

109 年公務人員特種考試警察人員、一般警察人員考試及 109 年特種考試交通事業鐵路人員考試試題

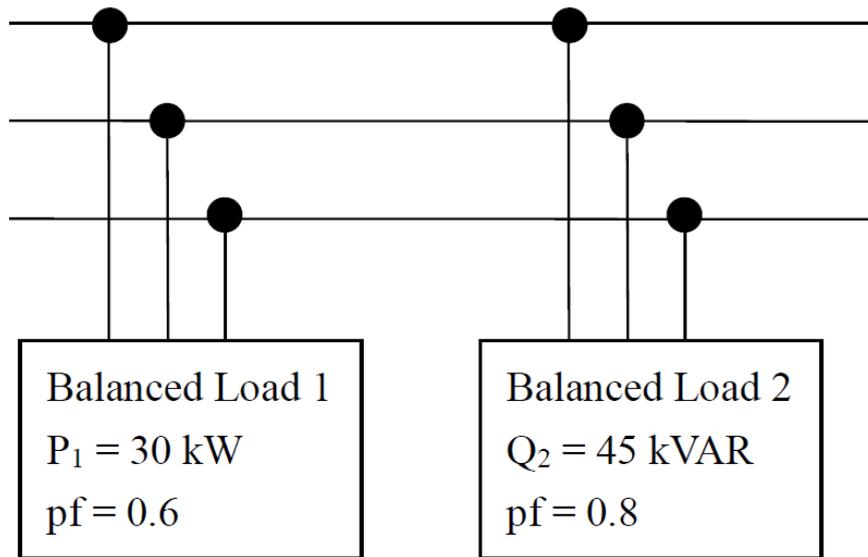
考試別：鐵路人員考試

等別：高員三級考試

類科組：電力工程、電子工程

科目：電路學

一、在圖一電路中，有兩個平衡負載連接到 240-kVrms 60-Hz 三相電源，試求出這個組合負載之總複數功率 (total complex power) (S) 與總線電流 (total line current)。(20 分)



圖一

【擬答】：

$$\bar{S}_1 = P_1 + jQ_1 = P_1 + j \frac{P_1}{\cos \theta_1} \sin \theta_1 = 30k + j \frac{30k}{0.6} \times 0.8 = 30k + j40k$$

$$\bar{S}_2 = P_2 + jQ_2 = \frac{Q_2}{\sin \theta_2} \cos \theta_2 + jQ_2 = \frac{45k}{0.6} \times 0.8 + j45k = 60k + j45k$$

$$\bar{S}_T = \bar{S}_1 + \bar{S}_2 = (30k + 60k) + j(40k + 45k) = 90k + j85k \text{ (VA)} = 123.79k \angle 43.36^\circ \text{ (VA)}$$

$$S_T = \sqrt{3}V_L I_L \Rightarrow 123.79k = \sqrt{3} \times 240k \times I_L \Rightarrow I_L = 0.298 \text{ (A)}$$

∴ 總阻抗為電感性

$$\therefore \theta_v - \theta_i = 43.36^\circ$$

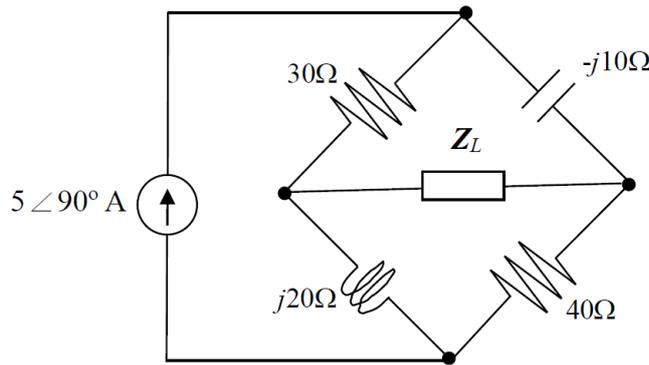
$$\Rightarrow 0^\circ - \theta_i = 43.36^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_i = -43.36^\circ$$

