

107 學年度四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試

電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

107-1-03-4、107-1-04-4

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

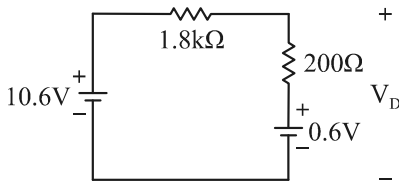
第一部分：電子學

2. B 溫度特性曲線與 C 溫度特性曲線皆為矽質二極體
A 溫度特性曲線與 D 溫度特性曲線皆為鎢質二極體
3. (D) 擴散電容(diffusion capacitance)的大小約數 μF ;
而過渡電容(transition capacitance)的大小約數 pF
4. 熱平衡時空乏區內，僅有施體正離子與受體負離子

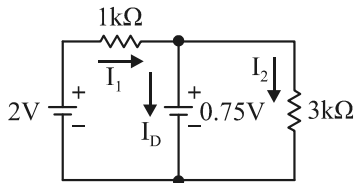
5. (1) 線路電流 $I = \frac{10.6\text{ V} - 0.6\text{ V}}{1.8\text{ k}\Omega + 200\Omega} = 5\text{ mA}$

(2) 二極體的端電壓

$$V_D = 5\text{ mA} \times 200\Omega + 0.6\text{ V} = 1.6\text{ V}$$



6.



(1) 先判斷二極體是否導通

$$2 \times \frac{3\text{ k}}{1\text{ k} + 3\text{ k}} = 1.5\text{ V} > 0.75\text{ V}$$

因此二極體導通以 0.75 V 的電壓源取代

(2) $I_1 = \frac{2 - 0.75}{1\text{ k}} = 1.25\text{ mA}$, $I_2 = \frac{0.75}{3\text{ k}} = 0.25\text{ mA}$

$$I_D = 1.25\text{ mA} - 0.25\text{ mA} = 1\text{ mA}$$

8. (1) 輸出電壓的頻率為 120 Hz

(2) $V_{o(\text{rms})} = 110 \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 11\text{ V}$

(3) $V_{o(\text{dc})} = 110 \times \sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{2}{\pi} = \frac{22\sqrt{2}}{\pi}\text{ V}$

(4) $V_{P-P} = \frac{110 \times \sqrt{2}}{10} = 11\sqrt{2}\text{ V}$

10. (1) 每一個二極體的逆向峰值電壓

$$\text{PIV} = 100\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{10} = 10\sqrt{2}\text{ V}$$

(2) $r\% = \frac{2.4}{R_L \times C} \times 100\% \Rightarrow 0.1 = \frac{2.4}{5 \times C} \Rightarrow C = 4.8\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

(3) 輸出電阻拔除後 $V_{o(\text{dc})} = V_m = 10\sqrt{2}\text{ V}$

(4) 輸出電容拔除後為全波整流 $r\% = 48.3\%$

12. (1) $0.05\%/^\circ\text{C} \times (85^\circ\text{C} - 25^\circ\text{C}) = 3\%$

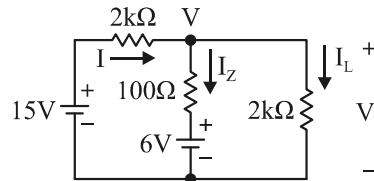
(2) $V_Z = 7 \times (1 + 3\%) = 7.21\text{ V}$

13. (1) 判斷稽納二極體是否穩壓

$$15\text{ V} \times \frac{2\text{ k}\Omega}{2\text{ k}\Omega + 2\text{ k}\Omega} = 7.5\text{ V} > V_Z \text{ (稽納二極體崩潰穩壓)}$$

