

112 學年度科技校院四年制與專科學校二年制

統一入學測驗公告答案

考科代碼：4-03-1、4-04-1

類 別：電機與電子群電機類、電機與電子群資電類

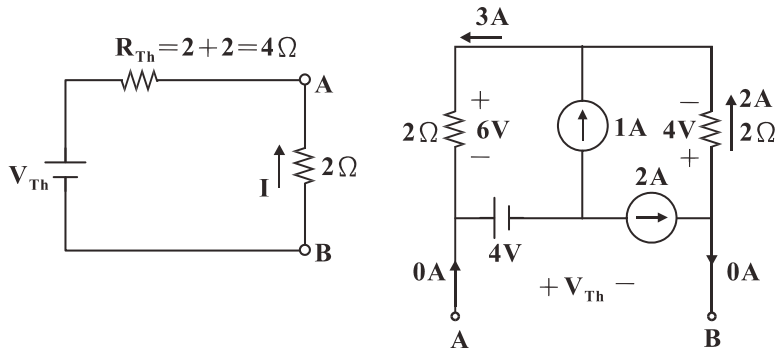
考 科：專業科目(一)基本電學、基本電學實習、電子學、

電子學實習

題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案
1	B	11	B	21	D	31	C	41	B	51	
2	A	12	A	22	D	32	A	42	C	52	
3	D	13	C	23	A	33	D	43	C	53	
4	C	14	B	24	A	34	A	44	C	54	
5	C	15	A	25	B	35	D	45	D	55	
6	A	16	C	26	B	36	B	46	C	56	
7	D	17	D	27	C	37	B	47	D	57	
8	D	18	C	28	A	38	D	48	D	58	
9	C	19	D	29	B	39	A	49	C	59	
10	C	20	A	30	D	40	B	50	B	60	

1. $W_{b \rightarrow a} = Q(V_a - V_b)$
 $0.1 = 2 \times 10^{-3}(60 - V_b)$
 $V_b = 10V$
2. $R_a = \rho \frac{2\ell_b}{4A_b} = \frac{1}{2} R_b$
 $R_a : R_b = 1 : 2$
3. $V_n = 0V$
 $V_b = -3V$
 $V_c = 2 + (-3) = -1V$
 $V_a = -1 + (-3) = -4V$
 $V_d = -4 + (-3) = -7V$
 $V_{ac} = -4 - (-1) = -3V \quad V_{ac} < V_{ad}$
 $V_{ad} = -4 - (-7) = +3V$
 $V_{bn} = -3V \quad V_{cn} = -1V \quad V_{dn} < V_{cn}$
 $V_{dn} = -7V \quad V_{ac} = -3V \quad V_{dn} < V_{ac}$
4. $E = \frac{10}{2} R_1 + 10 = 5R_1 + 10$
 $E = \frac{16}{8} R_1 + 16 = 2R_1 + 16$
 $R_1 = 2\Omega \quad E = 5 \times 2 + 10 = 20V$
 $R_2 = 18\Omega \quad 20 = I \times 2 + I \times 18$
 $I = 1A \quad V_2 = 1 \times 18 = 18V$

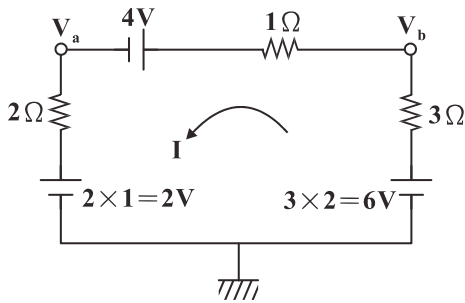
5.



$$V_{Th} = -2 \times 3 - 2 \times 2 = -10V$$

$$I = \frac{10}{2+4} = 1.67A$$

6.

