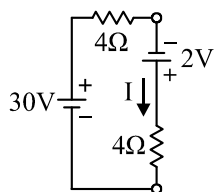
$= 6 // 12 // 12 // 12 // 6 = \frac{12}{7} \Omega$

$V = I \times R_{\text{ab}} = 7 \times \frac{12}{7} = 12 \text{ V}$

5. $R_s = (m - 1) \times R_v = (\frac{25}{5} - 1) \times 500 = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$



$R_{\text{th}} = [(12 // 12) + 6] // 6 = 4 \Omega$, $E_{\text{th}} = 6 + 24 = 30 \text{ V}$



$I = \frac{30 + 2}{4 + 4} = 4 \text{ A}$

7. 使用密爾門求中心點之電壓：

$V = \frac{\frac{40}{8} - \frac{12}{6} + \frac{24}{4}}{\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12}} = \frac{72}{5} \text{ V}$, $I = \frac{72}{12} = 1.2 \text{ A}$

8. Q_2 不動表示 $F_{12} = F_{23}$

$9 \times 10^9 \frac{8 \mu \times 1 \mu}{d_1^2} = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{1 \mu \times 2 \mu}{d_2^2}$

得 $d_1 : d_2 = 2 : 1$ ，故選(D)

9. $M = \frac{N_2 \times \phi_{12}}{I_1} = \frac{150 \times 4 \text{ m}}{2} = 0.3 \text{ H}$

10. SW 閉合達穩態時

C 為開路， $v_C = 20 \times \frac{3}{2+3} = 12 \text{ V}$

L 為短路， $i_L = \frac{20}{2+3} = 4 \text{ A}$

SW 打開瞬間

i_L 保持為 4 A，故 $i_C = -i_L = -4 \text{ A}$

v_C 為開關打開前之充飽電之狀態，故 $v_C = 12 \text{ V}$

11. $f = \frac{PN}{120}$, $N = \frac{100 \times 120}{4} = 3000 \text{ rpm}$

12. (A) $\bar{Z} = 25 - j25 = 25\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ \Omega$, $I = \frac{100}{25\sqrt{2}} = 2 \text{ A}$

(B) 此為電容性電路，故電源電壓相位滯後電路電流相位

(C) $X_C = \frac{1}{1000 \times 40 \mu} = 25 \Omega$

(D) $\text{PF} = \frac{R}{Z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$

13. $\bar{Z} = 6 + (j3 // -j6) = 6 + j6 = 6\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \Omega$

$\bar{V} = \frac{120}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, $\bar{I} = \frac{120}{6\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} = 10 \angle -45^\circ \text{ A}$

$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(314t - 45^\circ) \text{ A} = 14.14 \sin(314t - 45^\circ) \text{ A}$

14. $\bar{Z}_1 = 8 - j6 = 10 \angle -36.9^\circ \Omega$

$\bar{Z}_2 = 5 + j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \Omega$

$\bar{V} = (14.14 \angle -45^\circ) \times (5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ) = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$

$\bar{I}_1 = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{10 \angle -36.9^\circ} = 10 \angle 36.9^\circ = 8 + j6 \text{ A}$

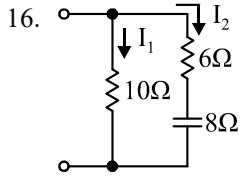
$\bar{I}_2 = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ = 10 - j10 \text{ A}$

$\bar{I} = \bar{I}_1 + \bar{I}_2 = (8 + 10) + j(6 - 10) = 18 - j4 \text{ A}$

15. $X_L = \omega L = 500 \times 50 \text{ mH} = 25 \Omega$

$V = \frac{141.4}{\sqrt{2}} = 100 \text{ V}$, $I = \frac{100}{25} = 4 \text{ A}$

純電感電路 $P_{\text{min}} = -VI = -(100 \times 4) = -400 \text{ W}$



$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{500 \times 250 \mu} = 8 \Omega$$

$$\bar{Z}_2 = 6 - j8 = 10 \angle 53.1^\circ \Omega$$

$$V = \frac{84.84}{\sqrt{2}} = 60 \text{ V}, I_1 = \frac{60}{10} = 6 \text{ A}, I_2 = \frac{60}{10} = 6 \text{ A}$$

$$P = I_1^2 \times 10 \Omega + I_2^2 \times 6 \Omega = 576 \text{ W}$$

$$17. \text{PF} = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{R}{Z} = \frac{10}{10\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0.707$$

18. (A) C 類火災為電器火災，不可使用泡沫滅火器滅火 (A 類火災為普通火災)

(B) B 類火災不可使用水撲滅，應用乾粉滅火器或泡沫滅火器

(C) 滅火時，應站在距離火源 3 至 5 公尺的上風處

19. (A) 白熾燈不但發光效率差，使用壽命也最短

(B) 電子安定器功用為抑制燈管內電流變化，使其工作電流穩定

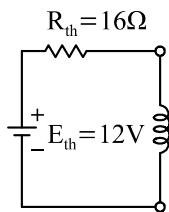
(C) 電子安定器是將安定器與起動器兩元件的功能整合成一個元件，故使用電子安定器就不需再加裝起動器

