

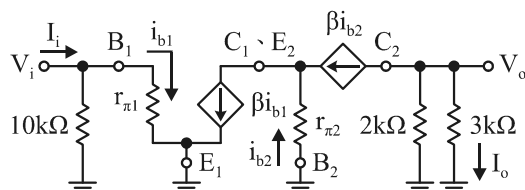
108 學年度四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

108-5-03-4、108-5-04-4

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

第一部分：電子學

- (C) 晶圓的直徑越大，代表該公司生產技術越好，可以生產更多積體電路
- (A) 矽半導體適用於整流電路，鍺半導體適用於檢波電路
- $40\text{ mA} \leq I_Z \leq 140\text{ mA}$
 $40\text{ mA} \leq I_S - I_L \leq 140\text{ mA}$
 $40\text{ mA} \leq \frac{10-9}{R_S} - \frac{9}{150} \leq 140\text{ mA}$
 $40\text{ mA} \leq \frac{1}{R_S} - 60\text{ mA} \leq 140\text{ mA}$
 $100\text{ mA} \leq \frac{1}{R_S} \leq 200\text{ mA}$
 $\therefore 5\Omega \leq R_S \leq 10\Omega$
- 此輸入/輸出轉移特性曲線要求
 $V_i > 4\text{ V}$ 時， $V_o = V_i - 4$
 $V_i < -6\text{ V}$ 時， $V_o = V_i + 6$
 若 $-6\text{ V} \leq V_i \leq 4\text{ V}$ 時，則 $V_o = 0\text{ V}$
 僅(C)選項之電路可達成此要求
- $r\% = \frac{2.4}{RC} \Rightarrow 2\% = \frac{2.4}{5 \times C} \Rightarrow C = 24\text{ }\mu\text{F}$
- 橋式全波整流之二極體 PIV 額定值為
 $V_m = 25.44 \div 0.636 = 40\text{ 伏特}$
- (D) 工作區時， $I_E = (1 + \beta)I_B$
- $\alpha = \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta} = \frac{39}{1 + 39} = 0.975$
- $I_B = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{R_B}$ ，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
- $V_{CC} = I_C R_C + V_{CE}$
 $6 = I_C \times 3\text{ k} + 3 \quad \therefore I_C = 1\text{ mA}$
 $I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = \frac{1\text{ m}}{25} = 40\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
 $V_{BB} = I_B R_B + V_{BE}$ (理想電晶體 $V_{BE} = 0$)
 $6 = 40\text{ }\mu \times R_B \quad \therefore R_B = 150\text{ k}\Omega$
- (C) 欲使電壓增益增加，則 R_C 電阻要增加
- (C) 輸出阻抗由大到小依序為 $CB > CE > CC$
- 先繪出小訊號圖形分析



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

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

$$I_{B1} = \frac{3.3 - 0.3}{(1 + \beta) \times 2\text{ k}} = \frac{3}{300 \times 2\text{ k}} = 5\text{ }\mu\text{A}$$

$$r_{\pi} = r_{\pi 1} = r_{\pi 2} = \frac{25\text{ mV}}{5\text{ }\mu\text{A}} = 5\text{ k}\Omega$$

$$i_{b1} = I_i \times \frac{10\text{ k}}{10\text{ k} + r_{\pi 1}} = \frac{2}{3} I_i$$

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

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

$$A_1 = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = \frac{i_{b1}}{I_i} \times \frac{i_{b2}}{i_{b1}} \times \frac{I_o}{i_{b2}} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\beta}{1 + \beta} \times \left(-\frac{2\beta}{5}\right) \approx -79.47$$

$$14. P_i = \frac{0.02^2}{200} = \frac{(2 \times 10^{-2})^2}{2 \times 10^2} = 2 \times 10^{-6}$$

$$A_p\text{ (dB)} = 10 \log\left(\frac{P}{2 \times 10^{-6}}\right) = 80 \quad \therefore P = 200\text{ W}$$

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R} \Rightarrow 200 = \frac{40^2}{R} \Rightarrow R = 8\Omega$$

