

基本電學⑨－補充教材

基本電學講義 4~8 P176 第 7 題

〈 擬答 〉

(一)求 I_a 電流，利用戴維寧求解：所求元件支路 2Ω 拿掉

$$R_{th} = 2 + [(8//8)/(4+2)] = 4.4(\Omega)$$

$$E_{th} = \left[(16 \times \frac{2}{2+(4+4)}) \times 4 \right] - (16 \times 2)$$

$$= 12.8 + 32$$

$$= 44.8(V)$$

$$I_a = \frac{44.8}{(4.4+2)}$$

$$= 7(A)$$

(二)求 V_o 電壓

$$R_{th} = (4+2)/(2+2) = 6//4 = \frac{12}{2+3} = 2.4(\Omega)$$

$$E_{th} = (16 \times \frac{6}{(4+6)} \times 2) - (16 \times \frac{4}{(4+6)} \times 2)$$

$$= 19.2 - 12.8$$

$$= 6.4(V)$$

$$I = \frac{6.4}{(2.4+4)}$$

$$=1(\text{A})$$

$$V_0 = I \times R_{(4\Omega)} = 1 \times 4 = 4(\text{V})$$



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〈 擬答 〉

第(1)題

當穩態時(S . S) : { 電感 $L \rightarrow S.C$

$$V_a = 2 \times R = 2R ,$$

利用 KCL $I_S = I'_R + I''_R$

$$\frac{36-2R}{4} = \frac{V_a-0}{3} + 2$$

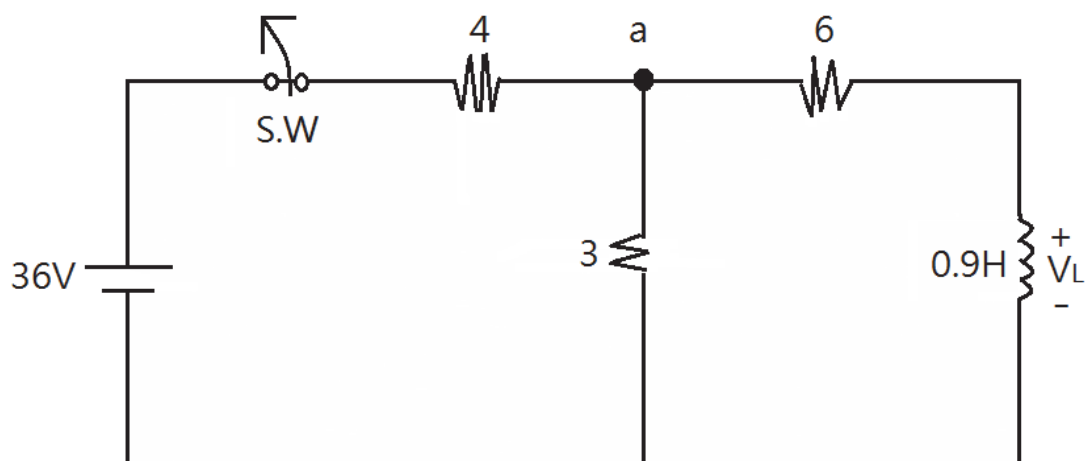
$$\rightarrow \frac{36-2R}{4} = \frac{2R}{3} + 2$$

整理 $\rightarrow R = 6(\Omega) = 60 \times 10^{-1} \pm 5\%$

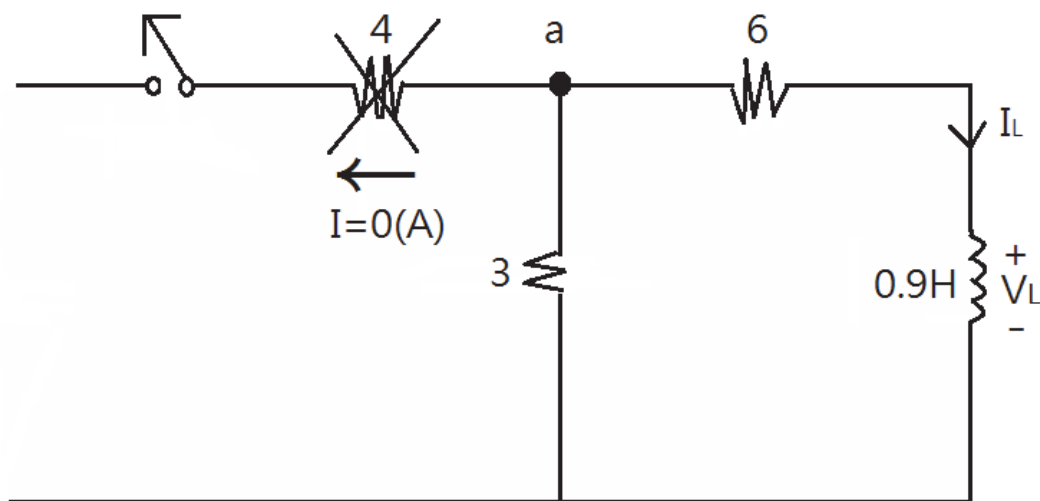
↓
(題目 5%)

