

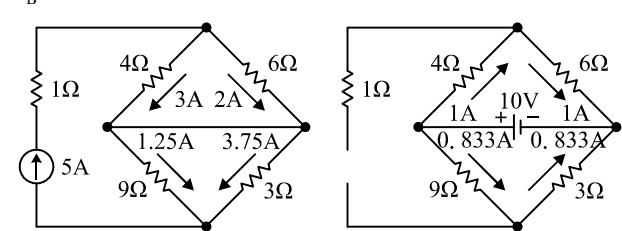
## 110 學年度四技二專第四次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

110-4-03-4、110-4-04-4

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

1.  $I = \frac{N \times e}{t} = \frac{5 \times 10^{17} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{5 \times 10^{-2}} = 1.6 \text{ A}$
2. (A) 金： $\rho = 2.44 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$   
(B) 銀： $\rho = 1.64 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$   
(C) 銅： $\rho = 1.724 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$   
(D) 鋁： $\rho = 2.83 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \cdot \text{m}$
3. 擴大電流錶量測範圍，應並聯一個分流電阻  

$$R_{\text{分流電阻}} = \frac{24 \text{ m}\Omega}{\frac{2.5 \text{ A}}{0.1 \text{ A}} - 1} = \frac{24 \text{ m}\Omega}{25 - 1} = 1 \text{ m}\Omega$$
4. (A)  $S_1$  不論啓閉，都無法影響  $1 \Omega$  流過的電流  
(B)  $S_1$  斷開，會使  $6 \Omega$  流過的電流變成  $0 \text{ A}$   
(C)  $S_2$  不論啓閉，都無法影響  $2 \Omega$  流過的電流  
(D)  $S_1$ 、 $S_2$  不論啓閉，都無法影響  $2 \Omega$  流過的電流
5. 正電荷順電場方向作負功
6. 電路連接的方式決定串聯、並聯，磁通方向影響互助、互消
7. (B) 電感只要有電流流過，就會儲存能量  
(C)  $S_1$  開路瞬間， $V_{R_2} = 12 \text{ mA} \times 3 \text{ k}\Omega = 36 \text{ V}$   
(D) 當  $S_1$  閉合後，直到電路達到穩態，電容的端電壓不是定值
8.  $\bar{I}_T = 10 \angle -53.1^\circ \Omega = 6 - j8$   
 $\bar{E} = \bar{R} \times \bar{I}_R = 24 \angle 0^\circ \Omega \times 6 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A} = 144 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$   
 $\bar{I}_L = \frac{\bar{E}}{X_L} = \frac{144 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}}{12 \angle 90^\circ \Omega} = 12 \angle -90^\circ \text{ A}$   
 $\bar{I}_C = \bar{I}_T - \bar{I}_R - \bar{I}_L = 4 \angle 90^\circ \text{ A}$   
 $\bar{X}_C = \frac{\bar{E}}{I_C} = \frac{144 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}}{4 \angle 90^\circ \Omega} = 36 \angle -90^\circ \Omega$
9. (C) 電感、電容的端電壓諧振時是電源電壓的  $Q$  倍，所以有可能會大於電源電壓
10.  $\bar{V}_{AB} = 220 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V} - 220 \angle -120^\circ \text{ V} = 220\sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$   
 $\bar{I}_a = \frac{\bar{V}_{AB}}{Z_A} = \frac{220\sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}}{22 \angle 30^\circ \Omega} = 10\sqrt{3} \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$   
 $\bar{I}_b = 10\sqrt{3} \angle -120^\circ \text{ A}$   
 $\bar{I}_B + \bar{I}_a = \bar{I}_b$   
 $\bar{I}_B = \bar{I}_b - \bar{I}_a$   
 $\bar{I}_B = 10\sqrt{3} \angle -120^\circ \text{ A} - 10\sqrt{3} \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$

- $$\bar{I}_B = 10\sqrt{3} \angle -120^\circ \text{ A} + 10\sqrt{3} \angle -180^\circ \text{ A}$$
- $$\bar{I}_B = 30 \angle -150^\circ \text{ A}$$
11. 

