

107 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試

電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

107-3-03-4、107-3-04-4

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

第一部分：電子學

1. (A) 紫外線的波長比紫色光短

2. $I_o = 2 \times 8 = 16 \text{ nA}$ 3. $I_L = \frac{10}{1 \text{ k}} = 10 \text{ mA}$, $I_Z = \frac{20-10}{100} = 10 \text{ m} = 90 \text{ mA}$

$$P_Z = 90 \text{ m} \times 10 = 900 \text{ mW}$$

4. 二極體方向向下，波形往下移動，最高電壓為 b

$$\frac{b+(-18)}{2} = -8, \quad b = 2, \quad a = \frac{2-(-18)}{2} = 10$$

$$a+b = 10+2 = 12$$

5. 由於 $V_{C2} = 2V_m = 20 \text{ V}$

$$\text{因此 } V_{C1} = V_m = 10 \text{ V}, \quad a = 10$$

$$V_{C3} = 3V_m = 30 \text{ V}, \quad b = 30$$

$$D_1 \sim D_3 \text{ 逆向耐壓 PIV 皆為 } 2V_m = 20 \text{ V}$$

$$c = d = e = 20$$

$$a+b = 40, \quad b+c = 50, \quad c+d = 40, \quad b+e = 50$$

6. $a = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{2} = 10\sqrt{2}$, $b = 0.45 \times 20 = 9$

$$c = \frac{20\sqrt{2}}{5 \text{ k} \times 60 \times 50 \mu} = 1.88, \quad r = \frac{4.8}{5 \times 50} = 1.92\%$$

7. PNP 型電晶體，工作在順向主動區，電壓大小關係為 $V_E > V_B > V_C$ NPN 型電晶體，工作在逆向主動區，電壓大小關係為 $V_E > V_B > V_C$ NPN 型電晶體，工作在飽和區，電壓大小關係為 $V_B > V_C > V_E$ PNP 型電晶體，工作在截止區，電壓大小關係為 $V_B > V_C > V_E$

8. (A) 電晶體 BJT 電路符號中之箭頭是代表射極，其指示的方向為電流的方向

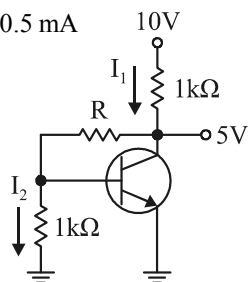
9. $I_1 = \frac{10-5}{1 \text{ k}} = 5 \text{ mA}$, $I_2 = \frac{0.5}{1 \text{ k}} = 0.5 \text{ mA}$

$$I_R = \frac{5-0.5}{3.6 \text{ k}} = 1.25 \text{ m}$$

$$= 5 \text{ m} - \beta \cdot I_B = 0.5 \text{ m} + I_B$$

$$\text{即 } I_B = 0.75 \text{ mA}$$

$$\beta = \frac{5 \text{ m} - 1.25 \text{ m}}{0.75 \text{ m}} = 5$$



$$10. I_C \div \frac{10.7-0.7}{\frac{600 \text{ k}}{1+99} + 4 \text{ k}} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$11. \therefore I_E \div \frac{24-0.7}{6 \text{ k} + 2 \text{ k} + \frac{532 \text{ k}}{1+49}} = 1.25 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore \text{射極動態阻抗 } r_e \div \frac{25 \text{ m}}{1.25 \text{ m}} \div 20 \Omega$$

$$\therefore \text{電壓增益 } \frac{V_o}{V_i} \div \frac{6 \text{ k} // 30 \text{ k}}{20} \times \frac{20}{5+20} \div 200$$

$$12. \text{射極動態阻抗 } r_e \div \frac{1 \text{ k}}{80} \div 12.5 \Omega$$

$$\therefore \text{電壓增益 } \frac{V_o}{V_i} \div -\frac{3 \text{ k}}{12.5} = -240$$

$$13. \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{50 \text{ k} // [(1+99) \times (1 \text{ k} // 1 \text{ k})]}{10 \text{ k} + 50 \text{ k} // [(1+99) \times (1 \text{ k} // 1 \text{ k})]} = \frac{25 \text{ k}}{35 \text{ k}} = 0.71$$

$$14. (A) I_{B1} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE1} - V_{BE2}}{R_1 + (1+\beta_1) \cdot (1+\beta_2) R_2}$$

$$(B) I_{E1} = \frac{(1+\beta_1) \cdot (V_{CC} - V_{BE1} - V_{BE2})}{R_1 + (1+\beta_1) \cdot (1+\beta_2) R_2}$$

