

113 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

113-1-03-4、113-1-04-4

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

- (D) m 表示 10^{-3} ，讀音為「milli」
- 電阻值大小與電壓無關
- $I = nevA = 10^{29} \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-2} \times 10^{-5} = 1.6 \text{ A}$
- $\ell_A = \ell_B$ ， $4A_A = A_B$ ， $R_B = \rho \frac{\ell_B}{A_B} = \rho \frac{\ell_A}{4A_A} = \frac{R_A}{4} = 3 \Omega$

$$5. T_0 = -\frac{1}{\alpha_0} = -\frac{1}{0.037} = -270^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\alpha_{25} = \frac{1}{|T_0| + t} = \frac{1}{270 + 25} \div 0.00339$$

$$6. R_A = \frac{50^2}{50} = 50 \Omega$$

$$R_B = \frac{40^2}{20} = 80 \Omega$$

$$R_C = \frac{20^2}{20} = 20 \Omega$$

$$I = \frac{50}{50 + 80 + 20} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ A}$$

$$P_A = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times 50 = \frac{50}{9} \text{ W}$$

$$P_B = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times 80 = \frac{80}{9} \text{ W}$$

$$P_C = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 \times 20 = \frac{20}{9} \text{ W}$$

$P_B > P_A > P_C$ ，故 B 燈泡最亮

$$7. \text{時間 } t = \frac{10000 \text{ mAh}}{\frac{1}{3} \text{ A}} = 30 \text{ 小時}$$

$$8. S \text{ 閉時 } R_{T1} = R + R // R // R = R + \frac{1}{3}R = \frac{4}{3}R$$

$$S \text{ 開時 } R_{T2} = R + R = 2R$$

$$I_{T1} : I_{T2} = \frac{E}{R_{T1}} : \frac{E}{R_{T2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{3}R} : \frac{1}{2R} = \frac{3}{4} : \frac{1}{2} = 3 : 2$$

$$9. \frac{1}{R} : \frac{1}{20} : \frac{1}{12} = 2 : 3 : 5, 60 : 3R : 5R = 2 : 3 : 5$$

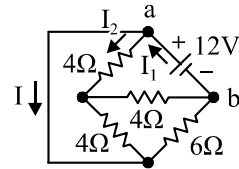
$$R = 30 \Omega$$

$$\text{總電阻 } R_T = 9 \Omega + (30 \Omega // 20 \Omega // 12 \Omega) = 15 \Omega$$

$$\text{總電流 } I_T = \frac{30 \text{ V}}{15 \Omega} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$P_R = \frac{V_R^2}{R} = \frac{(2 \text{ A} \times 6 \Omega)^2}{30 \Omega} = 4.8 \text{ W}$$

10.

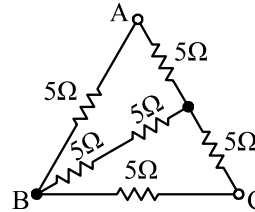


$$I_1 = \frac{12}{(4 // 4 + 4) // 6} = 4 \text{ A}, I_2 = \frac{12}{4 // 4 + 4} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$I = I_1 - I_2 = 4 - 1 = 3 \text{ A}$$

11. (D) 不同電流大小的電流源可並聯但不可串聯

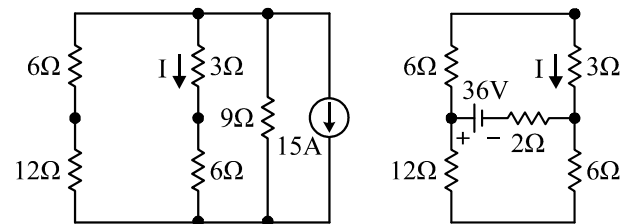
12.



$$R_{AB} = R_{BC} = 5 // [(10 // 10) + 5] = \frac{10}{3} \Omega$$

$$R_{AC} = (5 + 5) // (5 + 5) = 5 \Omega$$

13. 以重疊定理分別考慮 15 A 電流源與 36 V 電壓源對 I 之影響，當考慮電流源時符合惠斯頓電橋，故 2 Ω 可開路處理，如下左圖；當考慮電壓源時依然符合惠斯頓電橋，故 9 Ω 亦可開路處理，如下右圖所示



