## 107 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗 電機與電子群專業(一) 試題

第一部份:電子學(第1至25題,每題2分,共50分)

1. 某矽製二極體之 PN 接面於 5℃時,其逆向飽和電流為 6nA,當此 PN 接面溫度 上升至 35℃時,則其逆向飽和電流為何?

(A)60nA

(B)48nA

(C)40nA

 $(D)32nA_{\circ}$ 

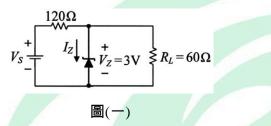
2. 如圖(-)所示之理想稽納(Zener)二極體電路,若  $V_S = 18V$ ,則該電路之稽納二極體功率規格至少應為何?

(A)225mW

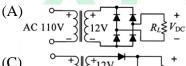
(B)180mW

(C)168mW

(D)132mW<sub>o</sub>



- 3. 有關輸入、輸出電壓與容量規格皆相同之理想二極體全波整流電路的比較,下列 敘述何者正確?
  - (A)橋式整流電路之二極體逆向耐壓需求為中間抽頭式整流電路之 1/2
  - (B)中間抽頭式整流電路之變壓器線圈僅半波動作,故變壓器容量可縮小約 1/2
  - (C)橋式整流電路之輸出電壓漣波值較中間抽頭式整流電路高
  - (D)中間抽頭式整流電路之二極體電流規格可較橋式整流電路為小。
- 4. 下列全波整流電路之接線,何者正確?

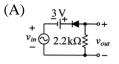


(B) AC 110V  $R_L \leq V_{DC}$ 

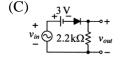
 $(C) \xrightarrow{AC \ 110V} \begin{cases} \begin{array}{c} +12V \\ +12V \end{array} & R_L \end{cases} V_{DC}$ 

(D) AC 110V + 12V  $R_L V_{DC}$ 

5. 某二極體電路實驗之示波器量測波形如圖(二)所示,已知此實驗電路的輸入信號  $v_{in} = 10 \sin(\omega t)V$ ,且二極體視為理想,則此實驗電路可能為下列何者?



(B)  $v_{in} \odot 2.2 \text{k}\Omega \lessapprox v_{out}$ 



(D)  $v_{in} \odot 2.2k\Omega \nearrow v_{ou}$ 

育達系列 1 創新研發

\電子機專一.doc(07)

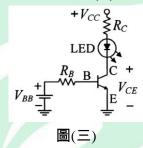
- 6. 下列有關雙極性接面電晶體(BJT)操作於順向主動(active)區之條件描述,何者正 確?
  - (A)NPN 電晶體操作條件為 B-E接面順偏, B-C接面逆偏
  - (B)NPN 電晶體操作條件為 B-E 接面順偏, B-C 接面順偏
  - (C)PNP 電晶體操作條件為 B E 接面逆偏, B C 接面順偏
  - (D)PNP 電晶體操作條件為 B-E接面逆偏, B-C接面逆偏。
- 7. 如圖 $(\Xi)$ 所示之 LED 驅動電路,若  $V_{BB} = 5V$ , $V_{CC} = 5V$ ,電晶體之 $\beta = 50$ ,LED 二極體流過之電流為 10mA 且順向電壓為 2V,電晶體工作於飽和區且  $V_{CE}$  之飽和電壓視為零,則下列何者正確?

$$(A)R_B = 30k\Omega$$
,  $R_C = 300\Omega$ 

$$(B)R_B = 20k\Omega$$
 ,  $R_C = 300\Omega$ 

$$(C)R_B = 30k\Omega$$
,  $R_C = 200\Omega$ 

$$(D)R_B = 20k\Omega$$
 ,  $R_C = 200\Omega$  o



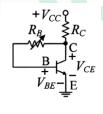
- 8. 下列有關 BJT 電晶體偏壓電路之敘述,何者正確?
  - (A)當電晶體未飽和時, β 值會隨工作溫度上升而變小
  - (B)具射極電阻之分壓式偏壓電路,工作點  $I_C$  易隨 $\beta$  變動
  - (C)集極回授式偏壓電路之基極電阻具正回授特性
  - (D)射極回授式偏壓電路之射極電阻具負回授特性。
- 9. 如圖(四)所示之集極回授偏壓電路, $V_{CC}$  = 12V, $V_{BE}$  = 0.7V,電晶體 $\beta$  = 150, $R_C$  = 1 $k\Omega$  ,若  $V_{CE}$  = 6V ,則  $R_B$  約為何?