(2) 稽納二極體的內阻為 $\frac{6.5\text{ V} - 6\text{ V}}{5\text{ mA}} = 100\Omega$

(3) 將電路化簡如下所示



(4) 運用密爾門定理或節點電壓法可得：

① $V = V_o \cong 6.14\text{ V}$

② 稽納電流 $I_Z = \frac{6.14\text{ V} - 6\text{ V}}{100\Omega} = 1.4\text{ mA}$

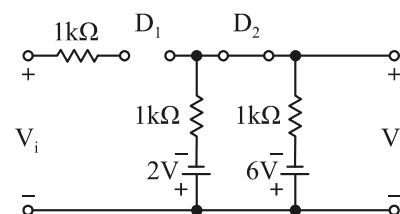
③ 負載電流 $I_L = \frac{6.14\text{ V}}{2\text{ k}\Omega} = 3.07\text{ mA}$

④ 電源電流 $I = I_L + I_Z = 3.07\text{ mA} + 1.4\text{ mA} \cong 4.5\text{ mA}$

14. 電容量 C_2 宜愈大愈好，因此電容抗 X_{C2} 宜愈小愈好

15. $V_{r(P-P)} \cong \frac{V_m}{f_i \times R_L \times C} \Rightarrow \frac{50}{50 \times 5\text{ k} \times C} \leq 1 \Rightarrow C \geq 200\text{ }\mu\text{F}$

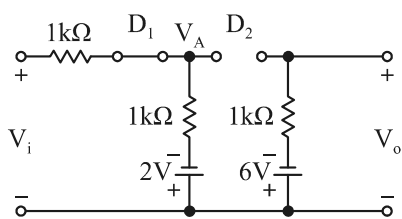
16. (1) D_1 OFF 且 D_2 ON :



$$V_o = \frac{\left(\frac{-2\text{ V}}{1\text{ k}\Omega} + \frac{-6\text{ V}}{1\text{ k}\Omega}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{1\text{ k}\Omega} + \frac{1}{1\text{ k}\Omega}\right)} = -4\text{ V}$$

當 $V_i \geq -4\text{ V}$ (上限電壓為 -4 V) , $V_o = -4\text{ V}$

(2) D_1 ON 且 D_2 OFF :



$$V_A = \frac{\left(\frac{V_i}{1\text{k}\Omega} + \frac{-2\text{V}}{1\text{k}\Omega}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{1\text{k}\Omega} + \frac{1}{1\text{k}\Omega}\right)} \leq -6\text{V}$$

當 $V_i \leq -10\text{V}$ (下限電壓為 -10V)， $V_o = -6\text{V}$

17. (1) 輸出電壓方程式： $V_o = 7\text{V} + 5\sin 377t\text{V}$

(2) 平均值電壓為 7V

(3) 漣波有效值電壓 $V_{r(\text{rms})} = \frac{5\text{V}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2.5\sqrt{2}\text{V}$

(4) 輸出電壓的有效值

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{(7\text{V})^2 + \left(\frac{5\text{V}}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} \cong 7.84\text{V}$$

(5) 漣波因數 $r = \frac{V_{r(\text{rms})}}{V_{\text{dc}}} \cong 0.5$

$$21. \beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B} = \frac{I_C}{I_E - I_C} = \frac{4.95\text{mA}}{5\text{mA} - 4.95\text{mA}} = \frac{4.95\text{mA}}{0.05\text{mA}} = 99$$

$$22. (1) I_{\text{CBO}(55^\circ\text{C})} = 100\text{nA} \times 2\left(\frac{55-25}{10}\right) = 0.8\mu\text{A}$$

$$(2) I_{\text{C}(55^\circ\text{C})} = \alpha \times I_E + I_{\text{CBO}(55^\circ\text{C})} = 0.95 \times 10\text{mA} + 0.8\mu\text{A} = 9.5008\text{mA}$$

$$23. I_B \times \beta \geq I_{\text{C}(\text{sat})} \Rightarrow \frac{2-0.7}{R_B} \times 100 \geq \frac{10-0}{5\text{k}\Omega} \Rightarrow R_B \leq 65\text{k}\Omega$$

24. (1) 輸入迴路

$$\textcircled{1} I_B = \frac{3.7\text{V} - 0.7\text{V}}{50\text{k}\Omega} = 60\mu\text{A}$$

