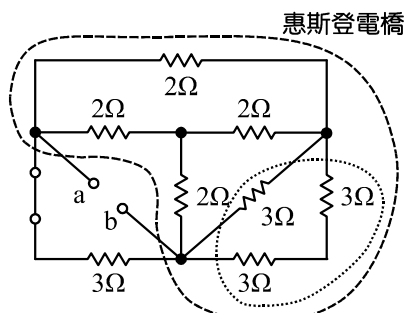


## 110 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

110-3-03-4、110-3-04-4

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

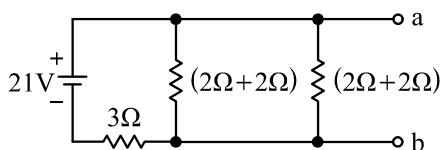
1.  $V_{BA} = \frac{W_{BA}}{Q} = \frac{-12 \text{ J}}{-4 \text{ C}} = 3 \text{ V}$   
 $V_B - V_A = 3 \text{ V}$  ,  $5 \text{ V} - V_A = 3 \text{ V}$  ,  $V_A = 2 \text{ V}$
2. 電阻值和線徑成平方反比  
 $\frac{R_{2.0}}{R_{1.6}} = \left(\frac{1.6}{2.0}\right)^2 = 0.64$
3.  $W = 3.3 \text{ V} \times 0.85 \text{ Ah} = 2.805 \text{ Wh}$   
 $t = \frac{W}{P} = \frac{2.805 \text{ Wh}}{0.055 \text{ W}} = 51 \text{ h}$
4. 求  $R_{th}$  :



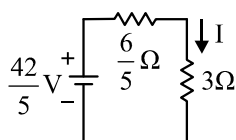
$$3 \Omega // (3 \Omega + 3 \Omega) = 2 \Omega$$

$$R_{th} = 3 \Omega // (2 \Omega + 2 \Omega) // (2 \Omega + 2 \Omega) = \frac{6}{5} \Omega$$

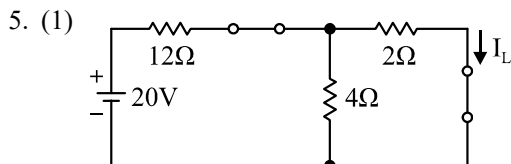
求  $E_{th}$  :



$$E_{th} = V_{ab} = 21 \text{ V} \times \frac{2 \Omega}{3 \Omega + 2 \Omega} = \frac{42}{5} \text{ V}$$



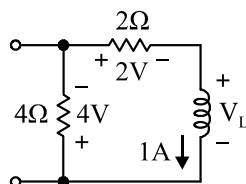
$$I = \frac{\frac{42}{5} \text{ V}}{\frac{6}{5} \Omega + 3 \Omega} = 2 \text{ A}$$



電路穩態時，電感等同於短路

$$\text{得 } I_L = \frac{20 \text{ V}}{12 \Omega + (4 \Omega // 2 \Omega)} \times \frac{4 \Omega}{4 \Omega + 2 \Omega} = 1 \text{ A}$$

(2) 當  $t = 0$  時，SW 打開，依電感特性欲保持  $I_L = 1 \text{ A}$ ，所以  $V_L = (-4 \text{ V}) + (-2 \text{ V}) = -6 \text{ V}$



6. 利用重疊定理

$$1 \text{ A} \quad I_1 = 1 \text{ A} \times \frac{2 \Omega}{2 \Omega + (1 \Omega + 3 \Omega + 4 \Omega)} = 0.2 \text{ A} \rightarrow$$

$$2 \text{ A} \quad I_2 = 2 \text{ A} \times \frac{3 \Omega}{3 \Omega + (1 \Omega + 2 \Omega + 4 \Omega)} = 0.6 \text{ A} \rightarrow$$

$$4 \text{ V} \quad I_3 = \frac{4 \text{ V}}{1 \Omega + 3 \Omega + 4 \Omega + 2 \Omega} = 0.4 \text{ A} \rightarrow$$

$$12 \text{ V} \quad I_4 = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{1 \Omega + 2 \Omega + 3 \Omega + 4 \Omega} = 1.2 \text{ A} \leftarrow$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 - I_4 = 0 \text{ A}$$

