

110 學年度四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

110-5-03-4、110-5-04-4

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

1. 因兩個月收費一次，故依電價表之各級距度數加倍計算(如夏月為 240 度以內每度收 1.6 元)

夏月電費：

$$240 \times 1.6 + (550 - 240) \times 2.4 = 1128 \text{ 元}$$

非夏月電費：

$$240 \times 1.6 + (300 - 240) \times 2.1 = 510$$

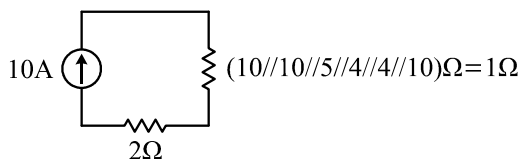
故夏月較非夏月高出 $1128 - 510 = 618$ 元

2. $R = \rho \frac{\ell}{A}$ ，體積不變

$V = A \cdot \ell$ ，長度和截面積成反比

$$\therefore R \propto \ell^2, R' = \frac{16}{25}R, \ell' = \frac{4}{5}\ell = 40 \times \frac{4}{5} = 32 \text{ cm}$$

3. 化簡電路如下圖



$$P_{10A} = 10^2 \times 3 = 300 \text{ W}$$

4. $I_{4\Omega} = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \text{ A}$ ， $I_{12\Omega} = \frac{12}{12} = 1 \text{ A}$

$$I_1 + I_2 = I_{3\Omega} + I_{4\Omega} + I_{12\Omega} = 4 + 3 + 1 = 8 \text{ A}$$

5. 重疊定理

①看 V_s : $I = \frac{V_s}{18}$

②看 I_s : $I = I_s \times \frac{11}{11+7} = \frac{11}{18}I_s$

$$I = \frac{V_s}{18} + \frac{11}{18}I_s, \alpha = \frac{1}{18}, \beta = \frac{11}{18}$$

$$\therefore \alpha + \beta = \frac{2}{3}$$

6. $R_{th} = [8 // (4 + 12 // 6)] = 4 \Omega$

$$E_{th} = 72 - 72 \times \frac{4}{12+4} \times \frac{8}{8+4} = 60 \text{ V}$$

燈泡為 4Ω 時，有最大功率 $\frac{60^2}{4 \times 4} = 225 \text{ W}$

7. (C) 緊密向疏鬆處推擠

8. $L \propto \frac{N^2}{R}$ ， $L' = 4 \text{ mH} = \frac{1}{9}L$

$$\therefore \text{匝數需為原先的 } \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 300 \text{ 匝}$$

需拆除 $900 - 300 = 600$ 匝

9. 穩定時， $V_R = V_C = 12 \times \frac{5}{10+5} = 4 \text{ V}$

切至 2 的瞬間 $V_R = V_C \times \frac{5}{5+15} = 1 \text{ V}$

10. (A) 電壓落後 50 度

(B) 頻率不同，無法比較

(C) $v(t) = 100\sqrt{2} \sin(314t - 53^\circ) \text{ V}$

$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 77^\circ) \text{ A}，\text{差 } 130 \text{ 度}$$

(D) $v(t) = 100\sqrt{2} \sin(314t + 143^\circ) \text{ V}$

$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \cos(314t + 93^\circ) \text{ A}，\text{領先 } 50 \text{ 度}$$

12. $\bar{V}_1 = \bar{V}_2 = (3 - j4) \times 20 \angle 53^\circ = 100 \angle 0^\circ$

$$\bar{I}_1 = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{5 + j5} = 10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ = 10 - j10$$

