



本試題共十題，每題 10 分，共計 100 分，請依題號作答並將答案寫在答案卷上，違者不予計分。

1. 名詞解釋：

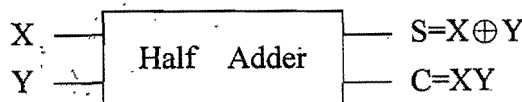
- (a) (5%)請說明 RAM 記憶體與 ROM 記憶體的差別？
 (b) (5%)請說明多核心(Multicore)處理器的優點與缺點？

2. (10%)有一個大型社區，其中有 30 個住戶擁有汽車，有 45 個住戶擁有機車，有 25 個住戶擁有腳踏車，有 15 個住戶同時擁有汽車與機車，有 20 個住戶同時擁有機車與腳踏車，有 11 個住戶同時擁有汽車與腳踏車，有 7 個住戶同時擁有汽車、機車及腳踏車，有 3 個住戶沒有汽車、沒有機車、也沒有腳踏車。請問此社區的住戶總共有多少個？

3. 任何的布林函數都可以完全地用 NAND 萬用邏輯閘實現，也可以完全地用 NOR 萬用邏輯閘實現：

- (a) (5%)請只用 NAND 萬用邏輯閘來實現一個布林函數： $F = AB + CD + E$ ？
 (b) (5%)請只用 NOR 萬用邏輯閘來實現一個布林函數： $F = AB + CD + E$ ？

4. 已知半加法器(Half Adder)的組合邏輯電路圖如圖一：



圖一

請利用此半加法器的邏輯電路元件，實現下列的布林函數：

- (a) (5%) $D = A \oplus B \oplus C$
 (b) (5%) $E = A'BC + AB'C$

5. 一般處理器的組合語言指令集(Assembly Instruction Set)，可以分成精簡指令集(RISC)與複雜指令集(CISC)，二大類。請問：？

- (a) (5%)為何精簡指令集(RISC)型處理器的功率消耗通常比較低？
 (b) (5%)為何精簡指令集(RISC)型處理器比較容易利用 pipeline 技術來做最佳化？

6. (a) (5%)何謂電腦螢幕的像素?(先寫出像素的英文單字)
 (b) (5%)電腦螢幕如何在像素上顯示色彩?



7. (10%)作業系統主要的工作是什麼?
8. (a)(5%)何謂電腦平台(platform)?
(b)(5%)為何 Java 可做到跨平台語言?
9. (10%)何謂 WAN?
10. (10%)何謂 data mining?



- Find the transfer function $G(s) = V_C(s)/V(s)$, for the network shown in Figure 1. (10%)

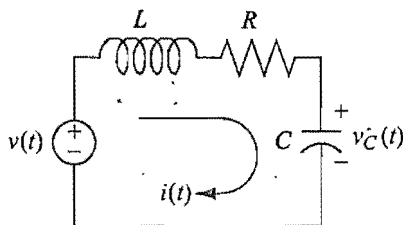


Figure 1

- Find the transfer function $G(s) = Y(s)/R(s)$, for the following system represented in state space. (15%)

$$\dot{X} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 & -5 \end{bmatrix} X + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix} r(t)$$

$$y = [1 \ 0 \ 0]X;$$

- Reduce the system shown in Figure 2 to a single transfer function $T(s) = C(s)/R(s)$. (10%)

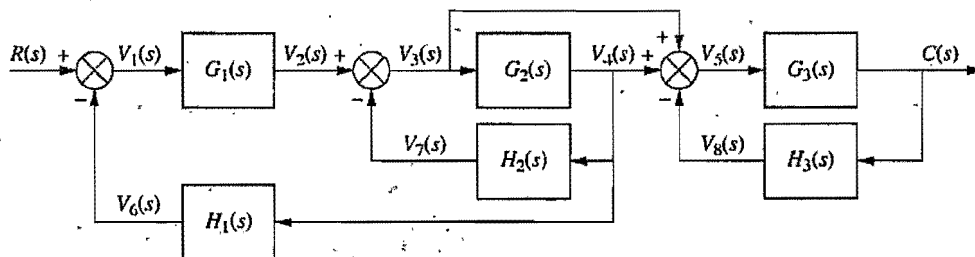


Figure 2.