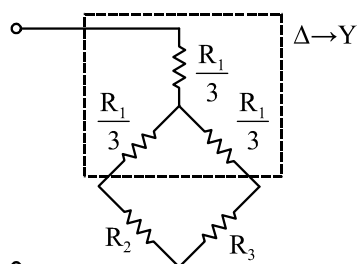
7. 假設  $R_1 = 3 \Omega$  ,  $R_2 = 2 \Omega$  ,  $R_3 = 1 \Omega$

(A)(B)(D)皆為惠斯登電橋

(A)  $R_T = (3 \Omega + 3 \Omega) // (2 \Omega + 2 \Omega) = 2.4 \Omega$

(B)  $R_T = (2 \Omega + 2 \Omega) // (3 \Omega + 3 \Omega) = 2.4 \Omega$

(C)  $R_T = 1 \Omega + (3 \Omega // 2 \Omega) = 2.2 \Omega$



(D)  $R_T = (1 \Omega + 1 \Omega) // (2 \Omega + 2 \Omega) \doteq 1.33 \Omega$

8. S 閉合很久，線圈 1 磁場方向往右；突然打開瞬間線

圈 1 磁通消失，線圈 2 瞬間會產生一磁場方向往右之磁通，阻止線圈 1 磁通消失；根據安培右手定則，電流從 A 流出，表示 A 電位高於 B

$$9. C_T = 24 \mu\text{F} = \frac{C_A \times C_B}{C_A + C_B} = \frac{60 \mu\text{F} \times C_B}{60 \mu\text{F} + C_B}, C_B = 40 \mu\text{F}$$

$$\text{串聯 } Q_T = Q_A = Q_B = 24 \mu\text{F} \times 300 \text{ V} = 7200 \mu\text{C}$$

$$V_B = \frac{7200 \mu\text{C}}{40 \mu\text{F}} = 180 \text{ V}$$

$$10. \bar{Z}_T = 9 + (j6 // -j12) = 9 + j12 \Omega = 15 \angle 53.1^\circ \Omega$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{\bar{V}}{\bar{Z}_T} = \frac{150 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}}{15 \angle 53.1^\circ \Omega} = 10 \angle -53.1^\circ \text{ A}$$

$$11. p(t) = v(t) \times i(t)$$

$$= \frac{110}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}} [\cos(-30^\circ) - \cos(2000t + 90^\circ)]$$

$$= 275 \cos(-30^\circ) - 275 \cos(2000t + 90^\circ)$$

$$= 238 - 275 \cos(2000t + 90^\circ) \text{ W}$$

$$(A) \theta_p = \theta_v - \theta_i = 30^\circ - 60^\circ = -30^\circ$$

$$(B) \omega_p = 2000 \text{ rad/s}, f_p = \frac{2000}{2\pi} \doteq 318 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(C) P_{\min} = 238 - 275 = -37 \text{ W}$$

$$(D) P_{\max} = 238 + 275 = 513 \text{ W}$$

12. (A) 線圈在一變動的磁場內，會因感應產生感應電動勢

(B) 線圈磁通變化為一線性時，線圈兩端所感應的電動勢呈定值

(D) 感應電動勢與線圈匝數成正比

13. 改善功率因數之  $Q_c = P(\tan \theta_1 - \tan \theta_2)$

$$= 30 \text{ kW}(0.75 - 0.484) \doteq 7.98 \text{ kVAR}$$

$$C = \frac{Q_c}{\omega V^2} = \frac{7.98 \text{ kVAR}}{2\pi \times 60 \text{ Hz} \times (220 \text{ V})^2} \doteq 437.6 \mu\text{F}$$

$$14. C_1 = \epsilon \frac{A}{d} = \frac{1}{36\pi \times 10^9} \times \frac{18\pi}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.25 \mu\text{F}$$

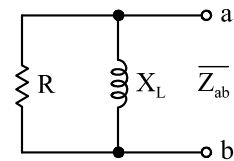
$$Q = C_1 \times V \xrightarrow{\text{介質更換}} Q_2 = \frac{Q}{4} = \frac{C_1}{4} \times V$$

$$C_2 = \frac{0.25 \mu\text{F}}{4} = 62.5 \text{ nF}$$

15. 頻率為  $2f$

$$R = \frac{50^2 + 50^2}{50} = 100 \Omega$$

$$X_L = \frac{50^2 + 50^2}{50} = 100 \Omega$$



$$\bar{Z}_{ab} = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ \Omega = 50 + j50 \Omega$$