$$(C) I_{C2} = \frac{\beta_2 \cdot (1+\beta_1) \cdot (V_{CC} - V_{BE1} - V_{BE2})}{R_1 + (1+\beta_1) \cdot (1+\beta_2) R_2}$$

$$(D) \text{電流增益 } \frac{I_{E2}}{I_{B1}} = (1+\beta_1)(1+\beta_2)$$

15. (A) 變壓器耦合串級放大電路之阻抗最容易匹配

$$16. V_{BB} = 15 \times \frac{3 \text{ k}}{12 \text{ k} + 3 \text{ k}} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_{E1} = \frac{3-0.7}{2.3 \text{ k}} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_{e1} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m}} \div 25 \Omega$$

$$I_{E2} = \frac{15-7.5-0.7}{6.8 \text{ k}} = 1 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_{e2} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m}} \div 25 \Omega$$

$$\text{電壓增益 } \frac{V_o}{V_i} \div -\frac{7.5 \text{ k} // (25 \times 100)}{25} \times \left(-\frac{5 \text{ k}}{25}\right) \div 15000$$

17. 閘極氧化層是 C 層

18. 增強型 MOSFET 的 $V_{GS} = 0$ 時，汲極電流為 0

19. $I_D = 12 \text{ m} \times (1 - \frac{2}{4})^2 = 3 \text{ mA}$

20. FET 型式為 N 通道 JFET

$$V_{GS} = 0 - I_D \times 1 \text{ k} , \text{ 即 } I_D \times 1 \text{ k} = -V_{GS}$$

$$-V_{GS} = 12(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{-6})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow -x = 12(1 + \frac{x}{6})^2 \Rightarrow -x = 12(1 + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x^2}{36})$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + 15x + 36 = 0 \Rightarrow (x+3)(x+12) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -3$$

$$\therefore V_{GS} = -3 \text{ V} , V_{GS} = -12 \text{ V} (\text{不合})$$

$$g_m = \frac{-2 \times 12 \text{ m}}{-6} \times (1 - \frac{-3}{-6}) = 2 \text{ mS}$$

$$A_v = -2 \text{ m} \times 4 \text{ k} = -8$$

21. $0.6 \text{ m} = 2.4 \text{ m} \times (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{6})^2 , V_{GS} = 3 \text{ V}$

$$g_m = \frac{2 \times 2.4 \text{ m}}{6} \times (1 - \frac{3}{6}) = 0.4 \text{ mS}$$

$$\frac{V_o}{V_i} = 0.4 \text{ m} \times (6 \text{ k} // 12 \text{ k}) = 1.6$$

22. $I_D = \frac{5-3}{2 \text{ k}} = 1 \text{ mA}$

$$\therefore V_G = 5 \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 1 \text{ m} \times 0.5 \text{ k} + 1.5 = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore \frac{R_1}{R_2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

23. $V_{UT} = 12 \times \frac{3 \text{ k}}{3 \text{ k} + R_2} = 6 \text{ V} , R_2 = 3 \text{ k}\Omega$

24. $V_+ = 6 \times \frac{5 \text{ k}}{5 \text{ k} + 5 \text{ k}} = 3 \text{ V} , V_o = \frac{3-2}{10 \text{ k}} \times 10 \text{ k} + 3 = 4 \text{ V}$

25. $A_v = 1 + \frac{20 \text{ k}}{R} = 51 , R = 0.4 \text{ k}\Omega$

第二部分：基本電學

26. $P = 25 \times \frac{50}{10} = 125 \text{ W}$

27. $T = \frac{24000}{120 \times 12} = 16.7 \text{ 小時} , \text{ 故選(A)}$

28. $R = 10 \times 10^6 \pm 5\% \Omega$

棕：1，黑：0，藍：6，金：5%

29. $R_T = R_3 + [(R_1 + R_2) // (R_4 + R_5)]$

30. $I_s = \text{Min}(I_1, I_2) = \sqrt{\frac{200}{200}} = 1 \text{ A}$

$$V_{\max} = I_s(R_1 + R_2) = 1 \times (100 + 200) = 300 \text{ V}$$

31. $R_{ab} = (R // R // R) // \{R + R + R // [R // (R + R // R)]\}$

$$= \frac{19}{65} R , \frac{19}{65} R = 19 , R = 65 \Omega$$

32. $(6 + \frac{6R}{2}) \times 5 + 6R = 93 , R = 3 \Omega$

33. $V_x = \frac{\frac{8}{4} + \frac{16}{4} + 4}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}} = 20 \text{ V} , I_x = \frac{20-16}{4} = 1 \text{ A}$

