

## 110 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

110-2-03-4、110-2-04-4

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

1.  $1\text{ e.v.} = 1.6 \times 10^{-19}\text{ J}$

$\therefore 1.25 \times 10^{20} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} = 20\text{ J}$

2. 誤差運算：百分誤差相加

$$\frac{\pm 0.02}{0.4} = \pm 5\%$$

$P = 0.4 \pm 5\%$

$$R = \frac{P}{I^2} = \frac{0.4}{(20\text{ m})^2} = 1000\ \Omega$$

誤差 =  $(\pm 1\%) \times 2 + (\pm 5\%) = \pm 7\%$

電阻選用  $1\text{ k}\Omega$ ，誤差小於  $\pm 7\%$  = 棕黑紅金

3. 燈泡電阻  $R = \frac{5^2}{20} = 1.25\ \Omega$

(A)  $I = \frac{12}{1.25 \times 4} = 2.4\text{ A}$  ;  $P = (I^2 \times R) \times 4 = 28.8\text{ W}$

(B) 兩燈泡串聯後接  $12\text{ V}$ ，分壓為  $12 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6\text{ V}$ ，燈泡燒毀

(C)  $I = \frac{12}{1.25 \times 3} = 3.2\text{ A}$ ， $P = (I^2 \times R) \times 3 = 38.4\text{ W}$

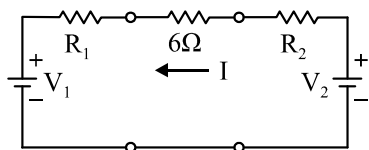
(D) 燈泡分壓為  $24 \times \frac{1}{4} = 6\text{ V}$ ，燈泡燒毀

4. 電瓶總容量  $60\text{ AH} \times 2 = 120\text{ AH}$

取用電流  $I = \frac{12}{1.25 \times 3} = 3.2\text{ A}$

$\therefore$  時間 =  $\frac{120}{3.2} = 37.5\text{ 小時}$

5. 電路依戴維寧定律拆解如下

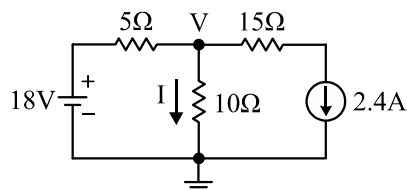


$\therefore R_1 = 12 // 4 = 3\ \Omega$ ， $V_1 = 40 \times \frac{4}{4+12} = 10\text{ V}$

$\therefore R_2 = 9 // 18 = 6\ \Omega$ ， $V_2 = 60 \times \frac{18}{18+9} = 40\text{ V}$

$\therefore I = \frac{40-10}{3+6+6} = \frac{30}{15} = 2\text{ A}$

6. 依節點電壓法



$$\frac{V-18}{5} + \frac{V}{10} + 2.4 = 0 \Rightarrow 2V - 36 + V + 24 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3V - 12 = 0 \Rightarrow V = 4\text{ V}$$

$\therefore I = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4\text{ A}$

7. 依重疊定理

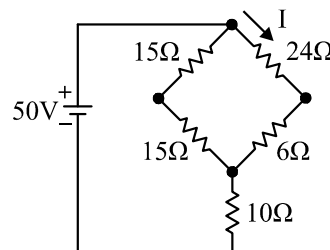
①  $V = \frac{6}{12+6}X - \frac{16}{16+24}X = (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{5})X = -\frac{1}{15}X$

②  $V = [(12 // 6) + (24 // 16)]Y = (4 + 9.6)Y = 13.6Y$

③  $\therefore V = -\frac{1}{15}X + 13.6Y$   $\therefore a = -\frac{1}{15}$ ， $b = 13.6$

$30a + 5b = -2 + 68 = 66$

8. 電路  $\Delta$  化為 Y 型



$\therefore$  總電阻  $R = [(15+15) // (24+6)] + 10 = 25\ \Omega$

總電流  $I_T = \frac{50}{25} = 2\text{ A}$ ，分流可得  $I = 1\text{ A}$

9.  $Q = CV = It$

$$C = \frac{I \times t}{V} \Rightarrow C = \frac{0.2\text{ mA} \times 0.5\text{ sec}}{10\text{ V}}$$

