

銘傳大學 95 學年度轉學生招生考試

電子工程學系

7 月 26 日 第四節

(第 / 頁共 之 頁)

電子學試題

(限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機

單選題(每題 2 分, 40%)

- 1() In a certain common-source (CS) amplifier, $V_{ds}=3.2V_{rms}$ and $V_{gs}=280mV_{rms}$. The voltage gain is (a) 1 (b) 11.4 (c) 8.75 (d) 3.2
- 2() Ideally, the equivalent circuit of a FET contains (a) a current source in series with a resistance (b) a current source between drain and source terminals (c) a resistance between drain and source terminals (d) a current source between gate and source terminals
- 3() A Common Source amplifier has a load resistance of $10k\Omega$ and $R_D=820\Omega$. If $g_m=5mS$ and $V_{in}=500mV$, the output signal voltage is (a) 5V (b) 2.05V (c) 3.89V (d) 0.5V
- 4() For small-signal operation, an n-channel JFET must be biased at (a) $V_{GS}=0V$ (b) $V_{GS}=V_{GS(off)}$ (c) $-V_{GS(off)} < V_{GS} < 0V$ (d) $0V < V_{GS} < +V_{GS(off)}$
- 5() If you are looking for both good voltage gain and high input resistance, you must use a (a) Common Gate amplifier (b) Common Drain amplifier (c) Common Source amplifier.
- 6() An amplifier that operates in the linear region at all times is (a) class A (b) class B (c) class AB (d) class C.
- 7() For maximum output, a class A power amplifier must maintain a value of quiescent current that is (a) one-half the peak load current (b) twice the peak load current (c) at least as large as the peak load current (d) just above the cutoff value
- 8() The maximum efficiency of a class B push-pull amplifier is (a) 79% (b) 50% (c) 25% (d) 98%
- 9() Crossover distortion is a problem for (a) into cutoff (b) right at cutoff (c) at midpoint of the load line (d) in saturation
- 10() The efficiency of a class C amplifier is (a) less than class A (b) greater than classes A, B, or AB (c) less than class AB (d) less than class B.
- 11() The cathode of a zener diode in a voltage regulator is normally (a) grounded (b) more negative than the anode (c) at 0.7V (d) more positive than the anode
- 12() a no load condition means that (a) the load has infinite resistance (b) the load has zero resistance (c) the output terminals are open (d) answers (a) & (c)
- 13() A varactor diode exhibits (a) a constant capacitance over a range of reverse voltages (b) a variable resistance that depends on reverse voltage (c) a variable capacitance that depends on forward current (d) a variable capacitance that depends on reverse voltage
- 14() For operation as an amplifier, the base of an npn transistor must be (a) positive with respect to the emitter (b) negative with respect to the emitter (c) positive with respect to the collector (d) 0v
- 15() The bias condition for a transistor to be used as a linear amplifier is called (a) forward-reverse (b) forward-forward (c) reverse-reverse (d) collector bias
- 16() If the base-emitter junction is open, the collector voltage is (a) V_{CC} (b) 0v (c) floating (d) 0.2v
- 17() The maximum value of collector current in a biased transistor is (a) $\beta_{DC}I_B$ (b) $I_{C(sat)}$ (c) greater than I_E (d) $I_E - I_B$
- 18() The disadvantage of base bias is that (a) it is very complex (b) it is too beta dependent (c) it produces low gain (d) it produces high leakage current
- 19() Voltage-divider bias (a) cannot be independent of β_{DC} (b) can be essentially independent of β_{DC} (c) is not widely used (d) requires fewer components than all the other methods
- 20() Emitter bias is (a) essentially independent of β_{DC} (b) very dependent on β_{DC} (c) provides a stable bias point (d) answer (a) & (c)

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(第 2 頁共 2 頁)

電子學試題

(限用答案本作答)

計算題 (60%)

1. (20%) Determine all low-frequency response caused by capacitor of the BJT Amplifier. $\beta_{ac} = 100$ and $r_e' = 16\Omega$.

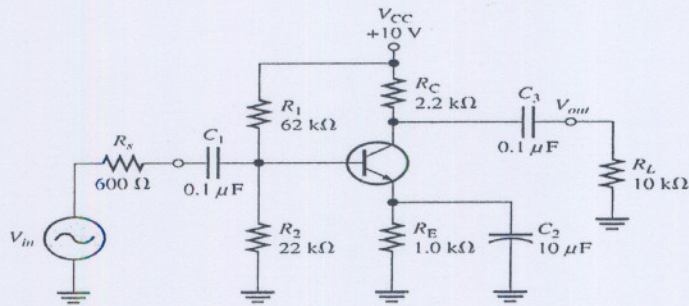
$f_{c(input)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Hz ;

$f_{c(output)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Hz ;

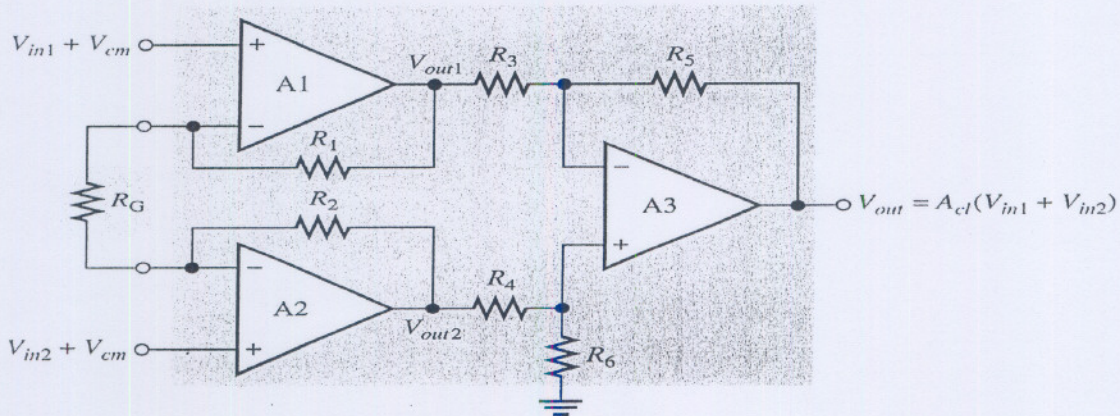
$f_{c(bypass)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ Hz ;

and the voltage gain at mid range

$A_v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ dB



2. (20%) For an instrument amplifier circuit, please derive closed loop gain $A_{cl} = a + \frac{bR}{R_G}$, where $a = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ and $b = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$. Assume $R_1 = R_2$ and $R_3 = R_4 = R_5 = R_6 = R$.



3. (20%) Determine all transistor terminal voltages (V_B , V_C , V_E) with respect to ground and I_C . Do not neglect the input resistance at the base or V_{BE}