- (D) 高頻截止頻率約為單級的 $\sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1}$ 倍
- (A) 利用外加電壓來控制通道寬度
 (B) 空乏型 MOSFET 已有通道存在
 (D) $-5 < V_G < -2$ 在飽和區工作
- $I_D = I_{DSS} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p}\right)^2 = 9 \times \left(1 - \frac{-3}{-9}\right)^2 = 4\text{ mA}$
- R_G 一般電阻極大，可不考慮

$$V_{GS} = V_{DS} = V_{DD} - I_D R_D = 5 - 0.4 \times 5 = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_T)^2 \Rightarrow 0.4 = K(3 - 1)^2 \Rightarrow K = 0.1 \text{ mA/V}^2$$

$$g_m = 2K(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \times 0.1(3 - 1) = 0.4 \text{ mA/V}$$

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

$$= -0.4 \times (5 \text{ k}\Omega // 5 \text{ k}\Omega) = -1$$

19. $A_v = \frac{-g_m V_{gs} \times R_D}{V_{gs} + g_m V_{gs} \times R_S} \Rightarrow -4.5 = \frac{-g_m \times 25 \text{ k}}{1 + g_m \times 5 \text{ k}}$
 $\Rightarrow g_m = 1.8 \text{ mA/V}$

20. (A) 第六隻腳位為輸出

21. $f_{\max} = \frac{SR}{2\pi V_m} \Rightarrow 30 \text{ kHz} = \frac{0.942 \text{ V}/\mu\text{S}}{2 \times 3.14 \times V_m}$
 $\therefore V_m = 5 \text{ V}$

22. $V_o = -6V_1 + 5V_2 = V_{o1} + V_{o2}$
 V_2 接地時, $V_{o1} = (-\frac{R_A}{3k})V_1 = -6V_1 \therefore R_A = 18 \text{ k}\Omega$

V_1 接地時, $V_+ = \frac{V_2}{4 + R_B} \times R_B$

$V_{o2} = (\frac{V_-}{6} + \frac{V_+}{3}) \times 18 + V_- = 10V_-$

$\Rightarrow 10 \times \frac{V_2}{4 + R_B} \times R_B = 5V_2 \therefore R_B = 4 \text{ k}\Omega$

23. $A_{v(\max)} = 1 + \frac{8}{4} = 3$

$f_H = \frac{1}{2\pi R_i C} = \frac{1}{2 \times 3.14 \times 10 \times 10^3 \times 0.01 \times 10^{-6}}$
 $\approx 1592 \text{ Hz} \approx 1.6 \text{ kHz}$

24. 每一節可產生 60 度之移相

25. (A) 下臨限電壓為 $\frac{1}{3}V_{CC} = \frac{1}{3} \times 18 = 6 \text{ V}$

第二部分：基本電學

26. 木葉村：85 + (500 - 100) × 2.5 = 1085 元
 雲忍村：500 × 2 + 200 = 1200 元
 砂忍村：500 × 2.2 = 1100 元
 霧忍村：100 × 1 + 200 × 2 + 200 × 3 = 1100 元

27. $40 \times N^2 = 120 \Rightarrow N = \sqrt{3}$ 倍

28. (A) 串聯電流相同，在電阻不燒毀情形下，等效電阻為 4.5 Ω/54 W

(B) 並聯電壓相同，在電阻不燒毀情形下，等效電阻為 4.5 Ω/32 W

(C) 並聯時端電壓相等，因此取電壓較小者

$P_1 = \frac{V_1^2}{R_1} \rightarrow V_1^2 = 13.5 \times 24 = 324 \therefore V_1 = 18 \text{ V}$

$P_2 = \frac{V_2^2}{R_2} \rightarrow V_2^2 = 27 \times 27 = 729 \therefore V_2 = 27 \text{ V}$

$P_3 = \frac{V_3^2}{R_3} \rightarrow V_3^2 = 9 \times 81 = 729 \therefore V_3 = 27 \text{ V}$

電壓最高輸入 18 V

$R_T = 13.5 // 27 // 9 = 4.5 \Omega$

$P_T = \frac{V_1^2}{R_T} = \frac{324}{4.5} = 72 \text{ W}$

(D) 串聯電流相同，在電阻不燒毀情形下，等效電阻為 4.5 Ω/18 W

29. $\frac{30 \text{ k}\Omega}{V} \times 200 \text{ V} = 6000 \text{ k}\Omega$

$\frac{50 \text{ k}\Omega}{V} \times 100 \text{ V} = 5000 \text{ k}\Omega$

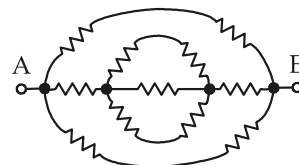
DCV₁ 為 $220 \times \frac{6000 \text{ k}\Omega}{6000 \text{ k}\Omega + 5000 \text{ k}\Omega} = 120 \text{ V}$