頻率改為  $f \Rightarrow R' = 100 \Omega$  (不變)

$$X_L' = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \Omega (X_L = 2\pi fL)$$

$$\bar{Z}_{ab}' = 100 + j50 \Omega$$

16.  $P = V \times I = 110 \text{ V} \times 15 \text{ A} = 1650 \text{ W}$ ，並聯電路負載總消耗功率為各負載相加總合，將插至同一延長線電器之消耗功率相加後若超過  $1650 \text{ W}$ ，即表示電流超過負載

$$(A) 700 \text{ W} + 900 \text{ W} = 1600 \text{ W}$$

$$(B) 1250 \text{ W} + 300 \text{ W} = 1550 \text{ W}$$

$$(C) 1000 \text{ W} + 700 \text{ W} = 1700 \text{ W}$$

$$(D) 1500 \text{ W} + (30 \text{ W} \times 2) = 1560 \text{ W}$$

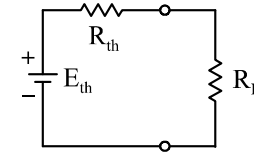
17. 「棕綠黑紅棕」 =  $15 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 1\% = 15 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 0.15 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$= 14.85 \text{ k}\Omega \sim 15.15 \text{ k}\Omega$$

18. 電表的 ACV 檔位量到的值為交流電之有效值，因此

$$V_{p-p} = 18 \times 2 \times \sqrt{2} \doteq 50.9 \text{ V}$$

19.



$$R_{th} = 40 \Omega // 60 \Omega // 120 \Omega = 20 \Omega$$

$$E_{th} = \left( \frac{10 \text{ V}}{40 \Omega} + \frac{15 \text{ V}}{60 \Omega} + \frac{20 \text{ V}}{120 \Omega} \right) \times (40 \Omega // 60 \Omega // 120 \Omega)$$

$$= \frac{40}{3} \text{ V}$$

$$P_{\max} = \frac{E_{th}^2}{4 \cdot R_{th}} = \frac{\left( \frac{40}{3} \text{ V} \right)^2}{4 \times 20 \Omega} = 2.22 \text{ W}$$

20. 波形太密集需調整水平檔位將波形放大

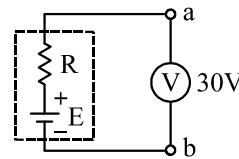
(A) INTEN：亮度調整

(B) TIME/DIV：水平檔位調整

(C) VOLT/DIV：垂直檔位調整

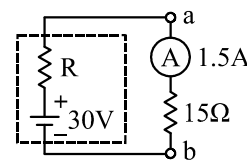
(D) FOCUS：聚焦控制

21. (1)



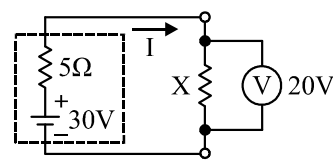
$$E = 30 \text{ V}$$

(2)



$$R_T = \frac{30 \text{ V}}{1.5 \text{ A}} = 20 \Omega = R + 15 \Omega, R = 5 \Omega$$

(3)



$$I = \frac{30 \text{ V} - 20 \text{ V}}{5 \Omega} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$X = \frac{20 \text{ V}}{2 \text{ A}} = 10 \Omega$$

22.  $I_T = 10 \text{ A} = \sqrt{I_R^2 + (I_C - I_L)^2} = \sqrt{(8 \text{ A})^2 + (8 \text{ A} - I_L)^2}$   
 $|8 \text{ A} - I_L| = 6 \text{ A}$  ,  $I_L = 2 \text{ A}$  或  $14 \text{ A}$   
 ∵ 總電壓超前總電流，此為 RL 交流電路， $I_L > I_C$   
 ∴  $I_L = 14 \text{ A}$

23. 電壓落後電流  $90^\circ$ ，此為純電容電路  
 $\omega = 500 \text{ rad/s} = 2\pi f \Rightarrow f \doteq 80 \text{ Hz}$

$$Z = \frac{V}{I} = 2.4 \Omega$$

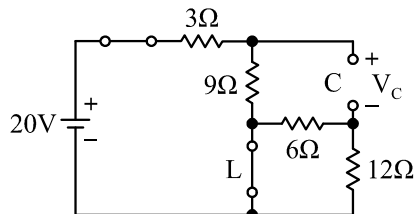
$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \Rightarrow 2.4 = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 80 \times C}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2\pi \times 80 \times 2.4} \doteq 830 \mu\text{F}$$

24.  $\text{PF} = \cos \theta_p = \frac{P}{S} = \frac{R}{Z}$

電路之交流電壓改變但頻率不變，不會影響 R 和 Z 之值 ∴ PF 不變

25.



