

109 學年度四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試

電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

109-5-03-4、109-5-04-4

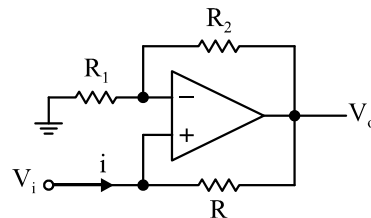
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
C	C	A	D	B	D	B	A	B	A	C	D	B	D	A	C	D	C	B	A	A	B	C	C	D
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	C	C	B	D	B	C	B	B	D	A	D	C	B	C	A	D	B	A	D	C	C	B	A	C

第一部分：電子學

- 對稱交流波形全週平均值 = 0
- $\therefore$ 質子數 = 電子數
- D_2 、 D_3 ON, D_1 、 D_4 OFF $\therefore V_o = 5 \times \frac{1k}{1k+1k} = 2.5V$
- 並聯 R_L 會產生充放電, 使 V_o 的直流電壓 $\downarrow$
- $\frac{-5 \times 1}{2} = -2.5V = V_o$
- (B) $E > B > C$
- $V_{CE} \uparrow$, C 極接合面空乏區 $\uparrow$, 使基極有效寬度 $\downarrow$
 $I_B \downarrow$, $\therefore I_E$ 固定 $\therefore I_C \uparrow$
- (1) $I_B = \frac{10.7-0.7}{10k} = 1mA$
 $I_{C(sat)} = \frac{10.7-0.2}{1k} = 10.5mA$
(2) $\beta I_B = I_C = 100mA > I_{C(sat)}$
(3) $\therefore I_C = 10.5mA$
- $I_B = \frac{V_{CC}-V_{BE}}{R_B}$, $I_C = \beta I_B$, $V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$
若 $R_B \downarrow$, $I_B \uparrow$, $I_C \uparrow$, $V_{CE} \downarrow$
- $R_B \uparrow$, $I_B \downarrow$, $I_C \downarrow$, $V_{CE} = V_{CC} - I_C R_C$, $V_{CE} \uparrow$
則能改善負半週的失真
- $\therefore R_o$ 小, 可和負載作阻抗匹配
- $A_V = \left| \frac{V_o}{V_i} \right| = \left| \frac{V_o}{V_{i2}} \times \frac{V_{i2}}{V_{o1}} \times \frac{V_{o1}}{V_i} \right|$
 $= \frac{i_{c2} \times 4k}{i_{b2} \times r_{\pi 2} + i_{c2} \times 2k} \times 1 \times \frac{i_{c1} \times [6k // (r_{\pi} + (1+\beta) \times 2k)]}{i_{b1} \times r_{\pi 1} + i_{c1} \times 2k}$
 $= \frac{4}{2} \times \frac{6}{2} = 6$
- (A) 為直接交連
- MOSFET 增強型沒有 I_{DSS}
- (D) $V_{GD} \leq V_p$, $V_{GS} + V_{SD} \leq V_p$, $-2 - V_{DS} \leq -6$, $V_{DS} \geq 4$
- $Z_o = 500 // \frac{1}{g_m} = 250 \Omega$
- $\left| \frac{V_o}{V_i} \right| = \frac{g_m V_{gs} \times 4k}{V_{gs}} = 4$

$$20. i = \frac{V_i - V_o}{R} = \frac{V_i - V_i(1 + \frac{R_2}{R_1})}{R} = \frac{-\frac{R_2}{R_1} \times V_i}{R}$$

$$\therefore R_i = -R \times \frac{R_1}{R_2} \quad \therefore R_i = -10 \times \frac{30}{60} = -5k\Omega$$



- (A) 輸出電壓的最大變動率
- $\frac{3-V_+}{3k} = \frac{V_+ - V_o}{6k}$, $3V_+ = 6 + V_o$
 $V_+ = \frac{18}{3}$ 或 $\frac{-6}{3}$ $\therefore V_H = \frac{18}{3} - (\frac{-6}{3}) = 8V$
- $A\beta = 1 \angle 360^\circ$ 才會振盪
- $\therefore$ 充放電路徑皆同 $\therefore DT = 50\%$

第二部分：基本電學

- $\bar{Z} = 60 + j40 - j120 = 60 - j80 = 100 \angle -53^\circ$
 $\bar{I} = \frac{200 \angle 0^\circ}{100 \angle -53^\circ} = 2 \angle 53^\circ$
 $\bar{V}_L = \bar{I} \times \bar{X}_L = 2 \angle 53^\circ \times 40 \angle 90^\circ = 80 \angle 143^\circ$
- 利用節點電壓法

 $10 = \frac{V_a - 50}{5} + \frac{V_a - (-5)}{2}$, $V_a = 25V$
 $I_{2\Omega} = \frac{25 - (-5)}{2} = 15A$
- $T = 0.01$, $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{0.01} = 100Hz$
 $\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi \times 100 = 628$
 $I_m = 10$