 $(A)45.5k\Omega$ 

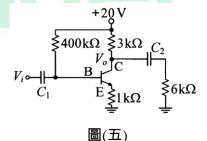
 $(B)78.5k\Omega$ 

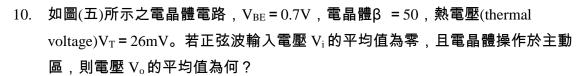
 $(C)133.4k\Omega$ 

 $(D)160.4k\Omega$   $\circ$ 



圖(四)





- (A)13.58V
- (B)12.43V
- (C)10.58V
- (D)8.75V<sub>o</sub>

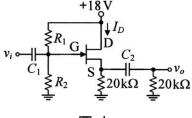
 $(D)100_{\circ}$ 

- 11. 如圖(六)所示之電晶體電路, $V_{BE}$  = 0.7V ,  $V_{T}$  = 26mV ,則此電路小信號電壓增益  $v_{o}/v_{i}$  約為何?
  - (A) 100

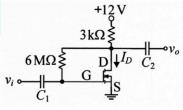
圖(六)

- 12. 如圖(六)所示之電路, $V_{BE}$  = 0.7V ,  $V_{T}$  = 26 mV , 則此電路小信號電流增益 $|i_{o}/i_{i}|$  約為何?
  - (A)1.2
- (B)0.49
- (C)0.31
- $(D)0.25_{\circ}$
- 13. 某一串級放大電路之各級電壓增益值分別為 100、10 及 1 倍,若不考慮各級負載效應,則其總電壓增益分貝(dB)值為何?
  - (A)20dB
- (B)60dB
- (C)100dB
- (D)111dB<sub>o</sub>
- 14. 有一個單級放大器,其低頻截止頻率為  $f_L$  = 1kHz,高頻截止頻率為  $f_H$  = 200kHz,若將兩相同之此種放大器串接成兩級放大器,則此串接放大器的頻帶寬度約為何?(提示:  $\sqrt{0.414} = 0.64$ )
  - (A)199kHz
- (B)156.25kHz
- (C)126.44kHz
- (D)105.62kHz<sub>o</sub>
- 15. 如圖(七)所示之 JFET 電晶體電路,已知該電晶體截止電壓  $V_{GS(off)}$  = -5V,直流 閘源極電壓  $V_{GS}$  = -4V 時, $I_D$  = 0.5mA,則  $R_1/R_2$  值為何?
  - (A)0.5
- (B)

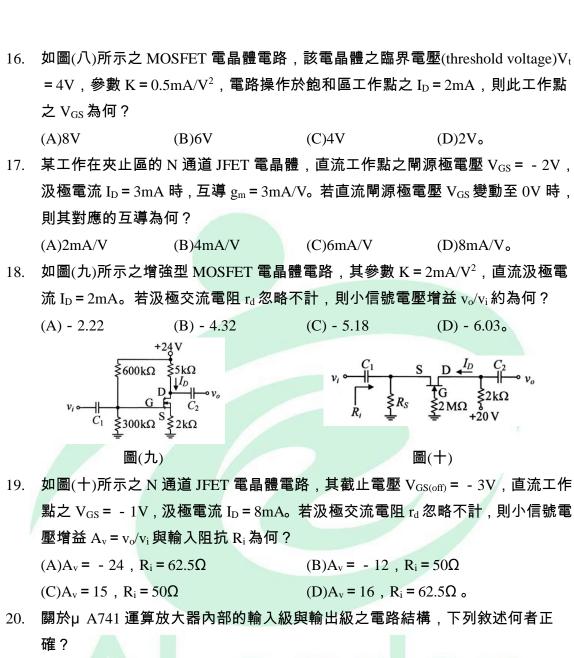
- (C)2
- (D)4<sub>o</sub>



圖(七)



圖(八)



- (A)輸入級為共集極放大器
- (B)輸入級為二極體整流電路

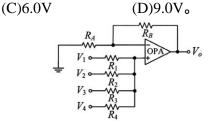
(C)輸出級為射極隨耦器

(A)1.5V

- (D)輸出級為開集極輸出電路。
- 21. 如圖(十一)所示之理想運算放大器電路,其輸出電壓 V。為何?
- 21. 如则( $\mathbf{I}$ )///小人在芯层异从八品电时,共制山电型  $\mathbf{V}_0$  何问

(B)2.5V

 $\begin{array}{c|c}
2k\Omega & 4k\Omega \\
\hline
+3V & OPA \\
\hline
5k\Omega & 1k\Omega
\end{array}$ 



圖(十一)

圖(十二)

22. 如圖(十二)所示之理想運算放大器電路,若電阻  $R_1$  =  $R_2$  =  $R_3$  =  $R_4$  = 100kΩ , $R_A$  = 10kΩ ,若欲設計輸出電壓  $V_o$  =  $V_1$  +  $V_2$  +  $V_3$  +  $V_4$  ,則  $R_B$  為何?

 $(A)5k\Omega$ 

 $(B)10k\Omega$ 

 $(C)20k\Omega$ 

 $(D)30k\Omega$  o

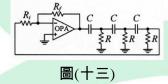
23. 如圖(十三)所示之理想運算放大器 RC 相移振盪器,若此電路已工作於振盪頻率  $1300 \text{Hz} \ \text{L} \ \text{R}_i \gg \text{R}$ ,則下列何者正確?(提示: $\sqrt{6} = 2.45$ )

