

## 九十八學年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

98-1-03-4  
98-1-04-4

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

### 第一部份：基本電學

1. 原本電中性的原子得到一個電子後，就會變為帶有負電的離子，稱為負離子

$$2. I = \frac{Q}{t}, \text{ 電子流} = \frac{6.25 \times 10^{15}}{1 \text{ ms}} = 1 \text{ A (向左)}$$

$$\text{電洞流} = \frac{6.25 \times 10^{18}}{1 \text{ ms}} = 1 \text{ A (向右)}$$

∴ 電流方向與電子流方向相反

$$\therefore I = 1 + 1 = 2 \text{ A (向右)}$$

3.  $P_o = 4 \text{ HP} \times 750 \text{ W} = 3000 \text{ W}$

$$P_i = IV = 40 \cdot 100 = 4000 \text{ W}$$

$$\eta = \frac{P_o}{P_i} = \frac{3000}{4000} = 0.75 = 75\%$$

4. 棕綠紅金 =  $1500 \pm 5\% = 1425 \Omega \sim 1575 \Omega$

$$\text{紫綠棕銀} = 750 \pm 10\% = 675 \Omega \sim 825 \Omega$$

$$R_{T(\text{max})} = 1575 + 825 = 2400 \Omega = 2.4 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$5. \alpha_{20} = \frac{1}{|-180| + 20} = \frac{1}{200} = 0.005$$

$$R = 10[1 + 0.005(50 - 20)] = 11.5 \Omega$$

6.  $H = 0.24 \text{ pt} = \text{ms}\Delta T$

$$0.24 \cdot 1000 \cdot t = 6000 \cdot 1 \cdot (80 - 20), t = 1500 \text{ s} = 25 \text{ 分鐘}$$

$$7. I = \sqrt{\frac{P}{R}}, I_1 = \sqrt{\frac{10}{10}} = 1 \text{ A}, I_2 = \sqrt{\frac{10}{20}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ A}$$

串聯需選較小電流， $R_T = 10 + 20 = 30 \Omega$

$$P_T = I^2 R_T = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \cdot (10 + 20) = 15 \text{ W}$$

$$8. I = \frac{100 - 20 - 20}{8 + 4 + 12 + 16} = 1.5 \text{ A}$$

$$V_{AB} = 20 + (8 \times 1.5) = 32 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{AD} = -(12 \times 1.5) + 100 = 82 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{BD} = (4 \times 1.5) + 20 + (16 \times 1.5) = 50 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{CD} = 20 + (16 \times 1.5) = 44 \text{ V}$$

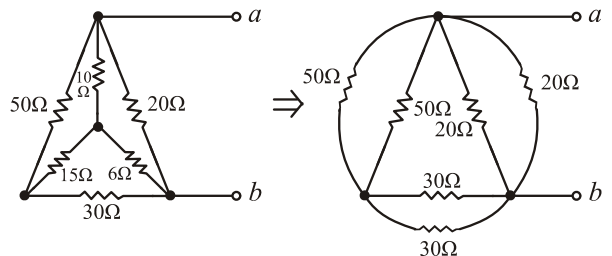
9. ∴  $R_1 = R, R_2 = 2R, R_3 = 3R$

$$I = \frac{E}{R + 2R + 3R} = \frac{E}{6R}$$

$$P_1 : P_2 : P_3 = \left(\frac{E}{6R}\right)^2 \cdot R : \left(\frac{E}{6R}\right)^2 \cdot 2R : \left(\frac{E}{6R}\right)^2 \cdot 3R$$

$$= 1 : 2 : 3$$

$$10. R_{ab} = (20 // 20) // (50 // 50) + (30 // 30) = 10 // 40 = 8 \Omega$$



11. 理想電流源內阻等於  $\infty$ ，理想電壓源內阻等於 0

$$12. I = \frac{75 - 15}{12 + (20 // 30)} = 2.5 \text{ A}, I_1 = 2.5 \times \frac{30}{20 + 30} = 1.5 \text{ A}$$

