

111 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

111-1-03-4、111-1-04-4

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

1. 電費 = $30 \times \frac{100}{75} \times \frac{1}{1000} \times 10 \times 20 \times 3 = 24$ 元

2. $\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{234.5 + T_2}{234.5 + T_1}$

$R_2 = \frac{234.5 + 45.5}{234.5 + 25.5} \times 130 = 140 \Omega$

3. (A) $E = 3(R_1 + R_2) + 10 = 3 \times 5 + 10 = 25$ V

(B) $P = 3 \times 25 = 75$ W

(C) $I_2 = I_{5\Omega} + I_{10\Omega} = \frac{10}{5} + \frac{10}{10} = 3$ A

(D) $45 = 3^2(R_1 + R_2) \Rightarrow R_1 + R_2 = 5 \Omega$

4. 經 Δ 化 Y 後電路如右

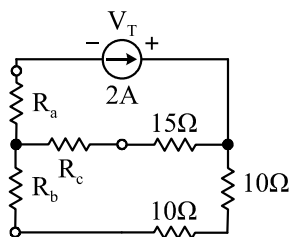
$R_a = \frac{30 \times 20}{30 + 20 + 50} = 6 \Omega$

$R_b = \frac{20 \times 50}{30 + 20 + 50} = 10 \Omega$

$R_c = \frac{30 \times 50}{30 + 20 + 50} = 15 \Omega$

$R_T = 6 + [(15 + 15) // (10 + 10 + 10)] = 21 \Omega$

$V_T = 2 \times 21 = 42$ V



5. (C) 電壓源並聯其電壓值不變，故等效電壓 = E

6. $E = I_3 \times 20 = 5 \times 20 = 100$ V

依據 KVL：

$150 + 100 = 5I_1 + 100 + 5I_1$

$150 = 10I_1, I_1 = 15$ A

$I_2 = I_1 - I_3 = 15 \text{ A} - 5 \text{ A} = 10$ A

7. 總電阻 R_T

$= 18 \Omega // 12 \Omega // [(12 \Omega // 30 \Omega // 20 \Omega) + 3 \Omega] + 2 \Omega$
 $= 6 \Omega$

電流 $I = \frac{12}{6} = 2$ A

8. $I_{6\Omega} = 5 \times \frac{4}{6 + 4} = 2$ A

$I_{3\Omega} = 5 \times \frac{7}{3 + 7} = 3.5$ A

$I = I_{6\Omega} - I_{3\Omega} = 2 - 3.5 = -1.5$ A

9. $I_{4\Omega} = \frac{10}{4} = 2.5$ A

流經 10 V 電壓源之電流 $I = 3 - 2.5 = 0.5$ A，而其電流由電源正端流入，故此電壓源消耗 $0.5 \times 10 = 5$ W 功率

10. 2 mA 電流源端電壓 $V = \frac{\frac{6}{2k} + \frac{9}{3k} + 2m}{\frac{1}{2k} + \frac{1}{3k}} = \frac{48}{5} = 9.6$ V

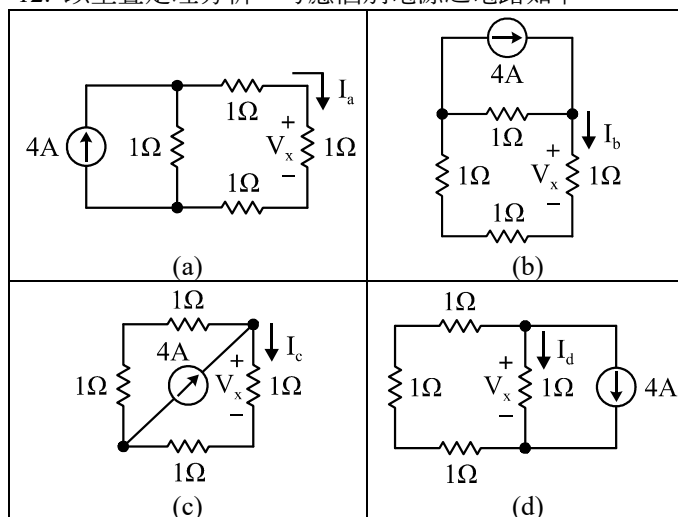
$P_{2mA} = 2m \times 9.6 = 19.2$ mW

11. $I_A = 5$ mA

$\begin{cases} 20k(I_B - I_C) + 5k(I_B - 5m) + 100 = 0 \\ 20k(I_C - I_B) + 10k(I_C - 5m) = 80 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 25k I_B - 20k I_C = -75 \\ -20k I_B + 30k I_C = 130 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} I_B = 1 \text{ mA} \\ I_C = 5 \text{ mA} \end{cases}$

12. 以重疊定理分析，考慮個別電源之電路如下



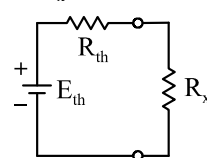
$I_a = 4 \times \frac{1}{1+3} = 1$ A, $I_b = 4 \times \frac{1}{1+3} = 1$ A

