

107 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

107-4-03-4、107-4-04-4

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

第一部分：電子學

1. 矽晶圓尺寸指的是它的直徑

2. 10°C 之逆向飽和電流為 $\frac{12\text{ V}}{6\text{ M}\Omega} = 2\text{ }\mu\text{A}$

設增加至 $I = 8\sqrt{2}\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ 時的溫度為 x

$$8\sqrt{2} = 2 \times 2^{\frac{x-10}{10}}, \therefore x = 35^\circ\text{C}$$

3. $10\text{ mA} \leq I_z \leq 120\text{ mA}$

$$10\text{ mA} \leq \frac{10-6}{R_s} - \frac{6}{150} \leq 120\text{ mA}$$

$$10\text{ mA} \leq \frac{10-6}{R_s} - 40\text{ mA} \leq 120\text{ mA}$$

$$50\text{ mA} \leq \frac{4}{R_s} \leq 160\text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore 25\text{ }\Omega \leq R_s \leq 80\text{ }\Omega$$

4. 此輸入/輸出轉移特性曲線要求

$$V_i > 6\text{ V 時, } V_o = V_i - 6$$

$$V_i < -3\text{ V 時, } V_o = V_i + 3$$

若 $-3\text{ V} \leq V_i \leq 6\text{ V}$ 時, 則 $V_o = 0\text{ V}$

僅(A)選項之電路可達成此要求

5. 當 V_i 為負半週時, ZD 短路, $V_o = 0\text{ V}$

當 V_i 為正半週時, ZD 達成崩潰, $V_o = 6\text{ V}$

$$6. \therefore \frac{RC}{20} = \frac{T}{2} = \frac{1}{2f}$$

$$\therefore R = \frac{20}{2fc} = \frac{20}{2 \times 200 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-6}} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$$

7. (C) 欲提高電流增益, 可增加射極摻雜濃度或使基極寬度變窄

$$8. \beta_1 = \frac{\alpha_1}{1-\alpha_1} = \frac{0.95}{1-0.95} = 19, \beta_2 = \frac{\alpha_2}{1-\alpha_2} = \frac{0.98}{1-0.98} = 49$$

$$9. I_B = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BE}}{R_B}, \text{ 且 } I_C = \beta I_B$$

$\therefore R_B \uparrow, I_B \downarrow, I_C \downarrow$, 工作點 Q 沿直流負載線向 Q_2 (截止區) 移動

10. $I_{B1} = I_{B2} = I_B$

$$V_{CC} = (I_C + I_{B1} + I_{B2})R_2 + I_{B1}R_1 + V_{BE}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{CC} \approx (\beta I_B + 2I_B)R_2 + I_B R_1$$

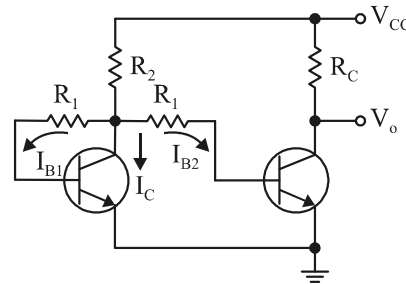
$$\Rightarrow V_{CC} \approx I_B[(2+\beta)R_2 + R_1]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{CC}}{R_2} \approx I_B[(2+\beta) + \frac{R_1}{R_2}] \Rightarrow \frac{V_{CC}}{R_2} \approx (2 + \frac{R_1}{R_2})I_B + \beta I_B$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_{CC}}{R_2} \gg (2 + \frac{R_1}{R_2})I_B, \therefore \frac{V_{CC}}{R_2} \approx \beta \cdot I_B \approx \frac{V_{CC}}{4R_C}$$

$$V_o = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = V_{CC} - \beta I_B R_C = V_{CC} - \frac{V_{CC}}{4R_C} R_C$$