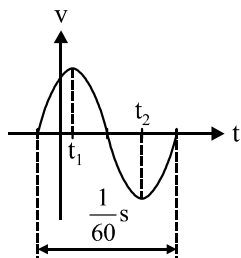
電路達到穩態，電容斷路，電感短路

$$V_C = 20 \text{ V} \times \frac{9 \Omega}{3 \Omega + 9 \Omega} = 15 \text{ V}$$

26.  $f = 60 \text{ Hz}$ ，則週期  $T = \frac{1}{60}$  秒

求  $t_2$ ：

$$\frac{60 + 90 + 90}{360} \times \frac{1}{60} = \frac{1}{90} \text{ 秒}$$



27. (D)  $I_S$  在未達崩潰前，不敏感於偏壓大小，溫度每上升  $10^\circ\text{C}$ ， $I_S$  增加一倍

28.  $V_{o(m)} = 110\sqrt{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{11} = 10\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} \text{ V}$

$$f_o = 60 \times 2 = 120 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{r(\text{rms})} = \frac{10 \times \sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2} \text{ k} \times C \mu \times 120}$$

$$V_{o(\text{dc})} \doteq 24.5 \text{ V}$$
，欲設計  $r\% = \frac{V_{r(\text{rms})}}{V_{o(\text{dc})}} = 2\%$

$$\Rightarrow V_{r(\text{rms})} = 0.5 \text{ V}$$
， $C \doteq 83.33 \mu\text{F}$

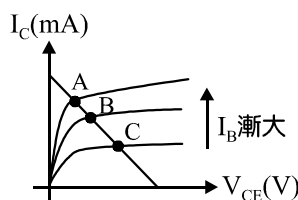
29.  $I_3 = I_B = 10 \mu\text{A}$ ， $I_2 = I_C = 1.99 \text{ mA}$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = I_E = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$\alpha = 0.995$$
， $\beta = 199$ ， $\gamma = 200$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha(\beta + \gamma) \doteq 397$$

30. (A) 當  $R_B$  減小， $I_B$  漸大，工作點將如圖沿著  $C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$  往飽和區移動



31. (1) SW 閉合， $R_E$  被旁路

$$A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\beta \frac{R_C // R_L}{r_\pi} = -1000$$

(2) SW 打開

$$A_V' = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = -\beta \frac{R_C // R_L}{r_\pi + (1 + \beta)R_E} \doteq -9.8$$

$A_V'$  與  $A_V$  相差了大約 100 倍

32.  $I_{C1(\text{sat})} \doteq I_{C2(\text{sat})} = \frac{12 - 0.2 - 0.2}{2.5 \text{ k} + 3.3 \text{ k}} = 2 \text{ mA}$

$I_{C1} < I_{C1(\text{sat})}$ ，故  $Q_1$ 、 $Q_2$  仍操作於主動區

33. (B)  $k \propto \frac{W}{L}$ ，跟通道長度成反比

(C)  $V_{GS} > V_t$  亦有可能工作在飽和區

(D)  $I_D = k(V_{GS} - V_t)^2$

若  $W' = 2W$ ， $L' = \frac{1}{2}L$ ，則電流應放大 4 倍

34. 如圖  $V_{DS} = V_{GS} = 12 - (4.8 \text{ k}\Omega + 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega)I_D$

代入飽和電流公式

$$I_D = 2 \text{ mA/V}^2 (12 - 7 \text{ k}\Omega \times I_D - 2)^2$$

$$\frac{I_D}{2} = (10 - 7I_D)^2$$

$$\frac{I_D}{2} = 100 - 140I_D + 49I_D^2$$
，等號左側的  $\frac{I_D}{2}$  忽略以簡化

$$\text{計算，} 0 = (10 - 7I_D)^2 \Rightarrow \text{估算 } I_D \doteq \frac{10}{7} \text{ mA}$$