 $(A)R = 500\Omega$  ,  $C = 0.01\mu$  F

 $(B)R = 1k\Omega$  ,  $C = 0.05\mu$  F

 $(C)R = 2k\Omega$  ,  $C = 0.01\mu$  F

 $(D)R = 2k\Omega$  ,  $C = 0.05\mu$  F<sub>o</sub>



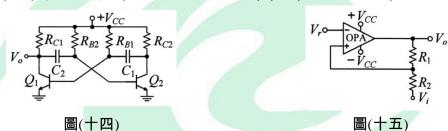
24. 如圖(十四)所示之電路,在正常振盪情況下,V<sub>0</sub>之週期約為何?(提示:ln2≒ 0.7)

 $(A)0.7R_{B1}C_{1}$ 

 $(B)0.7R_{C1}C_2$ 

 $(C)0.7(R_{C1}C_1 + R_{C2}C_2)$ 

 $(D)0.7(R_{B1}C_1 + R_{B2}C_2)_{\circ}$ 



25. 如圖(十五)所示之施密特(Schmitt)觸發電路, $V_{CC}$ 為電源電壓,OPA 輸出飽和電壓大小為  $V_{sat}$ , $V_r$ 為參考電壓, $V_i$ 為輸入電壓,則其遲滯(hysteresis)電壓  $V_b$ 為何?

 $(A)2V_{sat}(R_2/R_1)$ 

 $(B)2V_{sat}(R_1/R_2)$ 

 $(C)(2V_{sat}R_2)/(R_1 + R_2)$ 

 $(D)(2V_{sat}R_1)/(R_1 + R_2)_{\circ}$ 

### 第二部份:基本電學(第 26 至 50 題,每題 2 分,共 50 分)

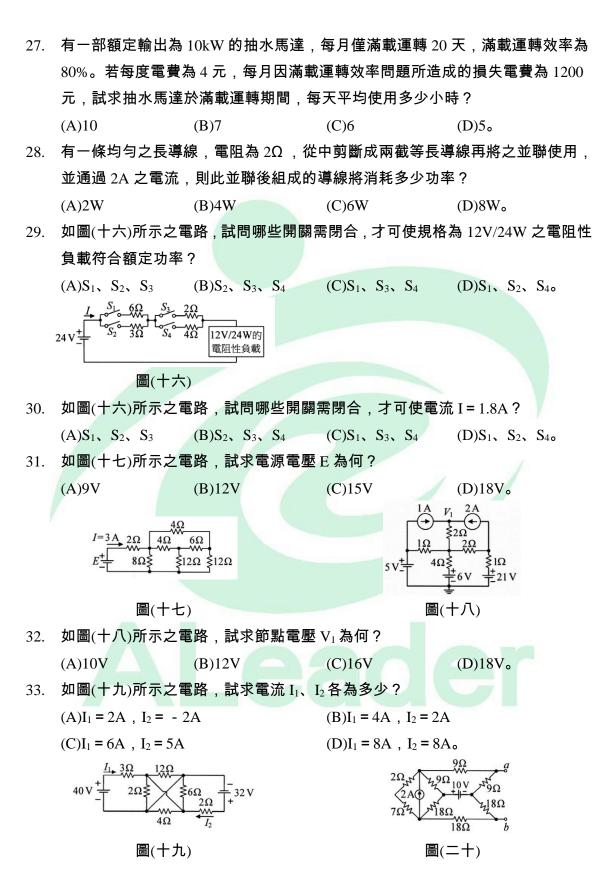
26. 某手機的電池容量為 3200mAh, 只考慮手機使用在待機及通話情況下, 待機時消耗電力的電流為 10mA, 通話時消耗電力的電流為 200mA。若電池充飽後至電力消耗完畢期間, 手機的總通話時間為 10 小時, 則理想上總待機時間應為多少小時?