將個別電流計算後相加，實際電流 I 如下：

$$I = -15 \text{ A} \times \frac{(6+12) // (3+6) // 9}{3+6} + \frac{36 \text{ V}}{[(12+6) // (6+3)] + 2} \times \frac{(12+6)}{(12+6) + (6+3)}$$

$$= -15 \text{ A} \times \frac{18 // 9 // 9}{9} + \frac{36 \text{ V}}{[18 // 9] + 2} \times \frac{18}{18+9}$$

$$= -15 \text{ A} \times \frac{3.6}{9} + \frac{36 \text{ V}}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} = -3 \text{ A}$$

$$14. 5 + 2 + \frac{-8 - V_A}{4} + \frac{5 - V_A}{2} = 0$$

$$28 + (-8 - V_A) + (10 - 2V_A) = 0$$

$$30 - 3V_A = 0, V_A = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$15. \begin{cases} \frac{32 - V_1}{8} + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{2} = \frac{V_1}{8} \\ \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} + \frac{6 - V_2}{3} = \frac{V_2}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 32 - V_1 + 4V_2 - 4V_1 = V_1 \\ 3V_1 - 3V_2 + 12 - 2V_2 = V_2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6V_1 - 4V_2 = 32 \\ 3V_1 - 6V_2 = -12 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = 10 \text{ V} \\ V_2 = 7 \text{ V} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \frac{10 \text{ V} - 7 \text{ V}}{2 \Omega} = 1.5 \text{ A}, I_{6\Omega} = \frac{7}{6} \div 1.17 \text{ A}$$

6 V 電壓源電流由正極流入，故消耗耗量

$$16. \begin{cases} 2I_1 + 2(I_1 - 5) + 2(I_1 - I_2) + 8 + 12 = 0 \\ 4I_2 + 2(I_2 - I_1) + 2(I_2 - 5) = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 6I_1 - 2I_2 = -10 \\ -2I_1 + 8I_2 = 18 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 6I_1 - 2I_2 = -10 \\ -6I_1 + 24I_2 = 54 \end{cases}$$

$$22I_2 = 44 \Rightarrow I_2 = 2$$

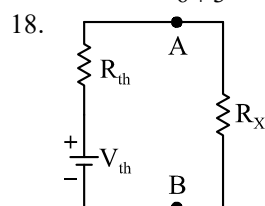
$$6I_1 - 4 = -10 \Rightarrow 6I_1 = -6 \Rightarrow I_1 = -1 \text{ A}$$

$$V_A = 8 + 2(I_1 - I_2) = 8 + 2(-1 - 2) = 2 \text{ V}$$

$$17. R_N = 3 + 6 = 9 \Omega$$

依據諾頓定理將電路 A、B 兩端短路如下，並以重疊定理求 B 點流向 A 點之電流，此電流為等效電路之

$$I_N, I_N = \frac{-9}{6+3} + 3 \times \frac{6}{6+3} = -1 + 2 = 1 \text{ A}$$



$$R_{th} = (4 // 4) + (6 // 3) = 2 + 2 = 4 \Omega$$

$$V_{th} = 24 \times \frac{4}{4+4} - 24 \times \frac{3}{6+3} = 12 - 8 = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$P_{max} = \frac{4^2}{4 \times 4} = 1 \text{ W}$$

19. (C) 衛福部在 2021 年將 CPR 口訣更新為「叫叫 CABD」

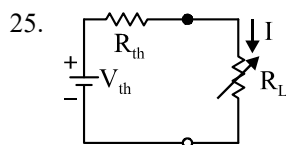
20. 額定功率 $P = IV = 15 \text{ A} \times 110 \text{ V} = 1650 \text{ W}$

21. (D) 錫 63%、鉛 37% 比率之鉛錫熔點約在攝氏 183 度

22. 電錶內部電池為使用歐姆檔時提供測量迴路之電源，沒電時不影響電壓檔之使用

23. 量測電流時須將串聯迴路開路，題目中兩電組分別接於麵包板 4、5 列，顯示電阻已開路，將三用電錶以 DCmA 檔位量測即可得迴路電流

24. 電源供應器 C.C 燈號亮起表示以固定電流輸出，可當作電流源



$$R_{th} = (3 // 6) + (12 // 4) = 2 + 3 = 5 \Omega$$

$$V_{th} = 24 \times \left(\frac{6}{3+6} - \frac{4}{12+4} \right) = 24 \times \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = 10 \text{ V}$$