- Find the transfer function, $C(s)/R(s)$, for the signal-flow graph in Figure 3. (15%)

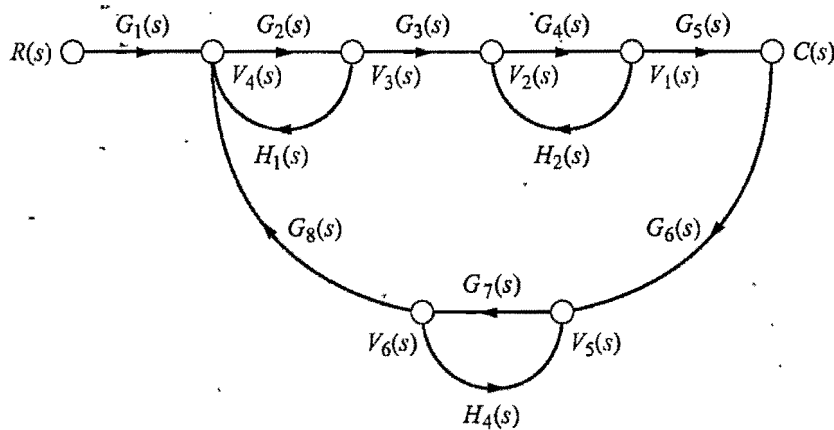


Figure 3.



5. Consider a system shown in Figure 4 for $G(s) = \frac{1}{s}$ and $H(s) = 3$. Let the error $e(t)$ is defined by $e(t) = r(t) - y(t)$.

- (i) Find the steady state error $e_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t)$ for the unit step input ($r(t) = 1, t \geq 0$). (8%)
- (ii) Find the steady state error $e_{ss} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e(t)$ for the unit ramp input ($r(t) = t, t \geq 0$). (7%)

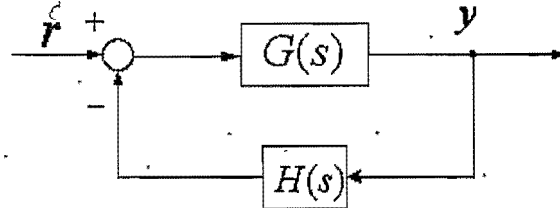


Figure 4

6. Consider a unity feedback control system shown in Figure 5 for $G(s) = \frac{2k}{s(s+3)(s+6)}$.

- (i) Sketch the root locus for $k > 0$. (8%)
- (ii) Find the breakaway point. (5%)
- (iii) Determine the gain k and all poles (one real and two conjugate poles) when the system is marginally stable? (7%)

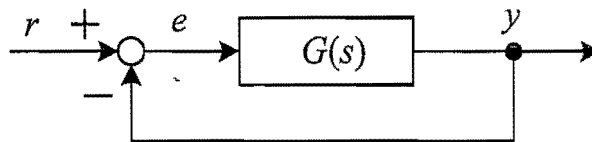


Figure 5

7. The Bode plot of $G(s) = \frac{k(s+2)}{s(s+\alpha)(s+10)}$ is plotted in Figure 6. Find the values of k and α ? (15%)

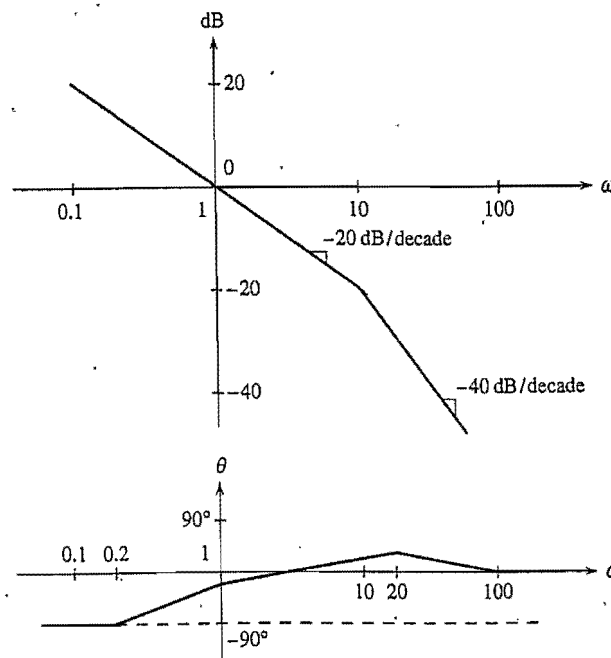


Figure 6



1. Figure 1 shows the source follower amplifier with a current source load. Let the reference bias sources be $I_{REF} = 0.4\text{mA}$, $V_{DD} = +5\text{V}$. All transistors are assumed to be matched (identical) with

parameters $V_{TN} = 0.8\text{V}$, $\frac{1}{2}\mu_n C_{ox} \frac{W}{L} = 0.1\text{mA/V}^2$, $\lambda = 0.005\text{V}^{-1}$.