(A)96

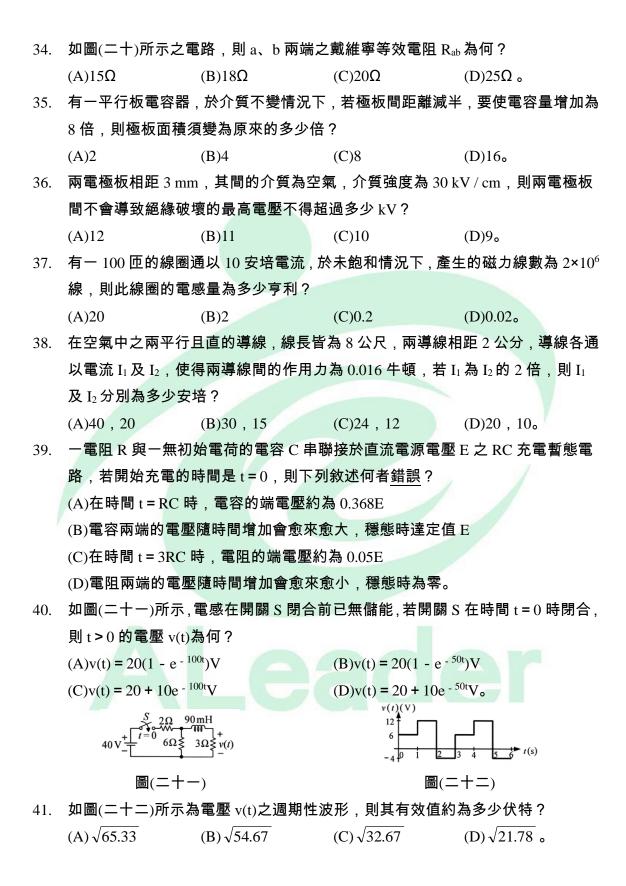
(B)120

(C)144

 $(D)168_{\circ}$ 

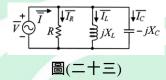


育達系列 6 創新研發

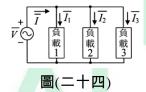


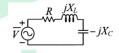
- 42. 若 $\overline{A} = 64 \angle 180^{\circ}$ .  $\overline{B} = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}$ . 則 $\sqrt[4]{\overline{A}} + (\overline{B})^3 = ?$  $(A)4\sqrt{2} \angle 45^{\circ}$   $(B)4\sqrt{2} \angle 135^{\circ}$   $(C)4\angle 90^{\circ}$   $(D)4\angle -90^{\circ}$
- 43. 有一個電壓源  $v_s(t) = 100\sqrt{2} \cos(2500t 30^\circ)V$  接 R =  $40\Omega$  , C =  $10\mu$  F 之 RC 串聯 交流電路,則下列敘述何者正確?
  - (A)電路總阻抗 $\overline{z} = 40 + i40\Omega$
  - (B)電路總阻抗大小 Z = 80Ω
  - (C)電阻 R 兩端電壓  $v_R(t) = 100\cos(2500t 30^\circ)V$
  - (D)電容 C 兩端電壓  $v_c(t) = 100\cos(2500t 75^\circ)V_o$
- 44. 如圖(二十三)所示 RLC 並聯交流電路,已知 $\overline{V}$  = 100∠ 30 $^{\circ}V$  , R = 20 $\Omega$  、 $X_L$  = 10
  - (A) $\overline{I_R}$  相角超前 $\overline{I_L}$  相角  $30^\circ$
- (B) I<sub>C</sub> 相角超前 I<sub>L</sub> 相角 90°
- (C)I =  $5\sqrt{2} \angle 15^{\circ}A$

(D)  $I_R = 5 \angle 0^{\circ} A_{\circ}$ 



- 45. 如圖(二十四)所示之交流弦波電路,負載1、負載2及負載3皆為RLC組合之被 動電路,若 $\overline{V}$  =  $100\sqrt{2}$   $\angle$  45°V、 $\overline{I}$  =  $200\sqrt{2}$   $\angle$  45°A、 $\overline{I}_1$  = 100A、 $\overline{I}_2$  = 100  $\angle$  90° A. 則下列敘述何者正確?
  - (A)負載1為純電感性負載
- (B)負載2為純電容性負載
- (C)負載3為純電阻性負載
- (D)負載1為純電阻性負載。





- 46. 一個交流電壓源  $v(t) = 110\sqrt{2} \cos(120\pi t + 30^{\circ})V$ ,提供電流
  - i(t) = 10cos(120π t 30°)A, 則下列敘述何者正確?

  - (A)瞬間功率的最大值  $P_{max}$  = 825W (B)瞬間功率的最大值  $P_{max}$  =  $1100\sqrt{2}~W$

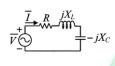
  - (C)瞬間功率的頻率  $f_p = 60$ Hz (D)瞬間功率的頻率  $f_p = 120$ Hz。
- 47. 如圖(二十五)所示,弦波電壓源 $\overline{V}$ 之有效值為 200V, $R = 40\Omega$ 、 $X_L = 60\Omega$ 、 $X_C$ = 30Ω ,則下列敘述何者正確?
  - (A)電路的功率因數 PF = 0.8
- (B)電源供給的平均功率 P=1000W
  - (C)電源供給的虛功率 Q = 1000VAR
- (D)電源提供的視在功率 S = 1000 VA。

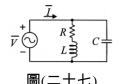
育達系列 8 創新研發

- 48. 如圖(二十六)所示,可調整頻率之弦波交流電壓源 $\overline{V}$  = 110V,當角頻率 $\omega$  = 500rad/sec 時,R = 10 $\Omega$  、 $X_L$  = 250 $\Omega$  、 $X_C$  = 40 $\Omega$  。調整電源頻率至諧振時,則下列敘述何者正確?
  - (A) 諧振角頻率ω<sub>0</sub> = 200 rad/sec
- (B)諧振角頻率ω<sub>0</sub> = 300rad/sec

(C) Ī 為 20A

(D) Ī為 10A。





- 圖(二十六)
- 49. 如圖(二十七)所示,若弦波交流電壓源 $\overline{V}$  = 100V, R = 8 $\Omega$ , L = 1mH, C = 10 $\mu$  F, 則諧振時之 $\overline{I}$  為何?
  - (A)6A
- (B)8A
- (C)10A
- (D)12A<sub>o</sub>
- 50. 有一個三相平衡電源,供給每相阻抗為 11∠ 60°Ω 之平衡三相△ 接負載。若電源 線電壓有效值為 220V,則此電源供給之總平均功率為何?
  - (A)13200W
- (B)6600W
- (C)4400W
- (D)2200W<sub>o</sub>