DCV₂ 為 $220 \times \frac{5000 \text{ k}\Omega}{6000 \text{ k}\Omega + 5000 \text{ k}\Omega} = 100 \text{ V}$

30. 串聯電路電流相同，因此

$\frac{P_{8\sqrt{18}}}{P_{2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{I_T^2 \times 8\sqrt{18}}{I_T^2 \times 2\sqrt{2}} = 4\sqrt{9} = 12$

31. (A) 利用中垂線法 $R_{AB} = 24 // 30 // 24 = \frac{60}{7} \Omega$



(B) $R_{AB} = [12 + (24 // 12)] // (12 + 12) = \frac{120}{11} \Omega$

(C) 惠斯登電橋平衡， $R_{AB} = 24 // 24 // 24 = 8 \Omega$

(D) H 形狀之電阻均可移除(惠斯登電橋平衡)
 $R_{AB} = 24 // 24 = 12 \Omega$

32. 甲：若為短路線，電流應為 3 A

乙：可能為 2 A 向下之電流源

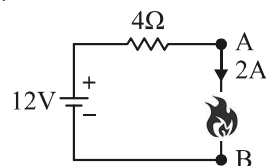
丙：利用戴維寧等效

$R_{th} = 4 \Omega$ ， $E_{th} = 12 \text{ V}$

圖中可知總電阻為 $\frac{12}{2} = 6 \Omega$

因此燒毀元件為 2 Ω 之電阻

丁：利用戴維寧等效，燒毀元件為上正下負 4 V 之電池

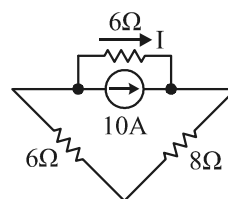


33. 運用重疊定理：

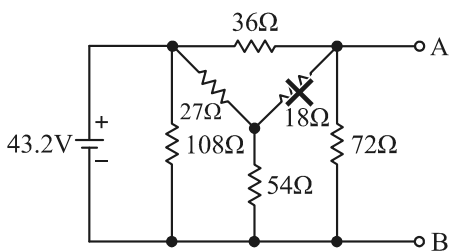
(1) 電流源開路考慮 24 V 電壓源時，該電路為惠斯登電橋，因此 $I = 0 \text{ A}$

(2) 電壓源短路考慮 10 A 的電流源時，電路如下：

$I = -10 \times \frac{(6+8)}{(6+8)+6} = -7 \text{ A}$

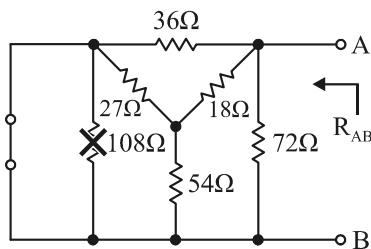


34.



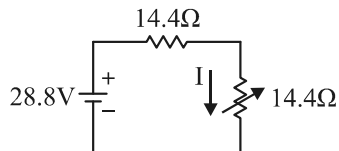
18 Ω 電阻因電橋平衡，可移去

$$V_{AB} = 43.2 \times \frac{72}{36 + 72} = 28.8 \text{ V}$$



求等效電阻，電壓源短路

$$R_{AB} = 72 // 36 // [18 + (27 // 54)] = 14.4 \Omega$$



當可變電阻 $R = 14.4 \Omega$ 時可得最大功率轉移

$$\therefore I = \frac{28.8}{14.4 + 14.4} = 1 \text{ A}$$

35. $C_{ab} = 3^{10} // 3^{10} // 3^9 // 3^8 // 3^7 // 3^6 // 3^5 // 3^4 // 3^3 // 3^2 // 3^1$
 $= 1.5 \mu\text{F}$

36. $W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{(1200 \mu)^2}{60 \mu} = 12 \text{ mJ}$

37. (A) 電力線為一開放曲線，由正電荷出發，終止於負電荷

38. (1) 根據佛萊銘右手定則，感應電流向下
 (2) 感應電勢 $E = B \times l \times v \times \sin \theta$

$$E = 5 \times \frac{10}{100} \times 4 \times \sin 90^\circ = 2 \text{ 伏特}$$

39. (1) 穩態時電感器短路，電容器開路

(2) 總電流 $I = \frac{60}{[(6+4) // 15] + 9} = 4 \text{ A}$

(3) $I = 0 \text{ A}$ (電感器將電阻 2Ω 短路)