- (a) Draw the small-signal equivalent circuit diagram. (6%)
- (b) Calculate the small-signal voltage gain. (7%)
- (c) Calculate output resistance. (7%)

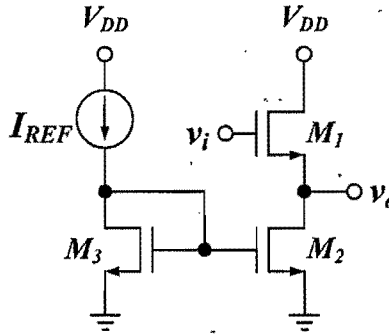


Figure 1

2. The common-emitter amplifier with emitter degeneration is illustrated in Figure 2.

- (a) Calculate the parameters of the transistor : I_C , g_m , r_{π} . (9%)
- (b) Calculate the small-signal voltage gain. (7%)
- (c) Calculate input resistance looking into the base of the transistor. (4%)

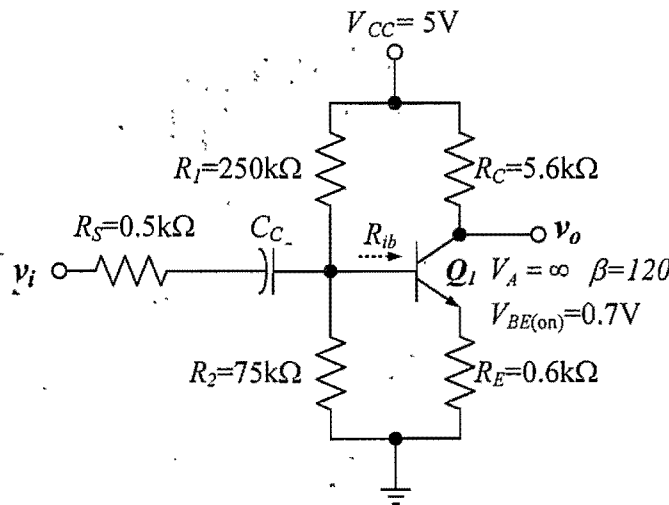


Figure 2

3. Sketch the Bode magnitude and phase plots of the following transfer function. (10%)

$$T(s) = \frac{100(s+1)}{s+1000}$$



4. For the amplifier depicted in Figure 4, determine (a) the ideal closed-loop voltage gain (i.e., assume $A_{od} = \infty$) (5%), (b) the actual closed-loop voltage gain if $A_{od} = 100,000$. (10%)

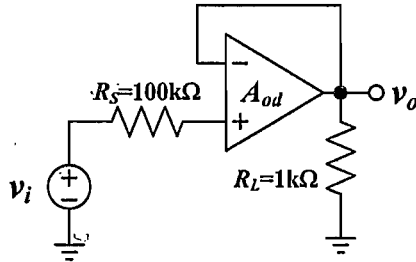


Figure 4

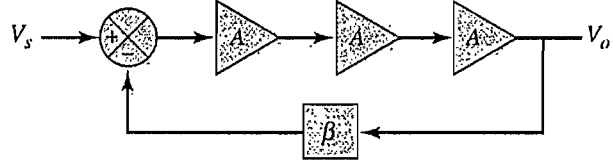


Figure 5

5. (a) A feedback amplifier is connected as shown in Figure 5. Each basic amplifier stage has an open loop gain of $A = 10$. The closed-loop gain is $A_f = 100$. Determine the required feedback transfer function β . (10%)
 (b) If the gain of each stage increases by 10%, determine the percentage change in the closed-loop voltage gain, A_f . (5%)
6. The parameters of the transistors in Figure 6 are $V_{TN} = 1V$, $V_{TP} = -1V$, $(\mu_n C_{ox}) = 200\mu A/V^2$, $(\mu_p C_{ox}) = 100\mu A/V^2$, and $\lambda_n = \lambda_p = 0$. The W/L ratios are given in the figure. For $R = 10k\Omega$, determine I_{REF} , I_1 , I_2 , I_3 and I_4 . (20%)