$I_c = 4 \times \frac{2}{2+2} = 2$ A, $I_d = -4 \times \frac{3}{1+3} = -3$ A

$I = I_a + I_b + I_c + I_d = 1 + 1 + 2 - 3 = 1$ A

$V_x = 1 \times 1 = 1$ V

13. 將 R_x 移除後化簡戴維寧電路如下



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

$E_{th} = 12 \times \frac{3}{3+3+3} + 2 \times \frac{3}{3+6} \times 3 = 6$ V

$$I_1 = \frac{6}{2+1} = 2 \text{ A}, I_2 = \frac{6}{2+4} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{2}{1} = 2$$

14. $R_N = R_{ab} = 0.5 \text{ k} + 1.5 \text{ k} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$I_N = -3 \text{ m} \times \frac{1.5 \text{ k}}{1.5 \text{ k} + 0.5 \text{ k}} + \frac{2.5}{1.5 \text{ k} + 0.5 \text{ k}} = -1 \text{ A}$$

15. $R_N = R_{ab} = \frac{r}{3}$

$E_{ab} = E$ (電壓源並聯電壓相等，亦可以節點電壓法求之)

$$I_N = \frac{E}{r} = \frac{3E}{r}$$

16. (D) D：使用 AED 自動體外去顫器對患者施以電擊
 17. (C) NFB 為無熔絲開關，當 NFB 跳脫時代表電路過載，需確認電器是否正常並無超出負荷，方可使 NFB 復歸，無須更換保險絲
 18. (B) 電線網綁會造成導線散熱不佳，熱量集中的狀況下將提高絕緣皮融化進而造成電線走火的風險
 19. (A) 指針偏轉幅度越大，代表電阻越小
 (B) 以 DCV 量測家用電將會測得平均值電壓 0 V
 (D) 量測電流須將待測端開路，再將紅黑棒分別接至開路後的兩個端點

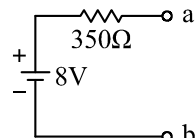
20. 電表讀值約為 12.5 mA

$$R = \frac{8}{12.5 \text{ m}} = 640 \Omega = 64 \times 10^1 \Omega$$

故色碼應為「藍黃棕金」

21. 根據量測數據，可將該線性直流網路化簡成如下戴維寧電路，而 a、b 接上 150 Ω 電阻後，電流

$$I = \frac{8}{350+150} = 16 \text{ mA}$$



22. 當 $R_x = 8 \Omega$ 時可獲得最大功率 P

$$P = (6 \times \frac{8}{8+8})^2 \times 8 = 72 \text{ W}$$

$$23. \begin{cases} E \times \frac{50}{R_s + 50} = 10 \\ E \times \frac{36}{R_s + 36} = 9 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 5E - R_s = 50 \\ 4E - R_s = 36 \end{cases}$$

$E = 14 \text{ V}, R_s = 20 \Omega$

24. 從表得知量測電源 E 時可測得數值，表示電表表頭正常，而量測電阻時皆測得無限大，表示歐姆檔異常，推測為歐姆檔內部使用的電池沒電或未裝電池
 25. 此電路 $R_1 \times R_4 = R_2 \times R_3$ 為惠斯頓電橋， V_{dc} 應為 0 伏特，而量測時發現 $V_{dc} > 0$ 表示 $V_d > V_c$ ，推測可能原因為 R_1 或 R_4 短路，導致 V_d 或 V_c 未分壓
 26. 大型積體電路(LSI)零件數量可放 1000~10000 個

27. 工作週期 = $\frac{PW}{T} \times 100\%$

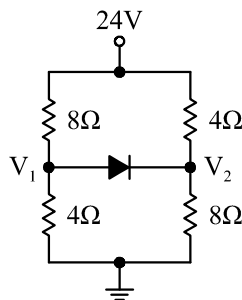
$$30\% = \frac{PW}{10 \text{ 分鐘}} \times 100\%, PW = 3 \text{ 分鐘}$$

28. $V_{rms} = \sqrt{(\frac{8\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}})^2 + 6^2} = 10 \text{ V}$

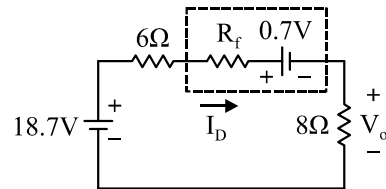
29. (B) P 型半導體為電中性，故不帶電

30. $V_1 = 24 \times \frac{4}{8+4} = 8 \text{ V}, V_2 = 24 \times \frac{8}{8+4} = 16 \text{ V}$

因 $V_1 < V_2$ ，故二極體不導通， $V_2 = V_o = 16 \text{ V}$



31. 等效電路如下圖



$$I_D = \frac{8}{8} = 1 \text{ A}, I = \frac{18.7 - 0.7}{6 + 8 + R_f}, R_f = 4 \Omega$$

