

107 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

107-5-03-4、107-5-04-4

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

第一部分：電子學

1. (1) $V_{rms} = \sqrt{(6^2 \times 0.4 + (-4)^2 \times 0.6)} = 2\sqrt{6} \text{ V}$

(2) $P = \frac{V_{rms}^2}{R} = \frac{(2\sqrt{6})^2}{2} = 12 \text{ W}$

2. (1) 加入三價元素，因此為 P 型半導體

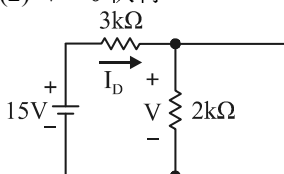
(2) 受體負離子的濃度 $N_A^- = \frac{2 \times 10^{20}}{10^8} = 2 \times 10^{12} / \text{cm}^3$

(3) $n = \frac{n_i^2}{p} \cong \frac{n_i^2}{N_A^-} = \frac{(2.5 \times 10^{10})^2}{2 \times 10^{12}} = 3.125 \times 10^8 / \text{cm}^3$

3. 理想二極體順向偏壓時視為短路，因此

(1) $I_D = \frac{15 \text{ V}}{3 \text{ k}\Omega} = 5 \text{ mA}$

(2) $V = 0$ 伏特



4. (1) 次級線圈的最大值 $V_m = 100\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = 5\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$

(輸出電壓最大值係指二次側繞組 $\frac{1}{2}$ 的電壓，因此需

再乘以 $\frac{1}{2}$)

(2) 輸出電壓的有效值

$V_{o(rms)} = V_m \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 5\sqrt{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 5 \text{ V}$

5. $r\% = \frac{2.4}{R_L \times C} \times 100\% \Rightarrow 0.1 = \frac{2.4}{5 \times C} \Rightarrow C = 4.8 \mu\text{F}$

8. (1) $I_{C(sat)} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE(sat)}}{R_C} = \frac{15 \text{ V} - 0.2 \text{ V}}{5 \text{ k}\Omega} = 2.96 \text{ mA}$

(2) $I_B \times \beta \geq I_{C(sat)}$

$I_B \times 50 \geq 2.96 \text{ mA} \Rightarrow I_B \geq 59.2 \mu\text{A}$

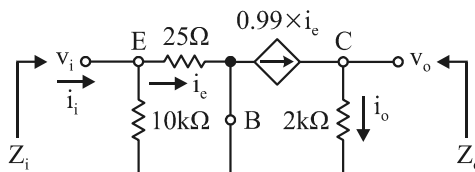
9. 直流分析：(此電路為共基極偏壓組態)

(1) $I_E = \frac{10.7 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ k}\Omega} = 1 \text{ mA}$

$I_C = \alpha \times I_E = 0.99 \times 1 \text{ mA} = 0.99 \text{ mA}$

(2) 集極飽和電流 $I_{C(sat)} = \frac{10 \text{ V} - 0.5 \text{ V}}{2 \text{ k}\Omega} = 4.75 \text{ mA}$

交流分析：繪製小信號模型如下



(1) 輸入阻抗 $Z_i = 10 \text{ k}\Omega // 25 \Omega \cong 25 \Omega$

(2) 輸出阻抗 $Z_o = \infty // R_C = \infty // 2 \text{ k}\Omega = 2 \text{ k}\Omega$

(3) 電壓增益 $A_V = \frac{v_o}{v_i} = \frac{0.99 \times 2 \text{ k}\Omega}{25 \Omega} = 79.2$

(4) 電流增益 $A_i = \frac{i_o}{i_i} = \frac{10 \text{ k}\Omega}{10 \text{ k}\Omega + 25 \Omega} \times 0.99 \cong 0.99$

10. (1) 第一級電壓增益 A_{V1}

$A_{V1} = \frac{v_{o1}}{v_{i1}} = -50 \times \frac{(5 \text{ k}\Omega // 20 \text{ k}\Omega // 1 \text{ k}\Omega)}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} = -40$

(2) 第二級電壓增益 A_{V2}

$A_{V2} = \frac{v_{o2}}{v_{i2}} = -50 \times \frac{10 \text{ k}\Omega // 15 \text{ k}\Omega}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} = -300$

(3) 總電壓增益 $A_{VT} = -40 \times -300 = 12000$

(4) $v_o(t) = v_i \times A_{VT} = 1.2 \sin \omega t \text{ V}$

13. (1) $A_{V1} = -1 \text{ mA/V} \times (40 \text{ k}\Omega // 10 \text{ k}\Omega) = -8$