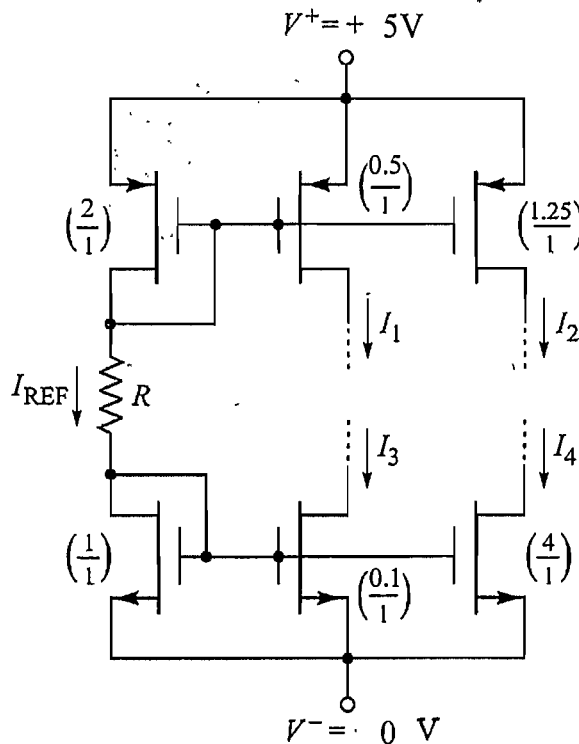


Figure 6



本試卷共十二題，共計 100 分，請依題號作答並將答案寫在答案卷上

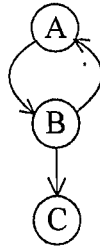
1. (6%，複選題) 關於各種資料結構的用途，下列敘述何者正確？
 - (a) 堆疊(stack)適用於實現副程式之呼叫與返回(subroutine call and return)機制。
 - (b) 堆疊不適用於實現遞迴呼叫與返回(recursive call and return)機制。
 - (c) 佇列(queue)並不適用於實現工作排程(job scheduling)機制。
 - (d) 樹(tree)適用於排序(sort)與集合(set)之表示法。
 - (e) 圖形(graph)適用於電路分析、找尋最短路徑(shortest path)。

2. (6%，複選題) 關於二元樹(binary tree) T 之敘述，下列何者為真？
 - (a) 階度(level)為 i 之節點(node)個數最多為 $2^i, i \geq 1$ 。
 - (b) 若深度(depth)為 k ，則 T 最多節點數目是 $2^k - 1$ 。
 - (c) 若 $T \neq \emptyset$ ，若終端節點(terminal node)總數為 n_0 ，且分支度(degree)等於 2 的節點數為 n_2 ，則 $n_0 = n_2 + 1$ 。
 - (d) T 是有序樹(ordered tree)。
 - (e) 若 T 是完滿二元樹(full binary tree)，則 T 亦稱為完整二元樹(complete binary tree)。

3. (6%，複選題) 下列有關樹之敘述何者正確？
 - (a) B-tree 是一種 m -路搜尋樹(m -way search tree)。
 - (b) 二元樹又可稱為二元搜尋樹(binary search tree)。
 - (c) AVL-tree 並不是二元搜尋樹。
 - (d) 若 T 是 2-3-4 樹(2-3-4 tree)且具 n 個節點，則 T 之最大高度是 $\lfloor \log_2 n \rfloor + 1$ 。
 - (e) 若 T 是次序為 5 之 B 樹(B-tree of order 5)且其高度是 4，則 T 之最少節點數目是 27。

4. (6%，複選題) 下列關於圖形的敘述何者正確？
 - (a) 圖形的表示方式包括相鄰矩陣(adjacency matrix)、相鄰串列(adjacency list)、相鄰多元串列(adjacency multilist)等數種方式。
 - (b) 相鄰矩陣可能形成稀疏矩陣(sparse matrix)。
 - (c) 使用相鄰矩陣之演算法時間複雜度是 $O(n \log n)$ 。
 - (d) 使用相鄰矩陣之演算法時間複雜度是 $O(n)$ 。
 - (e) 圖一所示之圖形所對應的相鄰矩陣是

