

## 112 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

112-1-03-4、112-1-04-4

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

1.  $I = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{2500}{110} \doteq 22.73 \text{ A}$

2.  $R = \rho \cdot \frac{\ell}{A} = \rho \cdot \frac{\ell}{\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} = 2.82 \times 10^{-8} \times \frac{4 \times 1500}{\pi(8 \times 10^{-3})^2}$   
 $\doteq 2.82 \times 10^{-8} \times \frac{4 \times 1500 \times 0.32}{64} \times 10^6 \doteq 0.85 \Omega$

3.  $P = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{V^2}{\rho \times \frac{\ell}{A}} \therefore P \text{ 不變}, \frac{V_1^2}{V_2^2} = \frac{\ell_1}{\ell_2}$

代入  $\frac{\ell_1}{\ell_2} = \frac{110^2}{220^2} = \frac{1}{4} \therefore \ell_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ell_2$

電熱絲剪為原來  $\frac{1}{4}$  長度即可

4.  $R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{10}{10 \text{ m} \pm 2\%} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 2\%$

- (A)  $R = 10 \times 10^2 \pm 5\% = 1.0 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 5\%$ ，誤差過大
- (B)  $R = 100 \times 10^2 \pm 1\% = 10.0 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 1\%$ ，阻值不符
- (C)  $R = 100 \times 10^2 \pm 2\% = 10.0 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 2\%$ ，阻值不符
- (D)  $R = 100 \times 10 \pm 0.5\% = 1.00 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 0.5\%$ ，符合要求

5.  $I = \frac{50 - 10 - 10}{10} = 3 \text{ A}$

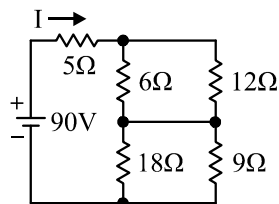
6. 總電阻值  $R = \frac{72}{8 + 4 + 2 + 1} = \frac{72}{15} = 4.8 \Omega$

$I = \frac{12}{4.8} = 2.5 \text{ A}$

7. 總電阻  $R = 30 + (30 // 60) = 50 \Omega$

$P = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{9^2}{50} = 1.62 \text{ W}$

8. 理想電流表內阻為 0，電路化為



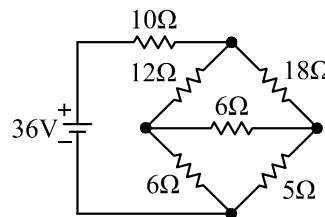
總電阻  $R = 5 + (12 // 6) + (9 // 18) = 15 \Omega$

總電流  $I = \frac{90}{15} = 6 \text{ A}$

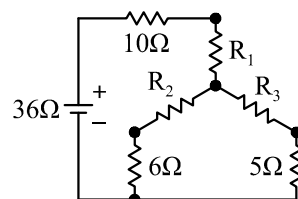
分流計算  $I_{6\Omega} = 6 \times \frac{12}{12+6} = 4 \text{ A}$ ， $I_{18\Omega} = 6 \times \frac{9}{9+18} = 2 \text{ A}$

由 KCL 得電流表讀數  $= I_{6\Omega} - I_{18\Omega} = 2 \text{ A}$

9. 電路化為



$\Delta$ -Y 轉換，電路化為



$R_1 = \frac{12 \times 18}{12 + 18 + 6} = 6 \Omega$

$R_2 = \frac{12 \times 6}{12 + 18 + 6} = 2 \Omega$

$R_3 = \frac{6 \times 18}{12 + 18 + 6} = 3 \Omega$

$R = 10 + 6 + (2 + 6) // (3 + 5) = 20 \Omega$

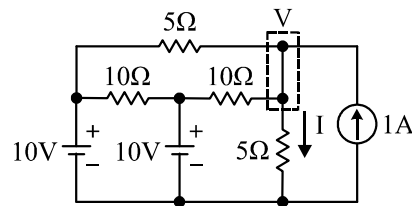
$I = \frac{36}{20} = 1.8 \text{ A}$ ， $I_{5\Omega} = 1.8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 0.9 \text{ A}$

