

# 107 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試

## 機械群 專業科目(一) 詳解

107-2-01-4

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| B  | C  | A  | D  | B  | C  | A  | D  | D  | B  | A  | C  | B  | D  | B  | A  | D  | C  | A  | C  |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| D  | A  | D  | C  | B  | D  | C  | B  | B  | B  | D  | C  | C  | A  | A  | A  | C  | D  | B  | B  |

### 第一部分：機件原理

- (A) 螺栓與螺帽屬於完全對偶  
(C) 低對一般類型分為滑動對、迴轉對與螺旋對  
(D) 高對為點或線接觸
- 拘束運動鏈之判別公式為  $P = \frac{3}{2}N - 2$   
因此  $P = \frac{3}{2} \times 8 - 2 = 10$
- 螺旋起重機主要功能為搬起重物，機械利益需大於 1，方能達到省力
- (A) 導程角與螺旋角之和為  $90^\circ$   
(B) 車床導螺桿為傳達運動之功用  
(C) 外螺紋之大徑即為公稱直徑
- $M = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{2\pi R}{L}$ ， $M = \frac{3140}{100} = \frac{2 \times \pi \times 20}{L}$   
 $L = 4 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ mm}$
- (A) 貫穿螺栓  
(B) 柱頭螺栓  
(D) 基礎螺栓
- $T = F \times \frac{D}{2}$ ， $100 \times 1000 = F \times \frac{50}{2}$ ， $F = 4000 \text{ N}$   
 $\sigma = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{4000}{4 \times 25} = 40 \text{ MPa}$
- 並聯  $K_1 = 10 + 10 = 20 \text{ N/cm}$   
串聯  $\frac{1}{K_2} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{10}$ ， $\frac{1}{K_2} = \frac{2}{10}$ ， $K_2 = 5 \text{ N/cm}$   
 $\frac{K_1}{K_2} = \frac{20}{5} = 4$
- (A)  $17 \times 5 = 85 \text{ mm}$   
(B)  $10 \times 5 = 50 \text{ mm}$   
(C)  $14 \text{ mm}$   
(D)  $17 \text{ mm}$
- (A) 若採用開口皮帶傳動，兩輪的轉向相同  
(C) 若採用交叉皮帶傳動，兩軸關係為平行  
(D) 若採用交叉皮帶傳動，小輪的接觸角大於  $180^\circ$
- $P = FV = F \times \frac{\pi DN}{60} = (700 - 300) \times \frac{\pi \times \frac{50}{100} \times 1200}{60}$   
 $= 12560 \text{ W} = 12.56 \text{ kW}$
- $C = \frac{D_{\text{主}} + D_{\text{從}}}{2}$ ， $40 = \frac{D_{\text{主}} + D_{\text{從}}}{2}$

$$D_{\text{主}} + D_{\text{從}} = 80 \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

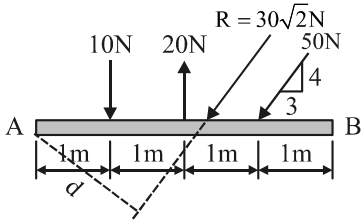
$$\frac{D_{\text{主}}}{D_{\text{從}}} = \frac{N_{\text{從}}}{N_{\text{主}}}$$
， $\frac{D_{\text{主}}}{60} = \frac{20}{D_{\text{從}}}$ ， $D_{\text{從}} = 3D_{\text{主}} \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ 代入 } \textcircled{1} \text{， } D_{\text{主}} + 3D_{\text{主}} = 80 \text{， } D_{\text{主}} = 20 \text{ cm}$$

- (A) 螺旋齒輪兩軸關係為平行  
(B) 漸開線齒輪之壓力角為定值  
(D) 一對嚙合齒輪，大齒輪的作用弧長與小齒輪的作用弧長相等
- $P_c = \pi M$ ， $9.42 = \pi M$ ， $M = 3 \text{ mm}$   
 $D_{\text{大}} = M \times T_{\text{大}} = 3 \times 60 = 180 \text{ mm}$   
 $D_{\text{小}} = M \times T_{\text{小}} = 3 \times 30 = 90 \text{ mm}$   
 $C = \frac{D_{\text{大}} + D_{\text{小}}}{2} = \frac{180 + 90}{2} = 135 \text{ mm}$   
[另解]  
 $P_c = \pi M$ ， $9.42 = \pi M$ ， $M = 3 \text{ mm}$   
 $C = \frac{M \times (T_1 + T_2)}{2} = \frac{3 \times (30 + 60)}{2} = 135 \text{ mm}$

### 第二部分：機械力學

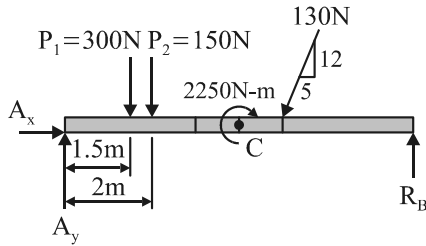
- (D) 功為純量
- (B) 產生力偶的力為滑動向量  
(C) 產生運動的力為滑動向量  
(D) 產生變形的力為拘束向量
- (A) 力多邊形可求得合力的大小及方向  
(B) 索線多邊形可求得合力的作用點  
(C) 力多邊形閉合而索線多邊形不閉合時，其合成為力偶，非平衡力系  
(D) 力多邊形不閉合時，該力系的合成為一單力，其作用點為索線多邊形首索與末索的交點
- $R_x = \Sigma F_x = -50 \times \frac{3}{5} = -30 \text{ N} (\leftarrow)$   
 $R_y = \Sigma F_y = -10 + 20 - 50 \times \frac{4}{5} = -30 \text{ N} (\downarrow)$   
 $R = \sqrt{(-30)^2 + (-30)^2} = 30\sqrt{2} \text{ N} (\swarrow_{45^\circ})$   
設 R 作用在 A 點右側且與 A 點的垂直距離為 d  
 $-30\sqrt{2} \times d = -10 \times 1 + 20 \times 2 - 50 \times \frac{4}{5} \times 3$   
 $-30\sqrt{2}d = -90$ ， $d = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} = 1.5\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$