34. 使用網目電流法分析電路時，是利用克希荷夫電壓定律寫出方程式

35. 利用節點電壓法：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{V_1}{3} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} = 2 + 10 \\ \frac{V_2}{2} + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{2} + 10 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5V_1 - 3V_2 = 72 \\ -V_1 + 2V_2 = -20 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} V_1 = 12 \text{ V} \\ V_2 = -4 \text{ V} \end{cases} \Rightarrow I_1 = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \text{ A} , I_2 = \frac{12 - (-4)}{2} = 8 \text{ A}$$

$$a = \frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{12}{-4} = -3 , b = \frac{I_2}{I_1} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$2a + 3b = -3 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 = 0$$

36. $I = -9 \times \frac{10}{10+2+3} + \frac{30}{2+10+3} + 15 \times \frac{10+2}{3+10+2}$
 $= -6 + 2 + 12 = 8 \text{ A}$

37. $C_T = \frac{(2+1) \times 2}{(2+1)+2} = 1.2 \text{ F} , Q_T = 1.2 \times 1 = 1.2 \text{ C}$

$$V_{C1} = \frac{1.2}{2} = 0.6 \text{ V} , V_{C3} = 1 - 0.6 = 0.4 \text{ V}$$

$$Q_{C3} = 0.4 \times 1 = 0.4 \text{ C}$$

38. 電容串聯總電容會愈串愈小，串聯總電容

$$\therefore C = 5 // 10 // 20 = \frac{20}{4+2+1} = \frac{20}{7} = 2\frac{6}{7} = a\frac{b}{c} \mu\text{F}$$

$$a + b + c = 15$$

39. $L = \frac{N\phi}{I} = \frac{400 \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 10^{-8}}{2} = 4 \text{ H}$

$$L' = 4 \times (\frac{600}{400})^2 = 9 \text{ H}$$

40. $r = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 , \vec{H_N} = \vec{H_S} = 1 \times \frac{200}{5^2} = 8$

$$\vec{H_p} = 2 \cdot (8 \times \frac{3}{5}) = 9.6$$

41. $i = \frac{60}{10+2} = 5 \text{ A}$

42. 穩態時電流 $I = \frac{200 \times \frac{10}{40+10}}{12+40//10} = 2 \text{ A}$

$$\text{電感器 } W = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2^2 = 20 \text{ 焦耳}$$

43. $V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = 6 \text{ V}$

44. $\theta = \theta_v - \theta_i = 60^\circ - (90^\circ - 60^\circ) = 30^\circ$

45. $G = \frac{30}{30^2 + 60^2} = \frac{1}{150} \text{ S} , R_p = \frac{1}{G} = 150 \Omega$

$$B_L = \frac{60}{30^2 + 60^2} = \frac{1}{75} \text{ S} , X_p = 75 \Omega$$

當頻率由 50 Hz 增為 100 Hz 時

$$X' = 75 \times \frac{100}{50} = 150 \, \Omega$$

$$\bar{Z}' = \frac{j150 \times 150}{150 + j150} = 75 + j75 \, \Omega = a + jb \, \Omega$$

$$a + b = 150$$

$$46. X_L = \sqrt{Z^2 - R^2} = \sqrt{50^2 - 30^2} = 40 \, \Omega$$

$$f = \frac{X_L}{2\pi L} = \frac{40}{2\pi \times 0.02} \div 320 \, \text{Hz}$$

$$47. I_C = V \cdot Bc = V \cdot \omega C, \omega C \text{ 變小, 因此總電流將變小}$$

$$48. V_R = 4 \times 20 = 80 \, \text{V}$$

$$V_L = \sqrt{100^2 - 80^2} = 60 \, \text{V}$$

$$X_L = \frac{60}{4} = 15 \, \Omega, L = \frac{15}{2\pi \times 60} \div 40 \, \text{mH}$$

$$49. \bar{Z} = 9 + j12 // (-j6) = 9 - j12 = 15 \angle -53^\circ$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{150 \angle 0^\circ}{15 \angle -53^\circ} = 10 \angle 53^\circ$$

$$50. \bar{Z}_T = 7 - j5 + (1 + j) // (-j) = 8 - j6 \, \Omega$$

$$P_T = I^2 R_T = 10^2 \times 8 = 800 \, \text{W}$$

$$Q_T = I^2 X_T = 10^2 \times 6 = 600 \, \text{VAR}$$

$$S_T = \sqrt{600^2 + 800^2} = 1000 \, \text{VA}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{8}{\sqrt{8^2 + 6^2}} = 0.8$$