(2) $A_{V2} = -1 \text{ mA/V} \times 40 \text{ k}\Omega = -40$

(3) $A_{V3} = \frac{-1 \text{ mA/V} \times (40 \text{ k}\Omega // 10 \text{ k}\Omega)}{1 + 1 \text{ mA/V} \times 5 \text{ k}\Omega} = -\frac{4}{3}$

(4) $A_{V4} = \frac{-1 \text{ mA/V} \times 40 \text{ k}\Omega}{1 + 1 \text{ mA/V} \times 5 \text{ k}\Omega} = -\frac{20}{3}$

14. (1) $V_{G1} = 18 \text{ V} \times \frac{50 \text{ k}\Omega}{50 \text{ k}\Omega + 50 \text{ k}\Omega + 50 \text{ k}\Omega} = 6 \text{ V}$

(2) $V_{G2} = 18 \text{ V} \times \frac{50 \text{ k}\Omega + 50 \text{ k}\Omega}{50 \text{ k}\Omega + 50 \text{ k}\Omega + 50 \text{ k}\Omega} = 12 \text{ V}$

(3) 第一級的汲極電流

$I_{D1} = 0.5 \text{ mA/V}^2 \times (6 \text{ V} - 4 \text{ V})^2 = 2 \text{ mA}$

(4) $I_{D2} = I_{D1} \Rightarrow 2 \text{ mA} = 2 \text{ mA/V}^2 \times (V_{GS2} - 1 \text{ V})^2$
 $V_{GS2} = 2 \text{ V}$ 或 0 V (不合)

(5) 第一級放大器的汲-源極電壓

$V_{DS1} = V_{G2} - V_{GS2} = 12 \text{ V} - 2 \text{ V} = 10 \text{ V}$

(6) 第一級的直流工作點

$Q_1(V_{DSQ1}, I_{DQ1}) = (10 \text{ V}, 2 \text{ mA})$

- (7) $V_{GS1} > V_{t1}$ 且 $V_{GD1} \leq V_{t1}$ ，因此 M_1 操作於飽和區
- (8) 第二級放大器的汲極電壓
 $V_{D2} = V_{DD} - I_{D2} \times R_D = 18 \text{ V} - 2 \text{ mA} \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega = 16 \text{ V}$
- (9) 第二級放大器的汲-閘極電壓
 $V_{DG2} = V_{D2} - V_{G2} = 16 \text{ V} - 12 \text{ V} = 4 \text{ V}$
- (10) 第二級的直流工作點
 $Q_2(V_{DGQ2}, I_{DQ2}) = (4 \text{ V}, 2 \text{ mA})$
- (11) $V_{GS2} > V_{t2}$ 且 $V_{GD2} \leq V_{t2}$ ，因此 M_2 操作於飽和區
15. (1) $g_{m1} = 2K_1(V_{GS1} - V_{t1}) = 2 \text{ mA/V}$
- (2) $g_{m2} = 2K_2(V_{GS2} - V_{t2}) = 4 \text{ mA/V}$
- (3) 第一級的輸入阻抗 Z_{i1} ，相當於總輸入阻抗
 $Z_i = 50 \text{ k}\Omega // 50 \text{ k}\Omega // \infty = 25 \text{ k}\Omega$
- (4) 第二級的輸入阻抗 $Z_{i2} = \frac{1}{g_{m2}} = \frac{1}{4 \text{ mA/V}} = 250 \Omega$
- (5) 第一級的輸出阻抗 $Z_{o1} = \infty \Omega$
- (6) 第二級的輸出阻抗 Z_{o2} ，相當於總輸出阻抗
 $Z_o = \infty // 1 \text{ k}\Omega = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$
- (7) 第一級電壓增益 $A_{v1} = \frac{-g_{m1}}{g_{m2}} = -\frac{1}{2}$
- (8) 第二級電壓增益 $A_{v2} = g_{m2} \times R_D = 4$
- (9) 總電壓增益 $A_{vT} = A_{v1} \times A_{v2} = -2$
- (10) 總電流增益
 $|A_{iT}| = |A_{vT} \times \frac{Z_i}{Z_{io}}| = |-2 \times \frac{25 \text{ k}\Omega}{1 \text{ k}\Omega}| = 50$
17. (1) $\because I_G \cong 0 \text{ A}$ ，故 $V_{SG} = V_{SD}$
- (2) $I_D = \frac{28 \text{ V} - V_{SG}}{3 \text{ k}\Omega} \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$
- $I_D = 2 \text{ mA/V}^2 \times (2 \text{ V} - V_{SG})^2 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$
- $\frac{28 \text{ V} - V_{SG}}{2 \text{ k}\Omega + 1 \text{ k}\Omega} = 2 \text{ mA/V}^2 \times (2 - V_{SG})^2$
- $\Rightarrow (V_{SG} - 4 \text{ V})(6 V_{SG} + 1) = 0$ ， $V_{SG} = 4 \text{ V}$ 或 $-\frac{1}{6} \text{ V}$
- 因此 $V_{GS} = -4 \text{ V}$ 或 $\frac{1}{6} \text{ V}$ ($\frac{1}{6} \text{ V}$ 操作於截止區，故不合)
- (3) $I_D = 2 \text{ mA/V}^2 \times (-4 \text{ V} - (-2 \text{ V}))^2 = 8 \text{ mA}$
- (4) $V_{SDQ} = 28 \text{ V} - 8 \text{ mA} \times (2 \text{ k}\Omega + 1 \text{ k}\Omega) = 4 \text{ V}$
- (5) 工作點 $Q(V_{SDQ}, I_{DQ}) = (4 \text{ V}, 8 \text{ mA})$
18. (1) 差模電壓
 $V_d = V_{i1} - V_{i2} = 200 \mu\text{V} - 100 \mu\text{V} = 100 \mu\text{V}$
- (2) 共模電壓
 $V_c = \frac{V_{i1} + V_{i2}}{2} = \frac{200 \mu\text{V} + 100 \mu\text{V}}{2} = 150 \mu\text{V}$
- (3) 輸出電壓 $V_o = A_d \times V_d + A_c \times V_c$
 $= 10^4 \times 100 \mu\text{V} + 10 \times 150 \mu\text{V} \cong 1 \text{ V}$
21. (1) 第一級放大器為反相放大器，因此輸出電壓
 $V_{o1} = -\frac{R_{f1}}{R_1} \times V_{s1} = -\frac{2 \text{ k}\Omega}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} \times 1 \text{ V} = -2 \text{ V}$
- (2) 第二級放大器為非反相放大器，運用節點電壓

