

109 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試

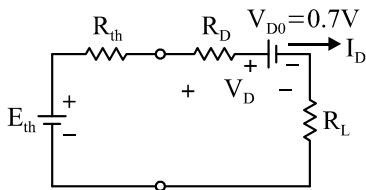
電機與電子群 專業科目(一) 詳解

109-2-03-4、109-2-04-4

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

第一部分：電子學

- (A) 方波之波峰因數為 1
(B) 正弦波之波形因數為 1.11
(C) 三角波平均值 $V_{av} = 0.5V_m$
- (B) 半導體絕對溫度為 -273°C
- $V_2 = 12\text{ V}$ 時, D_1 ON, D_2 OFF, $V_o = 5\text{ V} = a$
 $V_2 = -13\text{ V}$ 時, D_1 ON, D_2 ON, $V_o = -1\text{ V} = b$
 $a + b = 4$
- 直流電路以戴維寧等效電路表示, 二極體等效為順向導通電阻 R_D 串聯切入電壓 V_{D0}



$$R_D = \frac{1 - 0.7}{2.4\text{ mA}} = 125\ \Omega$$

直流負載線方程式: $E_{th} = I_D \times (R_{th} + R_L) + V_D$

V_D	0	E_{th}
I_D	$\frac{E_{th}}{R_{th} + R_L}$	0

得知直流電路開路電壓 = 15 V

直流電路短路電流不等於 3 mA

- (A) 溫度上升時, 稽納崩潰電壓下降
(B) 崩潰穩壓現象稱稽納崩潰
(C) 崩潰時可等效為一電阻串聯電壓源
- ① $V_i \leq -10\text{ V}$, $D_2 = \text{on}$, $D_1 = \text{off} \Rightarrow V_o = -10\text{ V}$
 ② $-10\text{ V} < V_i \leq 9\text{ V}$, D_1 及 D_2 皆 off $\Rightarrow V_o = V_i$
 $\therefore V_o = -10\text{ V} \sim 9\text{ V}$
- (D) $V_{o(av)} = -7\text{ V}$
- (B) 射極功用為發射載子
- 電晶體當開關 ON 時, BE、CB 接面皆為順偏

$$11. \text{電晶體飽和, } I_{B(\text{sat})} = \frac{5\text{ V} - 0.7\text{ V}}{10\text{ k}} = 0.43\text{ mA}$$

$$I_{C(\text{sat})} = \frac{12 - 0.2}{1\text{ k}} = 11.8\text{ mA}, \beta = \frac{11.8\text{ mA}}{0.43\text{ mA}} \doteq 27.44$$

- (B) 共基極組態無米勒效應, 頻寬較寬
- $R_B \downarrow$, $I_B \uparrow$, $I_C \uparrow$, $V_{CE} \downarrow$, 工作點偏向飽和區
- $R_i = (R_1 \parallel R_2) \parallel [r_\pi + (1 + \beta)R_3] = 50\text{ k}$

$$R_o = R_3 \parallel \frac{r_\pi}{(1 + \beta)} \doteq 10\ \Omega$$

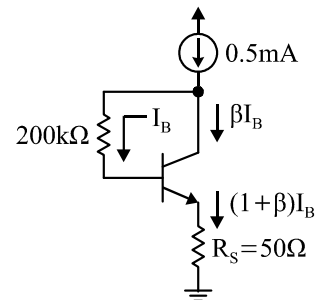
$$15. I_E = \frac{12.7 - 0.7}{2\text{ k}} = 6\text{ mA}, r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = 4\ \Omega$$

$$A_v = \frac{\alpha \times 8\text{ k}}{r_e} \doteq 2000, A_i = \alpha \times \frac{2\text{ k}}{2\text{ k} + r_e} \doteq 1$$

$$2000 \times 1 = 2000$$

$$16. \textcircled{1} g_m = \frac{\Delta i_C}{\Delta v_{BE}}, \textcircled{2} r_\pi = \frac{\Delta v_{BE}}{\Delta i_B}$$

17. 直流等效電路如下

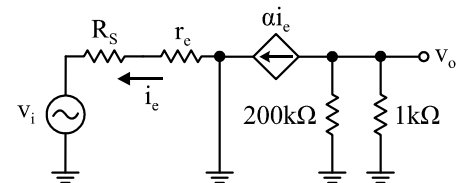


$$I_B + I_C = 0.5\text{ mA} = I_E$$

β 很大, α 近似於 1

$$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = 50\ \Omega$$

交流等效電路如下



$$\frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{-\alpha i_e (200\text{ k} \parallel 1\text{ k})}{-i_e \times (R_S + r_e)} \doteq \frac{1000}{100} = 10$$

$$18. A_{P1} = 10 \times 50 = 500$$

$$A_{P2} = 1 \times 20 = 20$$

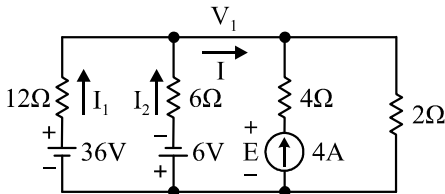
(C) 迴路電流法是利用克希荷夫電壓定律
(D) 為最大功率轉移的應用

37. 利用密爾門

$$V_1 = \left(\frac{36}{12} + \frac{-6}{6} + 4 \right) \times (12 // 6 // 2) = 6 \times \frac{4}{3} = 8 \text{ V}$$

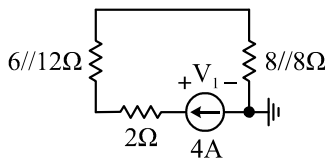
$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{36-8}{12} + \frac{-6-8}{6} = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$E - 16 = 8 \text{ V}, E = 24 \therefore E + I = 24$$