$\begin{cases} 360^\circ \rightarrow \text{花費} 0.01 \text{秒 (一週)} \\ 45^\circ \rightarrow \text{花費} 0.00125 \text{秒, 且該正弦波超前} \end{cases}$

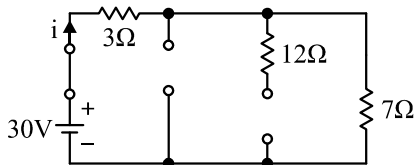
電流瞬時值公式

$$= i(t) = I_m \sin(\omega t + \theta) = 10 \sin(628t + 45^\circ)$$

29. (B) 馬力為功率單位, $1 \text{ hp} = 746 \text{ W}$

$$30. \omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}}, 1 \times 10^4 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L \times 200 \mu}}, L = 5 \times 10^{-5}$$

31. 開關閉合瞬間, L 開路, C 短路



$$i = \frac{30 \text{ V}}{3 + 7} = 3 \text{ A}$$

32. 串聯 Q 同 $\rightarrow Q = C \times V$

$$Q_1 = 2400 \mu\text{C}$$

$$Q_2 = 3000 \mu\text{C}$$

$$Q_3 = 3600 \mu\text{C}$$

因此 Q 最多為 $2400 \mu\text{C}$, 則 $V = \frac{Q}{C}$, $V_{1(\text{max})} = 600 \text{ V}$

$$V_{2(\text{max})} = \frac{2400 \mu\text{C}}{6 \mu\text{F}} = 400 \text{ V}, V_{3(\text{max})} = \frac{2400 \mu\text{C}}{12 \mu\text{F}} = 200 \text{ V}$$

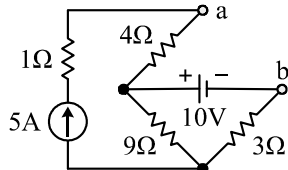
$$\text{則 } V_{(\text{max})} = 600 + 400 + 200 = 1200 \text{ V}$$

$$33. I_1 = \frac{V_1}{Z_1} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{50 \angle 53^\circ} = 2 \angle -53^\circ$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{Z_2} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{10\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ} = 5\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ$$

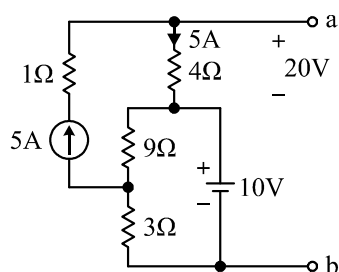
$$Q = (5\sqrt{2})^2 \times 10 - 2^2 \times 40 = 500 - 160 = 340$$

34. 將 6Ω 兩端化為戴維寧等效電路



$$R_{th} = R_{ab} = 4$$

$$E_{th} = V_{ab} = 10 + 20 = 30 \text{ V}$$



$$I = \frac{30}{4 + 6} = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$35. \bar{Z} = 10 + (j20 // -j20) = 10 + \infty = \infty$$

$$\bar{I} = \frac{100 \angle 0^\circ}{Z} = 0 \rightarrow \text{視為開路}$$

$$V_{ab} = 100 \angle 0^\circ$$

$$36. V_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{(\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}})^2 \times 3 + (-6)^2 \times 1 + 2^2 \times 2}{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{16 + 36 + 8}{6}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$37. e = BV\ell \sin \theta = 0.4 \times 10 \times 0.2 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 0.4\sqrt{3}$$

38. 因為是銅線圈 $|T_o| = 234.5$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{|T_o| + T_2}{|T_o| + T_1}, \frac{10}{8} = \frac{234.5 + T_2}{234.5 + 45.5}, T_2 = 115.5^\circ\text{C}$$

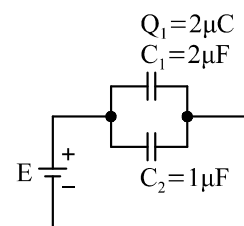
$$\Delta T = 115.5 - 45.5 = 70^\circ\text{C}$$

$$39. \Delta \text{ 接 } \begin{cases} V_p = V_\ell = 200 \\ I_\ell = \sqrt{3}I_p \end{cases}$$

$$Z = 40 + j30 = 50 \angle 37^\circ, \text{ 故 } \theta = 37^\circ$$

$$I_p = \frac{V_p}{Z_p} = \frac{200}{50} = 4, I_\ell = \sqrt{3}I_p = 4\sqrt{3} = 6.93$$

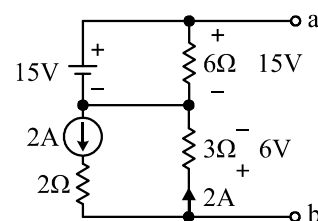
40.