$\Rightarrow C = \frac{0.1}{10}\text{ mF} \Rightarrow C = 10\ \mu\text{F}$

10. 串聯充電  $Q = Q_1 = Q_2 = 320\ \mu\text{C}$

$\therefore C_1 = \frac{320\ \mu\text{C}}{8} = 40\ \mu\text{F}$ ， $C_2 = \frac{320\ \mu\text{C}}{4} = 80\ \mu\text{F}$

並聯  $C = C_1 + C_2 = 40\ \mu + 80\ \mu = 120\ \mu\text{F}$

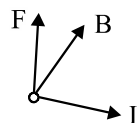
11. (A) 電力線由正電荷出發，終止於負電荷

(B) 電場強度與電力線數成正比，與面積成反比

(D) 電力線方向為靜電作用力方向

12. 電感通過穩定電流，感應電動勢為 0

13. 由佛萊銘左手定則



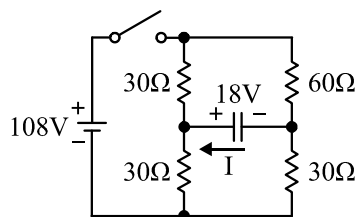
作用力向上(方向 A)

14. ① 電路穩態時電容電壓

$$V_C = (108 \times \frac{30}{30+30}) - (108 \times \frac{30}{30+60}) = 54 - 36 = 18 \text{ V}$$

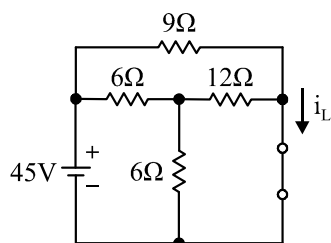
② 開關打開瞬間  $V_C(0^+) = 18 \text{ V}$

等效電路如下



$$\therefore I = \frac{18}{30+30} + \frac{18}{30+60} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

15. ① S 閉合達穩態，等效電路如下圖

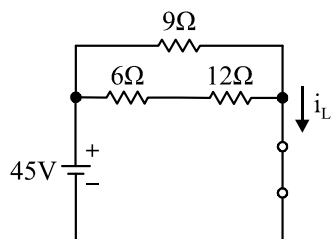


L 視為短路

$$i_L(\infty) = [\frac{45}{(12//6)+6} \times \frac{6}{6+12}] + (\frac{45}{9}) = 6.5 \text{ A}$$

② S 開路瞬間  $i_L(0^+) = 6.5 \text{ A}$

S 開路後再次穩態，等效電路如下圖



L 視為短路

$$i_L(\infty) = \frac{45}{9//(6+12)} = 7.5 \text{ A}$$

③  $\therefore i_L$  由 6.5 上升到 7.5 A

$$\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{120 \text{ m}}{6} = 20 \text{ msec}$$

$$i_L(t) = (1 - e^{-\frac{t}{20 \text{ m}}}) + 6.5 = 7.5 - e^{-50t} \text{ A}$$

16. 漏電斷路器的作用在於偵測電路徑中異常接地，因此潮溼場所應加裝漏電斷路器以防止人體碰觸電路接地感電

17. 鋰電池引起的是金屬性火災，屬於丁類(D 類)火災

18. 常用錫銲工具與材料包括：電烙鐵、烙鐵架、銲錫、銲劑、吸錫器、清潔海棉(或銅絲球)等

19. 3(1/2)位表示有 3 個全位數與一個 1/2 位數顯示，最大顯示值為 1999，故滿刻度 20 V，最大顯示值為 19.99 V

20. 依克希荷夫電壓定律

$$\text{電阻 } R \text{ 兩端電壓 } V = 12 - 10 + V_1 = 8 \text{ V}$$

測量時用 DCV 20 V 檔(一般數位複用表檔位為 2, 20, 200)