$\therefore V = V_{5\Omega} = 0.9 \times 5 = 4.5 \text{ V}$

10. 由 KCL 可得

$8 + 12 - 3 - 6 - I + 7 - 4 - 3 = 0 \therefore I = 11 \text{ A}$

11. 如下圖，假設節點電壓 V



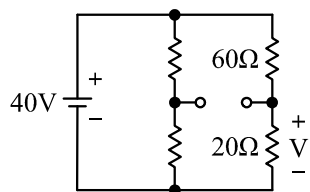
節點電壓法， $\frac{V}{5} + \frac{V-10}{5} + \frac{V-10}{10} = 1$

$2V + 2V - 20 + V - 10 = 10$ ， $5V = 40 \text{ V}$ ， $V = 8 \text{ V}$

$I = \frac{8}{5} = 1.6 \text{ A}$

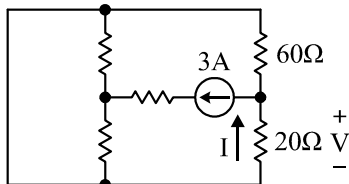
12. 重疊定理

(1) 30 V 電壓源，電路化為



$$\therefore V = 40 \times \frac{20}{60+20} = 10 \text{ V}$$

(2) 3 A 電流源，電路化為



$$I_{20\Omega} = 3 \times \frac{60}{60+20} = 2.25 \text{ A}$$

$$\therefore V = -2.25 \times 20 = -45 \text{ V}$$

(3) 重疊：  $V = 10 + (-45) = -35 \text{ V}$

13. 列出迴路方程式

$$I_1 : (2+3)I_1 - 3I_2 + 0I_3 = (6-10)$$

$$I_2 : -3I_1 + (3+5+4)I_2 - 4I_3 = 10$$

$$I_3 : 0I_1 - 4I_2 + (4+6)I_3 = 8$$

對照題目常數項整理可得

$$-5I_1 + 3I_2 + 0I_3 = 4$$

$$-3I_1 + 12I_2 - 4I_3 = 10$$

$$0I_1 - 4I_2 + 10I_3 = 8$$

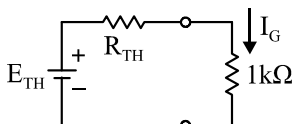
$$\therefore a_{12} + a_{21} + a_{33} = 10$$

14. 檢流計不偏轉，表示電橋平衡

電橋臂 A 總電阻  $R_A = 12 \text{ k}\Omega$

$$VR = R_A - 6 \text{ k} = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$$

15. (1) 電橋化為戴維寧等效(檢流計內阻 =  $1 \text{ k}\Omega$ )



(2)  $25^\circ\text{C}$  時  $R_h = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$ ，VR 最大時，有最大正偏轉

此時  $I_G = +200 \mu\text{A}$  (電阻值用  $\text{k}\Omega$  計算)

$$E_{TH} = 12 \times \frac{10}{10+10} - 12 \times \frac{12}{12+R_A}$$

$$= 6 - \frac{144}{12+R_A} = \frac{6R_A - 72}{12+R_A}$$

總電阻  $R = R_{TH} + 1 = (R_A // 12) + (10 // 10) + 1$

$$R = 6 + \frac{12R_A}{R_A + 12} = \frac{18R_A + 72}{12 + R_A}$$

$$\text{代入 } I_G = \frac{E_{TH}}{R} = \frac{6R_A - 72}{18R_A + 72} = 0.2 \text{ mA}$$

$$60R_A - 720 = 36R_A + 144$$

$$\therefore 24R_A = 864, R_A = 36 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$VR = R_A - 6 \text{ k}\Omega = 30 \text{ k}\Omega$$

(3) 驗證  $VR = 0$  時，有最大負偏轉

$$E_{TH} = 12 \times \left(0.5 - \frac{12}{12+6}\right) = -2 \text{ V}$$

$$R = R_{TH} + 1 \text{ k}\Omega = 10 \text{ k}\Omega, I_G = \frac{E_{TH}}{R} = -0.2 \text{ mA}$$

16. 由特性曲線可得

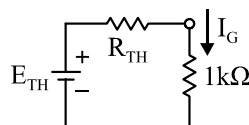
$$\text{斜率 } m = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta T} = \frac{10 \text{ k} - 5 \text{ k}}{25 - (-15)} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ k}\Omega/^\circ\text{C}$$

當溫度  $T = 65^\circ\text{C}$  時

$$\Delta R = \frac{1}{8} \times (65 - 25) = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\therefore R_T = 10 \text{ k} + 5 \text{ k} = 15 \text{ k}\Omega$$