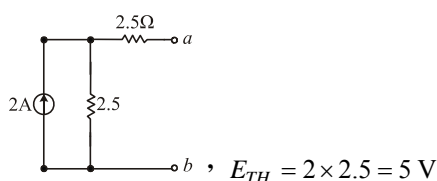
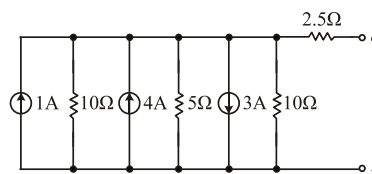
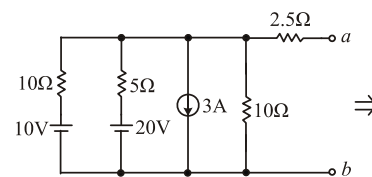
$$R = \frac{15}{2.5} = 6 \Omega, I_2 = 2.5 \times \frac{20}{20 + 30} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$13. 5 \text{ A 時}, I_{N_1} = -5 \text{ A}; 6 \text{ V 時}, I_{N_2} = \frac{6 \text{ V}}{2 \Omega} = 3 \text{ A}$$

$$3 \text{ A 時}, I_{N_3} = 0 \text{ A}$$

$$I_N = I_{N_1} + I_{N_2} + I_{N_3} = -2 \text{ A}, R_N = 2 \Omega$$

$$14. R_{TH} = 2.5 + (10 // 5 // 10) = 5 \Omega$$



15.  $2 = \frac{V_x}{12} + \frac{V_x - 18}{6} + \frac{V_x}{4}$ ,  $24 = V_x + 2V_x - 36 + 3V_x$

$6V_x = 60$ ,  $V_x = 10\text{ V}$ ,  $I = \frac{V_x}{4} = 2.5\text{ A}$

16.  $R_L = R_{TH} = (6//4) + (2//8) = 4\ \Omega$

$E_{TH} = 40 \times \frac{8}{2+8} - 40 \times \frac{4}{6+4} = 32 - 16 = 16\text{ V}$

$P_{L(max)} = \frac{E_{TH}^2}{4R_L} = \frac{16^2}{4 \times 4} = 16\text{ W}$

17.  $I_1 = -\frac{50+50}{1+49+49+1} = -1\text{ A}$ ,  $I_3 = \frac{50+50}{1+49+49+1} = 1\text{ A}$

$I_2 = 0\text{ A}$ ,  $I_1 + I_2 + I_3 = 0\text{ A}$

18.  $I_3 = \frac{20-8-6}{6} = 1\text{ A}$ ,  $\begin{cases} 20 = 2(I_1 - I_3) + 6(I_1 - I_2) \\ -6 = 6(I_2 - I_1) + 3(I_2 - I_3) \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} 8I_1 - 6I_2 = 22 \\ 6I_1 - 9I_2 = 3 \end{cases}$ ,  $\begin{cases} 4I_1 - 3I_2 = 11 \\ 2I_1 - 3I_2 = 1 \end{cases}$

$2I_1 = 10$ ,  $I_1 = 5\text{ A}$ ,  $I_2 = 3\text{ A}$

19.  $Q_T = Q_1 = 360\ \mu\text{C}$ ,  $C_T = \frac{Q_T}{V_T} = \frac{360\ \mu\text{C}}{60\text{ V}} = 6\ \mu\text{F}$

$C_T = C_1 \text{串} (C_2 + C_3)$ ,  $C_2 + C_3 = 9\ \mu\text{F}$ ,  $C_3 = 3\ \mu\text{F}$

20. 電力線方向由正指向負

21.  $W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 100\ \mu \times 200^2 = 2\text{ J}$

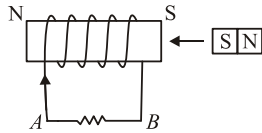
22.  $V_+ = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{5 \times 10^{-9}}{3} = 15\text{ V}$

$V_- = 9 \times 10^9 \frac{-2 \times 10^{-9}}{1} = -18\text{ V}$

$V_A = V_+ + V_- = 15 + (-18) = -3\text{ V}$

23.  $\phi = \frac{NI}{R} = \frac{10 \times 10 \times 1}{5 \times 10^5} = 2 \times 10^{-4}\text{ Wb}$

24. 由楞次定律得知線圈會產生反抗，再利用安培右手定則得知 B 點電位高於 A 點

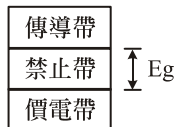


25.  $M = 0.25\sqrt{8 \times 2} = 1\text{ H}$ ,  $L_T = 8 + 2 - 2M = 8\text{ H}$

$W = \frac{1}{2} LI^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 2^2 = 16\text{ J}$

**第二部份：電子學**

26. 通常以禁止帶的寬度，決定物質為導體、半導體或絕緣體



27.  $i_{rms} = \sqrt{10^2 + (\frac{5}{\sqrt{2}})^2} = \frac{15}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{15}{2}\sqrt{2}$

$i_{av} = 10$ ,  $\therefore F.F = \frac{i_{rms}}{i_{av}} = \frac{\frac{15}{2}\sqrt{2}}{10} = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{2}$

28. 本質濃度  $n_i$  與溫度成正比

29.  $I_{co}(-15^\circ\text{C}) = I_{co}(25^\circ\text{C}) \times 2^{\frac{-15-25}{10}}$

