

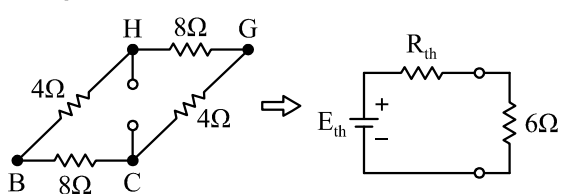
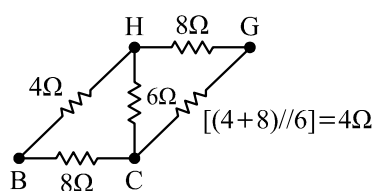
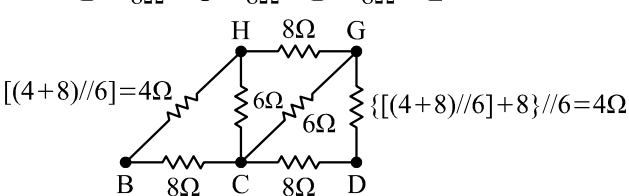
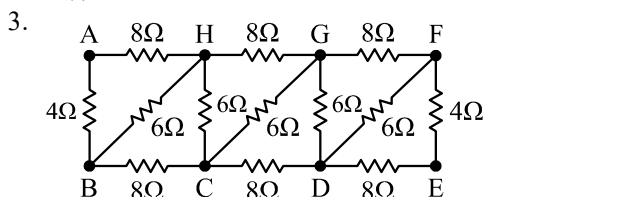
112 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試 電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

112-3-03-4、112-3-04-4

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

1. 延長線最大功率為 $P = I \times V = 110 \times 15 = 1650 \text{ W}$
 在同時使用的狀態下，電磁爐最多可使用
 $1650 - 700 = 950 \text{ W} > 800 \text{ W}$ 中火
 $\therefore W = Pt = 4.2 \text{ ms} \Delta T$
 $\therefore 800 \times t = 4.2 \times 500 \times (100 - 20)$
 得 $t = 210 \text{ 秒} = 3.5 \text{ 分鐘}$

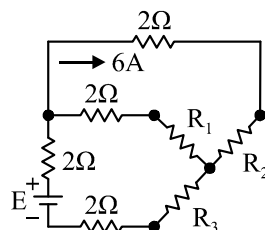
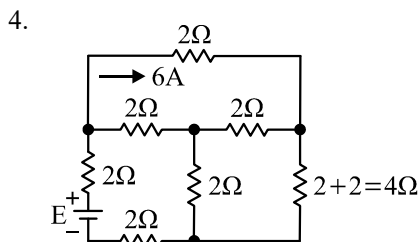
2. $R = \frac{V}{I} = \rho \frac{\ell}{A} \Rightarrow \frac{V}{nAve} = \rho \frac{\ell}{A} \Rightarrow V = \rho \ell nve \Rightarrow v \propto \frac{1}{\ell}$
 故電子移動速度降為原來的三分之一，電阻線拉長 3 倍



$$R_{th} = (8 // 4) + (8 // 4) = \frac{16}{3} \Omega$$

$$E_{th} = 68 \times \left(\frac{8}{4+8} - \frac{4}{4+8} \right) = \frac{68}{3} \text{ V}$$

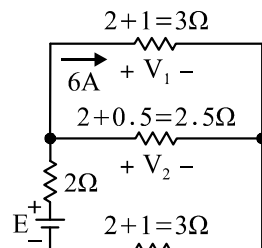
故 CH 間電阻 6Ω 的電流為 $\frac{\frac{68}{3}}{\frac{16}{3} + 6} = 2 \text{ A}$



$$R_1 = \frac{2 \times 2}{2 + 2 + 4} = 0.5 \Omega$$

$$R_2 = \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 2 + 4} = 1 \Omega$$

$$R_3 = \frac{2 \times 4}{2 + 2 + 4} = 1 \Omega$$



$$V_2 = V_1 = 6 \times 3 = 18 \text{ V}$$

因分壓定理

$$V_2 = E \times \frac{3 // 2.5}{2 + 3 + (3 // 2.5)} = 18 \text{ V} \text{ , 得 } E = 84 \text{ V}$$

