

## 104 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

104-1-03-4、104-1-04-4

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

### 第一部分：電子學

1. (A) 二極管  
(B) 莫耳(Moore)  
(C) 愈來愈小
2. 工作週期 =  $\frac{t_s}{T} = 0.1$   
 $T = \frac{1}{1 \text{ kHz}} = 1 \text{ m}$  ,  $t_s = 100 \mu\text{s}$
4.  $V_T = \frac{KT}{q} = \frac{1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 320}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 27.6 \text{ mV}$
5. 電性維持電中性
6.  $I_{co(45^\circ\text{C})} = I_{co(25^\circ\text{C})} \times 2^{\frac{45-25}{10}} = 20 \text{ nA}$
7.  $V_o = 35 \times \frac{15 \text{ k}}{20 \text{ k} + 15 \text{ k}} = 15 \text{ V} > V_z$  ,  $V_o = 12 \text{ V}$
8. 假設  $D_1$ 、 $D_2$  ON  
利用節點分析法  
 $\frac{V_o + 0.7 - 3}{2.8 \text{ k} + 0.2 \text{ k}} + \frac{V_o + 0.7 - 3}{2.8 \text{ k} + 0.2 \text{ k}} + \frac{V_o}{6 \text{ k}} = 0$   
 $V_o = 1.84 \text{ V}$  , 假設成立
9. 二極體之 PIV =  $2V_m = 24 \text{ V}$
11. (1)  $V_i$  正半週時: D ON ,  $V = V_i - 0.7$   
(2)  $V_i$  負半週時: D OFF ,  $V = 0$
12.  $V_o = 200 + 200 = 400 \text{ V}$
13.  $V_{dc} = V_m - \frac{4.17I_{dc}}{C} = 100 - \frac{4.17 \times 150}{100} \approx 94 \text{ V}$
14. 電路分成二個部分:  
箝位電路, 最低電壓為  $-1 \text{ V}$   
截波電路, 保留  $9 \text{ V}$  以下、 $0 \text{ V}$  以上電壓, 即電壓範圍為  $0 \sim 5 \text{ V}$
15. (1)  $V_i = 2 \text{ V}$  時:  $D_1$  OFF ,  $D_2$  OFF  
 $\therefore V_a = 2 \text{ V}$   
(2)  $V_i = 8 \text{ V}$  時:  $D_1$  ON ,  $D_2$  OFF  
 $\therefore V_b = 6 \times \frac{2 \text{ k}}{2 \text{ k} + 2 \text{ k}} + 2 = 5 \text{ V}$   
(3)  $V_i = 11 \text{ V}$  時:  $D_1$  ON ,  $D_2$  ON  
利用節點分析法  
 $\therefore V_c = \frac{V - 11}{2 \text{ k}} + \frac{V - 2}{2 \text{ k}} + \frac{V - 5}{3 \text{ k}}$  ,  $V_c = 5.75 \text{ V}$

- $$V_o = V_b + m \times \Delta t = 5 + \frac{5.75 - 5}{11 - 8} \times (8.9 - 8) = 5.225$$
16.  $I_{C(\text{sat})} \approx \frac{5}{1 \text{ k}} = 5 \text{ mA}$  ,  $I_{B(\text{min})} = \frac{5 \text{ mA}}{50} = 0.1 \text{ mA}$
  18.  $\beta_1 = \frac{0.92}{1 - 0.92} = 11.5$  ,  $\beta_2 = \frac{0.98}{1 - 0.98} = 49$  , 即  $\beta$  變動量為 37.5
  20. 集極回授偏壓之  $V_{CE} = I_B \times R_B + V_{BE} > V_{CE(\text{sat})}$
  21. 負載線斜率  $m = -\frac{1}{R_C}$
  22. (A) 射極電壓  $V_E$  也隨之增加  
(B) 基極電流減少  
(D) 電流負回授
  23.  $R_{BB} = \frac{90 \text{ k} \times 10 \text{ k}}{90 \text{ k} + 10 \text{ k}}$   
 $V_{BB} = 17 \times \frac{10 \text{ k}}{90 \text{ k} + 10 \text{ k}} = 1.7 \text{ V}$   
 $I_B = \frac{1.7 - 0.7}{9 \text{ k} + (1 + 99) \times 160} = 40 \mu\text{A}$
  24.  $V_B = -(12 - 1.4) \times \frac{10 \text{ k}}{10 \text{ k} + 6 \text{ k}} = -6.6 \text{ V}$   
 $V_E = V_B - V_{BE} = -6.6 - 0.7 = -7.3 \text{ V}$
  25. (A)  $10 - 3.75 \text{ m} \times 2.4 \text{ k} = 1 \text{ V}$   
(B)  $I_E = \frac{9.7 - 0.7}{24 \text{ k}} = 3.75 \text{ mA}$  ,  $I_B = \frac{3.75}{1 + 59} \approx 62.5 \mu\text{A}$   
(C) 工作區  
(D) 正半週

### 第二部分：基本電學

26.  $W = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 1 = 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$
27. 用電量 =  $1 \times 250 \times 8 \times 9 = 18 \text{ kw/小時} = 18 \text{ 度}$
30.  $R_B = \rho \times \frac{\frac{1}{2} L_A}{\pi \times (2D_A)^2} = R_A \times \frac{1}{8}$   
 $P_B = \frac{V_A^2}{R_A \times \frac{1}{8}} = P_A \times 8 = 4000 \text{ W}$
31.  $\alpha_{-13} = \frac{1}{234.5 - 13} = 0.00452 \text{ } 1/^\circ\text{C}$