法，以第二級放大器的反相輸入端 $V_{i(-)}$ 為節點，且 $V_{i(-)} = V_{i(+)} = V_{s2}$ ，列出克西荷夫電流(KCL)方程式如下：
 $\frac{2 \text{ V} - (-2 \text{ V})}{3 \text{ k}\Omega} + \frac{2 \text{ V} - V_{o2}}{6 \text{ k}\Omega} = 0 \Rightarrow V_{o2} = 10 \text{ V}$

22. (1) 輸出電壓

$$V_o = V_s \times (1 + \frac{R_f}{R_1}) = -5 \text{ V} \times (1 + \frac{6 \text{ k}\Omega}{2 \text{ k}\Omega}) = -20 \text{ V}$$

超過負飽和輸出電壓，因此 $V_o = -12 \text{ V}$

(2) OPA 已經飽和，此時不具虛短路特性即 $V_{i(+)} \neq V_{i(-)}$ ，運用密爾門定理，可得：

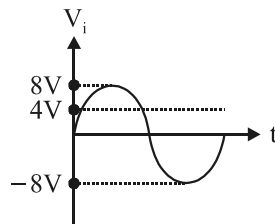
$$\text{反相輸入端電壓 } V_{i(-)} = \frac{(\frac{0 \text{ V}}{2 \text{ k}\Omega} + \frac{-12 \text{ V}}{6 \text{ k}\Omega})}{(\frac{1}{2 \text{ k}\Omega} + \frac{1}{6 \text{ k}\Omega})} = -3 \text{ V}$$

23. (1) 參考電壓

$$V_{\text{ref}} = V_{i(-)} = V_{CC} \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 12 \text{ V} \times \frac{1 \text{ k}\Omega}{2 \text{ k}\Omega + 1 \text{ k}\Omega} = 4 \text{ V}$$

(2) 當 $\begin{cases} V_i(t) > 4 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_o = +12 \text{ V} \\ V_i(t) < 4 \text{ V} \Rightarrow V_o = -12 \text{ V} \end{cases}$

