

111 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

111-2-03-4、111-2-04-4

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

1. 每天充電荷 $Q = I \times t = 2.5 \text{ A} \times 6 \text{ hr} = 15 \text{ AH}$
 電能 $W = Q \times V = 15 \times 72 \times 0.9 = 972 \text{ WH}$
 總電能 $W_T = 972 \times 30 = 29.16 \text{ kWh}$

2. 電阻值 $100 \times 10^2 \pm 1\% = 10 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 1\% = 10.1 \sim 9.9 \text{ k}\Omega$
 $V = I \times R = 50.5 \sim 49.5 \text{ V}$
 $\therefore V = 49.0 \text{ V}$ 不合理

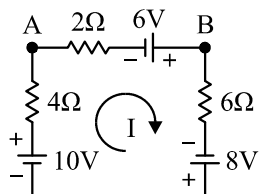
3. 功率與電阻成正比
 $\therefore I_1 : I_2 = 2 : 3$

$$\therefore P = 0.4 \times \frac{5}{2} = 1 \text{ W}$$

$$V = \sqrt{P \times R} = \sqrt{1 \times 2.5 \text{ k}} = 50 \text{ V}$$

4. $I_{3\Omega} = (4+2) \times \frac{6}{3+6} = 4 \text{ A}$

5. A、B 節點兩端化為



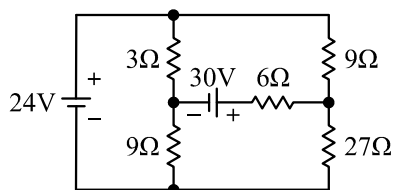
$$I = \frac{10+8+6}{4+2+6} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore V_{AB} = I \times 2 - 6 = -2 \text{ V}$$

6. 迴路方程式：
 $(2+3+8)I_1 - 3I_2 - 8I_3 = 6$
 $-3I_1 + (3+3+4)I_2 - 4I_3 = 0$
 $-8I_1 - 4I_2 + (4+8+12)I_3 = 0$
 整理可得：
 $13I_1 - 3I_2 - 8I_3 = 6 \dots\dots ①$
 $-3I_1 + 10I_2 - 4I_3 = 0 \dots\dots ②$
 $-8I_1 - 4I_2 + 24I_3 = 0 \dots\dots ③$

對照題目整理：
 $13I_1 - 3I_2 - 8I_3 = 6$
 $3I_1 - 10I_2 + 4I_3 = 0$
 $4I_1 + 2I_2 - 12I_3 = 0$
 得 $a_{11} = 13$ ， $a_{22} = -10$ ， $a_{33} = -12$
 $\therefore a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33} = -9$

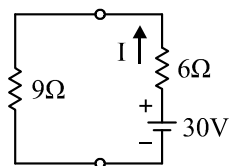
7. 電路化為：



電橋平衡， $E_{TH} = 0$

$$R_{TH} = (3//9) + (9//27) = \frac{9}{4} + \frac{27}{4} = \frac{36}{4} = 9 \Omega$$

戴維寧電路如下

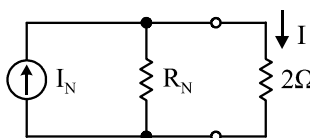


$$\therefore I = \frac{30}{6+9} = 2 \text{ A}$$

8. 諾頓等效電路

$$I_N = \frac{150}{6} - \frac{100}{4} + \frac{120}{12} = 10 \text{ A}$$

$$R_N = 6 // 4 // 12 = 2 \Omega$$



$$\therefore I_{2\Omega} = 10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5 \text{ A}$$

9. $C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d}$ ，因此增加介電係數 ϵ ，增加平行板面積 A ，以及減少平行板間距 d ，都可以增加電容值

10. $V_{3\mu F} = \frac{36 \mu C}{3 \mu F} = 12 \text{ V}$

$3 \mu F$ 與 $6 \mu F$ 並聯之後等效為 $9 \mu F$
 $Q_{9\mu F} = 9 \mu F \times 12 \text{ V} = 108 \mu C$

因串聯 Q 相等，故

$$V_{18\mu F} = \frac{108 \mu C}{18 \mu F} = 6 \text{ V}，V_{6\mu F} = \frac{108 \mu C}{6 \mu F} = 18 \text{ V}$$

$$E = V_{9\mu F} + V_{18\mu F} + V_{6\mu F} = 12 \text{ V} + 6 \text{ V} + 18 \text{ V} = 36 \text{ V}$$

