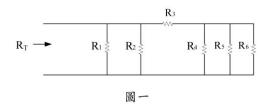
104 年公務人員特種考試關務人員考試、104 年公務人員特種考試身心障礙人員考試及104年國軍上校以上軍官轉任公務人員考試試題

等 别:四等考試

類 科:電力工程、電子工程

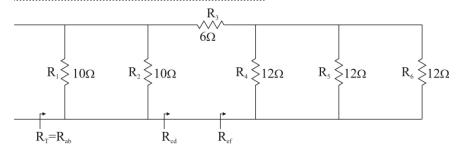
科 目:基本電學

一、如圖一所示,若 $R_1=R_2=10\Omega$, $R_3=6\Omega$, $R_4=R_5=R_6=12\Omega$,求出 R_T 為多少 Ω ?



【擬答】:

命中京程~基本電學自修 P.209 類題

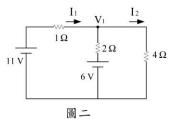


$$R_{ef} = (R_6//R_5//R_4) = (\frac{12 \times 12}{12 + 12})//12 = 6//12 = \frac{6 \times 12}{6 + 12} = 4(\Omega)$$

$$R_{cd} = R_3 + R_{ef} = 6 + 4 = 10(\Omega)$$

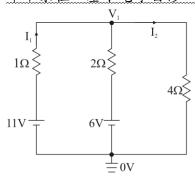
故
$$R_T = R_{ab} = (R_1//R_2)//R_{cd} = (10//10)//10 = (\frac{10 \times 10}{10 + 10})//10 = \frac{5 \times 10}{5 + 10} = 3.33(\Omega)$$

二、利用節點電位法求圖二電路之 V_1 為多少伏特 $?I_1$ 為多少安培 $?I_2$ 為多少安培 $?4\Omega$ 電阻所消耗的功率為多少瓦 ?



【擬答】:

命中京程~基本電學自修 P.242 題型



(一)針對 V_1 節點利用 KCL, 即 $\Sigma I_T = 0$ 列節點電位方程式如下:

$$\frac{V_1 - 11}{1} + \frac{V_1 - 6}{2} + \frac{V_1 - 0}{4} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 4V_1 - 44 + 2V_1 - 12 + V_1 = 0$$

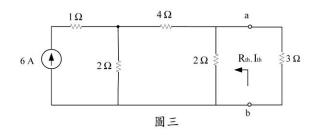
$$\Rightarrow 7V_1 = 56$$
故 $V_1 = 8(V)$

$$(\Box) I_1 = \frac{11 - V_1}{1} = \frac{11 - 8}{1} = 3(A)$$

$$(\Xi)$$
 $I_2 = \frac{V_1 - 0}{4} = \frac{8 - 0}{4} = 2(A)$

$$(\square) P_{(4\Omega)} = (I_2)^2 \times R_{(4\Omega)} = (2)^2 \times 4 = 16(W)$$

三、利用諾頓等效電路方法,求圖三電路之 a, b 兩點左邊之諾頓等效電阻 R_{th} 為多少歐姆?a, b 兩點左邊之諾頓等效電流 I_{th} 為多少安培?通過 3Ω 電阻的電流為多少安培?及 3Ω 電阻所消耗的功率為多少瓦?

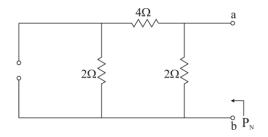


【擬答】:

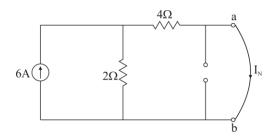
命中京程~基本電學自修 P.269 題型

欲求端點 a、b 元件拿掉

(-)求 R_N 時,獨立電流源開路,與電流源串聯元件 $1(\Omega)$ 予以遮敞,即 $R_{ab}=R_N$

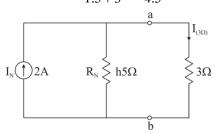


$$R_{ab} = R_N = (4 + 2) //2 = \frac{6 \times 2}{6 + 2} = \frac{12}{8} = 1.5(\Omega)$$