代入可得



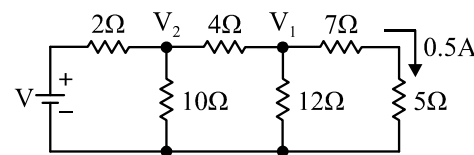
$$R_{TH} = (6 \text{ k} // 12 \text{ k}) + (10 \text{ k} // 15 \text{ k}) = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$E_{TH} = 12 \times \left(\frac{15 \text{ k}}{10 \text{ k} + 15 \text{ k}} - \frac{12 \text{ k}}{6 \text{ k} + 12 \text{ k}}\right) = -0.8 \text{ V}$$

取其電壓大小數值計算

$$\therefore I_G = \frac{E_{TH}}{R_{TH} + 1 \text{ k}} = \frac{0.8 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ k} + 1 \text{ k}} = 0.0727 \text{ A} \doteq 72.73 \mu\text{A}$$

17. 如下圖所示



$$V_1 = 0.5 \times (7 + 5) = 6 \text{ V} \quad \therefore I_{12\Omega} = \frac{V_1}{12} = 0.5 \text{ A}$$

$$\text{由 KCL: } I_{4\Omega} = 0.5 + 0.5 = 1 \text{ A} \quad \therefore V_{4\Omega} = 1 \times 4 = 4 \text{ V}$$

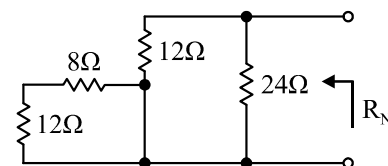
$$\text{由 KVL: } V_2 = V_{4\Omega} + V_1 = 4 + 6 = 10 \text{ V}$$

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

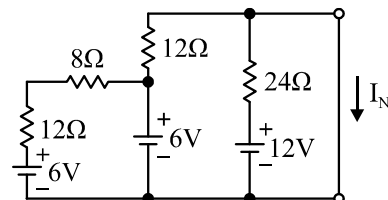
$$\therefore I_{2\Omega} = I_{10\Omega} + I_{4\Omega} = 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{2\Omega} = 2 \times 2 = 4 \text{ V} \quad \therefore V = 4 + 10 = 14 \text{ V}$$

18. (1) 由下圖可得， $R_N = (12 // 24) = 8 \Omega$

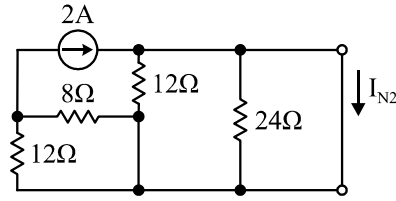


(2) 重疊定理，考慮電壓源時，電路如下圖



$$I_{N1} = \frac{6}{12} + \frac{12}{24} = 1 \text{ A}$$

(3) 重疊定理，考慮電流源時，電路如下圖



$I_{N2} = 2 \text{ A}$

(4) 重疊  $I_N = I_{N1} + I_{N2} = 1 + 2 = 3 \text{ A}$

19. 電器火災應使用乾粉滅火器

21. (A)  $3\frac{1}{2}$  位數最大顯示值為 1999，最高位數不可能為 2

(B) 有最低一位誤差時可能會顯示 19.99

(C) 若電表本身誤差較大，或因測量方法產生誤差，也可能顯示 19.95

(D) 一般數位式複用表溢位時會顯示 1

22. (A) 交流供電在 5%範圍內都是合理的，同時一般指示 LED 也非直接使用交流供電

(B) 雖然一般 LED 在板測量都能正確點亮，但拆解再量測也是可以的。但需避免長時間加熱，以防止 LED 因高熱損壞

(C) 測量 LED 等半導體元件特性，應使用半導體專用的測量檔位

(D) 一般 LED 都會串聯限流電阻，如果串聯電阻損壞開路，同樣的 LED 也會不亮

23. (A) 限流電阻並聯電阻會讓總限流電阻值下降，LED 電流上升，亮度反而增加

(B) LED 兩端並聯電阻適當分流，可減低 LED 電流降低亮度

(C) AC 輸入端並聯電阻，除了增加耗電量，不會有其他變化

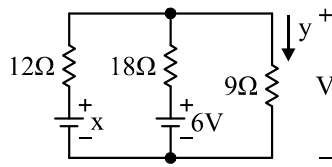
(D) DC 輸出端串接電阻，除了增加耗電量，還會降低輸出電壓，與 LED 亮度無關