(D) 日光燈的起動器規格分為 1P 和 4P，T5、T8、T9 是燈管規格

$$20. I = \frac{E}{r + R_L}, \begin{cases} \frac{E}{r + 16} \times 16 = 8 \\ \frac{E}{r + 24} \times 24 = 9 \end{cases}$$

$$r = 8 \Omega, E = 12 \text{ V}, P_{\max} = \frac{12^2}{4 \times 8} = 4.5 \text{ W}$$

21. 化戴維寧等效電路



$$R_{th} = (15 // 10) + 10 = 16 \Omega, E_{th} = 30 \times \frac{10}{15 + 10} = 12 \text{ V}$$

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{32 \text{ m}}{16} = 2 \text{ ms}, i_L(2 \text{ ms}) = \frac{12}{16} (1 - e^{-1}) = 0.474 \text{ A}$$

22. (A) 需考慮交流電路電流相位，故電流錶 A3 顯示 3 mA ($A_3 = \sqrt{A_1^2 - A_2^2}$)

23. 三用電錶檔位轉至 ACV 對交流電進行量測，量測到之電壓值為交流電之有效值，從圖(b)可知輸入電源電壓 \bar{V}_s 之 $V_m = 10 \text{ V}$ ，故其 $V_{\text{rms}} = 0.707 V_m = 7.07 \text{ V}$ ，大約為 7 V

$$24. f = 400 \text{ Hz}, X_{L0} = X_{C0} = 2\pi fL, L = \frac{400 \Omega}{2\pi f} \approx 0.16 \text{ H}$$

$$26. (A) V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{12^2 + 8^2 + 4^2 + 0^2}{4}} = \sqrt{56}$$

$$(B) V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{10^2 + \left(\frac{10}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{150}$$

$$(C) V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{15}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \times 1.5 + \left(\frac{15}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 \times 1.5}{3}} = \sqrt{75}$$

$$(D) V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(\frac{15}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 15^2 + \left(\frac{15}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2}{3}} = \sqrt{125}$$

$$27. r = \frac{V_{r(\text{rms})}}{V_{\text{dc}}} = \frac{0.308 V_m}{0.636 V_m} \approx 0.484, r\% = 48\%$$

28. (D) 「集極回授」會使放大器增益減少

$$29. r_c = \frac{r_\pi}{1 + \beta} = \frac{1485}{99} = 15 \Omega, A_v \approx -\frac{R_C}{r_c} = -\frac{3300}{15} = -220$$

$$30. (B) Z_i \approx \beta^2 R_E$$

$$(C) Z_o = r_{c2} + \frac{r_{e1}}{1 + \beta} \approx r_{c2}$$

(D) A_v 追隨，略小於 1

31. 假設 I_G 趨於 0，MOSFET 操作於飽和區

$$I_D = I_{\text{DSS}} \left(1 - \frac{I_D \times R_S}{V_{\text{GS(off)}}}\right)^2 = 16 \text{ mA} \left(1 - \frac{3I_D}{4}\right)^2$$

$$\text{得 } I_D = 1 \text{ mA 或 } \frac{16}{9} \text{ mA (不合)}$$

$$V_{\text{DS}} = V_{\text{DD}} - I_D R_D - I_D R_S = 12 - 4 - 3 = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$32. V_{\text{DD}} = I_D R_D + I_G R_G + V_{\text{GS}} \text{ (假設 } I_G \cong 0 \text{ A)}$$

$$\text{得 } V_{\text{GS}} = 4 \text{ V}, K = \frac{1}{(4 - 1)^2} = \frac{1}{9} \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow g_m = 2K(V_{\text{GS}} - V_i) = \frac{2}{3} \text{ mA/V}$$

$$A_v = -g_m R_D \cong -3.3$$

$$33. (A) Z_i = R_1 // R_2$$

(B) C_s 是否存在不影響 Z_i

$$(D) \text{衰減 } \frac{1}{1 + g_m R_s} \text{ 倍}$$

$$34. g_{m1} = 2\sqrt{0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2 \times 0.5 \text{ mA}} = 1 \text{ mA/V}$$

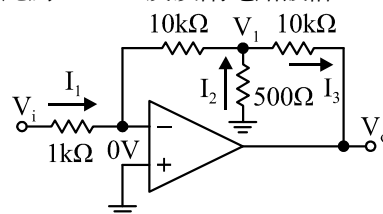
$$g_{m2} = 2\sqrt{0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2 \times 2 \text{ mA}} = 2 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{vT} = (-g_{m1} \times R_3) \cdot \left(\frac{-g_{m2}(R_5 // R_6)}{1 + g_{m2}(R_5 // R_6)}\right) = -8$$

35. $V_{\text{OH}} > V_{\text{IH}}, V_{\text{OL}} < V_{\text{IL}}$ 才能避免傳輸間不明確的狀態

36. 此為 CMOS 反及開電路設計 $Y = \overline{AB}$

37.