### 【解答】

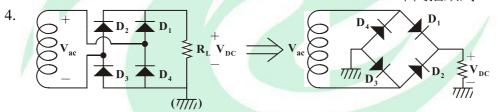
1.(B)	2.(A)	3.(A)	4.(B)	5.(B)	6.(A)	7.(B)	8.(D)	9.(C)	10.(A)
11.(D)	12.(B)	13.(B)	14.(C)	15.(C)	16.(B)	17.(C)	18.(A)	19.(D)	20.(C)
21.(A)	22.(D)	23.(B)	24.(D)	25.(A)	26.(B)	27.(C)	28.(A)	29.(D)	30.(C)
31.(D)	32.(C)	33.(D)	34.(A)	35.(B)	36.(D)	37.(C)	38.(D)	39.(A)	40.(B)
41.(A)	42.(C)	43.(D)	44.(C)	45.(C)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

## 107 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗 電機與電子群專業(一) 試題詳解

1. 
$$I_{S(35^{\circ}C)} = I_{S(5^{\circ}C)} \times 2^{\frac{35^{\circ}C - 5^{\circ}C}{10^{\circ}C}} = 6nA \times 2^{3} = 48nA$$

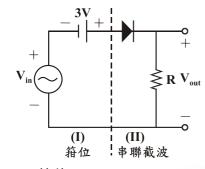
2. 
$$I_Z = \frac{18-3}{120} - \frac{3}{60} = 125\text{m} - 50\text{m} = 75\text{mA}$$
  
 $P_Z = V_Z \times I_Z = 3V \times 75\text{mA} = 225\text{mA}$ 

3. 全波整流電路中,理想二極體之峰值逆向耐壓(PIV)—hermonth 中間抽頭式 $=2V_m$ 



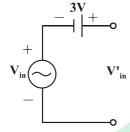
# ALeader

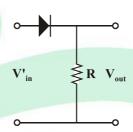
5.



(一)箝位:

### (二)串聯截波:





 $(1)V'_{in} \ge 0$ : DON ::  $V_{out} = V'_{in}$ ;  $(2)V'_{in} < 0$ : DOFF ::  $V_{out} = 0$ 

6. BJT 操作於順向主動區時, NPN 與 PNP 皆為: B - E 接面順向偏壓, B - C 接面逆向偏壓。

7. 
$$R_{C} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{f} - V_{CES}}{I_{f}} = \frac{5 - 2 - 0}{10m} = 300\Omega$$

$$\overline{m} I_{B(min)} = \frac{I_{CS}}{\beta} = \frac{I_{f}}{\beta} = \frac{10mA}{50} = 0.2mA$$

$$\therefore R_{B(max)} = \frac{V_{BB} - V_{BES}}{I_{B(min)}} = \frac{5 - 0.8}{0.2m} = 21k\Omega$$

BJT 欲飽和:R<sub>B</sub>≦ R<sub>B(max)</sub> ∴取 R<sub>B</sub> = 20kΩ

8. (1)BJT 未飽和時, $T^{\uparrow}$  , $\beta$  ↑ ;(2)具射極電阻之基極分壓式偏壓電路, $I_{CQ}$  幾乎 與 $\beta$  值無關;(3)集極回授式偏壓電路之  $R_B$  具有並 - 並式負回授特性;(4)射極 回授式偏壓電路之  $R_E$ ,具有串 - 串式負回授特性。

9. 
$$I_{RC} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{CE}}{R_C} = \frac{12 - 6}{1K} = 6mA$$

$$I_B = \frac{I_{RC}}{1 + \beta} = \frac{I_{RC}}{\beta} = \frac{6mA}{150} = 0.04mA$$

$$R_B = \frac{V_{CE} - V_{BE}}{I_B} = \frac{6 - 0.7}{0.04m} = 132.5 \text{ k}\Omega$$

10. 
$$: V_i$$
的正弦波平均值 =  $0V$   $: V_o$ 的反相正弦波平均值也是  $0V$ 

 $\therefore$  此題  $V_o$ 的平均值為其直流基準電壓  $V_C$ :

$$: β \gg 1 : I_C = I_E = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{\frac{R_B}{\beta} + R_E} = \frac{20 - 0.7}{\frac{400K}{50} + 1K} = 2.14mA$$

$$V_C = V_{CC} - I_C R_C = 20 - 2.14 \text{m} \times 3 \text{k} = 13.58 \text{V}$$

11. 
$$I_E = \frac{|V_{EE}| - V_{BE}}{R_E} = \frac{6 - 0.7}{2K} = 2.65 \text{mA}$$

$$r_e = \frac{V_T}{I_E} = \frac{26mV}{2.65mA} = 9.8\Omega$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\beta}{1+\beta} = \frac{49}{1+49} = 0.5$$

$$\therefore A_{v} = \frac{V_{o}}{V_{i}} = \alpha \times \frac{R_{C}/\!\!/ R_{L}}{r_{e}} = 0.98 \times \frac{2K/\!\!/ 2K}{9.8} = 100$$