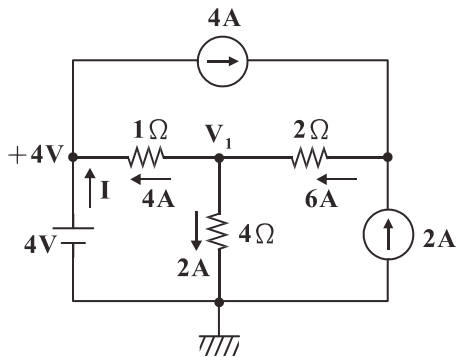


$$I = \frac{6-4-2}{3+1+2} = 0A$$

$$V_a = 0 + 2 = 2V \quad I_a = \frac{2}{2} = 1A$$

$$V_b = 0 + 6 = 6V \quad I_b = \frac{6}{3} = 2A$$

7.

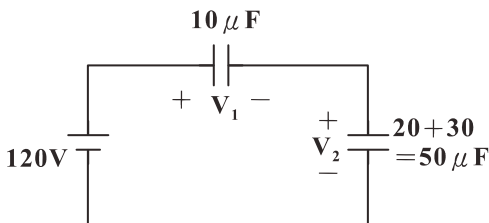


$$\frac{V_1 - 4}{1} + \frac{V_1}{4} - 6 = 0$$

$$V_1 = \frac{4+6}{\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{4}} = 8V$$

$$I = 4 - 4 = 0A$$

8.



$$V_1 = 120 \times \frac{50}{10+50} = 100V$$

$$V_2 = 120 \times \frac{10}{10+50} = 20V$$

$$9. \quad W_T = \frac{1}{2} \times (12 \times 10^{-3} + 8 \times 10^{-3}) \times 20^2 = 4J$$

$$10. \quad \tau = RC = 2 \times 10^3 \times 25 \times 10^{-6} = 50 \times 10^{-3} s = 50ms$$

$$11. \quad v_1(t) = 20\cos(314t - 60^\circ) = 20\sin(314t + 30^\circ), \quad v_1(t) \text{超前 } v_2(t) 60^\circ。$$

$$12. \quad AC \begin{cases} X_L = 2 \times 2 = 4\Omega \\ X_C = \frac{1}{2 \times \frac{1}{8}} = 4\Omega \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{Z}_T = j4 + 12 // (j4 - j4 + 4) = 3 + j4 = 5 \angle 53.1^\circ$$

$$I_T = \frac{10}{5} = 2A$$

$$I_{12\Omega} = 2 \times \frac{4 + j4 - j4}{12 + 4 + j4 - j4} = 0.5A$$

$$13. \quad Z = 6 + j20 - j12 = 6 + j8 = 10\Omega$$

$$I = \frac{100}{10} = 10A$$

$$P = I^2 R = 10^2 \times 6 = 600W$$

$$S = I^2 Z = 10^2 \times 10 = 1000VA$$

$$P_{\max} = P + S = 600 + 1000 = 1600W$$

$$14. \quad V = 10(8 - j6) = 10 \times 10 = 100V$$

$$I_1 = \frac{100}{3 + j4} = \frac{100}{5} = 20A$$

$$P = 20^2 \times 3 + 10^2 \times 8 = 2000W$$

$$Q = 20^2 \times 4 - 10^2 \times 6 = 1000VAR (L \text{ 性})$$

$$15. \quad X_L = 1000 \times 6 \times 10^{-3} = 6\Omega$$

$$\vec{Z} = 6 + j6 = 6\sqrt{2} \angle +45^\circ$$

$$\vec{I} = \frac{\frac{120}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 60^\circ}{6\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} = 10 \angle 15^\circ$$

$$i(t) = 10\sqrt{2} \sin(1000t + 15^\circ)A$$

$$16. \quad I_{\max} \Rightarrow R \text{ 性} \quad X_L = X_C$$

$$\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{\omega^2 L} = \frac{1 \times 10^6}{2000^2 \times 20 \times 10^{-3}} \mu F = 12.5 \mu F$$