$\rightarrow$ 藍黑金金

第(2)題



當 S.W 切斷時，屬放流利用下降方程式求解：



$$R_{th} = 3 // 6 = \frac{18}{9} = 2(\Omega)$$

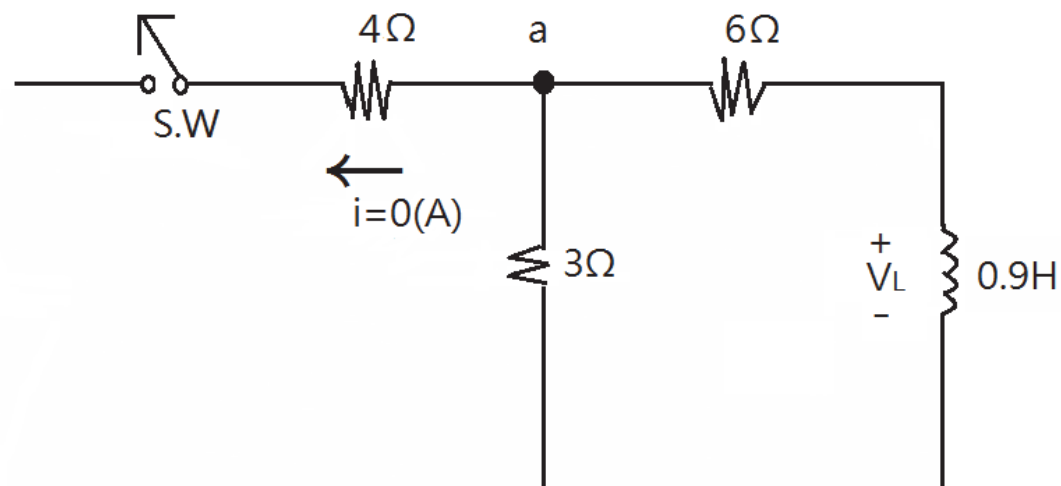
$$i_{L(t)} = R_{th} e^{\frac{-t}{\tau}} \quad (\text{其中 } \tau = \frac{L}{9} = \frac{0.9}{9} = 0.1(\text{sec}))$$

$$= 2e^{\frac{-t}{0.1}} \text{ (A)}$$

$$V_{L(t)} = -(9 \times i_{L(t)}) = -18e^{\frac{-t}{0.1}} \text{ (V)}$$

$$\text{當 } \begin{cases} t=0 \text{ (sec) 時 } V_{L(0)} = -18e^{\frac{-0}{0.1}} = -18e^{-0} = -18(\text{V}) \\ t=0.1 \text{ (sec) 時 } V_{L(0.1)} = -18e^{\frac{-0.1}{0.1}} = -18 \times 0.3678 = -6.621(\text{V}) \end{cases}$$

第(3)題



time ConStant... $\tau = \frac{0.9}{6+3} = \frac{0.9}{9} = 0.1(\text{sec})$

當 5 倍 time ConStant 後 $V_L = 0$ ，即 $T = 5\tau$

$\rightarrow 5\tau = 5 \times \frac{L}{R} = 5 \times \frac{0.9}{9} = 5 \times 0.1 = 0.5(\text{sec})$