5. 燈泡電阻 $R = \frac{12^2}{6} = 24 \Omega$

設與燈泡並聯之電阻為 R_x

$$36 \times \frac{24 // R_x}{(24 // R_x) + (20 - R_x)} \leq 12$$

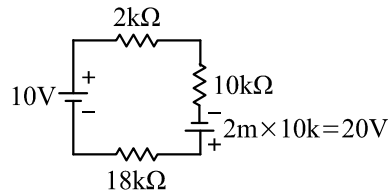
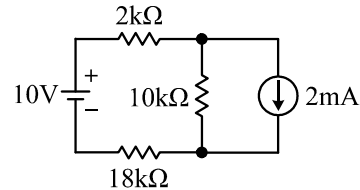
得 $-60 \leq R_x \leq 8 \Rightarrow R_x$ 取 8

\Rightarrow 負載分到的電壓為額定電壓 12 V

$$\therefore \frac{8 \Omega}{4 \Omega} = 2 \text{ , 故 } S_3 \text{ 閉合}$$

6. (A) 因板間距離 d 變小，電場強度 $E = \frac{V}{d}$ ，電壓不變，所以電場強度 E 和板間距離 d 成反比，電場強度增加
 (B) 電容量 $C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d}$ ，因材質和面積不變，所以電容量 C 和板間距離 d 成反比，電容量增加
 (C) $F = E \times q \Rightarrow$ 電場強度 E 增加 \Rightarrow 電荷 q 之受力 F 增加
 (D) 因 $W = V \times q$ ，電壓 V 和電荷量 q 不變，所以電能 W 不變
7. 電感能量 $W_L = \frac{1}{2} \times \lambda I = \frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3 = 6 \text{ J}$
 電感量 $L = \frac{N\phi}{I} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ H}$
8. 開關 S on \rightarrow 電感 L 短路， R_1 暗
 電容 C 斷路， R_2 亮
 開關 S off \rightarrow 電感 L 與電容 C 放電
 $\therefore R_1$ 由暗至亮後再慢慢變暗， R_2 由亮慢慢變暗
9. 當 $t = 30 \text{ ms}$ 時
 $2 \mu\text{F}$ 充電 $\rightarrow \tau_1 = 5 \text{ k} \times 2 \mu = 10 \text{ ms}$
 $E_1 = 100 \times (1 - e^{-\frac{30 \text{ m}}{10 \text{ m}}}) = 95 \text{ V}$
 $Q_1 = 2 \mu \times 95 = 190 \mu$
 $3 \mu\text{F}$ 充電 $\rightarrow \tau_2 = 5 \text{ k} \times 3 \mu = 15 \text{ ms}$
 $E_2 = 100 \times (1 - e^{-\frac{30 \text{ m}}{15 \text{ m}}}) = 86.5 \text{ V}$
 $Q_2 = 3 \mu \times 86.5 = 259.5 \mu$
 並聯後 $\rightarrow Q_T = 190 \mu + 259.5 \mu = 449.5 \mu\text{C}$
 $C_T = 2 \mu + 3 \mu = 5 \mu\text{F}$
 $V = \frac{Q_T}{C_T} = \frac{449.5 \mu}{5 \mu} = 89.9 \text{ V}$
 $\tau = 2 \text{ k} \times 5 \mu = 10 \text{ ms}$
 $\therefore t = 30 \text{ ms}$ 時， $V_{2k} = 89.9 \times e^{-\frac{30 \text{ m}}{10 \text{ m}}} = 4.495 \text{ V}$
10. 正弦波頻率 $f = \frac{314}{2 \times 3.14} = 50 \text{ Hz}$
 \therefore 週期 $T = \frac{1}{50} = 20 \text{ ms}$
 正弦波 1 \rightarrow 超前角度 $\theta_1 = (\frac{20 \text{ m}}{2} - \frac{25}{3} \text{ m}) \times \frac{360^\circ}{20 \text{ m}} = 30^\circ$
 $\therefore v_1(t) = 2\sqrt{6} \sin(314t + 30^\circ) \text{ V}$
 正弦波 2 \rightarrow 超前角度 $\theta_2 = (\frac{20 \text{ m}}{2} - \frac{20}{3} \text{ m}) \times \frac{360^\circ}{20 \text{ m}} = 60^\circ$
 $\therefore v_2(t) = 2\sqrt{6} \sin(314t + 60^\circ) \text{ V}$
 輸出波形 $\rightarrow \bar{V}_1 + \bar{V}_2 = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 30^\circ + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}} \angle 60^\circ$
 $= (3 + j\sqrt{3}) + (\sqrt{3} + j3) = (3 + \sqrt{3}) + j(3 + \sqrt{3})$
 $= (3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) \angle 45^\circ$
 (A) 最大值 V_m 為 $(3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) \times \sqrt{2} = 6 + 2\sqrt{3} \text{ V}$