12. 
$$A_i = \left| \frac{i_o}{i_i} \right| = \frac{(\frac{V_o}{R_L})}{(\frac{V_i}{R_E//r_e})} = A_V \times \frac{R_E//r_e}{R_L} = 100 \times \frac{2k//9.8}{2K} = 100 \times \frac{9.8}{2K} = 0.49$$

13. 
$$Av_T = 100 \times 10 \times 1 = 1000$$

:. 
$$NdB_T = 20logAv_T = 20log1000 = 60dB$$

14. 
$$f_{H(2)} = f_H \times \sqrt{\sqrt{2} - 1} = 200 \text{kHz} \times 0.64 = 128 \text{kHz}$$

$$f_{L(2)} = \frac{f_L}{\sqrt{\sqrt{2}-1}} = \frac{1kHz}{0.64} = 1.5625kHz$$

:. 
$$BW_{(2)} = f_{H(2)} - f_{L(2)} = 128kHz - 1.5625kHz = 126.44kHz$$

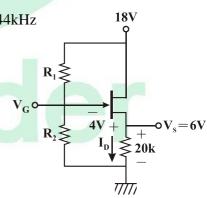
15. 
$$V_S = I_D \times R_S = 0.5 \text{mA} \times 20 \text{k}\Omega = 10 \text{V}$$

$$V_G = V_S - 4V = 10V - 4V = 6V$$

$$\overline{m} \ V_G = 18 \times \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} = 18 \times \frac{1}{\frac{R_1}{R_2} + 1} = 6$$

$$\therefore \frac{R_1}{R_2} = 2$$

16. 
$$V_{GS} = V_{DS} = V_{DD} - I_D R_D = 12 - 2m \times 3k = 6V$$



17. : 
$$I_D = I_{DSS}(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P})^2$$
 ...(1)而  $g_m = -\frac{2I_{DSS}}{V_P} \times (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_P})$  ...(2) (1)代入(2)得:

$$\therefore g_{m} = -\frac{2I_{DSS}}{V_{P}} \times (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_{P}}) = \frac{-2 \times \frac{I_{D}}{(1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_{P}})^{2}}}{V_{P}} \times (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_{P}}) = \frac{-2I_{D}}{V_{P} \times (1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_{P}})}$$

$$= \frac{-2I_{D}}{V_{P} - V_{GS}} \implies g_{m}(V_{P} - V_{GS}) = -2I_{D} \implies 3m \times [V_{P} - (-2)] = -2 \times 3m$$

$$\therefore V_P$$
= -4V 代回(1)式: $I_{DSS}$ =  $\frac{I_D}{(1-\frac{V_{GS}}{V_P})^2}$ = $\frac{3m}{(1-\frac{-2}{-4})^2}$ =12mA

$$:: V_{GS} = 0$$
 時 ,  $g_{mo} = -\frac{2I_{DSS}}{V_P} = -\frac{2 \times 12mA}{-4V} = 6mA/V$ 

18. 
$$g_m = 2\sqrt{k \times I_D} = 2\sqrt{2m \times 2m} = 4mA/V$$
  
 $A_V = \frac{V_o}{V_i} = \frac{-g_m R_D}{1 + g_m R_S} = \frac{-4m \times 5k}{1 + 4m \times 2k} = -2.22$ 

19. (1)
$$R_S = \frac{|V_{GS}|}{I_D} = \frac{1}{g_m} = 125\Omega$$
  $\overline{m} I_{DSS} = \frac{I_D}{[1 - \frac{V_{GS}}{V_{GS(off)}}]^2} = \frac{8mA}{(1 - \frac{-1}{-3})^2} = 18mA$ 

$$(2)g_{\rm m} = \frac{2}{\left| V_{\rm GS(off)} \right|} \times \sqrt{I_{\rm D} \times I_{\rm DSS}} = \frac{2}{3} \times \sqrt{8m \times 18m} = 8mA/V$$

(3)
$$R_i = R_s / \frac{1}{g_m} = 125 / \frac{1}{g_m} = 125 / \frac{1}{8_m} = 62.5 \Omega$$
  
 $A_v = \frac{V_o}{V_c} = g_m R_D = 8_m \times 2k = 16$ 

20. µ A741 之輸入級為差動放大器,輸出級為射極隨耦器。

21. 
$$V_0 = 3 \times \frac{1k}{5k+1k} \times \frac{2k+4k}{2k} = 1.5V$$

23. 
$$\therefore f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{6}RC} = \frac{0.065}{RC}$$
  
 $\therefore RC = \frac{0.065}{1300} = 5 \times 10^{-5}$   $\mathbb{R} R = 1k\Omega$  ,  $C = 0.05\mu$  F

- 24.  $T_0 = \ell_{n} 2 \times (R_{B1}C_1 + R_{B2}C_2) = 0.7(R_{B1}C_1 + R_{B2}C_2)$
- 25.  $\Rightarrow V_R = 0$ :  $V_{YY} = R_2 \times [+V_{YY} (-V_{YY})] = R_2$

$$V_{H} = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} \times [+V_{sat} - (-V_{sat})] = \frac{R_{2}}{R_{1}} \times 2V_{sat}$$