$$\bar{I} = \bar{I}_1 + \bar{I}_2 = (10 - j10) + (12 + j16) = 22 + j6$$

13. $\bar{S}_1 = 100 - j100 \text{ VA}$

$$\bar{S}_2 = 400 + j300 \text{ VA}$$

$$\bar{S}_3 = 700 - j700 \text{ VA}$$

$$\bar{S} = \bar{S}_1 + \bar{S}_2 + \bar{S}_3 = 1200 - j500$$

$$|\bar{S}| = 1300 \text{ VA} = V \times 20 \text{ A}，V = 65 \text{ V}$$

14. 諧振時 $P = \frac{50^2}{10} = 250 \text{ W}$

截止頻率時功率為一半 $\rightarrow 125 \text{ W}$

16. 電壓表 V_1 耐流 $\frac{150}{10 \text{ k}} = 15 \text{ mA}$

電壓表 V_2 耐流 $\frac{300 \text{ V}}{30 \text{ k}} = 10 \text{ mA}$

$$\therefore \text{在 } V_2 \text{ 並聯 } \frac{300 \text{ V}}{5 \text{ mA}} = 60 \text{ k}\Omega \text{ 電阻}$$

17. (C) 拉是指「拉插梢」

19. 串聯模式下，提供電壓 $5 + 5 = 10 \text{ V}$

$$I = \frac{10}{10} = 1 \text{ A} \text{ 超過限流，改為定電流 } 0.5 \text{ A 供應}$$

$$V = 0.5 \times 10 = 5 \text{ V}$$

20. (B) 量電感前須短路歸零

(C) 水平方向 10 格，垂直方向 8 格

(D) 調整 LEVEL 無法使週期不固定之波形穩定顯示

21. $i(0^-) = \frac{20}{2} = 10 \text{ A}$

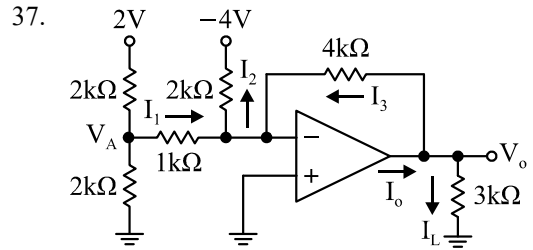
- S 切 ON 後， $t = \frac{0.5}{0.5} = 1s$
- $i(t) = 10e^{-\frac{t}{1}}$ ， $i(1) = 10e^{-1} = 3.7A$
- $V(1) = -3.7 \times 0.5 = -1.85V$
22. $\bar{Z} = \frac{80\sqrt{3}\angle 45^\circ}{8\angle -15^\circ} = 10\sqrt{3}\angle 60^\circ = 5\sqrt{3} + j15 = R + jX$
- $X = X_L - X_C = 15\Omega$ ， $X_L = 15 + 5 = 20\Omega$
- 諧振時 $X_{L_0} = X_{C_0} = \sqrt{5 \times 20} = 10\Omega \rightarrow$ 頻率減半
- 電壓頻率 = 電流頻率 = $\frac{1}{0.2} = 5Hz$
- $f_p = 2 \times 5 = 10Hz$
23. $f = 1050Hz$ 時，為上截止頻率，此時 $R = X_L - X_C$
- $\therefore X_L = R + X_C = 210\Omega$
24. (C) 電子式安定器無需加裝傳統電感式啟動器，提高點燈速度
26. (B) 鋸齒波
- (C) 峰對峰值 $220\sqrt{2}V$
- (D) 三角波 > 正弦波 > 方波
27. $25^\circ C$ 時，逆向飽和電流 $I_s = \frac{2mV}{1M\Omega} = 2 \times 10^{-9}A$
- $V_D = 0.7V$
- $55^\circ C$ 時， $I_s' = 2 \times 10^{-9} \times 2^{\frac{55-25}{10}} = 16 \times 10^{-9}A$
- $V_o = I_s' \times 1M = 16mV$
- $V_D = 0.7 - 30 \times 2.5m = 625mV$
28. (A) N 指向 P
- (B) 累積崩潰為正溫度係數
- (D) 電阻係數 $C > B > E$
29. $R_B = \frac{10 - 0.7}{40\mu} = 232.5k\Omega$
- $R_C = \frac{10 - 5}{5m} = 1k\Omega$
- $\beta = \frac{5m}{40\mu} = 125$
30. $R_o = 2k // \frac{2k}{100} \doteq 20\Omega$
- $R_i = 400k // 400k // (2k + 100 \times 2k) \doteq 100k\Omega$
- $A_i = \frac{i_b}{i_i} \times \frac{i_o}{i_b} = \frac{200k}{200k + 202k} \times (1 + 99) \doteq 50$
31. $A_{VT} = 50 \times 20 = 1000 = 20 \log 1000 dB = 60 dB$
- $A_{PT} = \frac{A_{VT} + A_{IT}}{2} = 65 dB$ ， $A_{IT} = 70 dB$
33. $0.6 = 2.4 \times (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{-6})^2$ ， $V_{GS} = -3V$
- $g_m = \frac{2I_{DSS}}{-V_p} (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p}) = 0.4 mA/V$
- $A_v = g_m \cdot R_D = 0.4m \times 6k = 2.4$
34. $A_v = \frac{-g_m R_D}{1 + g_m R_S} = \frac{-g_m \times 4k}{1 + g_m \times 1k} = -3$