21. 電橋平衡，流經 330 Ω 電流 I

$$I = \frac{15}{220+330} = 0.3 \times \frac{1}{11} \doteq 0.027 \text{ A}$$

$$P = I^2 \times R = (0.3 \times \frac{1}{11})^2 \times 330 \doteq (0.09 \times \frac{1}{11}) \times \frac{1}{11} \times 330$$

$$\doteq 0.0081 \times 30 \doteq 0.243 \text{ W}, \text{ 最低取 } \frac{1}{4} \text{ W}(0.25 \text{ W}) \text{ 即可}$$

22. 限流旋鈕為 CURRENT

23. 歐姆檔只有 R×10 k 檔位會用到 9 V 電池，如果只有 R×10 k 檔無法歸零，應是 9 V 電池沒電

24. (C) 電路開關打開(關燈)之後電容放電，燈泡點亮，待放電完成熄滅

25. 歐姆檔有電壓輸出，接觸電容瞬間視為短路(零歐姆)偏轉，之後慢慢電流減少(電阻變大)偏轉量變小

26. 方波平均值與工作週期成正比

$$\therefore V_{DC} = 6 \times \frac{70\%}{30\%} = 14 \text{ V}$$

27. (A) P 端空乏區帶負離子

(B) 順向偏壓時，空乏區寬度減少

(C) 溫度上升時，逆向飽和電流增加

28. 設  $D_1$  ON,  $D_2$  OFF

$$\text{依密爾門公式 } V_o = \frac{5 \times 3 + 2 \times 6}{3 + 6} = 3 \text{ V}$$

驗證  $D_1$  ON,  $D_2$  OFF 無誤

29. ① 開路電壓 =  $18 \times \frac{600}{600+300} = 12 \text{ V} > 9 \text{ V}$ , Zener 崩潰

$$\text{② } I_L = \frac{9}{600} = 15 \text{ mA}, I_S = \frac{18-9}{300} = 30 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore I_Z = 30 \text{ m} - 15 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{③ } P_Z = 9 \times 15 \text{ m} = 0.135 \text{ W}$$

30. 考量對 LED 模組供電時，電容為放電狀態，輸出電壓會下降，產生漣波：

① 由於定電流供電  $I_{DC} = 1 \text{ A}$

$$\text{此時漣波峰對峰值 } V_{r,p-p} = \frac{I_{DC} \times t}{C} = 1 \times \frac{1000}{120} \doteq 8.33 \text{ V}$$

因此峰值電壓值必須比供電最小電壓 15 V 高 8.33 V，才能符合最低供電需求

$$\text{因此 } V_m = 15 + 8.33 = 23.33 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{轉換有效值為 } V_{rms} = \frac{23.33}{1.414} \doteq 16.5 \text{ V}$$

② 由以上計算結果，變壓器選用 6 : 1 之匝數比，使

$$\text{電源有效值 } V_{rms} = \frac{110}{6} = 18.33 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{峰值 } V_m = 18.33 \times 1.414 = 25.91 \text{ V} < 30 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{同時供電時 } 25.91 - 8.33 = 17.58 \text{ V} > 15 \text{ V}$$

31. ①沒有濾波作用，表示電容 C 損毀  
 ②缺少半週，表示全波至少有一向是完好  
 ③故答案為(B)  
 32. 基射極間順向且基集極間順向時，電晶體飽和  
 基射極間順向且基集極間逆向時，電晶體工作  
 基射極間逆向且基集極間逆向時，電晶體截止

33.  $I_B = \frac{10 - V_{BE}}{200 \text{ k}} = 46 \mu\text{A}$

$I_C = \beta I_B = 4.6 \text{ mA}$

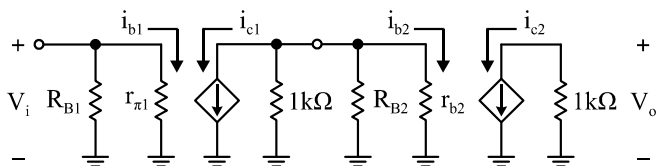
$V_{CE} = 10 - I_C \times 1 \text{ k} = 5.4 \text{ V}$