$R_L = 5 \Omega$ 時，可得最大功率轉移，此時 P_R 最大且

$$P_R = \frac{10^2}{4 \times 5 \Omega} = 5 \text{ W}, \text{ 故選項(A)曲線符合此電路}$$

$$26. i(t) = 10 \cos(314t + 15^\circ) \text{ A} = 10 \sin(314t + 105^\circ) \text{ A}$$

$$\theta_i - \theta_v = 105^\circ - 15^\circ = 90^\circ, \omega = 314 \Rightarrow f = \frac{314}{2\pi} = 50 \text{ Hz}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{50} = 0.02 \text{ s} = 20 \text{ ms}, t = 20 \text{ ms} \times \frac{90^\circ}{360^\circ} = 5 \text{ ms}$$

$$27. V_m = 10 \text{ V}, V_{rms} = \frac{V_m}{\sqrt{2}} \div 0.707V_m \div 7 \text{ V}$$

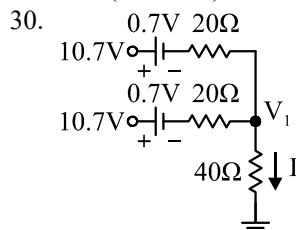
$$V_{av} = \frac{2}{\pi} V_m \div 0.636V_m \div 6.36 \text{ V}, 2\pi f = 100$$

$$f = 15.9 \text{ Hz}$$

$$28. i_{rms} = \sqrt{\frac{3^2 \times 1 + (-\sqrt{2})^2 \times 1 + 1^2 \times 1}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{12}{3}} = 2 \text{ A}$$

$$i_{4\Omega(rms)} = 2 \text{ A} \times \frac{6}{6+4} = 1.2 \text{ A}, P_{4\Omega} = 1.2^2 \times 4 = 5.76 \text{ W}$$

29. 純矽(4 價元素)加入少量磷(5 價元素)將形成 N 型半導體



$$V_1 = \frac{\frac{10.7-0.7}{20} + \frac{10.7-0.7}{20}}{\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40}} = 8 \text{ V}, I = \frac{8 \text{ V}}{40 \Omega} = 200 \text{ mA}$$

$$31. V_{o(rms)} = 10 \text{ V} \times 0.707 = 7.07 \text{ V}, V_{o(m)} = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$V_{o(av)} = 10 \text{ V} \times 0.636 = 6.36 \text{ V}, PIV = V_m = 10 \text{ V}$$

$$32. r\% = \frac{V_{r(rms)}}{V_{dc}} \times 100\% = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}{5} \times 100\% \div 11.5\%$$

33. BJT 為雙載子元件，摻雜濃度高低依序為射極 > 基極 > 集極，用於小信號放大需設計於主動

$$34. I_B = \frac{10.7 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{500 \text{ k}\Omega} = 20 \mu\text{A}$$

$$I_C = 2 \text{ mA}, V_C = 10.7 \text{ V} - 2 \text{ mA} \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega = 8.7 \text{ V}$$

$$35. V_B = 12 \times \frac{40 \text{ k}}{80 \text{ k} + 40 \text{ k}} = 4 \text{ V}$$

$$V_E = V_B - V_{BE} = 4 - 0.7 = 3.3 \text{ V}$$

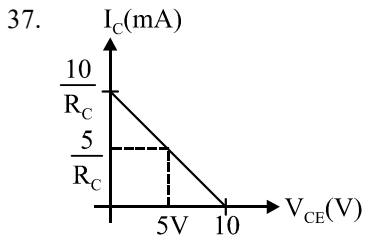
$$I_E = \frac{3.3}{1 \text{ k}} = 3.3 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CE} = 12 - 3.3 \text{ m}(2 \text{ k} + 1 \text{ k}) = 12 - 9.9 = 2.1 \text{ V}$$

$$36. I_E = \frac{10 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{10 \text{ k}\Omega} = 0.93 \text{ mA}$$

$$I_C = 0.93 \text{ mA} \times 0.99 \div 0.92 \text{ mA}$$

$$V_{CB} = V_C - V_B = -10 \text{ V} + 0.92 \text{ mA} \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega - 0 = -9.08 \text{ V}$$



$$I_B = \frac{10 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega} = 93 \mu\text{A}, I_C = 50 \times 93 \mu\text{A} = 4.65 \text{ mA}$$

$$10 \text{ V} - 4.65 \text{ mA} \times R_C = 5 \text{ V}, 4.65 \text{ mA} \times R_C = 5 \text{ V}$$