$\Rightarrow g_m = 3 mA/V$

$g_m = 2\sqrt{KI_D} \Rightarrow I_D = 1.5mA = 1.5(V_{GS} - V_T)^2$

$\Rightarrow V_{GS} = 3V = V_G - V_S = V_{GG} - 1.5m \times 1k$

$\Rightarrow V_{GG} = 4.5V$



$\frac{V_A - 2}{2k} + \frac{V_A - 0}{2k} + \frac{V_A - 0}{1k} = 0$ ， $V_A = 0.5V$

$I_1 = \frac{0.5}{1k} = 0.5mA$ ， $I_2 = \frac{4}{2k} = 2mA$

$I_3 = I_2 - I_1 = 1.5mA$

$V_o = 4k \times 1.5mA = 6V$

$I_L = \frac{6}{3k} = 2mA$

$I_o = I_L + I_3 = 3.5mA$

38. $\frac{V_i}{R} \times t = C \cdot \Delta V$ ， $\frac{4}{R} \times 0.5m = C \times 10$ ， $RC = 200\mu s$

39. $\beta A = \frac{2R^3}{-(R^3 - 3RX_L^2) - j(X_L^3 - 7R^2X_L)} \times (1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1})$

\rightarrow 虛部為零， $X_L^3 = 7R^2X_L$

$X_L^2 = 7R^2$ ， $\omega = \frac{\sqrt{7}R}{L}$ ， $f = \frac{\sqrt{7}R}{2\pi L}$

41. $A_{VT} = A_{V1} \times A_{V2} = -g_{m1} \times (R_D // r_\pi) \times (-g_{m2}) \times R_C$

$= -3m \times (6k // 3k) \times (-15m) \times 5k = 450$

42. (A) $\frac{0.4}{1m} = 400\Omega$

(B) $\frac{0.5}{2m} = 250\Omega$

(C) $\frac{0.5 - 0.2}{2m} = 150\Omega$

(D) $\frac{25m}{2m} = 12.5\Omega$

45. $A_{VT} = \frac{R_i}{R_s + R_i} \times A_v \times \frac{R_L}{R_o + R_L}$

$= \frac{40k}{10k + 40k} \times 100 \times \frac{6k}{2k + 6k} = 60$

$V_{o(P-P)} = 2m \times 60 \times 2 = 240mV$

47. (B) B 類放大器設計在截止點

50. 反相施密特， $\boxed{1}$ 接訊號產生器， $\boxed{2}$ 接地

$V_U = V_{sat} \times \frac{\boxed{3}}{\boxed{3} + \boxed{4}} \Rightarrow \frac{\boxed{3}}{\boxed{3} + \boxed{4}} = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\boxed{3} : \boxed{4} = 2 : 1$ ，所以選(D)