第三草 寓阻 資科一甲 CBE103006 肠維得

3.3如下圖之導體為一鋁條,若已知電阻數(P=2.83×10-8(s2-m),試求其電雕

$$R = PA = 2.83 \times 10^{-8} \times \frac{2}{5 \times 10^{3} \times 2 \times 10^{3}} = 5.66 \times 10^{5} \text{ (D)}$$

3.4直徑>mm,長度100M之圓形硬抽銅線,求在室溫20℃時,其電阻值為多少

$$R = PA = 1.77 \times 10^{-6} \times \frac{10^{4}}{10^{7} \times 10^{7} \times 10^{7}} = \frac{1.77}{10^{7} \times 10^{7} \times 10^{7}} = 0.5652 \pm 0.000$$

3、6某銅導線在22℃時的電阻為100、121則該銅線在30℃及-16℃之電阻各為表表

$$\frac{T+t_1}{R} = \frac{T+t_2}{R_2}$$

$$\frac{34.5t_22}{100} = \frac{234.5t_30}{R} \Rightarrow 256.5R = 264.5 \times 1009 R \stackrel{?}{=} 103 \text{ f}$$

$$\frac{34.5+22}{100} = \frac{34.5-16}{R'} \Rightarrow 256.5 R = 218.5 \times 100 \Rightarrow R = 85$$

3.8有两電阻凡和R2,其電阻溫度係數分別為以和以2,試證明其串聯後的總電 阻温度係數為以T = RaitRids

$$R_2 = R_1 \left[1 + Q_1 \left(t_2 - t_1 \right) \right]$$

 $Pf^{2} = R_{1}(1+\alpha_{1}\Delta t) + R_{2}(1+\alpha_{3}\Delta t)$ $(R_{1}tR_{2})(1+\alpha_{1}\Delta t) = R_{1}tR_{1}\alpha_{1}\Delta t + R_{2}tR_{2}\alpha_{2}\Delta t$

$$|+ \times T \times t = \frac{R_1 + R_2 + \delta t \left[R_1 \times (1 + R_2 \times x_2)\right]}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$\times T = \frac{R_1 \times (1 + R_2 \times x_2)}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$XT = \frac{R_1 X_1 + R_2 X_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

3.9試求銅在25°C時2電阻溫度係數

3、13 試求出下列色碼所代表的電阻值及誤差範圍

(a) R: 白藍紅

(3-3/~ 3-33)

(b) R2:錄紅黑金

(C) R3:灰紅黑宝椋

(a) (96×10°) × 0.8~ (96×10°) × 1,2

(b) 52×16×95%~52×10°×105%

2005 ~ 115x02#

= 49,452 ~ 54,60#

(c) 82×10°×95%~82×10°×105%(1%可靠度)

⇒ 77.9 12 ~ 86.1 - 12 (1名寸靠度)井