$$Q_1 = C_1 \times V_1 \Rightarrow 2 \mu\text{C} = 2 \mu\text{F} \times V_1, V_1 = 1 \text{ V}$$

$$Q_2 = C_2 \times V_2 \Rightarrow Q_2 = 1 \mu\text{F} \times 1, Q_2 = 1 \mu\text{C}$$

41.



$$I_{3\Omega} = 2 \text{ A} (\uparrow), V_{3\Omega} = 6 \text{ V}, V_{6\Omega} = 15 \text{ V}$$

設 R_L 兩端點為 a 、 b

$$R_{th} = R_{ab} = 3 \Omega, E_{th} = V_{ab} = -6 + 15 = 9 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{V_{ab}^2}{4 \times R_{ab}} = \frac{9^2}{4 \times 3} = 6.75 \text{ W}$$

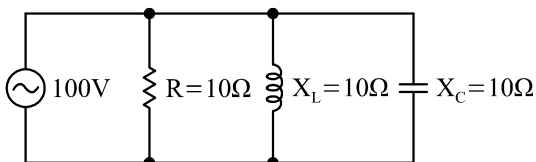
$$42. \bar{V} = \bar{I} \times \bar{Z} = 10 \times (6 + j8) = 100 \angle 53^\circ$$

$$Q_L = I^2 \times X_L = 10^2 \times 8 = 800 \text{ VAR}$$

因為功率因數 = 1, 則總虛功率為 0, $Q_L = Q_C = 800$

$$C = \frac{Q_C}{\omega V^2} = \frac{800}{400 \times 100^2} = 200 \mu\text{F}$$

43.



假設電壓源相位角為 0° 方便計算

$$\bar{I}_R = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{10\angle 0^\circ} = 10\angle 0^\circ$$

$$\bar{I}_{XL} = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{10\angle 90^\circ} = 10\angle -90^\circ = -j10$$

$$\bar{I}_{XC} = \frac{100\angle 0^\circ}{10\angle -90^\circ} = 10\angle 90^\circ = +j10$$

$$A_2 = \bar{I}_{XL} + \bar{I}_{XC} = -j10 + j10 = 0 \text{ A} , \text{大小為 } 0 \text{ A}$$

$$A_3 = \bar{I}_{XC} = +j10 , \text{大小為 } 10 \text{ A}$$

44. 因 $4\Omega \times 6\Omega \neq 12\Omega \times 12\Omega$ 電橋不平衡，故使用 $\nabla \rightarrow Y$

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

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

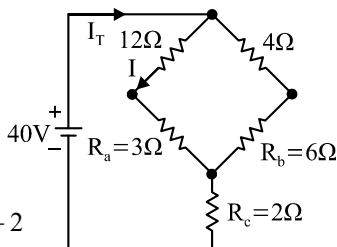
$$R_c = \frac{12 \times 6}{6 + 18 + 12} = 2\Omega$$

$$Z_T = [(12 + 3) // (4 + 6)] + 2$$

$$= [15 // 10] + 2 = 8$$

$$I_T = \frac{40}{8} = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$I = 5 \times \frac{4 + 6}{(12 + 3) + (4 + 6)} = 5 \times \frac{10}{25} = 2 \text{ A}$$



45. $R = 15 \text{ k} // 10 \text{ k} = 6 \text{ k}$, $\tau = \frac{L}{R} = \frac{30}{6 \text{ k}} = 5 \text{ ms}$

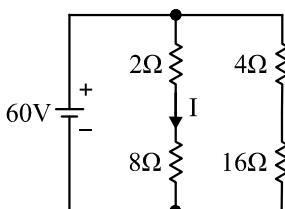
$$46. M = \frac{N_B \phi_{AB}}{I_A} = \frac{40 \times 0.06}{2} = 1.2 \text{ H}$$

$$47. Q = \frac{X_{Co}}{R} = \frac{100}{5} = 20 , BW = \frac{f_o}{Q} = \frac{10 \text{ k}}{20} = 0.5 \text{ kHz}$$

$$f_H = f_o + \frac{BW}{2} = 10 \text{ k} + \frac{0.5 \text{ k}}{2} = 10.25 \text{ kHz}$$

48. 因 $2 \times 16 = 8 \times 4$ 電橋平衡， 10Ω 可視為開路

$$I = \frac{60 \text{ V}}{2 + 8} = 6 \text{ A}$$



49. KCL 流進 = 流出

$$1 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 3 = 6 + I + 5 , I = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$50. Y \text{ 接} \begin{cases} V_\ell = \sqrt{3}V_p \Rightarrow 20\sqrt{3} = \sqrt{3} \times V_p , V_p = 20 \text{ V} \\ I_\ell = I_p \end{cases}$$

$$\bar{Z} = 10 + j10 = 10\sqrt{2}\angle 45^\circ$$

$$I_p = \frac{V_p}{Z} = \frac{20}{10\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$S = 3V_p I_p = 3 \times 20 \times \sqrt{2} = 60\sqrt{2}$$