(a) 重疊：考慮電流源  
 $I_{6\Omega} = 2 + 1 = 3 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{4\Omega} = 3 - 1 = 2 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{3\Omega} = 3.75 - 0.833 = 2.917 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{9\Omega} = 1.25 + 0.833 = 2.083 \text{ A}$

(b) 重疊：考慮電壓源
  12. 
$$\begin{cases} 38 - 7I_1 + 2I_2 + 2 = 0 \\ 25 - 10I_2 + 2I_1 + 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 7I_1 - 2I_2 = 40 \\ 2I_1 - 10I_2 = -31 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 35I_1 - 10I_2 = 200 \\ 2I_1 - 10I_2 = -31 \end{cases}$$

$$I_1 = 7 \text{ A}、I_2 = 4.5 \text{ A}、I_3 = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 13.5 \text{ A}$$
  13. (A) 電路總阻抗為  $5 \angle 60^\circ \Omega$   
(B)  $V(t) = 100 \sin(314t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$   
當電壓為最大值時  
 $V = 100 \sin(90^\circ) \text{ V}$   
令  $314t = 60^\circ$  代入  
 $I = 20 \cos(60^\circ - 120^\circ) \text{ A} = 20 \cos(-60^\circ) \text{ A} = 10 \text{ A}$   
(C) 導納角  $\theta_v = -60^\circ$   
(D) 此電路為電感性電路
  15. (A) 雖然電流下降，但洗衣機的消耗平均功率不變，電費不會節省 25%  
(B) 省電器開著，會有電流產生  
(C) 通常這類產品，專利都是外殼造型專利，與功能無關
  17. 勾式電錶量測交流電流，不須將導線斷開
  19. 電容充電瞬間視為短路、電容充飽電視為開路
  20.  $R = \frac{27 \text{ V}}{3 \text{ mA}} = 9 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{36 \text{ V}}{9 \text{ k}\Omega} = 4 \text{ mA}$$

$$X_L = \frac{48 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ mA}} = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$L = \frac{12 \text{ k}\Omega}{159 \times 2\pi} = 12 \text{ H}$$

21. 白熾燈泡的燈絲為正溫度係數，當通電後溫度上升至工作溫度時，電阻才會約等於 720  $\Omega$

$$22. R = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ mA}} = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$$

23. 示波器兩個通道同時使用時，兩個負端本身已短路，因此要接在同一個節點上

24. 電熱絲工作時會發出高溫，不適合使用焊錫焊接

25. 安裝漏電斷路器，在發生漏電時可以切斷電源

$$26. r_o = \frac{V_A}{I_{DQ}} = \frac{50 \text{ V}}{4 \text{ mA}} = 12.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$28. \text{最大值} = 12 + 5\sqrt{2} = 19.07$$

$$\text{有效值} = \sqrt{12^2 + 5^2} = 13$$

$$\text{波峰因數} = \frac{\text{最大值}}{\text{有效值}} = \frac{19.07}{13} = 1.467$$

30. 電晶體操作在飽和區，無法放大交流訊號

$$31. V_{B1} = 16 \text{ V} \times \frac{2 \text{ k}}{6 \text{ k} + 2 \text{ k} + 2 \text{ k}} = 3.2 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{E1} = V_{B1} - V_{BE1} = 3.2 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V} = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{E1} = \frac{V_{E1}}{R_{E1}} = \frac{2.5 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_{e1} = \frac{V_T}{I_{E1}} = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{2.5 \text{ mA}} = 10 \Omega$$

$$A_V = -\frac{R_{C2} // R_L}{r_{e1}} = -\frac{2 \text{ k} // 3 \text{ k}}{10} = -120$$