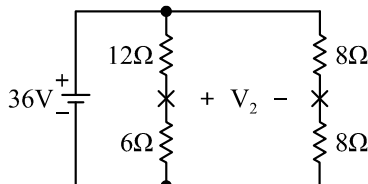


38. 重疊定理

4 A :



36 V :



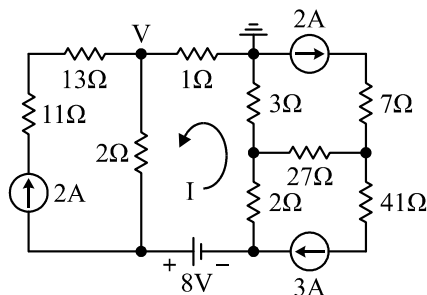
$$V_1 = 4 \times (2 + 4 + 4) = 40 \text{ V}$$

$$V_2 = 12 - 18 = -6$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{電流源兩端電壓} = 40 - 6 = 34 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{4A} = 4 \times 34 = 136 \text{ W}$$

39. 用迴路電流法



$$(I+3) \times 2 + (I+2) \times 3 + I \times 1 + (I+2) \times 2 + 8 = 0$$

$$I = -3, V = 3 \times 1 = 3 \text{ V}$$

40. $R_{th} = 4 \Omega$, $E_{th} = 0 + (-10) + 40 = 30 \text{ V}$

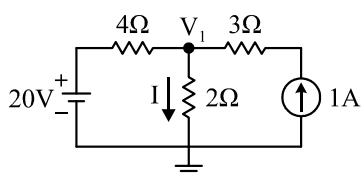
$$P_{max} = \frac{30^2}{4 \times 4} = \frac{225}{4} \text{ W}$$

$$41. \frac{V_1 - 20}{4} + \frac{V_1}{2} = 1$$

$$V_1 - 20 + 2V_1 = 4$$

$$V_1 = 8 \text{ V}$$

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



43. $C_T = (30 \mu + 20 \mu) // 50 \mu = 25 \mu \text{F}$

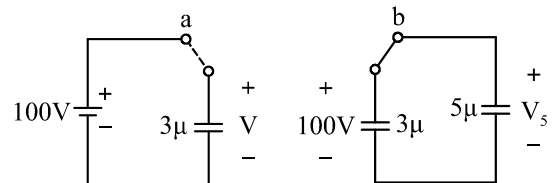
C_1 、 C_2 並聯耐壓取 100 V

$Q_3 = 50 \mu \times 80 \text{ V} = 4000 \mu \text{C}$
 $Q_{1,2} = 50 \mu \times 100 \text{ V} = 5000 \mu \text{C}$ } 串聯 Q 相同 (取 Q 值小者)

$$\text{故 } C_{1/2} \text{ 的耐壓} = \frac{4000 \mu \text{C}}{50 \mu \text{F}} = 80 \text{ V}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{總等效耐壓} = 80 + 80 = 160 \text{ V}$$

44.



如上左圖，切 a 充電

$$C_T = (20 \mu + 10 \mu) // 5 \mu // 10 \mu = 3 \mu \text{F}$$

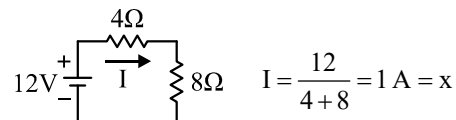
如上右圖，切 b 放電

$$3 \mu \cdot (100 - V_5) = 5 \mu \cdot V_5, 8V_5 = 300, V_5 = 37.5 \text{ V}$$

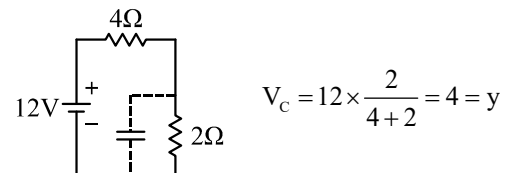
45. (C) 由緊密向疏鬆處推擠

$$46. M = \frac{N_2 \times \phi_{12}}{I_1} = \frac{100 \times 8 \times 10^{-3}}{2} = 0.4 \text{ H}$$

49. S ON 瞬間，電感開路、電容短路

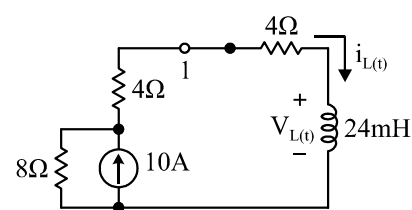


達穩定狀態時，電感短路、電容開路



$$\therefore x - y = 1 - 4 = -3$$

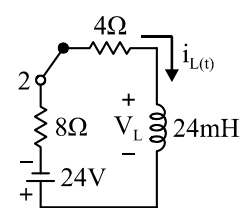
50. ① $t = 0 \sim 3 \text{ ms}$



$$\tau = \frac{24 \text{ m}}{16} = 1.5 \text{ ms}$$

$$i_{L(t)} = 5(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{1.5 \text{ ms}}}), i_{L(3 \text{ ms})} = 5 - 5e^{-2}$$

② $t = 3 \text{ ms}$ 以後



$$\tau' = \frac{24 \text{ m}}{12} = 2 \text{ ms}$$

$$i_{L(t)} = -2 + (5 - 5e^{-2} + 2)e^{-\frac{t-3\text{ m}}{2\text{ m}}}$$

$$i_{L(5\text{ mS})} = -2 + (7 - 5e^{-2})e^{-1} = -2 + 7e^{-1} - 5e^{-3}$$

$$V_L(5\text{ mS}) + 24 + 12 \times (-2 + 7e^{-1} - 5e^{-3}) = 0$$

$$V_L(5\text{ mS}) = -84e^{-1} + 60e^{-3}\text{ V}$$