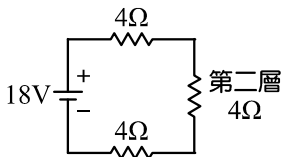
- (B) 有效值 V_{rms} 為 $(3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}) \text{ V}$
 (C) 頻率不變 $f_0 = 50 \text{ Hz}$
 (D) 相位角 θ 為 45°
11. (D) 使用的導線線徑：高壓傳輸 $<$ 低壓傳輸
12. 總阻抗 $Z = 5 + j10 - j15 = 5 - j5 = 5\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ \Omega$
13. 電容並聯 $C_T = 335 \mu + 165 \mu = 500 \mu\text{F}$
 電容抗 $X_C = \frac{1}{100 \times 500 \mu} = 20 \Omega$
 總阻抗 $Z = 7 + 8 - j20 = 15 - j20 = 25 \angle -53^\circ \Omega$
 總電流 $I = \frac{150 \angle 0^\circ}{25 \angle -53^\circ} = 6 \angle 53^\circ \text{ A}$
 $165 \mu\text{F}$ 電壓 $\bar{V}_C = 6 \angle 53^\circ \times 20 \angle -90^\circ = 120 \angle -37^\circ$
 故 $|\bar{V}_C| = 120 \text{ V}$
14. 因為電壓超前，故為電感性電路，頻率增加，阻抗增加，電流減少
15. $P_T = P_A + P_B = 20 \times 0.6 + 10\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 22 \text{ W}$
 $Q_T = Q_A - Q_B = 20 \times 0.8 - 10\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 6 \text{ VAR}$
 $S_T = \sqrt{22^2 + 6^2} \doteq 23 \text{ VA}$
16. 色碼電阻顏色： $R_1 : 18 \text{ k}\Omega$ ， $R_2 : 2 \text{ k}\Omega$ ， $R_3 : 10 \text{ k}\Omega$



- 總電流 $I = \frac{30}{2 \text{ k} + 18 \text{ k} + 10 \text{ k}} = 1 \text{ mA}$
 $\therefore R_1$ 電壓為 $1 \text{ m} \times 18 \text{ k} = 18 \text{ V}$
17. \therefore 流過 $30 \text{ k}\Omega$ 電流 $I = \frac{250 - 100}{30 \text{ k}} = 5 \text{ mA}$
 \therefore 內阻 $R = \frac{100}{5 \text{ m}} = 20 \text{ k}\Omega$
18. 電源電壓 $E = 28 \text{ V}$
 電阻 $R = 5 \times 10 = 50 \Omega$
 電感電壓 $V_L = \frac{2}{10} \times 7 \text{ 格} = 1.4 \text{ V}$
 $\therefore V_L = 28 \times e^{-\frac{0.6}{\tau}} = 1.4 \text{ V}$ ， $e^{-\frac{0.6}{\tau}} = 0.05$
 $\therefore \frac{0.6}{\tau} = 3$ ， $\tau = 0.2$
 且 $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{L}{50} \therefore L = 10 \text{ H}$
19. (A) \therefore 上抬一格 \therefore 為 DC 耦合模式