故總線路電流為

$$\bar{I}_L = 0.298 \angle -43.36^\circ \text{ (A)}$$

二、在圖二電路中， Z_L 為多少時，可以獲得最大功率轉移，其最大功率為多少？(20 分)



圖二

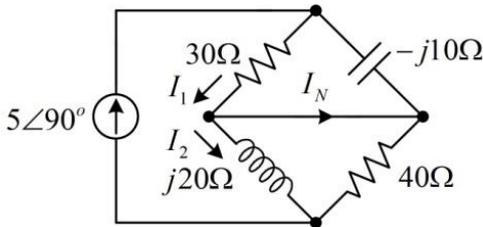
【擬答】：

求 I_N ：

$$I_N = I_1 - I_2$$

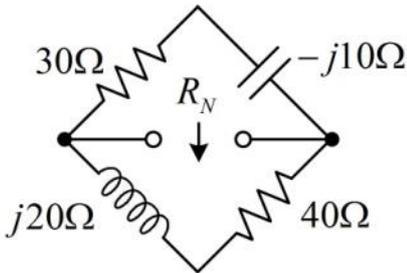
$$= 5\angle 90^\circ \times \frac{-j10}{30 + (-j10)} - 5\angle 90^\circ \times \frac{40}{j20 + 40}$$

$$= 3.54\angle -98.13^\circ \text{ (A)}$$



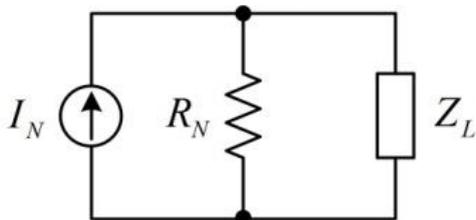
求 Z_N ：

$$R_N = (30 - j10) // (40 + j20) = 20\Omega$$



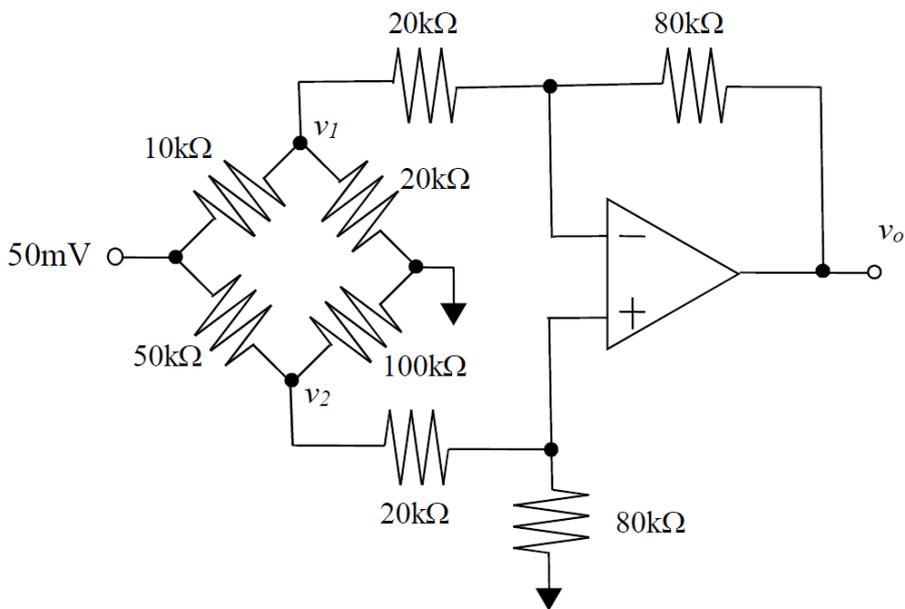
當 $Z_L = R_N = 20\Omega$ 時有 $P_{L\max}$

$$\text{且 } P_{L\max} = \frac{I_N^2 \times R_N}{4} = \frac{3.54^2 \times 20}{4} = 62.658\text{W}$$