	A	B	C
A	0	1	0
B	1	0	1
C	0	0	0



圖一

5. (6%) 下列敘述何者為真？
- 拓樸排序(topological sort)能將部分次序(partial ordering)的關係化為線性次序(linear ordering)關係。
 - 在一網路中(network)中進行拓樸排序所產生的拓樸序列(topological order)可能有多個。
 - 反身(reflexive)性可存在於頂點工作網路(activity on vertex network, AOV network)之中。
 - 非循環圖形(acyclic graph)中仍存在拓樸序列。
 - AOV 網路之另一形式為 AOE 網路(activity on edge network)，二者的目的相同。
6. (a) (5%) 假設某二元樹之前序追蹤(preorder traversal)所拜訪節點依序為 A、B、D、E、H、C、F、I、G，而中序(inorder)追蹤為 D、B、H、E、A、F、I、C、G，請畫出該二元樹。
- (b) (5%) 假設某二元樹之中序追蹤為 D、B、E、H、A、F、C、I、G，而後序(postorder)追蹤為 D、H、E、B、F、I、G、C、A，請畫出該二元樹。
7. (10%) 給定 n ($n > 2$) 個非零整數(non-zero integers) a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n ，吾人定義最大公因數(greatest common divisor)為能整除此 n 個數之最大正因數(largest positive integer that divides $a_1, a_2, \dots, \text{and } a_n$ without a remainder)。例如：42, 28, 56 之最大公因數是 14。試以 pseudo-code 或任何合乎語法的程式語言、並以遞迴呼叫(recursive call)的方式描述可求得 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 最大公因數之方式。
8. (10%) 若干個整數之共同倍數稱為它們的公倍數，公倍數之中最小的一個正整數即是最小公倍數(least common multiple)。最小公倍數可利用標準質因數分解(prime factorization)求得，步驟為：一、找出所有的質因數；二、從所有質因數之中取指數(exponent)最大者相乘，所得到的乘積就是它們的最小公倍數。例如： $135 = 3^3 \cdot 5$ ，

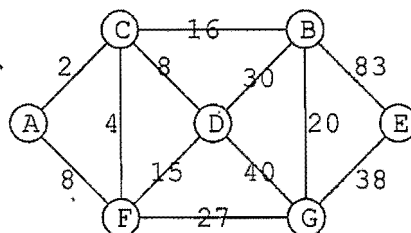


$2475 = 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11$ ，則 135 與 2475 之最小公倍數為 $3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 11 = 7425$ 。在此，我們考慮 $n (n > 2)$ 個正整數 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 。

試以 pseudo-code 或任何合乎語法的程式語言描述可求得 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 最小公倍數的方式。(本題並不侷限僅能利用質因數分解的方式來求解；運用其他方式達到相同目的亦可。)

9. (a) (2%) 試定義「所有頂點對的最短路徑問題」(all pairs shortest path problem) 為何？
(b) (8%) 以 pseudo-code 或任何合乎語法的程式語言來描述能解決「所有頂點對的最短路徑問題」的方式。

10. (a) (8%) 請利用 Kruskal's method (或稱 Kruskal's algorithm) 將圖二所示之網路圖簡化為「花費最小擴張樹」(minimum cost spanning tree)。必須繪出求解過程。
(b) (2%) (a) 中的「花費最小擴張樹」之總成本為何？



圖二

11. (a) (8%) 以 pseudo-code 或任何合乎語法的程式語言來描述「計數排序法」(counting sort)。
(b) (2%) 「計數排序法」所需之時間複雜度為何？
12. 利用賀夫曼(Huffman)演算法建構一個具有最小加權外部路徑(minimal weighted external path)之二元樹。假設外部節點(external nodes)有 6 個，所對應之加權值(weight)分別是： $q_1 = 2, q_2 = 3, q_3 = 5, q_4 = 7, q_5 = 9, q_6 = 13$ 。
(a) (7%) 繪出建構此樹(Huffman tree)的過程。
(b) (3%) 最小加權外部路徑之長度(length)為何？



1. Obtain the current I in the network shown in Fig. P1. (20%)

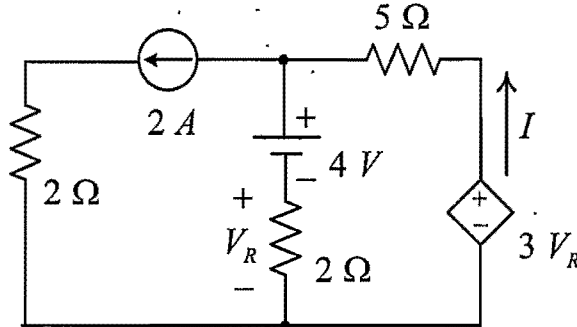


Fig. P1

2. The switch in Fig. P2 has been in position 1 for a long time; it is moved to position 2 at $t = 0$. Obtain the expression of $i(t)$ for $t > 0$. (20%)