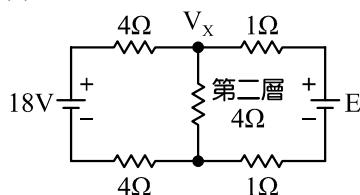
- (B) $\because T = 500 \mu \times 4 = 2 \text{ ms} \quad \therefore f = \frac{1}{2 \text{ ms}} = 500 \text{ Hz}$
- (C) 只有上抬一格，故平均值應為 0.5 V
- (D) 有效值 $V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{0.5^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \text{ V}$
 $\doteq 0.866 \text{ V}$
20. 電容量 $C = \epsilon \frac{A}{d} = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 2.5 \times \frac{16}{0.177 \times 10^{-3}}$
 $= 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ F}$
- 電容抗 $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{6250 \times 2 \times 10^{-6}} = 80 \Omega$
- 電阻 $R = 0.5 \times 120 = 60 \Omega$
- 總阻抗 $\bar{Z} = R - jX_C = 60 - j80 = 100 \angle -53^\circ$
- 總電流 $I = \frac{V_{\text{p-p}}}{Z} = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}} \text{ A}$
- 總電流峰對峰值 $I_{\text{p-p}} = \frac{1}{10\sqrt{2}} \times 2\sqrt{2} = 0.2 \text{ A}$
21. 諧振頻率 $f_o = f \times \sqrt{\frac{X_C}{X_L}} \Rightarrow 200 = 600 \times \sqrt{\frac{X_C}{X_L}}$
- 得 $\frac{X_C}{X_L} = \frac{1}{9}$
22. 頻率 $f = \frac{P}{2} \times \frac{N}{60} \Rightarrow 60 = \frac{4}{2} \times \frac{N}{60}$ ，得 $N = 1800 \text{ rpm}$
23. 輸出功率 $P_o = 0.6 \times 746 = 447.6 \text{ W}$
 輸入視在功率 $S = 110 \times 6 = 660 \text{ VA}$
- $\eta = \frac{P_o}{S \times \cos\theta} = \frac{447.6}{660 \times 0.8} \doteq 0.85$
24. 燈泡電阻 $\frac{12 \times 12}{36} = 4 \Omega$

(1) 只開電源開關：



第二層燈泡消耗功率 $P_1 = \frac{(18 \times \frac{4}{4+4+4})^2}{4} = 9 \text{ W}$

(2) 電源開關和加強開關皆打開：



利用節點電壓法列出
 $\frac{18 - V_x}{4+4} + \frac{E - V_x}{1+1} = \frac{V_x}{4} \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

且加強開關打開後需要比原來亮 4 倍
 $P_2 = 4 \times P_1 = 4 \times 9 = 36 \text{ W}$

又 $P_2 = \frac{(V_x)^2}{4} = 36 \text{ W}$

得 $V_x = \pm 12 \text{ V}$ 帶入公式①

得 $E = 16.5 \text{ V}$ 或 -25.5 V

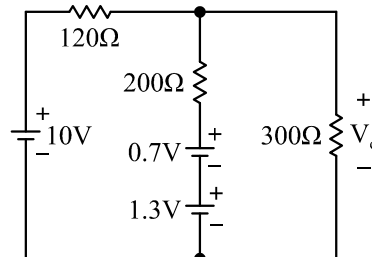
故選項(B) 16.5 V 符合

25. (A) 泡沫滅火器：用於 C 類火災會有觸電危險
 (B) 金屬火災滅火器：只能滅金屬火災
 (C) 二氧化碳滅火器：只適用於 B、C 類火災
 (D) 乾粉滅火器：A、B、C 類火災皆適用
26. 三用電表 DCV 檔電壓為平均值

故 $3 = \frac{V_m \times 1.5}{1.5+1} \Rightarrow V_m = 5 \text{ V}$

27. 設二極體未導通

$10 \times \frac{300}{120+300} = \frac{50}{7} \text{ V} > 1.3 \text{ V}$ ，故二極體導通



$V_o = \left(\frac{10}{120} + \frac{1.3+0.7}{200} \right) \times (120 // 200 // 300) = 5.6 \text{ V}$