$= 10 \mu \times 2^{-4} = \frac{10}{16} \mu = 0.625\ \mu\text{A}$

30. (1) 判斷二極體導通狀態：

假設  $D_1$  off,  $D_2$  on

$V = \frac{10}{10k} - \frac{10}{5k} < 0$

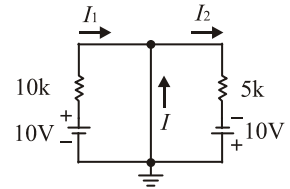
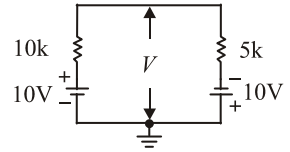
$\therefore$  假設錯誤

(2)  $D_1$ 、 $D_2$  都 on

$I_1 = \frac{10}{10k} = 1\text{ mA}$

$I_2 = \frac{0 - (-10)}{5k} = 2\text{ mA}$

$\therefore I = 1\text{ mA}$



31. 單一 N 型或 P 型半導體，障壁電位均為零

32. (1) 當  $I_Z = I_{ZK} = 20\text{ mA}$

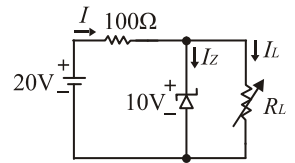
$I_L = I - I_Z = \frac{20-10}{100} - 20\text{ mA} = 80\text{ mA}$

$\therefore R_L = \frac{V_Z}{I_L} = \frac{10}{80\text{ m}} = 125\ \Omega$

(2) 同理，當  $I_Z = I_{ZM} = 50\text{ mA}$

$I_L = I - I_Z = \frac{20-10}{100} - 50\text{ mA} = 50\text{ mA}$

$\therefore R_L = \frac{V_Z}{I_L} = \frac{10}{50\text{ m}} = 200\ \Omega$



33.  $V_Z$  與摻雜濃度成反比

34.  $V_o$  原為  $\frac{1}{5} V_i(t)$  正弦波輸出，經過稽納截波後，近似於梯形波

35. 圖仍為半波整流濾波電路

當  $R_L$  開路時

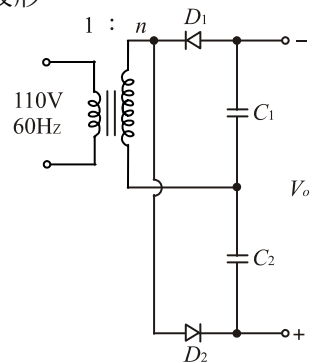
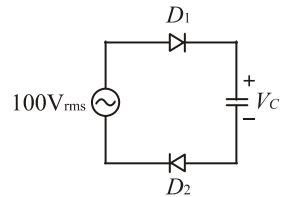
$V_c = V_m = 100\sqrt{2}\text{ V}$

36. 因為  $V_o$  波形被「分壓」

故為考慮二極體電阻後波形

37. 電路同：

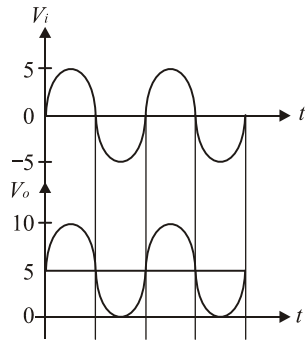
為全波二倍壓電路



38. 全波整流電容濾波： $r = \frac{2.4}{R_L C}$  ( $R_L$ : k $\Omega$ ,  $C$ :  $\mu\text{F}$ )

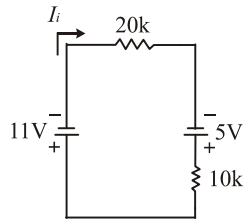
$\therefore R_L = \frac{2.4}{r \times C} = \frac{2.4}{0.004 \times 200} = 3\text{ k}\Omega$

39.  $V_i = 5 \sin 377t$   
 $\therefore V_o = 5 + 5 \sin 377t$



40.  $V_i = -11V$ ,  $D_1$  on,  $D_2$  off

$$I_i = \frac{5-11}{10k+20k} = -0.2 \text{ mA}$$



41. BJT 的 E 腳摻雜濃度最高，再加上 B、E 間形同二極體特性，故將 C 腳剪掉後，B、E 間施以逆偏，即可替代成稽納

42. 工作區 B-E 接面需接順向偏壓，C-B 接面需接逆向偏壓

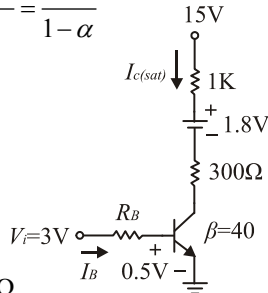
43.  $\gamma = 1 + \beta = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} = \frac{1-\alpha+\alpha}{1-\alpha} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$   
 $\therefore (1-\alpha)\gamma = 1$