11. 合力大小相等

$$\therefore F_{13} = F_{23}$$

$$\Rightarrow k \cdot \frac{18 \mu \cdot 6 \mu}{(4+X)^2} = k \cdot \frac{2 \mu \cdot 6 \mu}{X^2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{(4+X)^2}{X^2} = \frac{9}{1} \Rightarrow X = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$12. e_2 = M \cdot \frac{di_1}{dt} = 5 \sim 8$$

$$\therefore M = \frac{5}{4} \sim \frac{8}{4} = 1.25 \sim 2 \text{ H}$$

$$\therefore M = K \cdot \sqrt{L_1 L_2} = 2 \text{ K}$$

$$\therefore K = \frac{1.25}{2} \sim \frac{2}{2} = 0.625 \sim 1$$

13. (A) 輸入電流變化量過低應該會降低次級電壓
 (B) 電壓與匝數成正比，次級繞組匝數過高則次級電壓上升
 (C) 初、次級線圈板間距太遠會降低互感值，降低次級電壓
 (D) 次級線圈短路沒有次級電壓輸出

$$14. \text{穩態時 } i_L = \frac{18}{4+(6//3)} \times \frac{3}{6+3} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$t=0, \text{ SW OFF, } i_L(0^+) = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$t=\infty \text{ 時, } i_L(\infty) = \frac{18}{4+6} = 1.8 \text{ A}$$

$$i_L \text{ 上升(充電), } \tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{4+6} = 2.5 \text{ msec}$$

代入充電公式

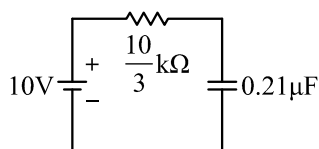
$$i_L(t) = (1.8-1)(1-e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}) + 1$$

$$= 1.8 - 0.8e^{-\frac{t}{2.5 \text{ m}}} = 1.8 - 0.8e^{-400t} \text{ A}$$

15. 化為下列等效電路(SW ON)

$$V_{TH} = 15 \times \frac{10 \text{ k}}{10 \text{ k} + 5 \text{ k}} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{TH} = 5 \text{ k} // 10 \text{ k} = \frac{10}{3} \text{ k}\Omega$$



$$\tau = RC = \frac{10}{3} \text{ k} \times 0.21 \mu = 0.7 \text{ msec}$$

$$\text{電容電壓 } v_C(t) = 10(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{0.7 \text{ m}}})$$

當 $t = 2\tau = 1.4 \text{ msec}$

$$v_C = 10 \times 0.865 = 8.65 \text{ V} > 8 \text{ V}$$

16. (A) 設備接地接觸不良會造成漏電斷路器無法動作
 (B) 設備機殼接地電阻愈低愈好
 (C) 用電迴路過載與漏電斷路器動作無關
 (D) 開機湧浪電流過高與漏斷路器動作無關
17. 電器火災應用砂土滅火
18. (D) 溫度保險絲提供過熱時斷路保護
19. 電熱絲被截短， $R = \rho \frac{l}{A}$ ，電阻值減少，電源電壓不變則功率變大，加溫變高

$$20. \text{開關 OFF, } R = 20 + R_1 = \frac{10 \text{ V}}{0.2 \text{ A}} = 50 \Omega$$

$$\therefore R_1 = 30 \Omega$$

$$\text{開關 ON, } R_1 = 20 + (R_1 // R_2) = \frac{10}{0.25} = 40 \Omega$$

$$\therefore R_1 // R_2 = 20 \Omega$$

可得 $R_2 = 60 \Omega$

21. 求 R_L 兩端戴維寧等效電路

$$R_{TH} = (120 // 60) + (30 // 60) = 60 \Omega$$

$$E_{TH} = (180 \times \frac{60}{30+60}) - (180 \times \frac{60}{120+60}) = 60 \text{ V}$$

當 $R_L = 60 \Omega$ 時，有最大功率轉移

$$P_L = \frac{60^2}{4 \times 60} = 15 \text{ W}$$

22. $3\frac{1}{2}$ 位數數位複用表最大顯示位數 1999，若滿刻度為 20 mV，則顯示 19.99 mV

23. 馬達工作電流 $I = \frac{P}{V} = 5 \text{ A}$ ，大於每通道最大輸出電流 3 A，因此需要使用並聯輸出(PARALLEL)(最大電流 6 A)

24. 開關撥到 2，放電時間 $T \doteq 5\tau = 5RC$
 $= 5 \times (300 \text{ k} + 200 \text{ k}) \times 10 \mu = 25 \text{ sec}$

25. 閉合時間電感電流值等於穩態電流值

$$I_L(0^+) = \frac{15}{30} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

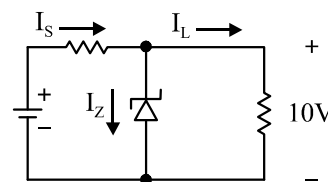
26. 電壓峰值 100 V，正弦波有效值 $V = \frac{100}{\sqrt{2}} \doteq 70.7 \text{ V}$ ，