24. 3 個燈泡並聯，負載電阻  $R_L = \frac{600}{3} = 200 \Omega$ ，與電阻內阻(戴維寧等效電阻)相等，符合最大功率轉移，燈泡有最大功率，亮度最大

25. 電路化為右圖

密爾門定理

$$V = \frac{\frac{x}{12} + \frac{6}{18}}{\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{9}}$$



通分得  $V = \frac{3x+12}{9} = 9y$

移項可得  $y = \frac{3x+12}{81} = \frac{1}{27}x + \frac{4}{27}$

26. 脈波(方波)平均值電壓與工作週期(D%)成正比

$$V_{DC} = V_m \times \frac{t_H}{T} = V_m \times D\%$$

$\therefore$  電壓比  $= \frac{12}{14} = \frac{D\%}{21\%}$ ， $D\% = 18\%$

27. (A)  $T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01 = 10 \text{ ms}$

(B)  $V = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{25}{1.414} \doteq 17.7 \text{ V}$

(C)  $V_{DC} = \frac{2}{\pi} V_m \doteq 15.9 \text{ V}$

(D)  $v(t) = V_m \sin(2\pi ft) = 25\sin(628t) \text{ V}$

28. (A) 波形應為三角波

(B)  $T = 0.1 + 0.3 = 0.4 \text{ sec} \quad \therefore f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.4} = 2.5 \text{ Hz}$

(C)  $V_{DC} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(12 \times 0.4)}{0.4} = \frac{V_m}{2} = 6 \text{ V}$

(D)  $V_{rms} = \frac{12}{\sqrt{3}} \doteq 6.9 \text{ V}$

29.  $E = 3.4 \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \doteq 5.45 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$

30. (A) 空乏區 P 端有負離子，電位低於 N 端

(B)(D) 空乏區內無載子

31. (A) 根據工程規範計算： $V_{DC} = 12 \text{ V}$

代入  $r\% = \frac{4}{100} = \frac{V_{r,m}}{V_{DC}} \quad \therefore V_{r,m} = 0.48 \text{ V}$

漣波峰值  $V_{r,m} = \sqrt{3} \times 0.48 \doteq 0.83 \text{ V}$

輸入電壓峰值最大  $V_m = V_{DC} + V_{r,m} = 12.83 \text{ V}$

變壓器標示為有效值，若選用 12 V，則

$\therefore V_m = \sqrt{2}V = \sqrt{2} \times 12 \doteq 16.97 \text{ V}$

已超出規範的誤差容許值範圍

而設計方案採用有效值 9 V

輸入電壓峰值  $V_m = \sqrt{2} \times 9 \doteq 12.73 \text{ V}$

代入  $V_{DC} = V_m - 0.83 = 11.9 \text{ V}$

仍符合輸出  $V_{DC}$  的  $\pm 10\%$  誤差要求

(B)  $r\% = \frac{4}{100} = \frac{4.8}{R_L \cdot C}$ ， $R_L = \frac{12}{200 \text{ m}} = 0.06 \text{ k}\Omega$

代入得  $C = \frac{480}{4 \times 0.06} = 2000 \mu\text{F}$

故設計方案採用 1500  $\mu\text{F}$  不符規範

(C) 次級有效值 9 V，代入半波整流二極體

$PIV = 2 \times V_m \times 120\% = 2 \times \sqrt{2} \times 9 \times 1.2 \doteq 30.5 \text{ V}$

選用 80 V 大於 30.5 V，設計符合規範

(D) 電容耐壓加上安全預度計算：

$V_C = 12.83 \times 120\% \doteq 15.4 \text{ V}$

使用 25 V 耐壓設計符合規範

32. 全波整流  $r\% = \frac{2.4}{R_L \cdot C} \quad \therefore C = \frac{240}{0.06 \times 4} = 1000 \mu\text{F}$

33. PNP 型電晶體多數載子為電洞，少數載子為電子

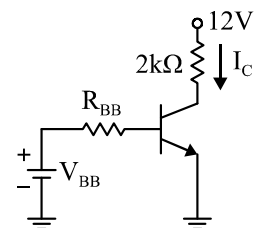
34. 電晶體各極電壓  $V_C > V_B > V_E$ ，BE 順向偏壓；BC 逆向偏壓，電晶體位於工作區(主動區、放大區)