(2) 判斷電晶體工作區域

$$\textcircled{1} \text{集極飽和電流 } I_{\text{C}(\text{sat})} = \frac{10\text{V} - 0.2\text{V}}{2\text{k}\Omega} = 4.9\text{mA}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \beta \times I_B = 50 \times 60\mu\text{A} = 3\text{mA} < I_{\text{C}(\text{sat})}, \text{故工作於主動區}$$

(3) 輸出迴路

$$V_{\text{CE}} = V_{\text{CC}} - I_C \times R_C = 10 - 3\text{mA} \times 2\text{k}\Omega = 4\text{V}$$

故工作點 $Q(V_{\text{CEQ}}, I_{\text{CQ}}) = Q(4\text{V}, 3\text{mA})$

$$25. (1) \text{輸入迴路：基極電流 } I_B = \frac{10.7\text{V} - 0.7\text{V}}{200\text{k}\Omega} = 50\mu\text{A}$$

(2) 判斷電晶體工作區域

$$\textcircled{1} \text{集極飽和電流 } I_{\text{C}(\text{sat})} = \frac{20\text{V} - 0.2\text{V}}{2\text{k}\Omega} = 9.9\text{mA}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \beta \times I_B = 100 \times 50\mu\text{A} = 5\text{mA} < I_{\text{C}(\text{sat})}$$

(3) 輸出迴路： $V_{\text{CE}} = 20 - 5\text{mA} \times 2\text{k}\Omega = 10\text{V}$

(4) 查看最大功率曲線，可得最大集極功率

$$P_{\text{C}(\text{max})} = V_{\text{CE}(\text{max})} \times I_{\text{C}(\text{max})} = 20\text{V} \times 4.5\text{mA} = 90\text{mW}$$

$$\text{因此 } I_{\text{C}(\text{max})} = \frac{90\text{mW}}{10\text{V}} = 9\text{mA}$$

第二部分：基本電學

27. (1) 1 小時有 3600 秒

$$(2) Q = I \cdot t = 200\mu\text{A} \times 3600 = 0.72\text{庫倫}$$

$$28. (1) \eta = \frac{P_i - P_{\text{loss}}}{P_i} \times 100\% \Rightarrow 80\% = \frac{100 \times 10 - P_{\text{loss}}}{100 \times 10}$$

$$(2) P_{\text{loss}} = 200\text{W} \text{ (損失即為浪費的度數)}$$

$$(3) \text{浪費度數} = \frac{200}{1000} \times 10 = 2\text{度}$$

$$29. G = \sigma \frac{A}{\ell} = 2 \times 10^3 \times \frac{10 \times 10^{-4}}{5} = 0.4\text{s}$$

30. 線徑縮短為 $\frac{1}{N}$ ，則電阻變為 N^4 倍

$$\text{因此 } N^4 = 4 \Rightarrow N = \sqrt{2}\text{ 倍}$$

31. 相同材質下的電阻係數 ρ 為定值，因此 $\rho_1 = \rho_2$ ，且銅線為正電阻溫度係數，因此當溫度下降則電阻減少，故 $R_1 > R_2$ 且 $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2$

$$32. \alpha_{20} = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta T} \cdot \frac{1}{R_1} = \frac{12-15}{50-20} \times \frac{1}{15} = -\frac{1}{150}/^\circ\text{C}$$

33. 電流相同，且 $P = I^2 \times R$ ，因此電阻 $10\sqrt{6}\Omega$ 所消耗電功率是電阻 $5\sqrt{6}\Omega$ 所消耗電功率的 2 倍

$$34. \text{根據 KVL: } (4-I) \times 1 + 3 \times (I-1) = (2-I) \times 2 \\ I = 0.75\text{A}$$

$$35. (2+3) \times (10+5) = 10 \times R \Rightarrow R = 7.5\Omega$$

$$37. (1) \text{線路電流 } I = \frac{(48\text{V} - 24\text{V})}{2\Omega + 3\Omega + 7\Omega} = 2\text{A} \text{ (逆時針方向)}$$