32.  $\therefore H = 0.24 \text{ Pt} \cdot \eta_H = mS\Delta T$   
 $\therefore t = \frac{mS\Delta T}{0.24P\eta_H} = \frac{10 \times 10^3 \times 1 \times (100 - 40)}{0.24 \times 1 \times 10^3 \times 85\%} \approx 2941 \text{ 秒}$
33.  $I = I_1 = \frac{12}{4} = 3 \text{ A}$  ,  $\therefore E = 3 \times (1 + 4 + 3) = 24 \text{ V}$
34.  $I_{R_L} = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R_L}} = 1 \text{ A}$
35.  $I_1 : I_2 : I_3 = \frac{1}{R_1} : \frac{1}{R_2} : \frac{1}{R_3} = 10 : 12 : 15$
36.  $I = \frac{40}{2.2 + 1.8} = 10 \text{ A}$
38. 視為一個大節點,  $I_2 = 13 \text{ A}$
39.  $V_a = 120 \times \frac{30}{60} = 60 \text{ V}$   
 $V_c = 60 + 20 \times \frac{4}{10} = 68 \text{ V}$
40. 總電流 =  $\frac{12}{(6 // 3 + 2) // 6} = 5$   
 $I_{6\Omega \text{水平}} + I_{3\Omega} = \text{總電流} - I_{6\Omega \text{垂直}} = 3 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{3\Omega} = 3 \times \frac{6}{9} = 2 \text{ A}$  ,  $I_{6\Omega \text{垂直}} = \frac{12}{6} = 2 \text{ A}$   
 $I_1 = 2 + 2 = 4 \text{ A}$
41. 由惠斯登電橋原理得, 流經  $1 \Omega$  之電流 = 0  
 $I_{\frac{1}{3}\Omega} = \frac{35}{\frac{1}{3} + \frac{14}{3}} = 7 \text{ A}$  ,  $I_1 = 7 \times \frac{7}{14 + 7} = \frac{7}{3} \text{ A}$
42.  $\Delta - Y$  互換  
 $\frac{20 \times 30}{20 + 50 + 30} = 6 \Omega$  ,  $\frac{20 \times 50}{20 + 50 + 30} = 10 \Omega$   
 $\frac{30 \times 50}{20 + 50 + 30} = 15 \Omega$   
 $R_T = 14 + 6 + [(10 + 20) // (15 + 45)] = 40 \Omega$   
 $I_T = \frac{360}{40} = 9 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{45\Omega} = 9 \times \frac{(10 + 20)}{(10 + 20) + (15 + 45)} = 3 \text{ A}$   
 $I_{20\Omega} = 9 - 3 = 6 \text{ A}$   
 $I = \frac{3 \times 45 - 6 \times 20}{50} = 0.3 \text{ A}$
43.  $V_{th} = \frac{12}{4 + 4} \times 4 = 6 \text{ V}$   
 $R_{th} = 4 + 2 = 6 \text{ k}\Omega$
44. (B) 利用 KVL  
 (C) 利用 KCL  
 (D) 適用電壓、電流之計算
45. (1) 保留  $10 \text{ A} \Rightarrow 3 \text{ V}$  短路,  $\therefore V_{ab}' = 100 \text{ V}$   
 (2) 保留  $3 \text{ V} \Rightarrow 10 \text{ A}$  開路,  $\therefore V_{ab}'' = 3 \text{ V}$   
 $V_{ab} = 100 + 3 = 103 \text{ V}$

47.  $I_N = -24 \times \frac{2}{6 + 2} + \frac{8}{2 + 6} = -5 \text{ A}$   
 $R_N = 2 + 6 = 8 \Omega$
48.  $V_1$  點:  
 $I_1 = I_{1\Omega} + I_2$   
 $(\frac{3 - V_1}{2}) = (\frac{V_1 - 6}{1} + \frac{V_1 - (-10)}{1})$   
 $\Rightarrow V_1 = -1 \text{ V}$  ,  $\therefore I_1 = \frac{3 - (-1)}{2} = 2 \text{ A}$
49. 對  $I_1$  (網目 1 或 mesh 1) :  $13.1I_1 - 2.1I_2 - 10I_3 = 8$   
 $a_{11} = 13.1$   
 對  $I_2$  (網目 2 或 mesh 2) :  $-2.1I_1 + 8.9I_2 - 4I_3 = 2$   
 $a_{22} = 8.9$   
 對  $I_3$  (網目 3 或 mesh 3) :  $-10I_1 - 4I_2 + 23I_3 = -2$   
 $a_{32} = -4$   
 $\therefore a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{32} = 18$
50. 由重疊定理  
 (1) 對  $10 \text{ A}$  :  
 $I_1 = \frac{1}{1 + [1 + (3 // 2)]} \times 10 = 3.125 \text{ A}$   
 $I_2 = \frac{2}{5} \times 3.125 = 1.25 \text{ A}$   
 (2) 對  $10 \text{ V}$  :  
 $I_2 = -\frac{10}{3 + [2 // 2]} = -2.5 \text{ A}$   
 $I_1 = \frac{2}{2 + 2} \times -2.5 = -1.25 \text{ A}$   
 $\therefore I_1 = 3.125 - 1.25 = 1.875 \text{ A}$   
 $I_2 = 1.25 - 2.5 = -1.25 \text{ A}$