35. 電路化為右圖

$\therefore 4 \text{ V} \leq V_{CE} \leq 8 \text{ V}$

$I_C = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R_C}$  代入得

$\therefore 4 \text{ mA} \geq I_C \geq 2 \text{ mA}$



$$I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} \text{ 代入得}$$

$$20 \mu\text{A} \geq I_B \geq 10 \mu\text{A}$$

$$\therefore R_{BB} = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 + R_2}, V_{BB} = V_{CC} \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BE}}{R_{BB}}$$

各選項數值代入計算得

- (A)  $R_{BB} = 200 \text{ k}$ ,  $V_{BB} = 4 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_B = 15 \mu\text{A}$
- (B)  $R_{BB} = 400 \text{ k}$ ,  $V_{BB} = 8 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_B = 17.5 \mu\text{A}$
- (C)  $R_{BB} = 500 \text{ k}$ ,  $V_{BB} = 6 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_B = 10 \mu\text{A}$
- (D)  $R_{BB} = 600 \text{ k}$ ,  $V_{BB} = 4 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_B = 5 \mu\text{A}$  (不符條件)

36.  $\therefore V_E = V_{EB} = 0.7 \text{ V}$ ,  $V_{CE} = V_C - V_E = -5.8 \text{ V}$

$$\therefore V_C = -5.8 + 0.7 = -5.1 \text{ V}$$

$$I_C = \frac{-5.1 - (-10)}{R_C} = 4.9 \text{ mA}$$

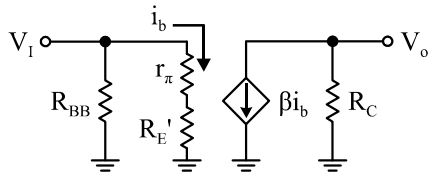
$$\therefore I_E = \frac{I_C}{\alpha} = \frac{4.9 \text{ mA}}{0.98} = 5 \text{ mA}$$

$$R_E = \frac{V_{EE} - V_{EB}}{I_E} = \frac{3.2 - 0.7}{5 \text{ m}} = 0.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

37.  $I_B = \frac{V_{CE} - V_{BE}}{R_B} = \frac{11 - 0.8}{510 \text{ k}} = 0.02 \text{ mA}$

$$r_\pi = \frac{25 \text{ m}}{0.02 \text{ m}} = 1250 \Omega = 1.25 \text{ k}\Omega$$

38. 電路小訊號模型如下圖



$$R_{BB} = R_1 // R_2, R_E' = (1 + \beta)R_E \doteq 500 \times 500 = 250 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$i_b = \frac{V_I}{r_\pi + R_E'} \doteq \frac{V_I}{R_E'} = \frac{V_I}{250 \text{ k}\Omega}$$

$$V_o = -i_c R_C = -\beta i_b R_C = -500 \times \frac{V_I}{250 \text{ k}} \times 2 \text{ k}$$

$$\therefore A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_I} = -4$$

39. (1) 直流偏壓計算如右圖

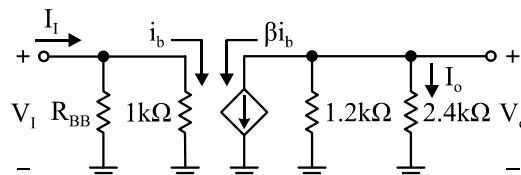
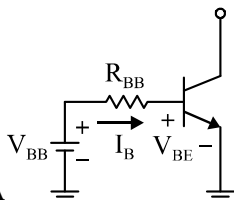
$$V_{BB} = 9 \times \frac{125 \text{ k}}{250 \text{ k} + 125 \text{ k}} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$R_{BB} = 250 \text{ k} // 125 \text{ k} = \frac{250}{3} \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BE}}{R_{BB}} = \frac{3 - 0.75}{\frac{250}{3} \text{ k}\Omega} = 27 \mu\text{A}$$

$$\therefore r_\pi = \frac{27 \text{ mV}}{27 \mu\text{A}} = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

(2) 代入小訊號模型



$$A_v = \left| \frac{V_o}{V_I} \right| = \frac{1}{1 \text{ k}} \times 150 \times \frac{1.2 \text{ k} \times 2.4 \text{ k}}{1.2 \text{ k} + 2.4 \text{ k}} = 120$$