$$32. I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$$

$$I_D = 1(4 - I_D - 2)^2$$

$$I_D = (2 - I_D)^2$$

$$I_D^2 - 5I_D + 4 = 0$$

$$I_D = 1 \text{ mA} \text{ 或 } 4 \text{ mA} (4 \text{ mA 不合})$$

$$V_{DS} = V_{DD} - I_D R_D = 4 \text{ V} - 1 \text{ mA} \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$33. A_V = \frac{R_s // R_L}{\frac{1}{g_m} + R_s // R_L} = \frac{2 \text{ k} // 6 \text{ k}}{0.5 \text{ k} + 2 \text{ k} // 6 \text{ k}} = \frac{1.5 \text{ k}}{0.5 \text{ k} + 1.5 \text{ k}} = 0.75$$

$$34. V_{G1} = 24 \text{ V} \times \frac{2 \text{ M}}{7 \text{ M} + 3 \text{ M} + 2 \text{ M}} = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{D1} = K_1(V_{GS1} - V_{T1})^2 = 1(4 - 2)^2 \text{ mA} = 4 \text{ mA}$$

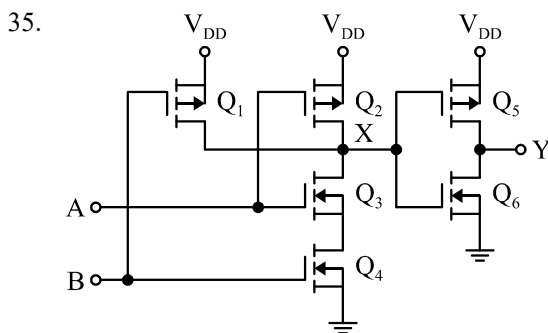
$$I_{D1} = I_{D2}$$

$$4 \text{ mA} = K_2(V_{GS2} - V_{T2})^2 = 1(10 - V_{S2} - 2)^2 \text{ mA}$$

$$(8 - V_{S2})^2 = 4$$

$$V_{S2} = 6 \text{ V} \text{ 或 } 10 \text{ V} (10 \text{ V 不合})$$

$$V_{DS2} = V_{D2} - V_{S2} = 16 \text{ V} - 6 \text{ V} = 10 \text{ V}$$



$$\bar{X} = AB, Y = \bar{X} = AB$$

36. (D) 輸出電壓的峰對峰值為 20 V

$$37. V_{UT} = V_{ref} + 1 \text{ k}\Omega \times \left( \frac{V_{ref} - (-V_{o(sat)})}{3 \text{ k}} - \frac{0 - V_{ref}}{3 \text{ k}} \right)$$

$$V_{UT} = -3 \text{ V} + 1 \text{ k}\Omega \times \left( \frac{-3 \text{ V} - (-12 \text{ V})}{3 \text{ k}} - \frac{0 - (-3 \text{ V})}{3 \text{ k}} \right)$$

$$V_{UT} = -3 \text{ V} + 1 \text{ k}\Omega \times (3 \text{ mA} - 1 \text{ mA}) = -1 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{LT} = V_{ref} - 1 \text{ k}\Omega \times \left( \frac{V_{o(sat)} - V_{ref}}{3 \text{ k}} + \frac{0 - V_{ref}}{3 \text{ k}} \right)$$

$$V_{LT} = -3 \text{ V} - 1 \text{ k}\Omega \times \left( \frac{12 \text{ V} - (-3 \text{ V})}{3 \text{ k}} + \frac{0 - (-3 \text{ V})}{3 \text{ k}} \right)$$

$$V_{LT} = -3 \text{ V} - 1 \text{ k}\Omega \times (5 \text{ mA} + 1 \text{ mA}) = -9 \text{ V}$$