在 50Ω 上消耗功率 $P = \frac{70.7^2}{50} = 100 \text{ W}$ ，波形頻率

$$f = \frac{377}{2\pi} \doteq 60 \text{ Hz}，\text{電壓平均值為 } 0 \text{ V}$$

27. P 表示此端為 P 型半導體，N 表示為 N 型半導體

28. 如下圖



$$I_s = \frac{15-10}{20} = 250 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_L = \frac{10}{100} = 100 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_z = 250 - 100 = 150 \text{ mA}$$

$$P_z = 150 \text{ m} \times 10 = 1.5 \text{ W}$$

29. 馬達兩端應由橋式整流提供直流電壓，因此 D_3 方向反接

30. 開關撥到位置 2 時：

$$\text{馬達電流 } I_M = \frac{P}{V} \times \frac{110}{100} = \frac{20}{110} \times \frac{110}{100} = 0.2 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{電熱絲電流 } I_H = \frac{500}{110} \times \frac{110}{100} = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{電源峰值電壓 } V_m = 110 \times \sqrt{2} \doteq 155.6 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{橋式電路} = \text{二極體反壓 } PIV \geq V_m \times \frac{110}{100} \doteq 171.2 \text{ V}$$

$D_2 \sim D_5$ 電流 $I_2 \sim I_5 \geq 0.2 \text{ A}$

開關撥到位置 1 時半波工作：

$$\text{功率為 } \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故工作電流為 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \doteq 0.707$$

$$D_1 \text{ 電流 } I_1 \geq (5 + 0.2) \times 0.707 = 3.68 \text{ A}$$

31. (A) PNP 型電晶體的 B 極為 N，多數載子是電子
 (C) 一般電晶體的 B 極寬度最窄
 (D) NPN 型電晶體的 C 極摻雜為 N 型半導體(N 型為施體雜質)

$$32. \beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} = \frac{0.99}{1-0.99} = 99$$

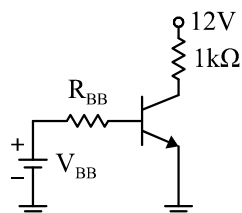
$$\gamma = 1 + \beta = 100$$

33. 依 $I_B = \frac{3.3-0.8}{R_s}$ ， $I_C = \beta \times I_B$ ，各選項計算可得：

	R_s	β	I_B	I_C
(A)	100 k Ω	100	25 μA	2.5 mA
(B)	20 k Ω	200	125 μA	25 mA
(C)	18 k Ω	100	139 μA	13.9 mA
(D)	LED 總壓降 = $2 \times 3 = 6 \text{ V}$ $V_{CE} = 9 - 6 = 3 \text{ V}$ ，電晶體正常工作			

(B) 選項符合條件

34. 偏壓電路



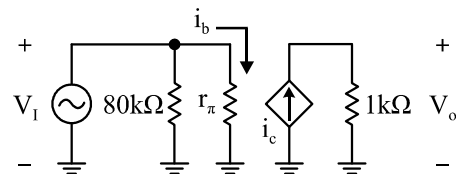
$$V_{BB} = 12 \times \frac{120 \text{ k}}{240 \text{ k} + 120 \text{ k}} = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{BB} = 120 \text{ k} // 240 \text{ k} = 80 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\therefore I_B = \frac{4}{80 \text{ k}} = 0.05 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_\pi = \frac{V_T}{I_B} = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{0.05 \text{ m}} = 500 \Omega$$

小訊號等效電路



$$i_c = \beta i_b = 160 \times \frac{V_1}{500}$$

$$A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_1} = \frac{-i_c R_C}{V_1} = \frac{-(160 \times \frac{V_1}{500}) \times 1 \text{ k}}{V_1} = -320$$

$$35. \text{ dBm} = 20 \log\left(\frac{77.5}{0.775}\right) + 10 \log\left(\frac{600}{150}\right)$$

$$= 20 \times 2 + 10 \times 2 \times \log 2 = 40 + 6 = 46$$

$$36. R_1 \doteq 4 \text{ M} // 4 \text{ M} // (1 + \beta)(1 + \beta) \cdot 1 \text{ k}$$

$$= 2 \text{ M} // 2 \text{ M} = 1 \text{ M}\Omega$$

37. (A) N 通道基底是由 P 型半導體組成
 (C) 導通時多數載子是由源極(S)流向汲極(D)，電流汲極(D)由流向源極(S)
 (D) 操作於增強模式時，源極(S)電壓低於閘極(G)電壓($V_{GS} > 0$)

$$38. I_D = K(V_{GS} - V_p)^2$$

$$= 2.5 \text{ m} \times [-7 - (-5)]^2 = 2.5 \text{ m} \times 4 = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$39. V_{GS} = V_G - V_S = 0 - (I_D R_s) = -I_D R_s$$