而  $V_R \neq 0$  時之  $V_H$  值與  $V_R = 0$  時相同。

26. 
$$Q = It mAh$$

$$3200 = 10 \times t + 200 \times 10$$
,  $t = 120$ hr

27. 
$$P_{\text{ }\#\text{ }} = \frac{10}{0.8} (1-0.8) = 2.5 \text{kw}$$

$$W_{\rm H}$$
 =  $P_{\rm H}$  × t

$$1200 = 2.5 \times t \times 4 \times 20$$
,  $t = 6 \text{hr}$ 

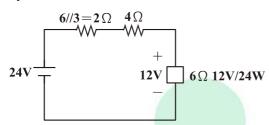
28. 剪成兩截後 R' = 
$$\frac{2}{2}$$
 = 1Ω

$$P_T = I^2 R_T = 2^2 \times 0.5 = 2W$$

29. 
$$R = \frac{V^2}{P} = \frac{12^2}{24} = 6\Omega$$

S1, S2, S4 閉合後

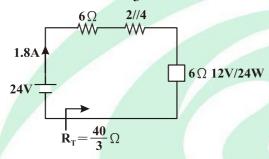
$$R_T = 6//3 + 4 = 6\Omega$$



30. 
$$R_T = \frac{24}{1.8} = \frac{40}{3} \Omega = 6 + 6 + 2//4 = 6 + 6 + \frac{4}{3}$$

S<sub>1</sub>, S<sub>3</sub>, S<sub>4</sub> 閉合

$$R_T = 6 + 6 + 2//4 = \frac{40}{3} \Omega$$



31. 電橋平衡 4×12 = 4×12

$$R_T = 2 + 8//(4 + 12)//(4 + 12) = 6\Omega$$

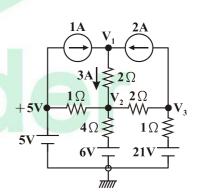
$$E = 3 \times 6 = 18V$$

32. 節點 V 法

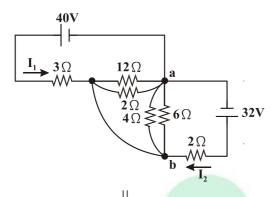
節點電壓法 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{V_2-5}{1} - 3 + \frac{V_2-V_3}{2} + \frac{V_2-6}{4} = 0 \\ \frac{V_3-V_2}{2} + 2 + \frac{V_3-21}{1} = 0 \end{cases}$$

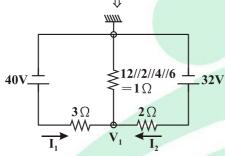
$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 7V_2-2V_3=38...(1) \\ -V_2-3V_3=38...(2) \end{cases}, (1)\times 3 + (2)\times 2 \ \text{$\notear$} \ V_2 = 10$$

$$V_1 = 2 \times 3 + V_2 = 6 + 10 = 16V$$









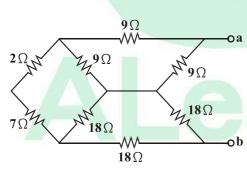
### 節點V法

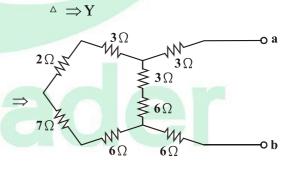
$$\frac{V_1 - 40}{3} + \frac{V_1}{1} + \frac{V_1 - 32}{2} = 0 \quad V_1 = 16V$$

$$I_1 = \frac{40 - 16}{3} = 8A$$

$$I_2 = \frac{32-16}{2} = 8A$$

34. 
$$R_{ab} = 3 + (3 + 6)//(3 + 2 + 7 + 6) + 6 = 15\Omega$$





35. 
$$c' = \epsilon \frac{aA}{\frac{1}{2}d} = 8C$$
,  $a = 4$ 

36. 
$$S = \frac{V_{max}}{d}$$
,  $V_{max} = Sd = 30 \times 0.3 = 9kV$ 

#### 育達系列 7 創新研發

37. 
$$L = \frac{N\phi}{I} = \frac{100 \times 2 \times 10^6 \times 10^{-8}}{10} = 0.2H$$

38. 
$$F = \frac{\mu \ell I_1 I_2}{2\pi d}$$

$$0.016 = \frac{4\pi \times 10^{-7} \times 8 \times 2I_2 \times I_2}{2\pi \times 0.02} , I_2 = 10A$$

$$I_1 = 2I_2 = 20A$$

39. 
$$t = RC = T$$
,  $V_C = E(1 - e^{-1}) = E \times 0.632$ 

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$$R_{Th} = 2//6 = 1.5\Omega$$

$$V_{Th} = 40 \times \frac{6}{2+6} = 30V$$

L 充
$$\tau = \frac{90\text{m}}{1.5+3} = 2 \ 0$$

$$V(t) = \frac{30}{1.5 + 3} \times (1 - e^{-t/20 \times 10^{-3}}) \times 3 = 20(1 - e^{-50t})$$

41. 
$$V_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{\frac{6^2 \times 1 + 12^2 \times 1 + (-4)^2 \times 1}{3}} = \sqrt{65.33} \text{ V}$$