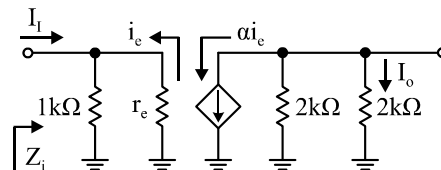
$$A_i = \left| \frac{I_o}{I_i} \right| = \frac{R_{BB}}{R_{BB} + 1 \text{ k}} \times 150 \times \frac{1.2 \text{ k}}{1.2 \text{ k} + 2.4 \text{ k}} = 50$$

$$A_p = A_v \times A_i = 6000$$

40. (1)  $I_E = \frac{V_{EE} - V_{BE}}{R_E} = \frac{3.3 - 0.7}{1 \text{ k}} = 2.6 \text{ mA}$

$$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = \frac{26 \text{ m}}{2.6 \text{ m}} = 10 \Omega$$

(2) 化爲小訊號模型，如下圖

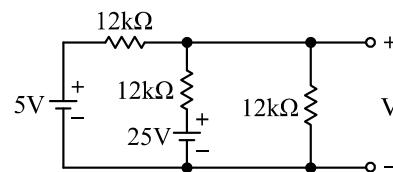


$$Z_i = 1 \text{ k} // r_e \doteq r_e = 10 \Omega$$

$$A_i = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = \frac{1 \text{ k}}{1 \text{ k} + r_e} \times \alpha \times \frac{2 \text{ k}}{2 \text{ k} + 2 \text{ k}} = \frac{0.99}{2} = 0.495$$

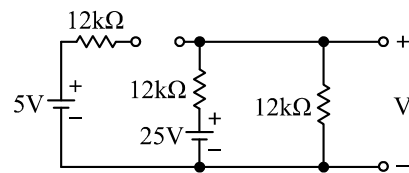
41. 一般波形快速水平移動表示無法觸發，應調整觸發相關控制，如觸發位準旋鈕，讓波形穩定顯示

42. (1) 設  $D_1$ 、 $D_2$  導通，電路如下圖



$$V = \frac{5 + 25}{3} = 10 \text{ V} \quad \therefore D_1 \text{ 逆向截止}$$

(2)  $D_1$  截止， $D_2$  導通，電路如下圖



$$V = 25 \times \frac{1}{2} = 12.5 \text{ V}$$

43.  $V_L = 6 \text{ V}$ ，表示稽納二極體崩潰導通

$$V \times \frac{R_L}{R_S + R_L} \geq 6 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore 15 \times \frac{0.5}{R_S + 0.5} \geq 6, R_S \leq 750 \Omega$$

44. 兩端都能順向導通的爲基極(B)

45. 半導體雜質濃度愈低，接面逆向崩潰電壓愈高

46.  $I_C = I_L = 1.6 \text{ mA}$ ,  $I_B = \frac{I_C}{\beta} = \frac{1.6 \text{ m}}{100} = 16 \mu\text{A}$

$$I_B = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{BE}}{R_B} \quad \therefore R_B = \frac{5-1}{16\mu A} = 250 \text{ k}\Omega$$

47. A 類放大失真最小，故工作點選擇乙點

48. 考慮電晶體飽和電壓  $V_{CE, sat} = 1 \text{ V}$

半週峰值各為(1)  $12-6=6 \text{ V}$  ; (2)  $6-1=5 \text{ V}$

取較小者，不失真最大  $V_{p-p} = 5 \times 2 = 10 \text{ V}$

49. CC 式輸出阻抗低，較適合與低電阻負載阻抗匹配

50. (1) 射極反射阻抗

$$R_E' = (1 + \beta) \times R_E \doteq 200 \times 200 = 40 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Z_i = 60 \text{ k} // 120 \text{ k} // (R_E' + r_\pi) \quad \because R_E' \gg r_\pi$$

$$\therefore Z_i = 60 \text{ k} // 120 \text{ k} // 40 \text{ k} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$$

(2) 基極反射阻抗

$$R_B' = \frac{r_\pi}{(1 + \beta)} \doteq \frac{1 \text{ k}}{200} = 5 \Omega$$

$$Z_o = R_B' // 200 \doteq 5 \Omega$$