$$R_C = \frac{5 \text{ V}}{4.65 \text{ mA}} = 1.08 \text{ k}\Omega$$

38. (A) 當 R_B 降低, I_B 上升, r_π 下降, 故 A_v 上升

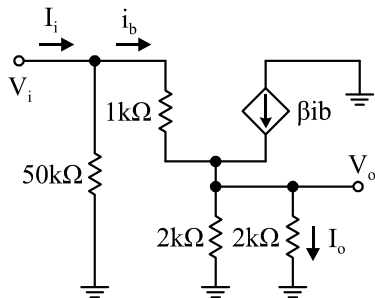
(B) R_C 上升, A_v 上升

(C) β 上升, A_v 上升

(D) 增加 R_E 使 $A_v \div \left| -\frac{R_C}{R_E} \right|$, 故 A_v 下降

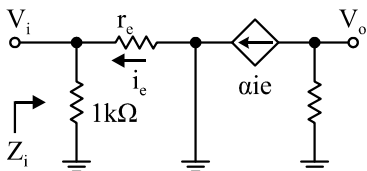
$$39. A_i = \frac{I_o}{I_i} = \frac{i_b}{I_i} \times \frac{i_e}{i_b} \times \frac{I_o}{i_e}$$

$$= \frac{50 \Omega}{50 + 50 \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega + 1 \text{ k}\Omega} \times 50 \times \frac{2 \text{ k}\Omega}{2 \text{ k}\Omega + 2 \text{ k}\Omega} \div 12.5$$



$$40. 0.7 \text{ V} + 1 \text{ k}\Omega \times I_E = 12.7 \text{ V}, I_E = \frac{12 \text{ V}}{1 \text{ k}\Omega} = 12 \text{ mA}$$

$$r_e = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{12 \text{ mA}} \div 2.1 \Omega, Z_i = 1 \text{ k}\Omega // 2.1 \Omega \div 2.1 \Omega$$



41. 使用 NFB 目的為防止線路電流過載

$$42. V_{m2} = \frac{V_{m1}}{5} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{110 \times 1.414}{10} = 15.5 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{PIV} = 2V_{m2} = 2 \times 15.5 = 31 \text{ V}$$

43. (A) 交流電源正負反接, 不影響輸出波形

(B) 中間抽頭式全波整流, 二極體反接, 改變流過負載之電流方向, 即正全波整流會轉為負全波整流

(C) CH1 invert 按下會造成觀測訊號源波形反相, 不影響輸出波形

(D) 探棒與接地端反接, 會造成負載因示波器雙軌跡共同接地, 導致負載被短接

44. $V_B > V_C > V_E$, 且 $V_{CE} = 0.2 \text{ V}$, 故電晶體工作於飽和區

45. 指針型三用電錶使用歐姆檔時黑棒為電源正極, 紅棒為電源負極, 量測時指針讀值較小的兩個狀況代表電晶體接面順向偏壓, 故接腳編號 2 與 3 內部為 P 型半導體, 1 號接腳內部則為 N 型半導體, 故此為 PNP 電晶體, 且 1 號接腳為基極

46. 圖(a)電晶體工作於主動區, 圖(b)為反主動區, 故圖(a) I_C 電流較大, 測得電阻較小, 指針偏轉較大

47. 提高 R_B 可使 I_B 下降, 連帶使 I_C 下降, 故工作點往負載線右下方移動

$$48. I_B = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BE}}{100 \text{ k}\Omega}, V_o = 10 \text{ V} - 50I_B \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$\text{選項(D)} V_o = 10 \text{ V} - 50 \times 0.2 \text{ mA} \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega = 0 \text{ V}$$

$$49. I_B = \frac{10.7 \text{ V} - 0.7 \text{ V}}{50 \text{ k}\Omega + 50 \times 1 \text{ k}\Omega} = 0.1 \text{ mA}, r_\pi = \frac{25 \text{ mV}}{0.1 \text{ mA}} = 250 \Omega$$

$$Z_o = 1 \text{ k}\Omega // \frac{250 \Omega}{50} \div 5 \Omega$$

$$50. \text{分壓式偏壓採近似解, } A_v \div -\frac{R_C}{R_E} = -\frac{6 \text{ k}\Omega}{4 \text{ k}\Omega} = -1.5$$

$$V_o(t) = -1.5 \times V_i(t) = -3 \sin 1000t \text{ V}, \text{ 其 } V_{o(p-p)} = 6 \text{ V}, \text{ 故選項(B)為 } V_o \text{ 波形}$$