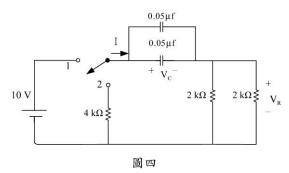
$$I_N = 6 \times \frac{2}{2+4} = 2(A)$$

$$(\Xi) I_{(1\Omega)} = 2 \times \frac{1.5}{1.5+3} = \frac{3}{4.5} = 0.667(A)$$



$$(\square) P_{(3\Omega)} = I_{(3\Omega)}^2 \times R_{(3\Omega)} = (a667)^2 \times 3 = 1.333(W)$$

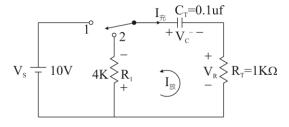
四、圖四的開關電路,電路已達到直流穩態,當 t=0 時,開關由位置 1 切換到位置 2,求 t>0 時,時間常數為多少秒?電壓 $V_R(t)$ 之值?電壓 $V_C(t)$ 之值?電流 I(t)之值?



【擬答】:

命中京程~基本電學自修 P.332

簡化原圖為標準 R-C 電路如下圖所示:



$$C_T = 0.05uf + 0.05uf = 0.1(uf)$$

$$R_T = 2k//2k = \frac{2k+2k}{2k+2k} = 1k(\Omega)$$

當 S.W 至原切換位置 1 時 t=0 電路已達穩態 (S.S), 電容器 C 開路,

$$V_{C}(0^{-}) = V_{S}$$

$$I_{(0)} = \frac{V_{C(0^-)}}{R_1 + R_T} = \frac{10}{4K + 1K} = 2m(A)$$

$$V_{R(0)} = -I_{(0)} \cdot R_T = -2 \times 10^{-3} \times 1K = -2V$$

時間常數 τ = R × C_T = (4K + 1K) × 0.1u = 0.5 × 10⁻³ = 0.5m(sec)

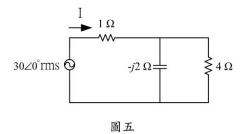
:.I(t) =
$$-I_{(0)} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -2 \times 10^{-3} e^{-\frac{t}{0.5m}} = -2 \times 10^{-3} \cdot e^{-2000t}(A)$$

$$V_{C(0)} = V_{C(0^-)} = V_S = 10(V)$$

$$V_{C(t)} = V_{C(0)} e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = 10e^{-\frac{t}{0.5m}} = 10e^{-2000t}(V)$$

$$V_R(t) = -V_{R(0)} \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}} = -2e^{-\frac{t}{0.5m}} = -2e^{-2000t}(V)$$

五、圖五為交流電路,求電源所看到之總阻抗、電流 I 的大小?功率因數為多少?電源提供之平均功率為多少?(電源 $V = \angle 30^{\circ}$,其中 30 為電壓有效值)



【擬答】:

命中京程~基本電學自修 P.418 範例

$$(-)\overline{Z}_T = (4//-j2) + 1 = \frac{(-j2 \times 4)(4+j2)}{(4-j2)(4+j2)} + 1 = \frac{-j32+16}{16+4} + 1 = \frac{16-j32}{20} + 1$$

$$= 0.8 - j1.6 + 1 = 1.8 - j1.6 = 2.408 \angle -41.634^{\circ}(\Omega)$$

$$\overline{I} = \frac{\overline{V}}{\overline{Z}_T} = \frac{30\angle 0^{\circ}}{2.408 \angle -41.634^{\circ}} = 12.458 \angle 41.634^{\circ}(A)$$

$$(\Box)$$
 P.F = $\cos\theta = \cos(0^{\circ} - 41.634^{\circ}) = 0.747(\text{lead})$

$$(\Xi) P_{avg} = |V||I|cos\theta = 30 \times 12.458 \times 0.747 = 279.184(W)$$