28. (D) 射極回授電路中於射極並接一個旁路電容，作為提高電壓增益

29. $I_B = \frac{20.7 - 0.7}{200 \text{ k} + (1+99) \times 1 \text{ k}} = \frac{1}{15} \text{ mA}$

$I_C = \beta I_B \geq I_{C(\text{sat})} \Rightarrow 99 \times \frac{1}{15} \text{ m} \geq \frac{20.5}{R_C + 1 \text{ k}}$

得 $R_C \geq 2.11 \text{ k}\Omega$

30. $|A_{vS}| = \left| \frac{V_o}{V_s} \right| = \left| \frac{V_o}{V_i} \times \frac{V_i}{V_s} \right|$

$= \left| -50 \times \frac{6 \text{ k}}{4 \text{ k}} \times \frac{16 \text{ k} // 4 \text{ k}}{0.8 \text{ k} + (16 \text{ k} // 4 \text{ k})} \right| = 60$

$\left| \frac{12}{V_s} \right| = 60 \Rightarrow |V_s| = 0.2 \text{ V}$

31. $V_{B1} = 18 \times \frac{9 \text{ k}}{9 \text{ k} + 9 \text{ k} + 9 \text{ k}} = 6 \text{ V}$

$I_{E1} = I_{E2} = \frac{6 - 0.7}{5.3 \text{ k}} = 1 \text{ mA}$

$r_{c1} = r_{c2} = \frac{26 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ m}} = 26 \Omega$

$r_{\pi 1} = 26 \times (1+199) = 5.2 \text{ k}\Omega$

$A_v = -199 \times \frac{26}{5.2 \text{ k}} \times \frac{199}{1+199} \times \frac{2 \text{ k}}{26} \doteq -76$

32. (C) MOSFET 若當開關使用，則工作於歐姆區和截止區

33. (B) 為共閘極組態，高頻響應佳

34. 設 I_D 為 mA，且將 V_{GS} 代入得 $I_D = 3 \times (5 - I_D - 3)^2$

$$I_D = 3I_D^2 - 12I_D + 12, \quad 3I_D^2 - 13I_D + 12 = 0$$

$$\therefore I_D = \frac{4}{3} \text{ mA 或 } 3 \text{ mA}$$

(當 $I_D = 3 \text{ mA}$ 時, $V_{GS} = 5 - 3 = 2$, 不符合)

$$g_m = 2\sqrt{K \times I_D} = 2\sqrt{3 \text{ m} \times \frac{4}{3} \text{ m}} = 4 \text{ mS}$$

$$A_v = 4 \text{ m} \times (4 \text{ k} // 6 \text{ k}) = 9.6$$

35. (1) 當 $V_{GS} \leq V_{GS(t)}$, MOSFET 截止, $V_o = V_{DD}$
 (2) 當 $V_{GS} > V_{GS(t)}$, MOSFET 導通, V_{DS} 開始下降, 但是因為 V_{DS} 仍然夠大, 此時 MOSFET 工作於飽和區
 (3) V_{GS} 持續增加, V_{DS} 下降, 飽和區之操作會持續到 $V_{DS} = V_{GS} - V_{GS(t)}$
36. (A)(C) $A_{v1} = -g_{m1} \times R_D \Rightarrow -12 = -g_{m1} \times 1.5 \text{ k}$

得 $g_{m1} = 8 \text{ mA/V}$

$$g_{m1} = 2\sqrt{4 \text{ m} \times I_{D1Q}} \text{ 得 } I_{D1Q} = 4 \text{ mA}$$

(B)(D) $A_{v2} = \frac{A_{vT}}{A_{v1}} = \frac{-10}{-12} = \frac{5}{6}$ 且 $A_{v2} = \frac{g_{m2} \times 1 \text{ k}}{1 + g_{m2} \times 1 \text{ k}}$

得 $g_{m2} = 5 \text{ mA/V}$

$$g_{m2} = 5 \text{ m} = 2\sqrt{5 \text{ m} \times I_{D2Q}} \text{ 得 } I_{D2Q} = 1.25 \text{ mA}$$