- ① 假設 $V_i = 1\text{ V}$, $I_{in} = \frac{1}{1\text{ k}\Omega} = 1\text{ mA}$, 得 $V_i = -10\text{ V}$
- ② $I_2 = \frac{10}{0.5\text{ k}\Omega} = 20\text{ mA}$, $I_3 = I_1 + I_2 = 21\text{ mA}$
- ③ $V_o = -10 - (-21\text{ mA} \times 10\text{ k}\Omega) = -220$ 得 $A_V = -220$
38. $V_o = (-\frac{12}{5} \times 2) + (-\frac{12}{6} \times 5) + (-\frac{12}{9} \times (-3.6)) = -10$
39. (A) $V_{C(p-p)} = 2\beta V_{sat} = 2 \times \frac{4}{2+4} \times 12 = 16\text{ V}$
- (C) $T = 2R_1 C \ln(\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}) = 2R_1 C \ln(1 + \frac{2R_3}{R_2})$, R_1 和 C 增加時, T 增加, 頻率下降
- (D) $\beta = \frac{4}{2+4} = \frac{2}{3}$
40. 反相舒密特電路:
- $$\begin{cases} V_U = 10 \times \frac{3}{3+27} + 3 \times \frac{27}{3+27} = 1+2.7 = 3.7\text{ V} \\ V_L = -1+2.7 = 1.7\text{ V} \end{cases}$$
- 輸入振幅為 6 V 之三角波
-
- 高態占比: $\frac{3.7+1.7+6+6}{24} = 0.725$
41. $10 \times \frac{4\text{ k}}{2\text{ k}+4\text{ k}} \approx 6.67\text{ V}$, D_z 崩潰區操作
- $$r_z = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I} = \frac{6.4-6}{8\text{ m}-0} = 50\ \Omega$$
- $$\Rightarrow V_o = \frac{\frac{10}{2\text{ k}} + \frac{6}{50} + 0}{\frac{1}{2\text{ k}} + \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{4\text{ k}}} \approx 6.024\text{ V}$$
42. 由圖表可得 $\beta = \frac{5\text{ mA}}{25\ \mu\text{A}} \approx 200$, 故選(D)
43. $I_{EQ} = \frac{-0.7 - (-2)}{0.65\text{ k}} = 2\text{ mA}$, $r_e = \frac{25\text{ mV}}{2\text{ mA}} = 12.5\ \Omega$
- $$A_V = \frac{R_C // R_L}{r_e} = \frac{2.4\text{ k}}{12.5} = 192$$
44. 串接級數愈多, $A_{V(\text{mid})}$ 愈大, BW 反而愈窄
45. 欲得 $V = 9.36\text{ V} \Rightarrow I_D = \frac{12-9.36}{0.33\text{ k}} = 8\text{ mA}$
- $$8\text{ mA} = K(V_{GS} - V_t)^2 = 0.5\text{ m}(V_{GS} - 2)^2 \Rightarrow V_{GS} = 6\text{ V}$$
- $$V_G = 6\text{ V} = \frac{(5+x)}{(5+x)+15} \times 12, x = 10\text{ k}\Omega$$
46. (A) 本電路以 CS 作為輸入端, 補足了 CG 輸入電阻太小的不足, 並同時保有 CG 輸出電阻大的特性

- (C) 兩個電晶體共用 I_D
- (D) Q_1 的 CS 組態 A_V 約為 -1 , 放大工作由 Q_2 負責
47. 如圖 $V_{i(p-p)} = 40\text{ mV}$, $V_{o(p-p)} = 0.8\text{ V}$
- $$A_V = \frac{0.8}{40\text{ m}} = 20\text{ 倍(反相)}$$
- $$g_m = 2\sqrt{KI_D} = 2\sqrt{80 \times 20} = 80\text{ mA/V}^2$$
- $$A_{VT} = -1 \times g_m (R_D // R_L) = -1 \times 80\text{ m} \times (0.25\text{ k} // R_L) = -20$$
- R_L 選(D), 才可能接近 $A_{VT} = -20$
48. (C) 接法: 虛擬 NMOS 結構的 NAND 閘, 輸出 Y 邏輯 $Y = \overline{AB}$ 不變
49. $I = \frac{V_{ref} - 0}{5\text{ k}}$ 與 VR 無關
50. CH1 三角波, CH2 方波
- $$f \text{ 同為 } [4 \times 1\text{ k} \times 0.1\ \mu\text{F} \times \frac{5\text{ k}}{10\text{ k}}]^{-1} = 5\text{ kHz}$$