(3) 由上述分析，可繪製輸出波形如下：



(4) 故工作週期為 $\frac{150^\circ - 30^\circ}{360^\circ} \times 100\% = 33.33\%$

(5) 平均值 $V_{dc} = \frac{12 \times 1 - 12 \times 2}{3} = -4 \text{ V}$

24. (1) 輸出電壓 V_o 的振盪週期

$$T = 4 \times \frac{R_1}{R_2} \times R \times C = 4 \times \frac{20 \text{ k}\Omega}{40 \text{ k}\Omega} \times 10 \text{ k}\Omega \times 0.01 \mu\text{F} = 0.2 \text{ ms}$$

(2) V_{o1} 為振幅 $\pm 12 \text{ V}$ 的方波；而 V_{o2} 的峰對峰值為

$$2 \times \frac{R_1}{R_2} V_{\text{sat}} = 2 \times \frac{20 \text{ k}\Omega}{40 \text{ k}\Omega} \times 12 \text{ V} = 12 \text{ V}$$

的對稱三角波

25. 該電路為具參考電壓之史密特觸發電路，輸出波形為方波

第二部分：基本電學

26. $I = \frac{Q}{t} = \frac{(2.5 \times 10^{16} + 2.5 \times 10^{16}) \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{0.001} = 8 \text{ A}$

(電流方向即為電洞移動的方向)

27. (1) $\eta = \frac{P_i - P_{\text{loss}}}{P_i} \times 100\% \Rightarrow 80\% = \frac{200 \times 10 - P_{\text{loss}}}{200 \times 10}$

電動機： $P_{\text{loss}} = 400 \text{ W}$ (損失即為浪費的度數)

42. 兩波形的頻率不同，在不同時間的取樣時間，皆有可能產生彼此互相超前或滯後的情況，因此無法比較

43. $f \uparrow X_L \uparrow B_L \downarrow Y \downarrow \theta \downarrow$

44. (1) 將串聯電路轉為並聯電路：

$$R_p = \frac{30^2 + 40^2}{30} = \frac{250}{3} \Omega$$

$$X_p = \frac{30^2 + 40^2}{40} = j62.5 \Omega$$

$$(2) G = 0.012 \text{ S}, B_L = -j0.016 \text{ S}$$

$$(3) 3 : 4 = 0.012 : (B_C - 0.016) \Rightarrow B_C = 0.032 \text{ S}$$

$$(4) X_C = \frac{1}{B_C} = 31.25 \Omega = \frac{1}{1000 \times C} \Rightarrow C = 32 \mu\text{F}$$

47. (1) $V_I[\cos(\theta_v - \theta_i) - \cos(2\omega t + \theta_v + \theta_i)]$

$$= V_I[\cos(15^\circ) - \cos(628t + 45^\circ)]$$

$$= V_I \cos 15^\circ - V_I \cos(628t + 45^\circ)$$

$$(2) \therefore \text{令 } \cos(628t + 45^\circ) = \sin(628t + 135^\circ) = -1$$

可產生 P_{\max}

$$(3) 200\pi t + \frac{3}{4}\pi = -\frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{160} \text{ 秒}$$

$$-\frac{1}{160} + \frac{1}{100} = \frac{3}{800} = 3.75 \text{ ms}$$

(加上一個週期以校正正確的時間)

48. (1) 諧振頻率 $f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}} = \frac{0.16}{\sqrt{4 \mu \times 0.1 \text{ m}}} = 8000 \text{ Hz}$

$$(2) \text{品質因數 } Q = R\sqrt{\frac{C}{L}} = 5\sqrt{\frac{0.1 \text{ m}}{4 \mu}} = 25$$

$$(3) \text{頻帶寬度 } BW = \frac{f_0}{Q} = \frac{8000}{25} = 320 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(4) f_2 = f_0 + \frac{BW}{2} = 8000 + \frac{320}{2} = 8160 \text{ Hz}$$

$$(5) f_1 = f_0 - \frac{BW}{2} = 8000 - \frac{320}{2} = 7840 \text{ Hz}$$

49. (1) 諧振時 $X_L = X_C$

$$(2) I = \frac{200\angle 0^\circ}{100} = 2\angle 0^\circ \text{ A}$$

50. (1) $\overline{V}_{ab} = 100\sqrt{3}\angle 30^\circ \text{ V}$

$$(2) \overline{V}_{ca} = 100\sqrt{3}\angle 150^\circ \text{ V}$$

$$(3) \overline{I}_{bc} = 30\sqrt{3}\angle -195^\circ \text{ V}$$