17. RLC 並聯諧振

電流最小

導納最小

$$BW = \frac{f_o}{Q} \quad Q \text{ 大, } BW \text{ 小}$$

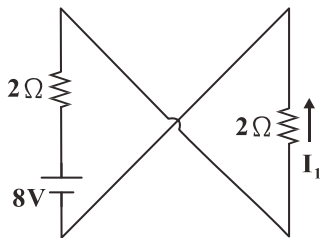
$$Q_{Lo} = Q_{Co}$$

18. $R = \frac{12.4}{20 \times 10^{-3}} = 620 \Omega$

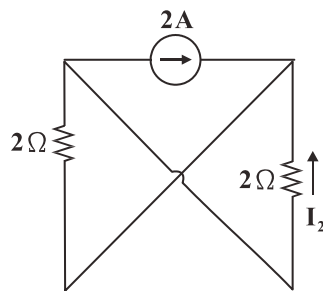
$$R = 620 \times 10^0 \Omega \pm 1\%$$

藍 紅 黑 黑 棕

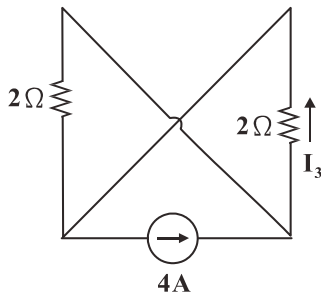
19. 重疊



$$I_1 = \frac{8}{2+2} = 2A$$



$$I_2 = -2 \times \frac{2}{2+2} = -1A$$



$$I_3 = 4 \times \frac{2}{2+2} = 2A$$

$$I = 2 + (-1) + 2 = 3A$$

20. $E_S = I_S R_S = 10 \times 2 = 20V$

$$\tau = \frac{L_S}{R_S} \Rightarrow L_S = 0.02 \times 2 = 0.04H = 40mH$$

$$21. \quad \frac{20}{4} = 5\text{V/格}$$

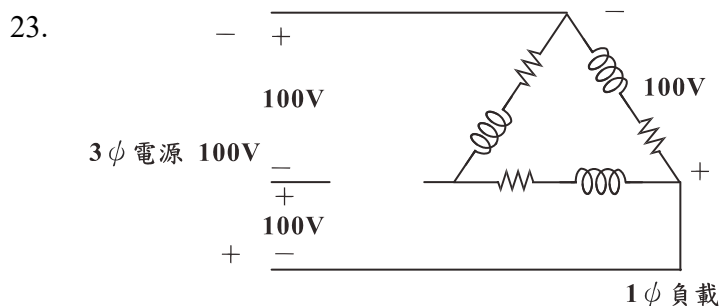
$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1 \times 10^3}{500} \text{ms} = 2\text{ms}$$

$$\frac{2\text{m}}{4} = 0.5\text{ms/格}$$

$$22. \quad \triangle \begin{cases} V_\ell = V_P = 100\text{V} \\ I_\ell = \sqrt{3} I_P \end{cases}$$

$$I_P = \frac{100}{3+j4} = \frac{100}{5} = 20\text{A}$$

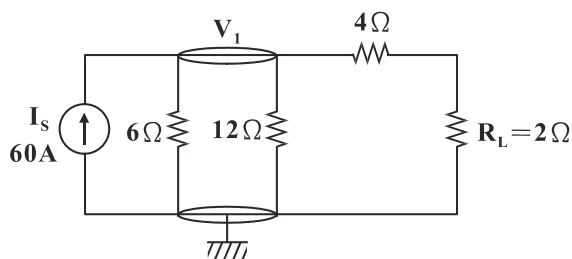
$$P = 3I_P^2 R_P = 3 \times 20^2 \times 3 = 3600\text{W}$$



$$\frac{100}{3+j4} = 20\text{A}, \quad \frac{100}{6+j8} = 10\text{A}$$

$$P_T = 20^2 \times 3 + 10^2 \times 6 = 1800\text{W}$$

24.



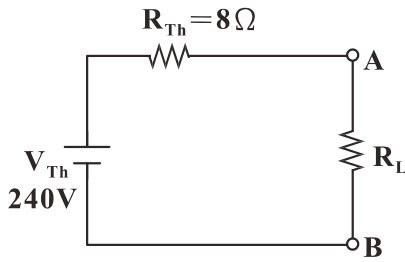
$$-60 + \frac{V_1}{6} + \frac{V_1}{12} + \frac{V_1}{4+2} = 0$$

$$V_1 = \frac{60}{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{6}} = \frac{60}{\frac{5}{12}} = 144\text{V}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{144}{6} = 24\text{A}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{144}{12} = 12\text{A}$$