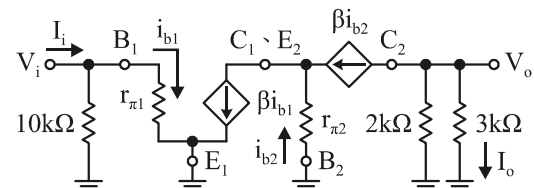
$$\therefore V_o = \frac{3}{4} V_{CC}$$



11. 射極電阻加入並聯的旁路電容可提高電壓增益

12. 共基極(CB)組態中, 射極(E)為輸入端, 集極(C)為輸出端, 因此 A 接 V_o 、B 接 V_i 、C 接直流電源

13. 先繪出小訊號圖形分析



$$\therefore I_{C2} \approx I_{E2} \approx I_{C1} \approx I_{E1}, \therefore I_{B1} \approx I_{B2}$$

$$V_{BB1} = 9.9 \times \frac{20\text{ k}}{20\text{ k} + 20\text{ k} + 20\text{ k}} = 3.3\text{ V}$$

$$I_{B1} = \frac{3.3 - 0.7}{(1+\beta) \times 2\text{ k}} = 13\text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

$$r_\pi = r_{\pi1} = r_{\pi2} = \frac{26\text{ mV}}{13\text{ }\mu\text{A}} = 2\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$i_{b1} = I_i \times \frac{10\text{ k}}{10\text{ k} + r_{\pi1}} = \frac{5}{6} I_i$$

$$i_{b2} + \beta i_{b2} = \beta i_{b1} \Rightarrow i_{b2} = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} i_{b1}$$

$$I_o = -\beta i_{b2} \times \frac{2\text{ k}}{2\text{ k} + 3\text{ k}} = -\frac{2\beta}{5} i_{b2}$$

$$A_1 = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = \frac{i_{b1}}{I_i} \times \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} \times \frac{I_o}{i_{b2}} = \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} \times \left(-\frac{2\beta}{5}\right) = -32.67$$

14. 29 dB 處為最大電壓增益，因此 26 dB 處之電壓增益為 $-3 = 20 \log_{10} \frac{A_v}{28.28} \Rightarrow \frac{A_v}{20\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow A_v = 20$

15. (C) 直接耦合放大器穩定性差，無法用於多級放大

$$16. I_D = I_{DSS} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p}\right)^2 = 9 \times \left(1 - \frac{-2}{3}\right)^2 = 1 \text{ mA}$$

17. 空乏型 NMOS 在飽和區工作須滿足 $V_{GS} > V_p$ 及 $V_{GD} < V_p$

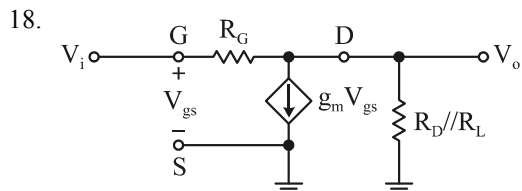
$$V_{GS} > V_p \Rightarrow V_G - V_S > V_p \Rightarrow V_G - (-2) > -3$$

$$\therefore V_G > -5$$

$$V_{GD} < V_p \Rightarrow V_G - V_D < V_p \Rightarrow V_G - 1 < -3$$

$$\therefore V_G < -2$$

故 $-5 < V_G < -2$ ，故選(A)



R_G 一般電阻極大，可不考慮

$$V_{GS} = V_{DS} = V_{DD} - I_D R_D = 5 - 0.5 \times 4 = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 \Rightarrow 0.5 = K(3 - 2)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow K = 0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$g_m = 2K(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \times 0.5 \times (3 - 2) = 1 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-g_m V_{gs} (R_D // R_L)}{V_{gs}} = -g_m (R_D // R_L)$$

$$= -1 \times (4 \text{ k}\Omega // 4 \text{ k}\Omega) = -2$$

$$19. I_{D1} = I_{D2} \Rightarrow K_1 (V_{GS1} - V_{T1})^2 = K_2 (V_{GS2} - V_{T2})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{V_{GS1} - V_{T1}}{V_{GS2} - V_{T2}} = \sqrt{\frac{K_2}{K_1}} \Rightarrow \frac{2K_1 (V_{GS1} - V_{T1})}{2K_2 (V_{GS2} - V_{T2})} = \frac{K_1}{K_2} \times \sqrt{\frac{K_2}{K_1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m2}} = \sqrt{\frac{K_1}{K_2}}$$

