

國立勤益技術學院九十三年學年度研究所招生初試試題卷

所別：資訊與電能科技研究所 組別：資訊科技組 身分別：一般生及在職生  
 科目：電子學 准考證號碼：□□□□□□□□ (考生自填)

考生注意事項：

- 一、考試時間 100 分鐘。
- 二、請先核對考試科目與報考所組別是否相符。
- 三、本試題共六題，每題分數列於題後，共 100 分，請依序作答。
- 四、答案須寫在答案卷上，本試題空白處或背面，僅做計算或草稿使用。
- 五、考生不可攜帶計算機、翻譯機或通信器設備等作答。
- 六、請在試題首頁准考證號碼之方格內，填上考生本人之准考證號碼，作答完畢後，請將「答案卷」及「試題」一併繳回。

1. The 6.8V zener diode in the circuit of Fig. 1 is specified to have  $V_Z=6.8\text{V}$  at  $I_Z=5\text{mA}$ ,  $r_z=20\Omega$ , and  $I_{ZK}=0.2\text{mA}$ . The supply voltage  $V^+$  is normally 10V but can vary by  $\pm 1\text{V}$ .
- (a) Find  $V_o$  with no load and with  $V^+$  at its nominal value. (5%)
  - (b) Find the change in  $V_o$  resulting from the  $\pm 1\text{V}$  change in  $V^+$ . (5%)
  - (c) Find the change in  $V_o$  resulting from connecting a load resistance  $R_L=2\text{k}\Omega$ . (5%)
  - (d) Find the value of  $V_o$  when  $R_L=0.5\text{k}\Omega$ . (5%)
  - (e) What is the minimum value of  $R_i$  for which the diode still operates in the break-down region? (5%)

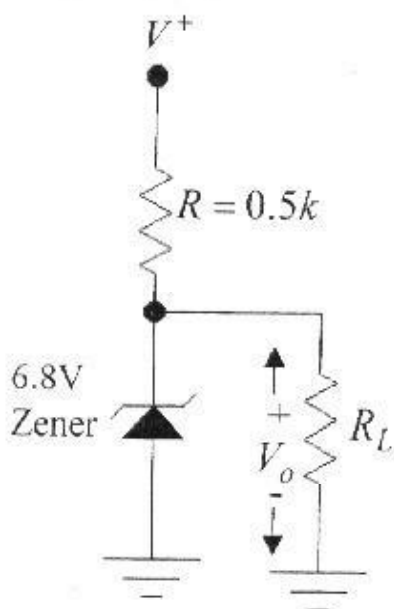


Fig. 1(a)

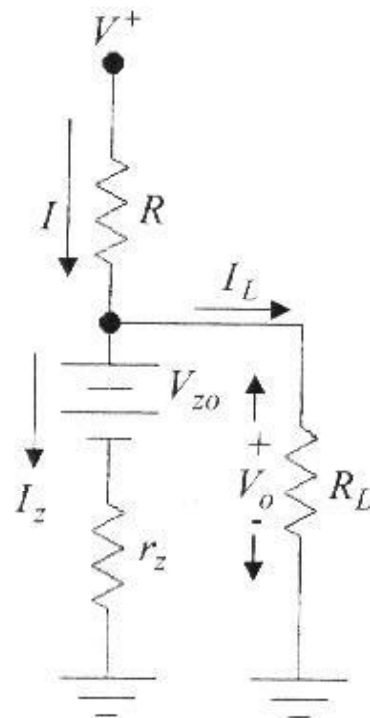


Fig. 1(b)

2. Fig. 2 shows two circuits for generating a constant current  $I_o = 10\mu\text{A}$ . Determine the values of the required resistors ( $R_1, R_2, R_3$ ) assuming that  $V_{BE}$  is 0.7V at a current of 1 mA ( $I_{ref}$ ) and neglecting the effect of finite  $\beta$ . (15%)

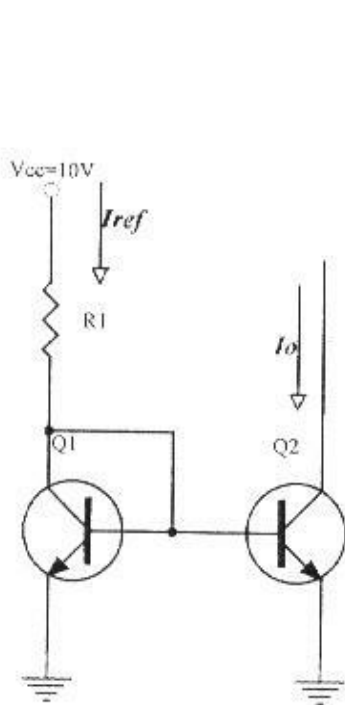


Fig. 2(a)

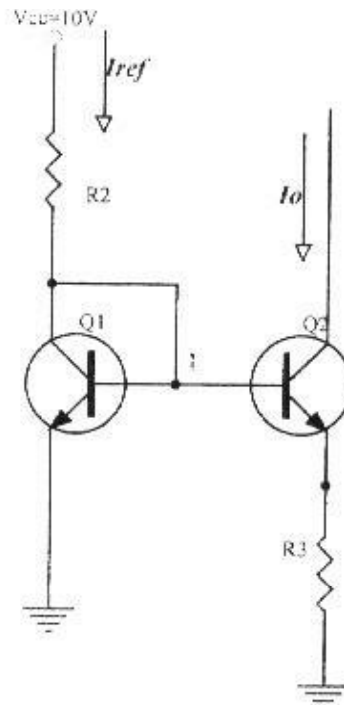


Fig. 2(b)