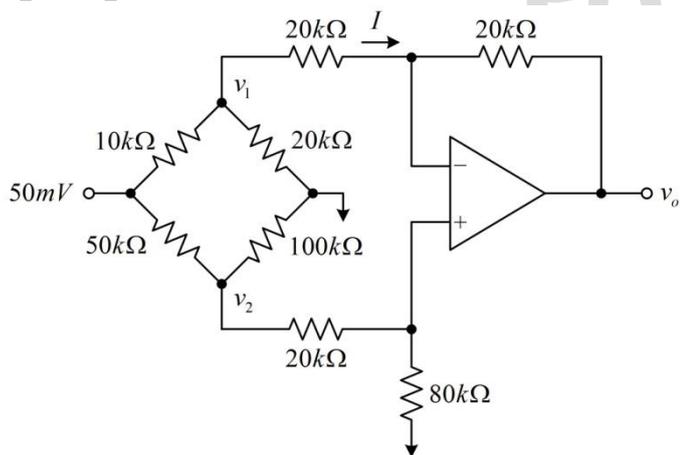
公職王歷屆試題 (109 鐵路特考)

三、在圖三的理想運算放大器電路中，試求出輸出電壓 v_o 。(20 分)



圖三

【擬答】：



$$V_2 = 50m \times \frac{[100k // (20k + 80k)]}{50k + [100k // (20k + 80k)]} = 25mV$$

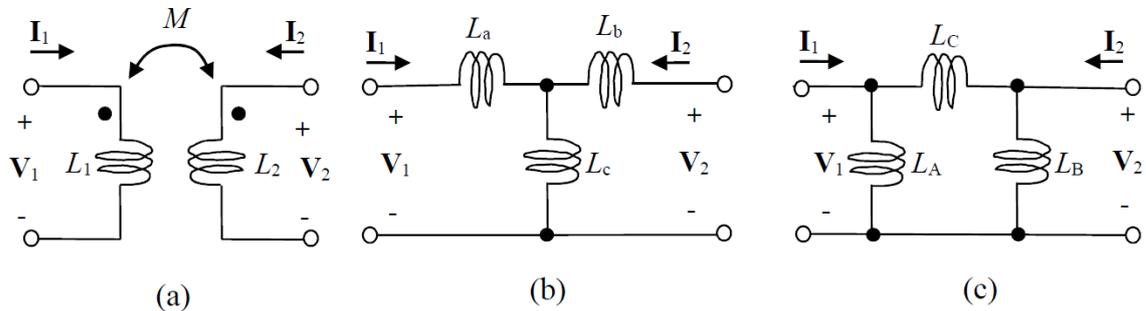
$$V_+ = V_2 \times \frac{80k}{20k + 80k} = 25m \times \frac{80}{100} = 20mV = V_-$$

$$\frac{V_1 - 50m}{10k} + \frac{V_1}{20k} + \frac{V_1 - 20m}{20k} = 0 \Rightarrow V_1 = 30mV$$

$$I = \frac{V_1 - 20m}{20k} = \frac{30m - 20m}{20k} = 5 \times 10^{-7} A$$

$$V_o = 20m - I \times 80k = -20mV$$

四、在圖四(a)之線性變壓器電路中，試求圖四(b)等效 T 電路之 (L_a, L_b, L_c) 與圖四(c)等效 π 電路之 (L_A, L_B, L_C) ，其中等效 T 電路之關係為 $V=[M]I$ ，等效 π 電路之關係為 $I=[M]V$ 。(20 分)



圖四

【擬答】：

$$V_1 = j\omega L_1 I_1 + j\omega M I_2$$

$$V_2 = j\omega M I_1 + j\omega L_2 I_2$$

\Rightarrow

$$I_1 = \frac{L_2}{j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2)} V_1 - \frac{M}{j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2)} V_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{M}{j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2)} V_1 - \frac{L_1}{j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2)} V_2$$