(2) 電壓源 24V 消耗 48W ；電壓源 48V 提供 96W

$$38. R_{\text{ab}} = (6//3) + 6 + (10//15) + 9 = 23\Omega$$

40. (1) $\Sigma \text{流入} = \Sigma \text{流出}$

$$\frac{10}{2} + \frac{8}{8} + \frac{6}{6} = \frac{6}{2} + I \Rightarrow I = 4\text{A} \text{ (電流向右通過電阻 } 2\Omega \text{)}$$

$$(2) \text{電壓 } V = -4 \times 2 = -8\text{V}$$

$$42. (1) \frac{V-60}{5} + \frac{V-0}{10} + \frac{V-56}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow V = 50\text{V}$$

$$(2) I_{10\Omega} = \frac{50-0}{10} = 5\text{A} \text{ (向下)}$$

43. 運用節點電壓法：節點電壓為 V_x

$$\frac{V_x - 12}{6} + \frac{V_x}{3} = 1 \Rightarrow V_x = 6\text{伏特(V)}$$

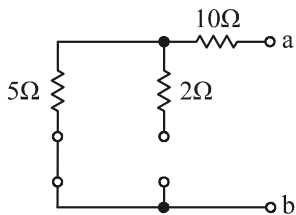
$$\therefore V = 6 + 4 \times 1 = 10\text{伏特(V)}$$

44. 運用密爾門定理列出方程式如下

$$V_A = \frac{\frac{24}{6} - 5 - 2 + \frac{-30}{3}}{\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3}} = -26\text{V}$$

$$45. \begin{cases} I_a : 12I_a + 4I_b = 4 \\ I_b : 4I_a + 6I_b = -22 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_a = 2\text{A} \\ I_b = -5\text{A} \end{cases}, \therefore I_a + I_b = -3\text{A}$$

46. (1) 求戴維寧等效電阻 R_{th} : $\begin{cases} \text{電壓源短路} \\ \text{電流源開路} \end{cases}$

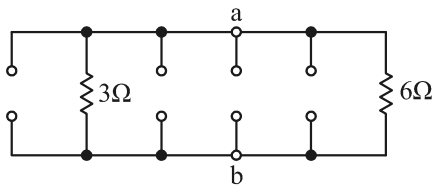


$$R_{th} = 10 + 5 = 15 \Omega$$

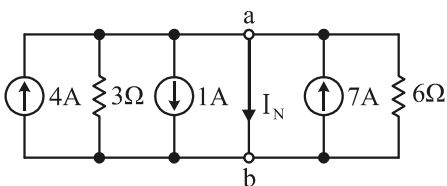
- (2) 求戴維寧等效電壓 E_{th} : (求開路電壓)

運用密爾門定理：
$$E_{ab} = \frac{-5 + \frac{15}{5}}{\frac{1}{5}} = -10 \text{ V}$$

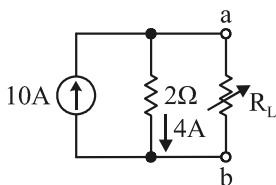
49. (1) 諾頓等效電阻： $R_N = 3 // 6 = 2 \Omega$



- (2) 諾頓等效電流： $I_N = 7 + 4 - 1 = 10 \text{ A}$



- (3) 諾頓等效電路： $4 \times 2 = 6 \times R_L \Rightarrow R_L = \frac{4}{3} \Omega$



50. (1) 戴維寧等效電阻

$$R_{th} = \frac{16}{8} = 2 \Omega = R // 2R \Rightarrow 2 = \frac{2}{3} R \Rightarrow R = 3 \Omega$$

- (2) 戴維寧等效電壓

$$E_{th} = 16 \text{ V} = \frac{\frac{E}{3} + 4}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}} \Rightarrow E = 12 \text{ V (密爾門定理)}$$

- (3) 負載所獲得之最大功率

$$P_{L(max)} = \frac{E_{th}^2}{4R_{th}} = \frac{16^2}{4 \times 2} = 32 \text{ W}$$