$$\text{且 } g_{m1} V_{gs1} = g_{m2} V_{gs2} \Rightarrow \frac{V_{gs2}}{V_{gs1}} = \frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{V_o}{V_s} = -\frac{V_{gs2}}{V_{gs1}} = -\frac{g_{m1}}{g_{m2}} = -\sqrt{\frac{K_1}{K_2}}$$

$$\therefore -2 = -\sqrt{\frac{K_1}{2}} \Rightarrow 4 = \frac{K_1}{2}, \therefore K_1 = 8$$

20. (A) 共模拒斥比(CMRR)越大越佳，理想狀態為無限大

$$21. V_2 \text{ 接地時, } V_{o1} = \left(-\frac{12}{2}\right)V_1 = -6V_1$$

$$V_1 \text{ 接地時, } V_+ = \frac{V_2}{4+4} \times 4 = \frac{1}{2}V_2$$

$$V_{o2} = \left(\frac{V_+}{3} + \frac{V_-}{2}\right) \times 12 + V_- = 11V_- = 11 \times \frac{1}{2}V_2 = 5.5V_2$$

$$\therefore V_o = V_{o1} + V_{o2} = -6V_1 + 5.5V_2$$

$$22. V - 1 \times 2 = -12 \Rightarrow V = -12 + 2 = -10 \text{ V}$$

$$23. A_{V(\max)} = 1 + \frac{18}{3} = 7$$

$$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi R_i C} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 2 \times 10^3 \times 0.01 \times 10^{-6}} \approx 7962 \text{ Hz} \approx 8 \text{ kHz}$$

24. 丁、石英晶體厚度越厚，振盪頻率越低

$$25. \beta_+ = \beta_- \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{1} + \frac{2}{1}} = \frac{10}{10 + R} \Rightarrow \frac{10}{10 + R} = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\therefore R = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$$

第二部分：基本電學

$$26. \text{總度數} = \frac{1500}{1000} \times 24 \times 30 = 1080 \text{ 度}$$

$$85 + (1080 - 80) \times 2.5 = 2585 \text{ 元}$$

27. 該電流變動範圍為 $400 \pm 2 \text{ mA}$ ，電流誤差 0.5%

(A)(B) 電阻均誤差 5%

(C) 電阻誤差 10%

(D) 電阻誤差 0.5%

$\therefore I = \frac{V}{R}$ ，所以電阻誤差變動即為電流誤差變動

28. 串聯電路電流相同，因此

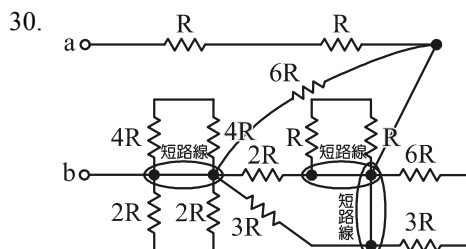
$$\frac{P_{10\sqrt{21}}}{P_{5\sqrt{7}}} = \frac{I_{T^2} \times 10\sqrt{21}}{I_{T^2} \times 5\sqrt{7}} = 2\sqrt{3} = 3.464$$

29. (1) 假設電流錶 A_2 由左向右的電流為 I_1

則流經電流錶 A_1 的電流向左 $6 - I_1$

$$(2) A_1 + A_2 = I_1 + (6 - I_1) = 6 \text{ A}$$

[另解] 使用 KCL: $4 + 2 = A_1 + A_2$



$$R_{ab} = 2R // 3R // 6R + R + R = 27\Omega \Rightarrow R = 9\Omega$$

31. 運用最內圈之電流迴路，假設電流為順時針

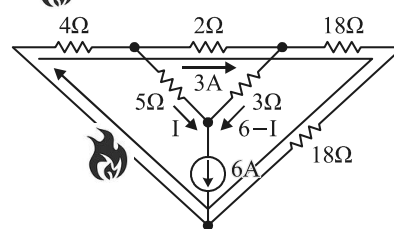
$$\Sigma \text{ 電壓升} = \Sigma \text{ 電壓降, } 5 \times I = 6 + 3(6 - I) \Rightarrow I = 3 \text{ A}$$