34. (B) 共集極輸入阻抗最大，輸出阻抗最小  
 (C) 共基極電流增益最小，電壓增益最大  
 (D) 共射極輸出阻抗居中

35. ①  $I_E = \frac{10}{10 \text{ k}} = 1 \text{ mA} \quad \therefore r_c = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m}} = 25 \Omega$

②  $A_V = \frac{1}{10 \text{ k} // 25} \times \frac{49}{49 + 1} \times 10 \text{ k} = 400 \times 0.98 = 392$

36. 等效電路如下



$R_{B1} = 400 \text{ k} // 100 \text{ k} = 80 \text{ k}\Omega$

$R_{B2} = 600 \text{ k} // 300 \text{ k} = 200 \text{ k}\Omega$

$r_{\pi 1} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$

$r_{b2} = 1 \text{ k} + (1 + 250) \times 0.2 \text{ k} = 51.2 \text{ k}\Omega$

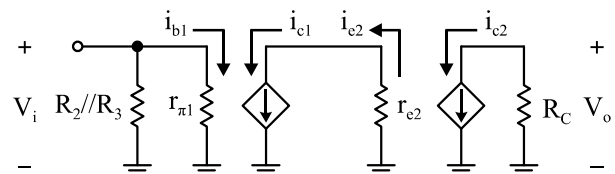
$A_V = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{1 \text{ k} // R_{B2} // r_{b2}}{r_{\pi 1}} \times (-250) \times \frac{1 \text{ k}}{r_{b2}} \times (-250)$

$= \frac{1 \text{ k} // 200 \text{ k} // 51.2 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ k}} \times (-250) \times \frac{1 \text{ k}}{51.2 \text{ k}} \times (-250)$

$A_V = \frac{v_o}{v_i} \doteq \frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ k}} \times (-250) \times \frac{1 \text{ k}}{51.2 \text{ k}} \times (-250)$

$A_V \doteq 1250$

37. 等效電路如下



$r_{\pi 1} = r_{c1} \times (1 + \beta) = 2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$

$A_V = \frac{1}{r_{\pi 1}} \times \beta_1 \times \frac{\beta_2}{1 + \beta_2} \times R_C$

$= -\frac{1}{2.5 \text{ k}} \times 99 \times 0.99 \times 1 \text{ k} \doteq -40$

38. 夾止條件  $|V_{GD}| \leq |V_T|$

$\therefore V_{GD} = V_{GS} - V_{DS} \leq V_T \quad \therefore 5 - V_{DS} \leq 2 \quad \therefore V_{DS} \geq 3$

39.  $V_{GS} = 18 \times \frac{1 \text{ M}}{1 \text{ M} + 8 \text{ M}} = 2 \text{ V}$

$I_D = I_{DSS} \times (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P})^2 = 2 \text{ m} \times (1 - \frac{2}{-4})^2$

$= 2 \text{ m} \times \frac{9}{4} = \frac{9}{2} \text{ mA}$

$V_{DS} = 18 - 2 \text{ k} \times \frac{9}{2} \text{ m} = 9 \text{ V}$

驗算工作條件

①  $V_{GS} = 2 \text{ V} \geq 0$

②  $V_{GD} = 2 - 9 = -7 \leq V_P$

符合夾止條件

40.  $g_m = 2K(V_{GS} - V_T)$

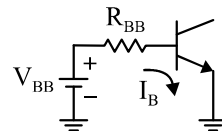
$I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$  代入

可得  $g_m = 2K \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = 2\sqrt{KI_D} = 2\sqrt{0.5 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ m}} = 2 \text{ mS}$

41.  $I = \frac{9 - (2 \times 2)}{100} = 0.05 \text{ A}$

$P = I^2 \times R = (0.05)^2 \times 100 = 0.25 \text{ W}$

42. ①BE 偏壓等效電路



$V_{BB} = 12 \times \frac{300}{600 + 300} = 4 \text{ V}$

$R_{BB} = 600 \text{ k} // 300 \text{ k} = 200 \text{ k}\Omega$

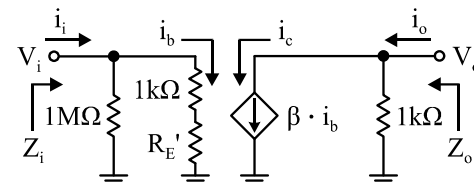
$\therefore I_B = \frac{4 - 0.6}{200 \text{ k}} = 17 \mu\text{A}$