38. 利用重疊定理，僅考慮交流電源，此時直流電源視為短路，則

$$\frac{\Delta V_i - \Delta V_o}{30} = \frac{\Delta V_o}{3} + \frac{\Delta V_o}{270}$$

$$9\Delta V_i - 9\Delta V_o = 90\Delta V_o + \Delta V_o$$

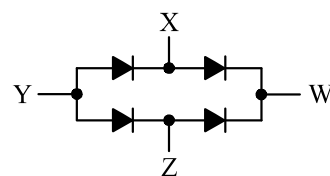
$$100\Delta V_o = 9\Delta V_i$$

$$\Delta V_o = \frac{9\Delta V_i}{100}$$

$$\Delta V_o = \frac{9 \times 4 \text{ V}}{100} = 0.36 \text{ V}$$

39. OPA 電壓隨耦器理想輸入阻抗無限大

41. LV 為 1.2 V 時，量測到的應該是 2 顆二極體串聯，如下圖所示



$$43. A_V = \frac{R_C}{r_e} = \frac{1 \text{ k}}{12.5 \Omega} = 80$$

考慮訊號產生器的輸出阻抗  $R_s$ ，求  $A_{vs}$

$$A_{vs} = \frac{R_i}{R_s + R_i} \times A_V = \frac{12.5 \Omega}{50 \Omega + 12.5 \Omega} \times 80 = 16$$

$$V_{o(p-p)} = 200 \text{ mV} \times 16 = 3.2 \text{ V}$$

$$44. A_i = \frac{R_{B1} // R_{B2} // Z_1}{Z_1} \times (1 + \beta_1) \times (1 + \beta_2) \times \frac{R_E}{R_E + R_L}$$

$$A_i = \frac{20 \text{ M} // 10 \text{ M} // 10 \text{ M}}{10 \text{ M}} \times (1 + 79) \times (1 + 59) \times \frac{6 \text{ k}}{6 \text{ k} + 3 \text{ k}}$$

$$A_i = \frac{2}{5} \times 4800 \times \frac{2}{3}, A_i = 1280$$

45.  $I_{D1} = I_{D2}$

$$K_1(V_o - V_{T1})^2 = K_2(V_{DD} - V_o - V_{T2})^2$$

$$9(V_o - 3)^2 = 1(25 - V_o - 2)^2$$

$$9(V_o - 3)^2 = 1(23 - V_o)^2$$

$$9 = \frac{(23 - V_o)^2}{(V_o - 3)^2}, 3 = \pm \frac{(23 - V_o)}{(V_o - 3)}$$

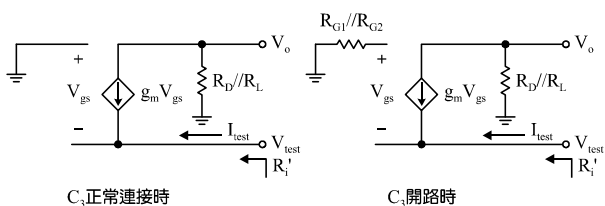
$$\text{令 } 3 = -\frac{(23 - V_o)}{(V_o - 3)}$$

$$-3V_o + 9 = 23 - V_o, 2V_o = -12, V_o = -6 \text{ V (不合)}$$

$$\text{令 } 3 = \frac{(23 - V_o)}{(V_o - 3)}$$

$$3V_o - 9 = 23 - V_o, 4V_o = 32, V_o = 8 \text{ V}$$

46.



由於交流分析時  $R_{G1} // R_{G2}$  並無電流流過，不論  $C_3$  正常連接或開路，兩電路完全等效，因此輸入阻抗、電壓增益與電流增益皆相同

47.  $A_{VT} = -\frac{R_{D1} // R_{G2}}{\frac{1}{g_{m1}} + R_{S1}} \times -\frac{R_{D2} // R_L}{\frac{1}{g_{m2}} + R_{S2}}$

$$A_{VT} = -\frac{2 \text{ k} // 1 \text{ M}}{2 \text{ k} + 1 \text{ k}} \times -\frac{3 \text{ k} // 6 \text{ k}}{0.5 \text{ k} + 1.5 \text{ k}}$$

$$A_{VT} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$A_{iT} = A_{VT} \times \frac{R_i}{R_{io}} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1 \text{ M}}{6 \text{ k}} = 111.11$$

50. 振盪電路只需要提供電源，不需要輸入訊號，即可振盪出輸出波形