42. 
$$\sqrt[4]{64\angle 180^{\circ}} + (\sqrt{2}\angle 45)^{3} = \sqrt[4]{64}\angle \frac{180^{\circ}}{4} + (\sqrt{2})^{3}\angle 45 \times 3$$
  
=  $2\sqrt{2}\angle 45^{\circ} + 2\sqrt{2}\angle 135^{\circ} = 2 + j2 - 2 + j2 = j4 = 4\angle 90^{\circ}$ 

43. 
$$X_C = \frac{1}{WC} = \frac{1}{2500 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}} = 40\Omega$$

$$\bar{Z} = 40 - j40 = 40\sqrt{2} \angle -45^{\circ}$$

$$\bar{V}_R = 100 \angle -30 + 90^\circ \times \frac{40}{40\sqrt{2} \angle -45} = 50\sqrt{2} \angle 105^\circ$$

$$\vec{V}_{C} = 100 \angle -30 + 90^{\circ} \times \frac{40 \angle -90^{\circ}}{40\sqrt{2} \angle -45^{\circ}} = 50\sqrt{2} \angle +15^{\circ}$$

$$V_R(t) = 100\sin(2500t + 105^\circ) = 100\cos(2500t + 15^\circ)$$

$$V_C(t) = 100\sin(2500t + 15^\circ) = 100\cos(2500t - 75^\circ)$$

44. 
$$\bar{I}_R = \frac{100 \angle 30^\circ}{20} = 5 \angle 30^\circ$$
 $\bar{I}_L = \frac{100 \angle 30^\circ}{10 \angle 90^\circ} = 10 \angle -60^\circ$ 
 $\bar{I}_C = \frac{100 \angle 30^\circ}{20 \angle -90^\circ} = 5 \angle 120^\circ$ 
 $\bar{I} = 5 \angle 30^\circ + 10 \angle -60^\circ + 5 \angle 121^\circ$ 
 $= 1 \angle 30^\circ (5 + 10 \angle -90^\circ + 5 \angle 90^\circ)$ 
 $= 1 \angle 30^\circ (5 - j10 + j5)$ 
 $= 1 \angle 30^\circ (5 - j5) = 1 \angle 30^\circ \times 5\sqrt{2} \angle -45^\circ$ 
 $= 5\sqrt{2} \angle -15^\circ$ 

45.  $\bar{Z}_T = \frac{\bar{V}}{\bar{I}} = \frac{100\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ}{200\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ} = 0.5 \angle 0^\circ$  R 性

負載  $1 \quad \bar{Z}_1 = \frac{100\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ}{100 \angle 90^\circ} = \sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ$  L 性

 $\hat{D}$  並  $200\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ = 100 + j100 + \bar{I}_3$ 
 $= 100\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ + \bar{I}_3$ 
 $\bar{I}_3 = 100\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ$ 
負載  $3 \quad \bar{Z}_3 = \frac{100\sqrt{2} \angle 45^\circ}{100 \angle 2 \angle 45^\circ} = 10$  純 R 性

$$P = VI\cos\theta = \frac{110\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} \times \cos 60^{\circ} = 275\sqrt{2} W$$

$$S = VI = \frac{110\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{10}{\sqrt{2}} = 550\sqrt{2} \text{ VA}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = P + S = 825 \sqrt{2} W$$

$$P_{min} = P - S = -275 \sqrt{2} W$$

$$f_v = \frac{120\pi}{2\pi} = 60 \text{Hz}$$

$$f_p = 2f_v = 120Hz$$

47. 
$$\vec{Z} = 40 + j60 - j30 = 40 + j30 = 50 \angle 36.9^{\circ}$$

$$P.F = \frac{R}{Z} = \frac{40}{50} = 0.8$$

$$I = \frac{200}{50} = 4A$$

$$P = 4^2 \times 40 = 640W$$

$$Q = 4^2 \times 30 = 480 \text{VAR}$$

$$S = 4^2 \times 50 = 800 \text{VA}$$

48. 
$$W_o = W \sqrt{\frac{X_C}{X_L}} = 500 \sqrt{\frac{40}{250}} = 200 \text{rad/s}$$

$$\vec{I} = \frac{110}{10} = 11 \text{A}$$

49. 
$$W_o = \frac{1}{\sqrt{LC}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{R^2C}{L}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 \times 10^{-3} \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{8^2 \times 10 \times 10^{-6}}{1 \times 10^{-3}}} = 6000 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$X_{LO} = W_O$$
 .  $L = 6\Omega$ 

RL \( \Big| \) 
$$\Rightarrow$$
 RL \( \Delta \), \( Y = \frac{1}{8 + j6} \times \frac{8 - j6}{8 - j6} = \frac{8 - j6}{8^2 + 6^2} = \frac{8}{100} - j \frac{6}{100}

$$R' = \frac{100}{8} \Omega$$
,  $I_0 = \frac{100}{\frac{100}{8}} = 8A$ 

50. 
$$\triangle V_p = V_\ell = 220V$$

$$I_p = \frac{220}{11} = 20 \text{ A}$$

$$P = 3V_pI_p\cos\theta = 3\times220\times20\times\cos60^{\circ} = 6600W$$

# ALeader