25.



$$R_{Th} = 6 // 12 + 4 = 8 \Omega$$

$$V_{Th} = 60 \times (6 // 12) = 240V$$

$$R_L = R_{Th} = 8 \Omega$$

$$P_{Lmax} = \frac{240^2}{4 \times 8} = 1800W$$

$$26. D = \frac{t_1}{T} \times 100\% = \frac{3mS}{5mS} \times 100\% = 60\%$$

$$V_{av} = \frac{V_P \times t_1}{T} = \frac{10V \times 3mS}{5mS} = 6V$$

27. (A) 電位差產生載子移動：漂移電流

(B) N 型半導體：電子濃度 > 電洞濃度

P 型半導體：電洞濃度 > 電子濃度

(D) N 型半導體：多數載子為電子，少數載子為電洞，整體電性為電中性

$$28. I_{Z(max)} = \frac{P_{Z(max)}}{V_Z} = \frac{320mW}{20V} = 16mA$$

$$I_L = \frac{V_Z}{R_L} = \frac{20}{2K} = 10mA$$

$$V_{S(min)} = (I_{ZK} + I_L) \times 1K\Omega + V_Z = (2mA + 10mA) \times 1K\Omega + 20V = 32V$$

$$V_{S(max)} = [I_{Z(max)} + I_L] \times 1K\Omega + V_Z = (16mA + 10mA) \times 1K\Omega + 20V = 46V$$

29. BJT 工作於飽和區：

E-B 與 C-B 接面皆為順向偏壓；猶如開關的"ON"狀態；

$\beta I_B \geq I_{CS}$ ， I_B 增加時， I_C 不再隨之增加。

$$30. I_B = \frac{|V_{EE}| - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{12 - 0.7}{200K} = 0.0565mA$$

$$I_C = \beta I_B = 100 \times 0.0565mA = 5.65mA$$

$$V_C = -I_C R_C = -5.65mA \times 1K\Omega = -5.65V$$

$$31. \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\beta \times \frac{R_C // R_{F2}}{r_\pi} = -100 \times \frac{3K // 42K}{1K} = -280$$

32. FET 為單載子元件；其輸入阻抗與熱穩定度皆高於 BJT。

$$33. g_m = \frac{2I_{DSS}}{|V_P|} \times (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P}) = \frac{2 \times 10m}{3} (1 - \frac{-1}{-3}) = 4.44mA/V$$

$$34. I_D = \frac{V_{DD} - V_D}{R_D} = \frac{15 - 10.6}{2.2K} = 2mA$$

$$V_{GS} = V_t + \sqrt{\frac{I_D}{K}} = 2 + \sqrt{\frac{2m}{0.5m}} = 4V$$

$$V_G = 15 \times \frac{1M}{2M + 1M} = 5V$$

$$\therefore R_S = \frac{V_S}{I_D} = \frac{V_G - V_{GS}}{I_D} = \frac{5 - 4}{2m} = 0.5K \Omega$$

$$35. \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -g_m(R_D // R_L) = -2.4m \times (2.2K // 10K) \div -4.33$$

$$36. \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -g_{m1}R_D = -25m \times 2.7K = -67.5$$

$$37. \text{反或閘, } Y = \overline{A + B}$$

A	B	Y
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	0

$\therefore$ 任一輸入為高電位時，其輸出為低電位。

$$38. V_R = V_i = 10V$$

$$\text{又} \therefore I_B = I_O = 1mA$$

$$\therefore I_E = (1 + \beta)I_B = (1 + 99) \times 1mA = 100mA$$

$$R = \frac{V_R}{I_E} = \frac{10V}{100mA} = 100 \Omega$$

$$39. T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{500} = 2mS$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{T}{2} = \frac{2mS}{2} = 1mS$$

$$+V_{OP} = -RC \times \frac{\Delta V_i}{\Delta t} = -100 \times 10^3 \times 0.01 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{-4 - 4}{1m} = 8V$$

$$-V_{OP} = -RC \times \frac{\Delta V_i}{\Delta t} = -100 \times 10^3 \times 0.01 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{4 - (-4)}{1m} = -8V$$

$$\therefore V_{o(P-P)} = +V_{OP} - (-V_{OP}) = 8 - (-8) = 16V$$

$$40. V_o = 4 - 2m \times 1K + 4 = 6V$$

$$41. V_{TH} = +V_{sat} \times \frac{10K}{40K + 10K} = 10 \times \frac{1}{5} = 2V$$

$$V_H = \frac{10K}{40K + 10K} \times [+V_{sat} - (-V_{sat})] = \frac{1}{5} \times [10 - (-10)] = 4V$$