3. Determine the voltage gain  $V_o/V_s$  for the noninverting Op-Amp stage in Fig.3 by first evaluating  $A_D, A_{OL}, T_i$  and  $K$ . (20%)

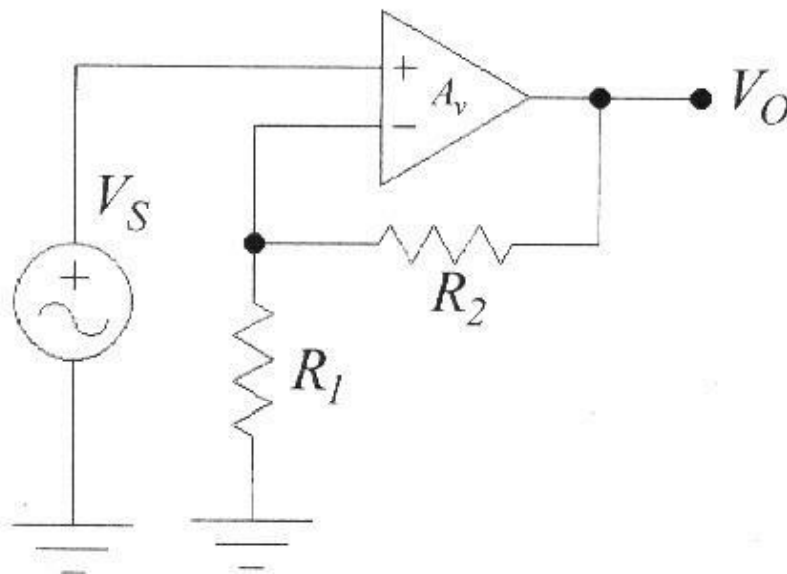


Fig. 3

4. Fig. 4 is a sample of a 4 bits D/A converter using a binary-weighted resistive ladder network. Please sketch the equivalent network by using R-2R ladders? (15%)

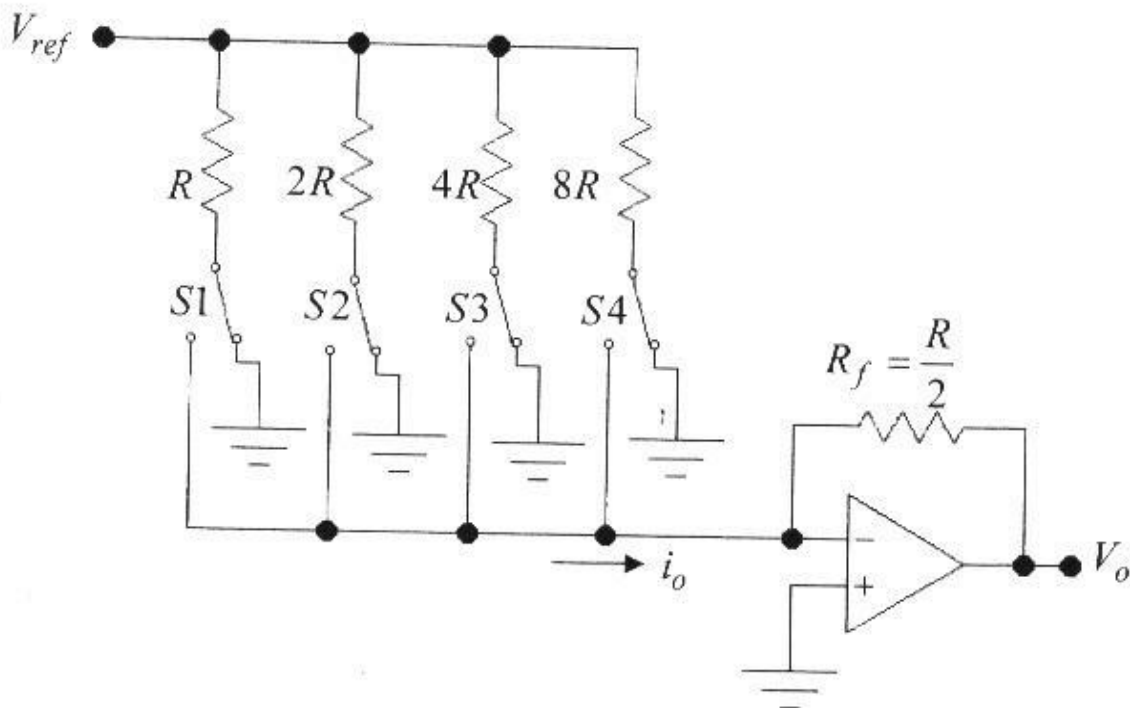


Fig. 4

5. Sketch the waveform of the definitions of propagation delays ( $t_p$ ) and switching times ( $t_r, t_f, t_{PHL}, t_{PLH}, t_{THL}, t_{TLH}$ ) of the logic inverter. (15%)
6. Draw the circuit diagram of a simple instrument amplifier by using one Op-Amp. Write an expression for the output voltage ( $V_o$ ) of this circuit in terms of the input voltages ( $V_1, V_2$ ) and circuit resistances. (10%)