故電感兩端經過 0.5(sec)時 $V_{L(5\tau)} = 0$

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〈 擬答 〉

第(A)題

$$P_1 = V_S \bar{I}_1 \rightarrow \bar{I}_1 = \frac{P_1}{V_S} = \frac{30 \times 10^3}{5000} = 6(A)$$

$$S = V_S \bar{I}_2 \rightarrow \bar{I}_2 = \frac{S}{V_S} = \frac{150K}{5000} = 30(A)$$

$$\bar{I}_T = \bar{I}_1 - j\bar{I}_2 = 6 - j30$$

$$= 30.6 \angle -78.69^\circ (A)$$

第(B)題

$$\begin{cases} P_{IM} = VI \cos \theta = 150 \times 10^3 \times 0.6 = 90kW, P_{Load} = 30k \\ P_T = P_{IM} + P_{Load} = 90k + 30k = 120k \end{cases}$$



$$\begin{cases} Q_T = VI \sin \theta = 150 \times 10^3 \times 0.8 = 120(VAR) \end{cases}$$

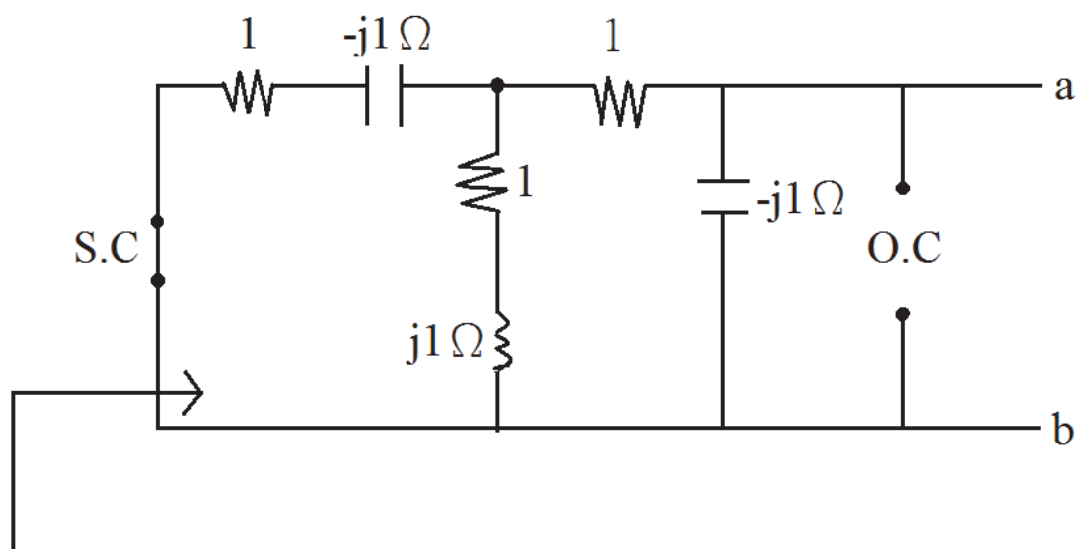
$$PF = \cos \theta = \frac{P_T}{S_T} = \frac{120 + 10^3}{\sqrt{P_T^2 + Q_T^2}} = 0.707(\text{lagging})$$

故 power factor 為 0.707(落後)