44.  $V_i = 3V$  時，C 可視為開路

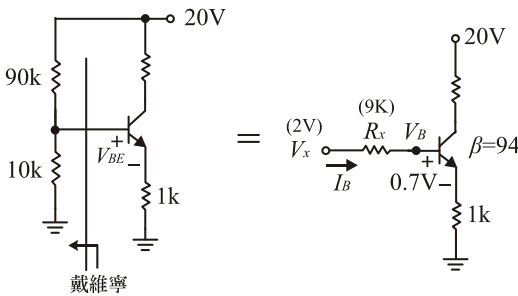
$$\beta \cdot I_B \geq I_{c(sat)}$$

$$40 \cdot \frac{3-0.5}{R_B} \geq \frac{15-1.8-0.2}{1k+300}$$

$$40 \cdot \frac{2.5}{R_B} \geq 10 \text{ mA}, R_B \leq 10 \text{ k}\Omega$$



45. 直流分析



$$V_x = 20 \times \frac{10k}{90k+10k} = 2V$$

$$R_x = 90k // 10k = 9k$$

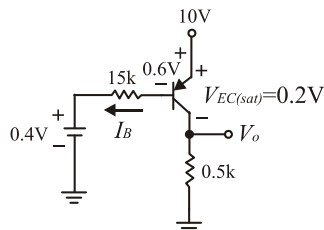
$$\therefore I_B = \frac{2-0.7}{9k+(1+94) \cdot 1k} = \frac{1.3}{104k} = 12.5 \mu A$$

$$\therefore V_{BE} = V_x - I_B R_x = 2 - 12.5 \mu \times 9k \approx 1.89V$$

46. 考慮工作點直流偏壓

交流  $V_i$  短路：

$$I_B = \frac{10-0.6-0.4}{15k} = 0.6 \text{ mA}$$



$$I_{c(sat)} = \frac{10-0.2}{0.5k} = 19.6 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore \beta I_B > I_{c(sat)} \Rightarrow \text{飽和區}, \therefore V_o = 10-0.2 = 9.8V$$

47.  $I_E \approx I_C = \frac{15-10}{1k} = 5 \text{ mA}$

$$\beta = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} = 99, I_B = \frac{I_E}{1+\beta} = 0.05 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_E = 0-10k \times 0.05 \text{ m} - 0.7 = -1.2V$$

48. (1)  $V_Z + V_o = 10.7V$  才會通

故兩者同時 off

$$I_B = \frac{5.6-0.6}{450k+(1+99) \times 0.5k} = 10 \mu A$$

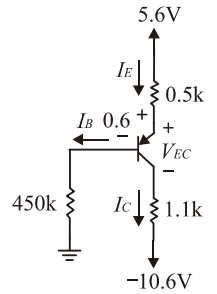
$$I_{c(sat)} = \frac{5.6-(-10.6)-0.2}{0.5k+1.1k} = 10 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore \beta I_B < I_{c(sat)}$$

(2)  $I_C = \beta I_B \approx 1 \text{ mA}$

$$\therefore V_{EC} \approx 5.6-(-10.6)-(0.5k+1.1k) \times 1 \text{ mA} = 14.6V$$

(3)  $P_Q = I_C V_{EC} = 14.6 \text{ mw}$



49. (1)  $25^\circ C$  時， $I_B = \frac{10.6-0.6}{100k} = 0.1 \text{ mA}$

$$I_{c(sat)} = \frac{10.6-0.2}{0.5k} = 20.8 \text{ mA}$$

$$\therefore \beta(25^\circ C) I_B = 112 \times 0.1 \text{ m} = 11.2 \text{ m} < I_{c(sat)}$$

$$\therefore I_C = 11.2 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE}(25^\circ C) = 10.6 - 11.2 \text{ m} \times 0.5k = 5V$$

(2)  $75^\circ C$  時， $\beta(75^\circ C) I_B = 150 \times 0.1 \text{ m} = 15 \text{ m} < I_{c(sat)}$

$$\therefore I_C = 15 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE}(75^\circ C) = 10.6 - 15 \text{ m} \times 0.5k = 3.1V$$

(3)  $25^\circ C \rightarrow 75^\circ C$ ,  $\Delta V_{CE} \% = \frac{3.1-5}{5} \times 100\% = -38\%$

50. 當  $R_C \downarrow$ , 則  $I_{c(sat)} \uparrow$ , 在  $V_{CC}$  不變之下, 新的工作點靠向 D 點