35. (D) FET 有較大的輸入電容，故頻率響應和操作速度未必較 BJT 突出

36.  $A_{VT} = A_{V1} \times A_{V2} = -g_{m1} \times (R_{D1} // r_{\pi 2}) \times -g_{m2} \times R_{C2}$   
 $= -5 \times (10 \text{ k} // 10 \text{ k}) \times -40 \times 5 \text{ k} = 5000$

37.  $I_D = (0.1 \text{ mA/V}^2)(4 - 2)^2 = 0.4 \text{ mA}$

$$g_m = 2\sqrt{kI_D} = 2\sqrt{0.1 \times 0.4} = 0.4 \text{ mA/V}$$
， $s = 0.4$

$$A_V = -g_m R_D = -0.4 \times 2 = -0.8 \text{ V/V}$$
， $p = -0.8$

$$R_i = 4 \text{ M} // 6 \text{ M} = 2.4 \text{ M}$$
， $q = 2.4$

$$R_o = R_D = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$$
， $r = 2$

$$p + q + r + s = (-0.8) + 2.4 + 2 + 0.4 = 4$$

38. (B) 亦在共汲極發生

(C)  $CG > CD > CS$

(D) 米勒等效之輸入端大電容，將在高頻時造成信號嚴重衰減

39. 由於  $V_{GS3} = 0 \text{ V}$

$$I_{D1} = I_{D2} = I_{D3} = 1 \times 0.5^2 = 0.25 \text{ mA}$$

$$g_{m1} = 2\sqrt{1 \times 0.25} = 1 \text{ mA/V} = g_{m2}$$

$$r_{o3} = \frac{25}{0.25} = 100 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_{v1} = -g_{m1} \times \frac{1}{g_{m2}} = -1$$

$$A_{v2} = g_{m2} \times 100 \text{ k}\Omega = 100$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{VT} = -100$$

40. (C)  $Y = \overline{A+B} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$

41. 串聯電阻加總：

$$1.2 + 33.2 \text{ m} + 470 + 0.24 = 471.4732$$

42. Zener 被設計工作在逆向崩潰區

43. (D)  $V_{CE} = 6 \text{ V}$ ， $\beta$  在大約 100 mA 才有明顯下降

44.  $I_{BQ} = \frac{4.7}{470 \text{ k}} = 0.01 \text{ mA}$

$$V_{EQ} = 4.7 + 0.7 = 5.4 = V_2$$

$$I_{EQ} = \frac{9 - 5.4}{8 \text{ k}} = 0.45 \text{ mA}$$

$$\frac{I_{EQ}}{I_{BQ}} = 45 = 1 + \beta, \beta \text{ 約為 } 44$$

45.  $I_{CQ} \doteq I_{EQ} = \frac{12 - 0.6}{\frac{240 \text{ k}}{120} + 0.4 \text{ k}} = 4.75 \text{ mA}$

$$\Rightarrow V_{CQ} = 12 - 4.75 \text{ mA} \times 2 \text{ k} = 2.5 \text{ V}$$

$$A_v \doteq -\frac{R_C}{R_E} = -\frac{2}{0.4} = -5 \text{ 的放大效果}$$

$$\text{使 } V_o = |A_v| \times V_i = 6.25 \sin 500t$$

$V_C$  偏壓在 2.5 V，上下跳動的幅度各 6.25 V，卻因下振幅觸碰截止區而受限失真

$\therefore V_o$  的最高點為 2.5 + 6.25， $V_o$  的最低點為 0

46. 負半週失真表示工作點太接近截止區，應試著調降  $V_{R1}$ ，有助抬高偏壓點

47. ①Metal：金屬(電極)

②Oxide：氧化層(閘極氧化層)

③Semiconductor：半導體(基板、通道)

48. 已知波形為 1.5 倍的反相放大， $A_v = -1.5$

$\Rightarrow R_s$  未旁路的共源極組態

$$A_v = \frac{-g_m(R_D // R_L)}{1 + g_m R_s} = -1.5, \text{ 得 } g_m = 3 \text{ mA/V}$$

49. 第一級主要負責提高輸入阻抗

50.  $Y = A + B$