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〈擬答〉

利用戴氏定理求解之：

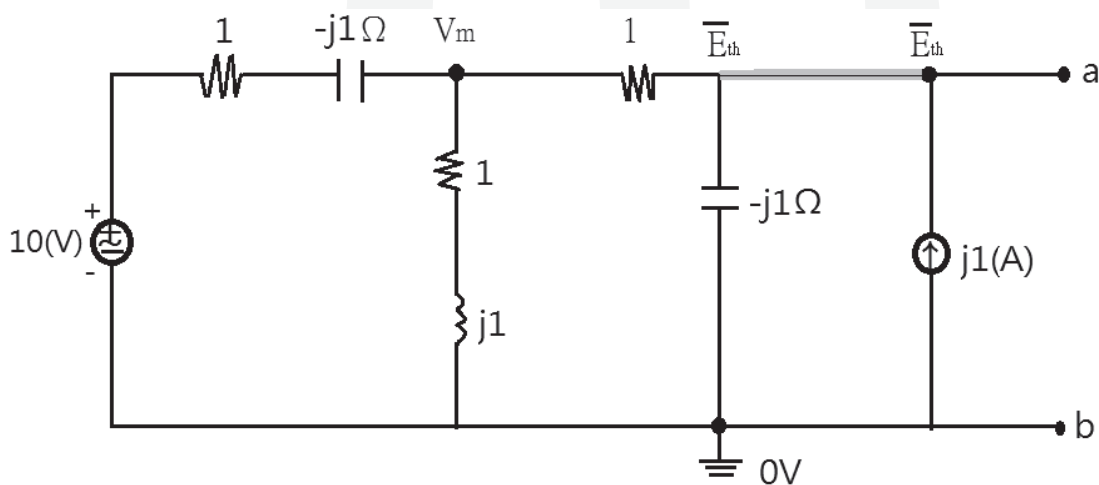


$$\bar{Z}_{th} = [(1 - j1) // (1 + j1) + 1] // -j1$$

$$= \left(\frac{(1 - j1) \times (1 + j1)}{(1 - j1) + (1 + j1)} + 1 \right) // -j1$$

$$= \frac{2 - j4}{5} = \frac{2}{5} - j\frac{4}{5} (\Omega)$$

$\bar{E}_{th}$ ：利用節點法求解 $\bar{E}_{th} = \bar{E}_{oc} = \bar{E}_{ab}$



$$\begin{cases} \frac{V_m - 10 \angle 0^\circ}{(1-j1)} + \frac{V_m}{(1+j1)} + \frac{V_m - \bar{E}_{th}}{1} = 0 \dots\dots\dots ① \\ \frac{\bar{E}_{th} - V_m}{1} + \frac{\bar{E}_{th} - 0}{-j1} = j1 \dots\dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

整理 $\rightarrow \bar{E}_{th} = 3.85 \angle -8.97^\circ \text{ (V)}$

當 $Z_L = Z_{th}^*$ 時可獲得最大功率轉移，

即 $Z_L = Z_{th}^* = \left(\frac{2}{5} - j\frac{4}{5}\right)^* = \frac{2}{5} + j\frac{4}{5} \text{ (}\Omega\text{)}$

$P_{\max(L)} = \frac{|\bar{E}_{th}|^2}{4R_{th}} \rightarrow \frac{(3.85)^2}{4 \times \frac{2}{5}} = 9.26 \text{ (W)}$

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〈擬答〉 ※技巧：實部＝實部

虛部＝虛部

$\bar{Z}_1 \times \bar{Z}_3 = \bar{Z}_2 \times \bar{Z}_4$ 時 AC 電橋平衡 $I_{ab} = 0$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} Z_1 &= (R_1 // \frac{1}{j\omega C_1}) = \frac{R_1}{j\omega R_1 C_1} \\ Z_3 &= R_5 + j\omega L_S \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} Z_2 &= R_2 \\ Z_4 &= R_3 \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\text{即} = \frac{R_1}{j\omega R_1 C_1} \times R_5 + j\omega L_S = R_2 \times R_3$$

整理可得

$$\rightarrow (R_1 - j\omega R_1^2 C_1)(R_5 + j\omega L_S) = (1 + \omega^2 C_1^2 R_1^2) \times R_2 \times R_3$$

$$\rightarrow (R_1 R_5 + \omega^2 R_1^2 C_1 L_S) + j(-\omega R_1^2 C_1 R_5 + \omega L_S R_1) = R_2 \times R_3$$
$$(\omega^2 C_1^2 R_1^2 + 1)$$

$$\rightarrow \omega L_S R_1 = \omega C_1 R_1^2 R_5$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{aligned} L_S &= \frac{\omega C_1 R_1^2 R_5}{\omega R_1} = C_1 R_1 R_5 \\ R_1 R_5 + \omega^2 C_1 L_S R_1^2 &= R_2 R_3 (\omega^2 C_1^2 R_1^2 + 1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