$$\text{代入 } I_D = I_{DSS} \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_p}\right)^2 = 18 \left(1 - \frac{-I_D R_s}{-6}\right)^2$$

$$= 18 - 12 I_D + 2 I_D^2$$

整理可得

$$2 I_D^2 - 12 I_D + 18 = 0, (I_D - 2)(2 I_D - 9) = 0$$

$$I_D = 2 \text{ mA}, \frac{9}{2} \text{ mA}$$

$$\text{代入驗證 } V_{GS} = -\left(\frac{9}{2} \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ k}\right) = -9 \text{ V} < V_p \text{ (不合)}$$

$$\therefore I_D = 2 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{DS} = V_{DD} - I_D (R_D + R_s) = 15 - 2 \text{ m}(2 \text{ k} + 2 \text{ k}) = 7 \text{ V}$$

$$40. A_v = -g_m (r_d // R_D) = -3 \text{ m}(60 \text{ k} // 2 \text{ k})$$

$$= -3 \text{ m} \times 2 \text{ k} = -6$$

41. SMD、SOT 等元件有體積小、價格低、易包裝存放等許多優點，但與電路美觀及元件功率無直接關聯

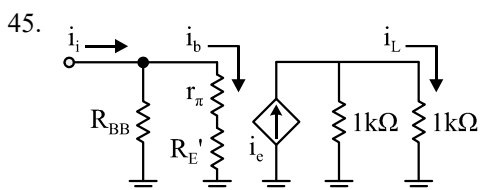
$$42. PIV = 2V_m = 2 \times (110 \times \frac{1}{10} \times \sqrt{2}) = 31.1 \text{ V}$$

43. $\therefore V_C > V_B > V_E$ ，BE 順向 CB 逆向，電晶體在工作區

$$44. \text{ dB} = 10 \log\left(\frac{P_o}{P_i}\right) = 20$$

$$\therefore P_i = \frac{P_o}{100} = 0.08 \text{ W}$$

$$\therefore V = \sqrt{P \cdot R} = \sqrt{0.08 \times 50} = 2 \text{ V}$$



$$R_{BB} = 600 \text{ k} // 150 \text{ k} = 120 \text{ k}$$

$$R_E' = (1 + \beta) \cdot R_E \doteq 300 \times (1 \text{ k} // 1 \text{ k}) = 150 \text{ k}$$

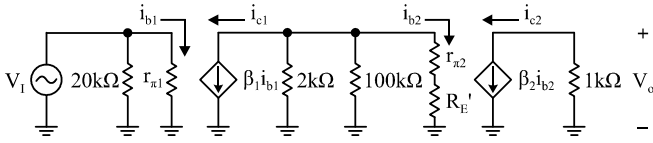
(r_π 可忽略不計)

$$i_b = i_i \times \frac{120 \text{ k}}{120 \text{ k} + 150 \text{ k}} = \frac{4}{9} i_i$$

$$i_L = i_c \times \frac{1}{2} = (1 + \beta) i_b \times \frac{1}{2} \doteq 300 \times \frac{4}{9} i_i \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore A_1 = \frac{i_L}{i_i} \doteq 66.67$$

46. 小訊號等效電路



$$\textcircled{1} i_{b1} = \frac{V_1}{r_{\pi 1}}, \quad i_{c1} = \beta_1 i_{b1} = 100 \times \frac{V_1}{1 \text{ k}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} r_{\pi 2} + R_E' = 1 \text{ k} + (1 + \beta_2) R_E = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\therefore \text{分流計算(忽略 } 100 \text{ k}\Omega) i_{b2} = -i_{c1} \times \frac{2 \text{ k}}{2 \text{ k} + 6 \text{ k}} = -\frac{1}{4} i_{c1}$$

$$\textcircled{3} V_o = -i_{c2} \times 1 \text{ k} = -\beta_2 i_{b2} \times 1 \text{ k} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2}$$

$$V_o = \frac{V_1}{1 \text{ k}} \times 100 \times \frac{1}{4} \times 99 \times 1 \text{ k}$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_1} = 2475$$

47. $V_{GD} \geq V_T$ ，且 $V_{GS} < V_T$ ，P 通道增強型 MOSFET 工作於夾止區(定電流區、工作區)

$$48. I_D = I_{DSS} \times \left(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P}\right)^2 = 18 \text{ m} \left(1 - \frac{-2}{-6}\right)^2 = 18 \text{ m} \times \frac{4}{9} = 8 \text{ mA}$$

$$49. g_m = 2K(V_{GS} - V_T) = 2 \times 0.8 \times (4 - 2) = 3.2 \text{ mA/V}$$

$$50. A_v = \frac{g_m R_s}{1 + g_m R_s} = \frac{9}{1 + 9} = 0.9$$