

國立虎尾科技大學九十九學年度研究所（碩士班）考試入學試題

所別：航空與電子科技研究所(乙組)

科目：專業科目（電子學、電路學、控制系統、通訊系統）

注意事項：

- (1) 共十六大題，任選其中四大題作答，每大題二十五分，共一百分。
 (2) 請於答案卷上註明選答題號，若未註明選答題號及超過規定題數時，僅採計作答順序較前之題目計分。

1. 如圖 1 所示，電晶體參數為 $R_L = \infty$, $\beta = 100$, $R_{B1} = 10\text{k}\Omega$, $R_{B2} = 5\text{k}\Omega$, $R_E = 8.6\text{k}\Omega$, $R_C = 16\text{k}\Omega$, $V_{CC} = 15\text{V}$, $R_S = 50\Omega$ 。

(a) 直流電流 $I_E = ?$ (b) 電壓增益 $v_o/v_s = ?$

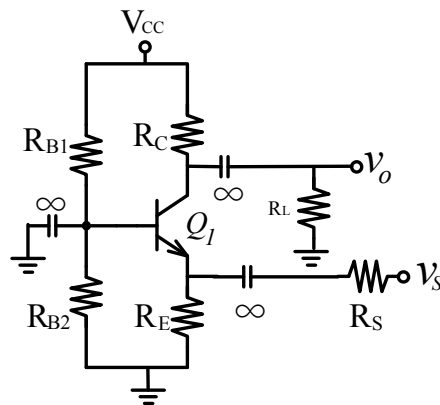


圖 1

2. 如圖 2 之電路(運算放大器視為理想)，計算以下各題

(a) $V_a = 4\text{V}$, $V_b = 0\text{V}$, 求 $V_o = ?$ (b) $V_a = 1\text{V}$, $V_b = 2\text{V}$, 求 $V_o = ?$ (c) $V_b = 1.6\text{V}$, $-15\text{V} < V_o < 15\text{V}$, 求 V_a 的範圍為何?

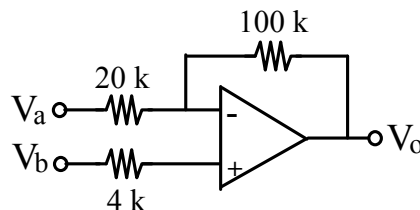


圖 2

3. 圖 3 中的 Diode 為矽二極體； $R_D = 1\text{k}\Omega$ ，在 20°C 環境下，當 $V_D = 3.1\text{V}$ 時， $V_{out} = 2.1\text{V}$ ；請問當 $V_D = 3.2\text{V}$ 時， $V_{out} = ?$ (提示：請用小訊號等效電路求解)。

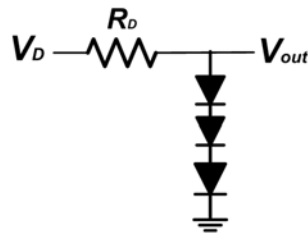


圖 3

4. 下圖 4 為一放大器電路，(a)畫出此一電路的小訊號模型，(b)求輸入阻抗 $R_{in} = ?$ (c)輸出阻抗 $R_{out} = ?$ (d)電壓增益 $V_o/V_i = ?$

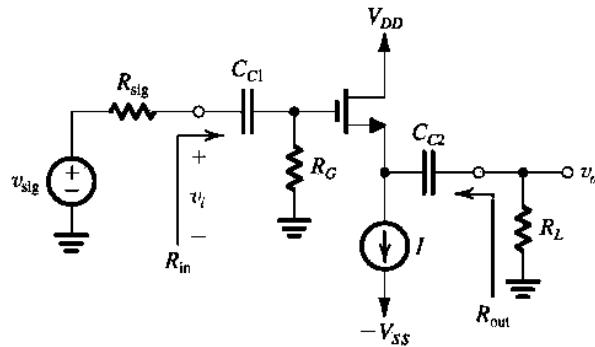


圖 4

5. Consider a band-pass signal $g(t)$ with spectrum

$$G(f) = (\sqrt{3} - j)\delta(f - 1800) + 8\delta(f - 2000) + (\sqrt{3} + j)\delta(f - 2200) \\ + (\sqrt{3} + j)\delta(f + 1800) + 8\delta(f + 2000) + (\sqrt{3} - j)\delta(f + 2200)$$

- Plot the amplitude spectrum and phase spectrum of $G(f)$.
- Using the inverse Fourier transform, find the signal $g(t)$ (i.e. time domain expression).
- Find the complex envelope of $g(t)$ (i.e. $\tilde{g}(t)$).
- If $g(t)$ is AM (DSB-C) signal, which can be expressed as $g(t) = [1 + k_a m(t)]c(t)$, determine the carrier signal $c(t)$, the message signal $m(t)$ and amplitude sensitivity k_a .