運用最外圈之電流迴路

假設電流為順時針

$$0 \times 18 + 0 \times 18 + 6 \times 4 + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{電池} = -30 \text{ V}$$

\therefore 為上正下負之 30 V 電池



32. 開關閉合前， $I = 0 \text{ A}$

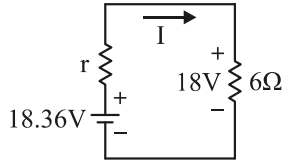
電源電壓 $E = 18.36 \text{ V}$

開關閉合後

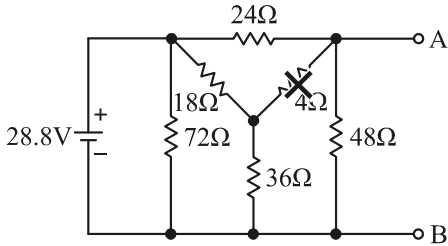
$$V_{6\Omega} = 18 \text{ V}, I = \frac{18}{6} = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore 18.36 = 3r + 18 \Rightarrow r = 0.12 \Omega$$

$$V.R.\% = \frac{18.36 - 18}{18} \times 100\% = 2\%$$

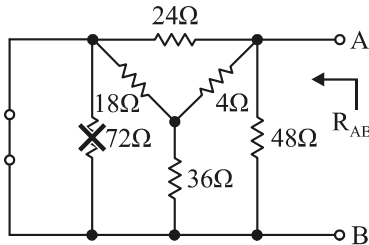


33.



4 Ω 電阻因電橋平衡，可移去

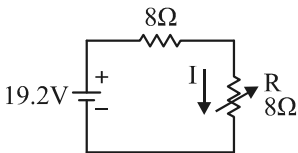
$$V_{AB} = 28.8 \times \frac{48}{24 + 48} = 19.2 \text{ V}$$



求等效電阻，電壓源短路

$$R_{AB} = 24 // 48 // [4 + (18 // 36)] = 8 \Omega$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{19.2}{8 + 8} = 1.2 \text{ A}$$



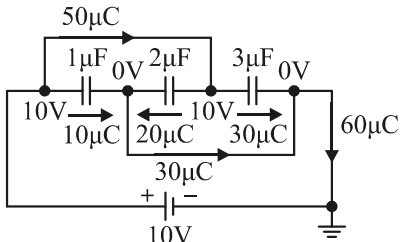
34. (1) 極板面積減半，故左右電容各減為 $2.5 \mu\text{F}$

(2) 左側電容 $C = 2.5 \mu\text{F} \times 12 = 30 \mu\text{F}$

右側電容 $C = 2.5 \mu\text{F} \times 6 = 15 \mu\text{F}$

(3) 改裝後之總電容為 $30 \mu\text{F}$ 並聯 $15 \mu\text{F} = 45 \mu\text{F}$

35. 運用接地法，結果如下圖所示



36. $F = NI = 400 \times 500 \text{ m} = 200 \text{ 安匝(AT)}$

$$R = \frac{l}{\mu \times A} = \frac{F}{\phi} = \frac{200}{2 \mu} = 10^8 \text{ 安匝/韋伯(AT/Wb)}$$

$$B = \frac{\phi}{A} = \frac{2 \mu}{1 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.02 \text{ 韋伯/平方公尺(特斯拉)}$$

$$H = \frac{NI}{l} = \frac{400 \times 500 \text{ m}}{0.2} = 1000 \text{ 牛頓/韋伯(Nt/Wb)}$$

37. (1) 任意假設電流方向，判斷互助或互消

$$(2) L_{ab} = (7 - 1 - 2) + (6 - 1 + 1) + (8 + 1 - 2) = 17 \text{ H}$$

$$(3) W = \frac{1}{2} \times L_T \times I^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 17 \times \sqrt{6}^2 = 51 \text{ 焦耳(J)}$$