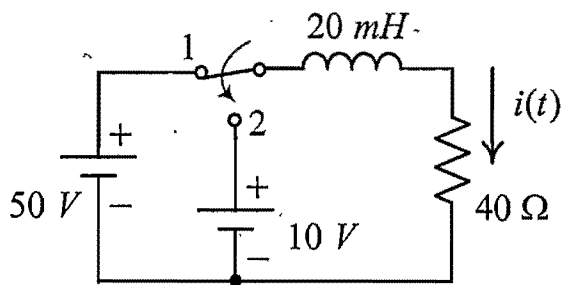


Fig. P2

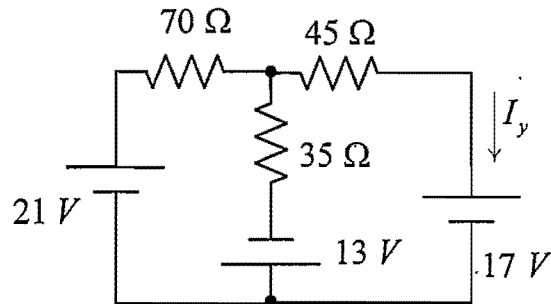


Fig. P3

4. A 10-mH inductor has current $i = 2.0 \cos 5000t$ A. Obtain the voltage v_L . (10%)

5. Impedances $Z_1 = 10 \angle -36.87^\circ \Omega$ and $Z_2 = 20 \angle 53.13^\circ \Omega$ are in series and carry an effective current of 5.0 A. Determine the complete power information. (15%)

6. A three-phase, ABC system, with the effective line voltage $V_{BC\text{eff}} = 100 \angle 0^\circ \text{ V}$, has a balanced Δ -connected load with impedances $10 \angle 45^\circ \Omega$. Obtain the line currents and draw the voltage-current phasor diagram. (15%)

7. Find the Y-parameters of the two-port network in Fig. P7. (10%)

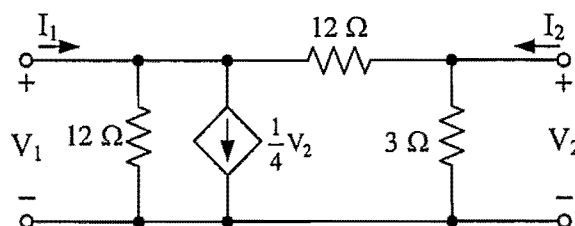


Fig. P7



本試題共 9 題，共計 100 分，請依題號作答並將答案寫在答案卷上，違者不予計分。

1. Find the complex Fourier series of the periodic function

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 \leq t < \tau \\ 0 & \text{for } \tau \leq t < T \\ x(t+T) & \text{for all } t \end{cases} \quad (\text{本題 10 分})$$

2. Find the Fourier transform of $f(t) = t^2 e^{-5|t|}$. (本題 10 分)

3. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, (本題共 15 分)

- (1) find the determinant of A , $|A| = ?$ (5 分)
- (2) find the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix A , (5 分)
- (3) P is a matrix having the eigenvectors as columns, find P and P^{-1} , then diagonalize the matrix A . (5 分)

4. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -10 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $G = \begin{bmatrix} e^t \\ e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}$, (本題共 15 分)

- (1) find a fundamental matrix, $\Omega(t)$, for $X' = AX$, (5 分)
- (2) find the general solution of $X' = AX + G$ by matrix methods. (10 分)

5. Solve the initial value problem: $y' = 3x^2 - \frac{y}{x}$ for $x > 0$ with $y(1) = 4$. (本題 10 分)

6. Find the general solution of the differential equation: $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 5e^{2x}$. (DO NOT use the Laplace transform method) (本題 10 分)

7. Find the general solution of the differential equation: $y'' - 3y' + 2y = \cos(e^{-x})$. (DO NOT use the Laplace transform method) (本題 10 分)

8. Find the Laplace transform of $f(t) = \begin{cases} 2t^2, & 0 \leq t < 2 \\ 1-t-3t^2, & t \geq 2 \end{cases}$ (本題 10 分)

9. Use the Laplace transform method to solve the initial value problem: $y'' - 4y' + 13y = 4\delta(t-3)$; $y(0) = y'(0) = 1$, where $\delta(t)$ is the Dirac Delta function. (本題 10 分)