6. Two version of modulation are expressed below:

$$x_1(t) = 6(\cos^2(200\pi t))\cos(2000\pi t).$$

$$x_2(t) = 8\cos(400\pi t)\cos(2000\pi t).$$

- Plot the amplitude spectrum of $x_1(t)$.
- What kind of the modulation for $x_2(t)$?
- For the AM (i.e. DSB-C) signal, ($x_1(t)$ or $x_2(t)$), calculate the power efficiency of the signal.
- For the AM (i.e. DSB-C) signal, determine the carrier signal $c(t)$, the message signal $m(t)$ and amplitude sensitivity k_a .

7. Suppose $g(t) = x(t) \cos 4\pi t$ and the Fourier transform of the $g(t)$ is

$$G(f) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{f+2}{2}\right) + \text{rect}\left(\frac{f-2}{2}\right) = \begin{cases} 1, & |f \pm 2| \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Determine $X(f)$ and $x(t)$.

(Given the Fourier Transform pair: $\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \Leftrightarrow \tau \text{sinc}(\tau f)$; $\tau \text{sinc}(\tau f) \Leftrightarrow \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{\tau}\right)$)

$$\left(\text{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x}\right)$$

8. Let $x(t)$ be a signal whose Fourier transform is $X(f) = \delta(f) + \delta(f-5) + \delta(f-\pi)$.

and let $h(t) = u(t+1) - u(t-1) = \text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)$

(a) Is $x(t)$ periodic? If yes, determine the period.

(b) Is $x(t) * h(t)$ periodic (* is convolution)? If yes, determine the period.

(Given the Fourier Transform pair: $\text{rect}\left(\frac{t}{\tau}\right) \Leftrightarrow \tau \text{sinc}(\tau f)$; $\tau \text{sinc}(\tau f) \Leftrightarrow \text{rect}\left(\frac{f}{\tau}\right)$; $e^{j2\pi f_0 t} \Leftrightarrow \delta(f - f_0)$)

$$\left(\text{sinc}(x) = \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x}\right)$$

9. 試求下圖 5 電壓的均方根值(Vrms)為何? 圖 5 為半波整流輸出電壓。

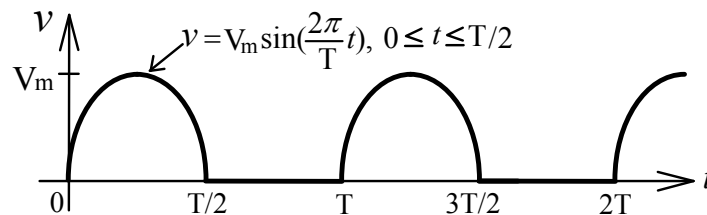


圖 5

10. 圖 6 運算放大器假設為理想，(a)試求電路的轉移函數 $H(S) = V_o(s) / V_i(s)$ 為何? (b)當 $R_1 = 1k\Omega$ ， $R_2 = 10k\Omega$ ， $C = 0.01\mu F$ 時，試繪波德圖(Bode plot)，(c)此電路是何種濾波器。

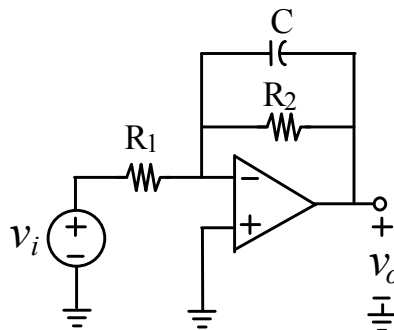


圖 6

11. In the circuit in Fig. 7 the switch has been in position **a** for a long time and $v_2=0$ V. At $t=0$, the switch is thrown to position **b**. Calculate (a) i , v_1 , and v_2 for $t \geq 0^+$; (b) the energy stored in the capacitor at $t=0$; (c) the energy trapped in the circuit and the total energy dissipated in the $5 \text{ k}\Omega$ resistor if the switch remains in position **b** indefinitely.