T 電路

$$V_1 = j\omega(L_a + L_c)I_1 + j\omega L_c I_2$$

$$V_2 = j\omega L_c I_1 + j\omega(L_b + L_c)I_2$$

\therefore

$$L_a + L_c = L_1$$

$$L_c = M$$

$$L_b + L_c = L_2$$

\therefore

$$L_a = L_1 - M$$

$$L_b = L_2 - M$$

$$L_c = M$$

π 電路

$$I_1 = \frac{V_1}{j\omega L_A} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{j\omega L_C}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_1 = \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L_A} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_C} \right) V_1 - \frac{1}{j\omega L_C} V_2$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V_2}{j\omega L_B} + \frac{V_2 - V_1}{j\omega L_C}$$

$$\Rightarrow I_2 = -\frac{1}{j\omega L_C} V_1 + \left(\frac{1}{j\omega L_B} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_C}\right) V_2$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{j\omega L_A} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_C} = \frac{L_2}{j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega L_C} = \frac{M}{j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{j\omega L_B} + \frac{1}{j\omega L_C} = \frac{L_1}{j\omega(L_1 L_2 - M^2)}$$

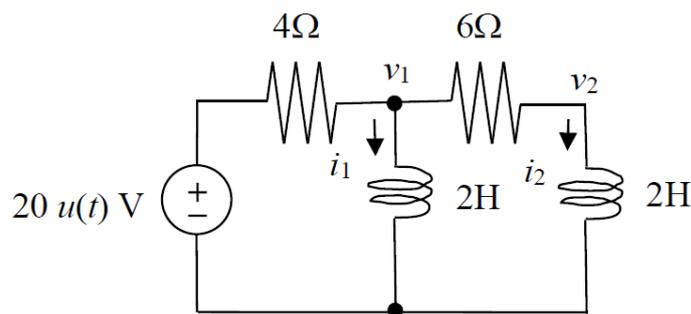
$$\therefore L_A = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_2 M}$$

$$L_B = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{L_1 M}$$

$$L_C = \frac{L_1 L_2 - M^2}{M}$$

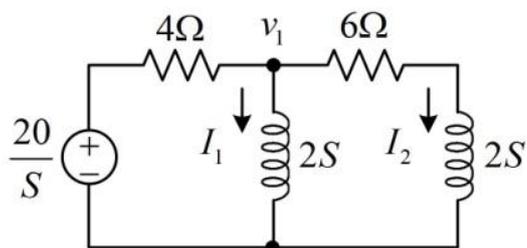
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五、在圖五的電路中，試求出 i_1 與 $i_2, t > 0$ 。(20 分)



圖五

【擬答】：



$$\frac{v_1 - \frac{20}{S}}{4} + \frac{v_1}{2S} + \frac{v_1}{6+2S} = 0 \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{20S+60}{S^2+7S+6}$$

$$I_1 = \frac{v_1}{2S} = \frac{20S+60}{2S \cdot (S^2+7S+6)} = \frac{10S+30}{S(S+1)(S+6)} = \frac{5}{S} + \frac{-4}{S+1} + \frac{-1}{S+6}$$

$$i(t) = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{5}{S} + \frac{-4}{S+1} + \frac{-1}{S+6}\right\} = [5 - 4e^{-t} - e^{-6t}]u(t) (A)$$

$$I_2 = \frac{v_1}{2S+6} = \frac{20S+60}{(2S+6)(S^2+7S+6)} = \frac{10}{(S+1)(S+6)} = \frac{2}{S+1} + \frac{-2}{S+6}$$

$$i_2(t) = L^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{S+1} + \frac{-2}{S+6}\right\} = [2e^{-t} - 2e^{-6t}]u(t) (A)$$

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