42. 回授網路由三節 R-C 相移電路組成。
 43. 施密特觸發器具有正回授電路。
 44. 哈特萊振盪器用來產生射頻正弦波信號。

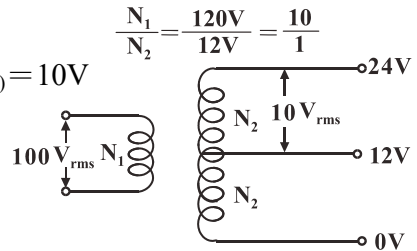
$$45. V_{2(\text{rms})} = 100 \times \frac{1}{10} = 10\text{V}$$

$$V_{o(\text{av})} = \frac{2}{\pi} V_{2P} = \frac{2}{\pi} \times (10 \times \sqrt{2}) = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \text{V}$$

$$V_{o(\text{rms})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} V_{2P} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\sqrt{2} \times V_{2(\text{rms})}] = V_{2(\text{rms})} = 10\text{V}$$

$$f_o = 2f_s = 2 \times 50\text{Hz} = 100\text{Hz}$$

$$T_o = \frac{1}{f_o} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 \text{ 秒}$$



46. (1)示波器垂直輸入端與待測端點並聯連接。
 (2)輸入耦合置於"DC"，採用直接交連方式，可測量直流與交流信號。
 (3)螢幕上的垂直方向用來測量電壓的振幅。

$$47. \frac{V_{o(P-P)}}{V_{i(P-P)}} \doteq \frac{-4.4\text{DIV} \times 1\text{V/DIV}}{3\text{DIV} \times 50\text{mV/DIV}} \doteq -29.33$$

$$48. I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{R_C} = \frac{20 - 16}{2\text{K}} = 2\text{mA}$$

$$I_E = \frac{V_E}{R_E} = \frac{2.04}{1\text{K}} = 2.04\text{mA}$$

$$\beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B} = \frac{I_C}{I_E - I_C} = \frac{2\text{m}}{2.04\text{m} - 2\text{m}} = 50$$

$$49. V_{BB2} = V_{BB1} = 12 \times \frac{18\text{K}}{90\text{K} + 18\text{K}} = 2\text{V}$$

$$R_{BB2} = R_{BB1} = 90\text{K} // 18\text{K} = 15\text{K} \Omega$$

$$I_{B2} = \frac{V_{BB2} - V_{BE2}}{R_{B2} + (1 + \beta_2)R_{E2}} = \frac{2 - 0.7}{15\text{K} + (1 + 99) \times 0.663\text{K}} = 0.016\text{mA}$$

$$I_{C2} = \beta_2 I_{B2} = 99 \times 0.016\text{mA} = 1.584\text{mA}, V_{CE2} = \frac{V_{CC}}{2} = \frac{12}{2} = 6\text{V}$$

$$R_{C2} \doteq \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE2}}{I_{C2}} - R_{E2} = \frac{12 - 6}{1.584\text{m}} - 0.663\text{K} \doteq 3.12\text{K} \Omega$$

$$50. I_{B1} = \frac{V_{BB1} - V_{BE1}}{R_{BB1} + (1 + \beta_1)R_{E1}} = \frac{2 - 0.7}{15\text{K} + (1 + 199) \times 1.3\text{K}} = 0.00473\text{mA}$$

$$r_{\pi 1} = \frac{V_T}{I_{B1}} = \frac{26\text{mV}}{0.00473\text{mA}} = 5.497\text{K} \Omega$$

$$Z_{in} = 90\text{K} // 18\text{K} // 5.497\text{K} \Omega = 4.02\text{K} \Omega$$