代入可得： $R_2 \times R_3 = R_1 R_5$

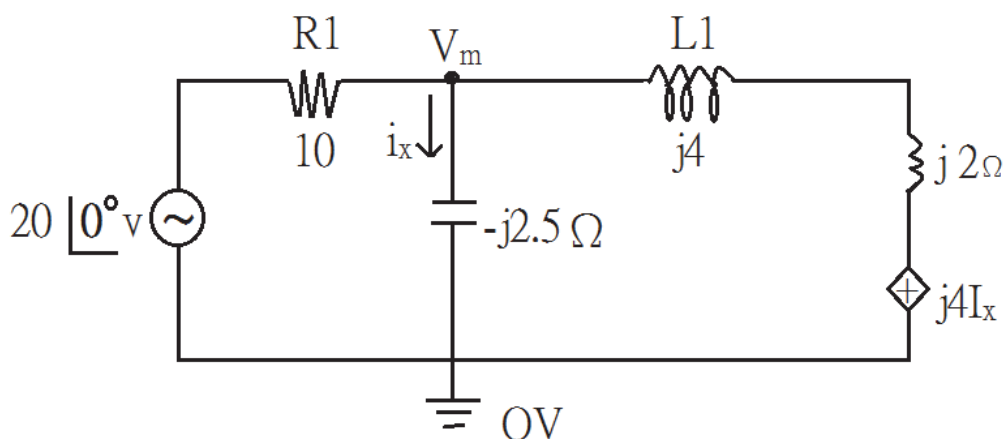
$$R_5 = \frac{R_2 \times R_3}{R_1} = \frac{5K \times 1K}{10K} = 500(\Omega)$$

$$L_S = C_1 R_1 R_S = (1000 \times 10^{-12}) \times 10K \times 500$$
$$= 0.005(H)$$



基本電學講義 15~20 P107 第 1 題

〈擬答〉利用解點電壓法求解：



$$\frac{V_m - 20\angle 0^\circ}{10} + \frac{V_m - 0}{-j2.5} + \frac{V_m - j4I_x}{(j4 + j2)} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow 3V_m + j7V_m - 60 - 20I_x = 0 \dots\dots\dots ①$$

$$\text{其中 } i_x = \frac{V_m}{-j2.5} \rightarrow V_m = I_x \cdot (-j2.5) \dots\dots\dots ②$$

將②代入①式

$$I_x(-j7.5 + 17.5 - 20) = 60$$

$$I_x = \frac{60}{17.5 - 20 \cdot j7.5}$$

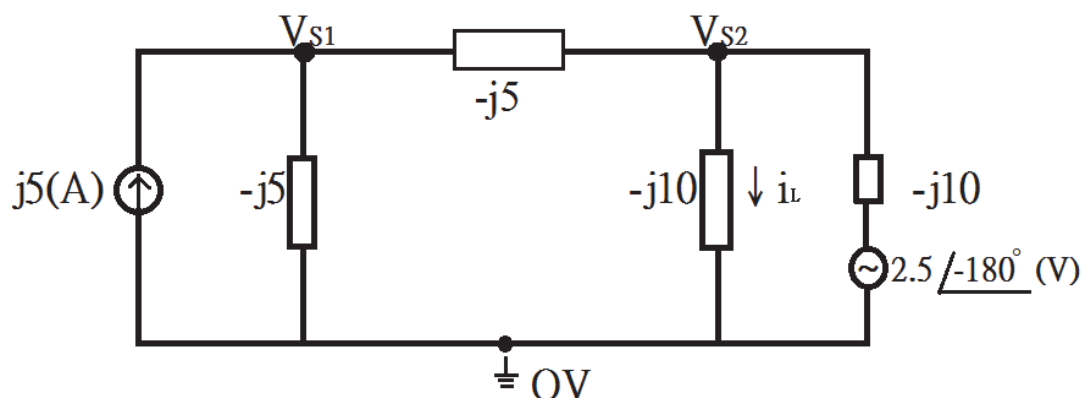
$$= 7.589 \angle 108.435^\circ \text{ (A)}$$

$$\dot{i}_x(t) = 7.5894 \cos(4t + 108.435^\circ) \text{ (A)}$$

基本電學講義 15~20 P109 第 1 題

〈擬答〉原圖合併

利用節點電壓法求解：



$$\begin{cases} \frac{V_{S1}}{(-j5)} + \frac{V_{S1}-V_{S2}}{(-j5)} = j5 \dots\dots\dots ① \\ \frac{V_{S2}}{(-j10)} + \frac{V_{S2}-V_{S1}}{(-j5)} = \frac{-25}{(-j10)} \dots\dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

$$\text{整理} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 2V_{S1} - V_{S2} = 25 \dots\dots\dots ① \\ -2V_{S1} + 3V_{S2} = -25 \dots\dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

利用克萊碼法則：

$$V_{S1} = \frac{72-25}{6-2} = 12.5(V)$$

$$V_{S2} = \frac{-50-50}{6-2} = 0(V)$$

$$i_L = \frac{V_{S2}}{-j10} = \frac{0}{-j10} = 0(A)$$