②  $I_C = \beta I_B = 200 \times 17 \mu = 3.4 \text{ mA}$

$V_{CEQ} = V_{CE} - I_C R_C = 12 - 3.4 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ k} = 5.2 \text{ V}$

43. 效率依次為 A < B < C < D，效率最高者為 D 類放大

44. 等效電路如下



$R_E' = 500 \times (1 + 99) = 50 \text{ k}\Omega$

$Z_i = 1 \text{ M} // 51 \text{ k} \doteq 51 \text{ k}\Omega$

$Z_o = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$

$A_V = -\frac{1 \text{ k}}{51 \text{ k}} \times -99 \doteq -1.94$

$A_i = \frac{1 \text{ M}}{1 \text{ M} + 51 \text{ k}} \times -99 \doteq -99$

45. 電壓增益  $\text{dB} = 20 \log A_V$

$100 \text{ dB} = 20 \log A_{VT} \quad A_{VT} = 10^5$

$40 \text{ dB} = 20 \log A_{V1} \quad A_{V1} = 10^2$

$\therefore A_{VT} = A_{V1} \times A_{V2} \times A_{V3} \quad 10^5 = 10^2 \times 100 \times A_{V3}$

$\therefore A_{V3} = 10$

46. 計算反射阻抗約為  $500 \times 200 \times 50 = 5 \text{ M}\Omega$

$$A_1 = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = \frac{5 \text{ M}}{5 \text{ M} + 5 \text{ M}} \times 50 \times 200 = 5000$$

$$47. \because K_1(V_{GS1} - V_{T1})^2 = K_2(V_{GS2} - V_{T2})^2$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\frac{K_1}{K_2}} = \frac{V_{GS2} - V_{T2}}{V_{GS1} - V_{T1}}$$

$$\because V_{GS1} + V_{GS2} = 9, V_{GS1} = V_o \text{ 代入}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{0.1}{0.4}} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{(9 - V_o) - 3}{V_o - 3}$$

$$12 - 2V_o = V_o - 3, 3V_o = 15, V_o = 5 \text{ V 代入可得}$$

$$V_{GS1} = V_o = 5 \text{ V} > V_{T1}$$

$$V_{GS2} = 9 - V_o = 4 \text{ V} > V_{T2}$$

符合工作條件

$$48. \textcircled{1} V_{GG} = 12 \times \frac{6 \text{ M}}{6 \text{ M} + 6 \text{ M}} = 6 \text{ V}$$

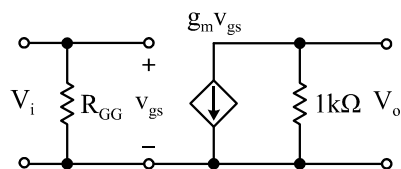
$$\textcircled{2} I_D = 0.2 \times (6 - 1)^2 = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{DS} = 12 - 5 \text{ mA} \times 1 \text{ k} = 7 \text{ V}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{最大不失真輸出電壓峰值 } V_p = 12 - 7 = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore V_{o,p-p} = 5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ V}$$

49. 等效電路如下



$$R_{GG} = 6 \text{ M} // 6 \text{ M} = 3 \text{ M}\Omega$$

$$g_m = 2K(v_{GS} - V_T) = 0.4 \times 5 = 2 \text{ mS}$$

$$\therefore A_v = -(g_m \cdot R_D) = -2 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ k} = -2$$

$$V_o = A_v \times V_i = -2 \times 3V_{p-p} = -6V_{p-p} \text{ (反相)}$$

$$50. A_v = \frac{g_m R_s}{1 + g_m R_s} = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = 0.8$$

$$\therefore g_m R_s = 4, \frac{1}{g_m} = \frac{R_s}{4} = 0.3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_o = \frac{1}{g_m} // R_s = \frac{R_s}{4} // R_s = \frac{1.2 \text{ k}}{5} = 240 \Omega$$