32. (B) 當輸入頻率 0 Hz 時，電容抗無限大，故視為開路
 33. 兩側皆為逆向偏壓，故為截止區

34. $I_B = \frac{15.7 - 0.7}{200 \text{ k} + (1 + 99) \times 1 \text{ k}} = 50 \mu\text{A}$

$$r_\pi = \frac{V_T}{I_B} = \frac{26 \text{ m}}{50 \mu} = 520 \Omega$$

$$Z_o = 1 \text{ k} // \frac{520}{(1 + 99)} \approx 5.2 \Omega$$

35. 分壓型偏壓電路於輸入端利用兩顆電阻分壓的方式，讓輸入工作點穩定，且射極電阻 R_E 提供負回授能有效穩定輸出工作點，使輸出工作點不受溫度影響

36. (A) $R_B = \frac{V_C - V_B}{I_B} = \frac{13 - 3}{\frac{2 \text{ m}}{100}} = 500 \text{ k}\Omega$

(B) $I_E = I_C + I_B = 2 \text{ m} + \frac{2 \text{ m}}{100} = 2.02 \text{ mA}$

(C) $V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = V_C - (V_B - V_{BE}) = 13 - (3 - 0.7) = 10.7 \text{ V}$

(D) $R_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_C}{I_C + I_B} = \frac{16 - 13}{2 \text{ m} + \frac{2 \text{ m}}{100}} \approx 1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$

37. $I_E = \frac{3 - 0.7}{1 \text{ k}} = 2.3 \text{ mA}$

$$I_C = 2.3 \text{ m} \times 0.9 = 2.07 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{BC} = V_B - V_C = 0 - (-15 + 2.07 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ k}) = 4.65 \text{ V}$$

38. (A) $R_{th} = 6 \text{ k} // 3 \text{ k} = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$E_{th} = 6 \times \frac{3 \text{ k}}{6 \text{ k} + 3 \text{ k}} = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$I_B = \frac{2 - 0.7}{2 \text{ k} + (1 + 49) \times 1 \text{ k}} = 0.025 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{V_T}{I_B} = \frac{26 \text{ m}}{0.025 \text{ m}} = 1.04 \text{ k}\Omega$$

(B) $A_V = -49 \times \frac{2 \text{ k} // 2 \text{ k}}{1.04 \text{ k}} \doteq -47.12$

(C) $|A_i| = |-47.12 \times \frac{2 \text{ k} // 1.04 \text{ k}}{2 \text{ k}}| \doteq 16.12$

(D) $Z_o = 2 \text{ k} // 2 \text{ k} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$

40. 光敏電阻為光強度增加時，電阻值減少，輸入電壓 V_B 會下降

41. 總水平時間 = $0.2 \text{ ms} \times 10 \text{ 格} = 2 \text{ ms}$

$$\text{頻率} = \frac{4}{2 \text{ m}} = 2 \text{ kHz}$$

42. 當電源正負極接錯時，二極體導通，使電流流過二極體，且電流過大時保險絲會斷路，避免設備燒毀

46. 直流分析：

$$I_B = \frac{20.7 - 0.7}{200 \text{ k}} = 0.1 \text{ mA}, \quad I_C = 50 \times 0.1 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE} = 20.7 - 5 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ k} = 15.7 \text{ V}$$

交流分析：

$$r_{\pi} = \frac{26 \text{ m}}{0.1 \text{ m}} = 0.26 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$A_V = -50 \times \frac{1 \text{ k}}{0.26 \text{ k}} = -\frac{2500}{13}$$

$$V_{C(ac)} = -\frac{2500}{13} \times 0.013 \sin 377t = -2.5 \sin 377t \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore V_C = V_{C(dc)} + V_{C(ac)} = 15.7 - 2.5 \sin 377t \text{ V}$$

$$\rightarrow 13.2 \text{ V} \leq V_C \leq 18.2 \text{ V}$$

47. 輸出電壓最大值為 $3 \text{ 格} \times 2 \text{ VOLTS/DIV} = 6 \text{ V}$

$$\therefore \text{電壓增益 } A_V = -\frac{6}{0.05} = -120$$

(因共射極電路輸入波形與輸出波形反相，故加負號)

48. 此電路為橋式整流濾波電路和稽納二極體穩壓電路的組合

49. $V_C \doteq V_{i2} = 110 \times \frac{1}{11} = 10 \text{ V}$

$$V_{4 \text{ k}\Omega} = 10 \times \frac{4 \text{ k}}{2 \text{ k} + 4 \text{ k}} = \frac{20}{3} \text{ V} > V_Z = 5 \text{ V}$$

故稽納二極體導通

$$I_{4 \text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{5}{4 \text{ k}} = 1.25 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_{2 \text{ k}\Omega} = \frac{10 - 5}{2 \text{ k}} = 2.5 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_Z = 2.5 \text{ m} - 1.25 \text{ m} = 1.25 \text{ mA}$$

50. 輸入頻率 = $\frac{314}{2\pi} = 50 \text{ Hz}$

輸出頻率 = $2 \times 50 = 100 \text{ Hz}$

$$V_{r(P-P)} = \frac{10}{1 \text{ k} \times 20 \mu \times 100} = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{r(rms)} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \doteq 1.45 \text{ V}$$