

1-6  
 $R = \rho \times \frac{L}{A} = 1.73 \times 10^{-8} \times \frac{50}{\pi \left[ \frac{(0.0001)^2}{4} \right]} = 0.4128$

1-7  

$$\frac{V_1 - 6}{3} + \frac{V_1}{6} + \frac{V_1 - V_2}{2} = 0$$

$$\frac{V_2 - V_1}{2} + \frac{V_2 - 32}{8} + \frac{V_2}{8} = 0$$

$$2V_1 - 12 + V_1 + 3V_1 - 3V_2 = 0$$

$$4V_2 - 4V_1 + V_2 - 32 + V_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 6V_1 - 3V_2 - 12 = 0 \\ -4V_1 + 6V_2 - 32 = 0 \\ 12V_1 - 6V_2 - 24 = 0 \\ -4V_1 + 6V_2 - 32 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8V_1 &= 56 \\ V_1 &= 7V \\ V_2 &= 10V \end{aligned}$$

1-11

短路  $I = 0$

1-12

$$\begin{aligned} [1I_1 + 10I_1 + 10I_1] - 10I_2 - 10I_3 &= 15 \\ [10I_2 + 9I_2 + 1I_2] - 10I_1 - 1I_3 &= 10 \\ [9I_3 + 10I_3 + 1I_3] - 10I_1 - 10I_2 &= 40 \\ 21 + 20 + 20 &= 61 \end{aligned}$$

1-8

$$V_R = \frac{8}{8+4} = 5V$$

$$V = \frac{60}{8} V$$

$$I_2 = \frac{V}{20} = \frac{5}{20} A$$

$$I_1 = \frac{60}{12} = \frac{5}{8} A$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = 1A$$

1-19

$$4 \times \frac{10}{(10/15) + 10} = 3A$$

$$3 \times \frac{10}{15} = 2A \quad \#$$

1-20

$$[6/13] + [6/112] = 2 + 4 = 6$$

$$I = \frac{54}{6} = 9A$$

$$6\Omega \rightarrow 3A$$

$$3\Omega \rightarrow 6A$$

$$6-3 = 3A$$

$$I \Rightarrow 3A \quad \#$$

1-22

$$V_0 = \frac{\alpha}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$75 = \frac{100C_1}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 100C_1 = 75C_1 + 75C_2$$

$$25C_1 = 75C_2$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{3}C_1$$

$$C_2 = 11\mu F$$

1-23

$$V_0 = \frac{C_1V_1 + C_2V_2}{C_1 + C_2}$$

$$\frac{2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2}{2 + 1} = \frac{4}{3} V$$

3-1

若以能帶來論，在0K時導電帶中的能態  
則是全空而無自由電子，價電帶的能態  
完全填滿而無電洞，故無法導電

3-7

霍耳效應



在半導體中，在大軸施加一電壓，  
電流會產生電流 I，而在 Z 軸施加  
一磁場 B 在大軸會產生一電壓

3-8

傳導(自由)電子 and 電洞

3-10

$$\text{導電率 } \sigma = 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \times 1.45 \times 10^{10} \times (1500 + 470) \times 10^{-4} = 4.59 \times 10^6$$

$$\text{電阻率 } \rho = 1/\sigma \approx 2.2 \times 10^{-6} \Omega \cdot \text{cm}$$

3-11

擴散電流是因為電位不均而存在  
場存在的產生的擴散電流則是因  
# 荷載子濃度不均所造成的。

1-23