37. (A) 應是疊接放大器高頻響應佳
 38. 總電阻 $R_T = 2 + (4 // 4) + (2 // 2) = 5 \Omega$

總電流 $I_T = \frac{24}{5} = 4.8 \text{ A}$

$$V_A = 24 - 4.8 \times 2 = 14.4 \text{ V} > 8 \text{ V}$$

→n 通道電晶體 ON

$$V_B = V_A - \frac{4.8}{2} \times 2 = 14.4 - 4.8 = 9.6 \text{ V} > 8 \text{ V}$$

→n 通道電晶體 ON

$$V_C = V_B - \frac{4.8}{2} \times 2 = 9.6 - 4.8 = 4.8 \text{ V} < 8 \text{ V}$$

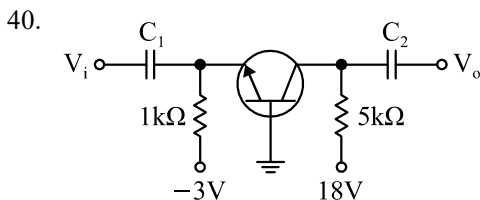
→n 通道電晶體 OFF

39. 由波形圖可知 $V_{r(p-p)} = 2 \text{ V}$

$$V_{r(rms)} = \frac{V_{r(p-p)}}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ V}$$

$$V_{dc} = V_m - \frac{V_{r(p-p)}}{2} = 4 - \frac{2}{2} = 3 \text{ V}$$

$$\therefore r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \div 0.19$$



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

$$I_C = 2.3 \text{ m} \times \frac{99}{1 + 99} = 2.277 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CB} = V_C - V_B = (18 - 2.277 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ k}) - 0 \div 6.62 \text{ V}$$

41. 共基極放大電路 $Z_o = R_C = 5 \text{ k}\Omega$
 42. (C) 較高的電壓增益應使用共基極放大電路
 43. $A_{vT(dB)} = 5 \text{ dB} + 15 \text{ dB} + 20 \log 100 = 60 \text{ dB}$
 $\Rightarrow A_{vT} = 10^3$
 $V_o = 0.02 \times 10^3 = 20 \text{ V}$
 $V_L = 20 \times 4 = 80 \text{ V}$
 $(\frac{1}{4})^2 = \frac{10}{R_L} \Rightarrow R_L = 160 \Omega$
 $\therefore I_L = \frac{80}{160} = 0.5 \text{ A}$
 46. $|A_v| = |-g_{m1} \times R_D| = |-6 \text{ m} \times 1 \text{ k}| = 6$
 47. 從信號產生器得知 $v_i(t) = \frac{8}{2} \sin(2\pi \times 50)t = 4 \sin 314t$
 二次側電壓 $V_{m2} = 4 \times 5 = 20 \text{ V}$
 \therefore 三用電表 AC 檔量出的值為有效值
 $\therefore 4 \text{ k}\Omega$ 電阻有效值電壓為 $\frac{V_{m2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{20}{\sqrt{2}} \div 14.1 \text{ V}$

48. (A) 頻率為 50 Hz
 (B)(C) \therefore 設定衰減 -20 dB
 \therefore 輸入電壓峰對峰值為 $\frac{V_{p-p}}{10} = \frac{8}{10} = 0.8 \text{ V}$
 則垂直軸每格為 $\frac{0.8}{4} = 0.2 \text{ VOLTS/DIV}$
 而波形抬升 1 格, 故平均值為 0.2 V
 (D) $\therefore T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{50} = 0.02 \text{ s}$
 \therefore 一個周期有 4 格, 水平軸每格 $\frac{0.02}{4} = 5 \text{ ms/DIV}$
49. (B) 聲控電路為直接耦合放大電路, 在低頻段沒有耦合元件的影響, 應為低頻響應十分良好
50. 由一個反及閘組成的邏輯電路:

時段(感光電路)	聲控(聲控電路)	燈具
白天 1	有聲音 0	亮 1
白天 1	無聲音 1	暗 0
夜晚 0	有聲音 0	亮 1
夜晚 0	無聲音 1	亮 1