(4) $V_c = 4 \times \frac{15}{(6+4) + 15} \times 4 + 4 \times 9 = 45.6 \text{ V}$

40. (1) 放電時間常數 $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{4}{2} = 2 \text{ 秒}$

(2) 電感器電流方向不變(遞減函數)

$$I_{L(t=4)} = \frac{E}{R} \times e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = \frac{36}{1} \times e^{-\frac{4}{2}} = 36 \times 0.135 = 4.86 \text{ A}$$

(3) 電感器電壓方向改變(遞減函數)

$$V_{L(t=4)} = -4.86 \times 2 = -9.72 \text{ V}$$

41. 由題意可知，當 $V(t) = 100000\sqrt{2} \sin(0.25\pi t + 15^\circ)$ 等

於十萬伏特即可

$$100000 = 100000\sqrt{2} \sin(0.25\pi t + 15^\circ)$$

$$\therefore \sin(0.25\pi t + 15^\circ) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$0.25\pi t + 15^\circ = 45^\circ \Rightarrow 0.25\pi t = 30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\therefore t = \frac{2}{3} \text{ 秒} \approx 0.66 \text{ 秒}$$

42. $i_2(t) = -\cos(\omega t + 30^\circ) = \sin(\omega t + 300^\circ) = \sin(\omega t - 60^\circ)$

$\therefore i_1$ 與 i_2 相位相同

43. (1) 電源電壓滯後電源電流 θ 度，因此 $V_c > V_L$

(2) $100 = \sqrt{80^2 + (V_c - 60)^2} \Rightarrow V_c = 120 \text{ V}$

44. (C) $|\bar{I}| = \sqrt{50^2 + 50^2} = 50\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$

45. (1) $30 // j40 = \frac{30 \times j40}{30 + j40} = \frac{j1200(30 - j40)}{(30 + j40)(30 - j40)}$
 $= 19.2 + j14.4 \Omega$

(2) $\frac{20 \angle 0^\circ}{1 \angle 0^\circ} = 20 = 19.2 + j14.4 + Z$

(3) $Z = 0.8 - j14.4 \Omega$

46. $S = VI^* = (10 - j20)(5 + j2)^* = (10 - j20)(5 - j2)$
 $S = 10 - j120 \text{ 伏安(VA)}$ ， $-jQ$ 為電容性電路

因此平均功率 $P = 10 \text{ 瓦特(W)}$ ，虛功率 $Q = 120 \text{ 乏(VAR)}$

47. (1) $I_1 = \frac{100}{20 + j25 - j10} = 4 \angle -37^\circ \text{ A}$

(2) $I_2 = \frac{100}{20 + j10 - j25} = 4 \angle 37^\circ \text{ A}$

(3) $|\bar{I}| = \bar{I}_1 + \bar{I}_2 = 6.4 \angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$

(4) $S = VI^* = 100 \angle 0^\circ \times 8 \angle 0^\circ = 800 \text{ VA}$

(5) $\cos \theta = 1$ (電阻性)

(6) 瞬間功率頻率為 $2 \times 60 = 120 \text{ Hz}$

48. 品質因數 $Q = \frac{1}{R} \sqrt{\frac{L}{C}}$ 為定值

$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$ 減少 2 倍，因此頻帶寬度減少 2 倍

49. $Q = \frac{f_0}{BW} = \frac{1500}{100} = 15$

電感器的電流 $I_{L0} = Q \times I = 15 \times 10 = 150 \text{ A}$

50. (1) $\bar{V}_{ab} = 100\sqrt{3} \angle -30^\circ \text{ V}$ ， $\bar{V}_{bc} = 100\sqrt{3} \angle 90^\circ \text{ V}$
 $\bar{V}_{ca} = 100\sqrt{3} \angle -150^\circ \text{ V}$

$$\bar{I}_{an} = \frac{\bar{V}_{an}}{Z} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{10 \angle 30^\circ} = 10 \angle -30^\circ \text{ A} = \bar{I}_A$$

$$\bar{I}_{bn} = \frac{\bar{V}_{bn}}{Z} = \frac{100 \angle 120^\circ}{10 \angle 30^\circ} = 10 \angle 90^\circ \text{ A} = \bar{I}_B$$

$$\bar{I}_{cn} = \frac{\bar{V}_{cn}}{Z} = \frac{100 \angle -120^\circ}{10 \angle 30^\circ} = 10 \angle -150^\circ \text{ A} = \bar{I}_C$$