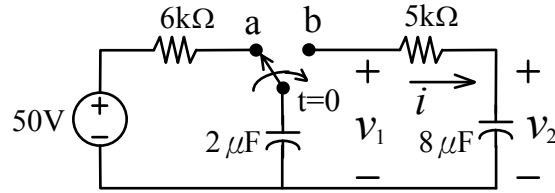


Fig. 7

12. For the circuit shown in Fig. 8. (a) Find i_o . (b) Find i_l . (c) Find the power dissipated in the 140Ω resistor.

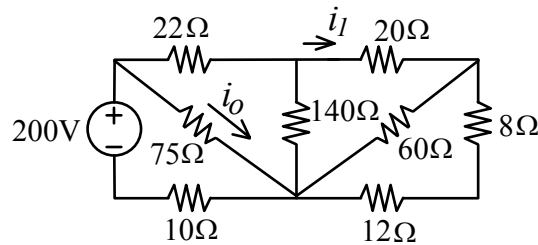


Fig. 8

13. 如果系統的狀態方程式為 $\dot{x}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} x(t) + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} u(t)$ ， $x(t)$ 為狀態向量， $u(t)$ 為輸入。
 (a) 求系統的特徵根。(b) 系統是否為可控制？並說明之。(c) 系統是否為可觀察？並說明之。

14. 某控制系統的特性方程式已知如下式，求出 k 的範圍使得該系統穩定。

$$S^4 + 22S^3 + 10S^2 + S + k = 0$$

15. 如圖 9 控制系統方塊圖，分別求系統轉移函數：(a) $\frac{C(s)}{R(s)}$ 和 (b) $\frac{C(s)}{N(s)}$ 。

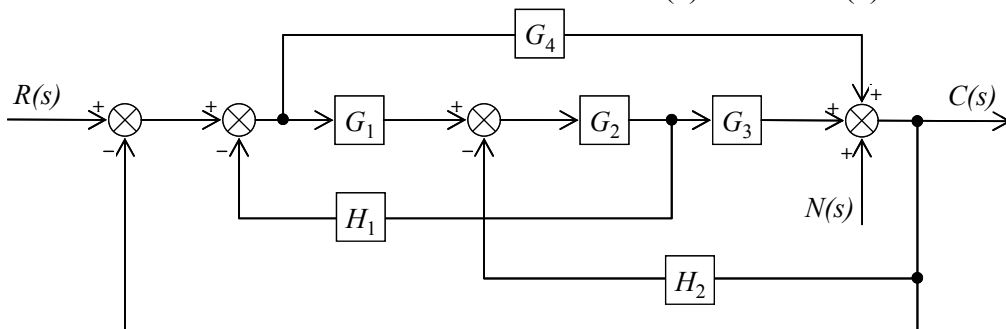


圖 9

16. 有一系統之增益圖如下圖 10 所示，求：

(a) 該系統之轉移函數，(b) $\omega=1$ 時圖中之 dB 值。

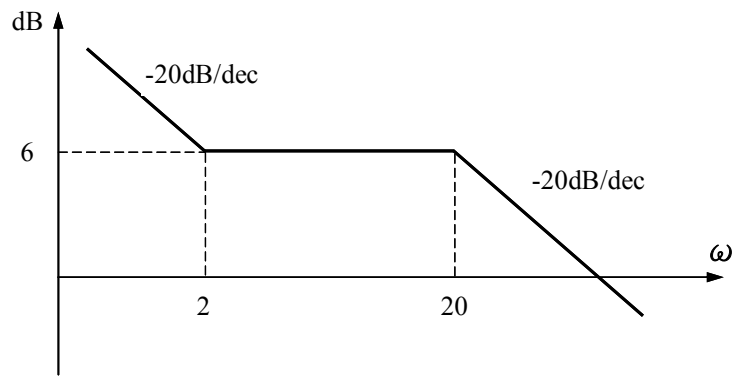


圖 10