38. (1) 電容器開路，電感器短路

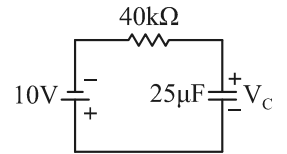
$$(2) \text{總電流 } I = \frac{18}{(3 // 6) + 4} = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$(3) I_L = 3 \times \frac{3}{3 + 6} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$(4) V_C = 3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ V}$$

39. 將電路化爲戴維寧等效電路如右圖

$$V_{C(t=2)} = -10 \times (1 - e^{-2}) = -8.65 \text{ V}$$



40. $V = 100 \sin(377t - 60^\circ) + 100 \cos(377t - 60^\circ)$

$$= 100\sqrt{2} \sin(377t - 15^\circ)$$

$$V_{\text{rms}} = \frac{100\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 100 \text{ V}$$

41. $50\pi t - 15^\circ = 30^\circ \Rightarrow 50\pi t = 45^\circ$

$$50\pi t = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{200} \text{ 秒}$$

42. (1) $V_1 = \sqrt{(2 \times 6)^2 + (2 \times 8)^2} = 20 \text{ V}$

$$(2) V_2 = 2 \times 8 - 2 \times 7 = 2 \text{ V}$$

43. (1) $C \downarrow X_C \uparrow B_C \downarrow Y \downarrow$

(2) $\therefore I = V \times Y, Y \downarrow I \downarrow$

(3) 電流超前電壓的角度逐漸變小

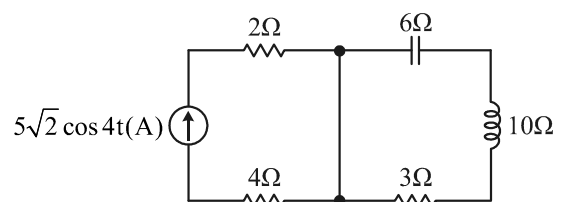
(4) $\theta \downarrow \cos \theta \rightarrow 1$

44. 通過電阻之電流為 6 A ， (A) 為 $\sqrt{6^2 + 4.5^2} = 7.5 \text{ A}$

45. $P_s = P_p \times \cos^2 \theta_s \Rightarrow 2400 = P_p \times 0.8^2, \therefore P_p = 3750 \text{ W}$

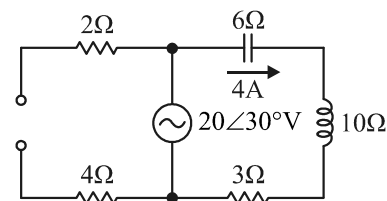
46. (1) 運用重疊定理將電壓源短路：

$$P = I^2 R = 5^2 \times (2 + 4) = 150 \text{ W}; Q = 0 \text{ VAR}$$



(2) 運用重疊定理將電流源開路：

$$P = I^2 R = 4^2 \times 3 = 48 \text{ W}; Q = 64 \text{ VAR}$$



(3) 重疊後 $P_T = 198 \text{ W}; Q_T = 64 \text{ VAR}$

47. (A) RLC 並聯電路，不論諧振與否，消耗實功率不變

$$48. Q = \frac{X_{LO}}{R} = \frac{400}{5} = 80, BW = \frac{f_o}{Q} = \frac{4000}{80} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\therefore \text{可通過的區段爲 } 4000 \pm \frac{50}{2} = 3975 \text{ Hz} \sim 4025 \text{ Hz}$$

$$49. \overline{V}_{an} = 100 \angle 60^\circ \text{ V}, \text{ 負相序其相電壓超前線電壓 } 30^\circ \text{ 度, 因此 } \overline{V}_{AB} = 100\sqrt{3} \angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$50. \Delta \text{ 接轉爲 } Y \text{ 接, } Z_Y = \frac{Z_\Delta}{3} = 2 + j4 \Omega$$

$$I_L = \frac{\frac{105\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}}{2 + j4 + 1} = 21 \text{ A}; I_p = \frac{21}{\sqrt{3}} = 7\sqrt{3} \text{ A}$$