25. 設 A 點的水平反力為  $A_x$ ，垂直反力為  $A_y$   
 B 點的反力為  $R_B$ ，將負荷分成均布負荷與均變負荷，並化成等效集中負荷  $P_1$  及  $P_2$

$$P_1 = 100 \times 3 = 300 \text{ N}, P_2 = \frac{(200-100) \times 3}{2} = 150 \text{ N}$$

自由體圖如下



$$\Sigma M_A = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow -300 \times 1.5 - 150 \times 2 - 2250 - 130 \times \frac{12}{13} \times 5 + R_B \times 8 = 0$$

$$R_B = 450 \text{ N} (\uparrow)$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow A_x - 130 \times \frac{5}{13} = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = 50 \text{ N} (\rightarrow)$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y - 300 - 150 - 120 + 450 = 0$$

$$A_y = 120 \text{ N} (\uparrow)$$

$$R_A = \sqrt{50^2 + 120^2} = 130 \text{ N} (\nearrow \frac{12}{5})$$

26. 質心在 y 軸上，則  $\bar{x} = 0$   
 $(15+10+m) \cdot \bar{x} = 15 \times 4 + 10 \times 2 + m \times (-2)$ ， $m = 40 \text{ kg}$

27. 設形心  $G(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

$$R = \Sigma A = 2 \times 6 + \frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 6 = 12 + 9 = 21 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$21 \cdot \bar{x} = 12 \times 1 + 9 \times 3, \bar{x} = \frac{39}{21} = \frac{13}{7} \text{ cm}$$

$$21 \cdot \bar{y} = 12 \times 3 + 9 \times 2, \bar{y} = \frac{54}{21} = \frac{18}{7} \text{ cm}$$

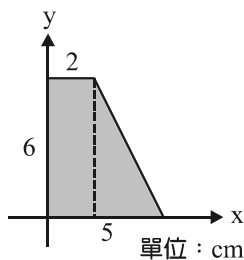
$$\text{故 } G\left(\frac{13}{7}, \frac{18}{7}\right)$$

[另解] 設形心  $G(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{12 \times 1 + 9 \times 3}{12 + 9} = \frac{39}{21} = \frac{13}{7} \text{ cm}$$

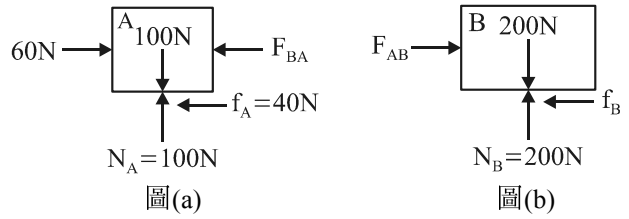
$$\bar{y} = \frac{12 \times 3 + 9 \times 2}{12 + 9} = \frac{54}{21} = \frac{18}{7} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{故 } G\left(\frac{13}{7}, \frac{18}{7}\right)$$



28.  $f_A = \mu_A N_A = 0.4 \times 100 = 40 \text{ N}$   
 $f_B = \mu_B N_B = 0.2 \times 200 = 40 \text{ N}$

$\therefore 60 < 40 + 40$ ， $\therefore$  物體不動  
 取 A 物體之自由體圖如下圖(a)



$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow 60 - 40 - F_{BA} = 0 \Rightarrow F_{BA} = 20 \text{ N}$$

29. 取 B 物體之自由體圖如上圖(b)

$$F_{AB} = F_{BA} = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow 20 - f_B = 0 \Rightarrow f_B = 20 \text{ N} (\leftarrow)$$

30.  $a_{甲} = \frac{45-20}{5-0} = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$ ， $a_{乙} = \frac{45-60}{5-0} = -3 \text{ m/s}^2$

設二車 t 秒後再相遇，則  $S_{甲} = S_{乙}$

$$\frac{[20 + (20 + 5t)] \times t}{2} = \frac{[60 + (60 - 3t)] \times t}{2}$$

$$40 + 5t = 120 - 3t, 8t = 80, t = 10 \text{ 秒}$$

$$[\text{另解}] a_{甲} = \frac{45-20}{5-0} = 5 \text{ m/s}^2, a_{乙} = \frac{45-60}{5-0} = -3 \text{ m/s}^2$$

設二車 t 秒後再相遇，則  $S_{甲} = S_{乙} = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

$$20 \times t + \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times t^2 = 60 \times t + \frac{1}{2} \times (-3) \times t^2$$

$$20 + \frac{5}{2} t = 60 - \frac{3}{2} t, 4t = 40, t = 10 \text{ 秒}$$

31. 設該球的位移為 H， $H = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} (-g) t^2$

$$H = 40 \times 10 + \frac{1}{2} (-9.8) \times 10^2 = 400 - 490 = -90 \text{ m}$$

$H = -90 \text{ m}$  表示球落在高塔下方 90 m，即塔高為 90 m

32.  $V = \frac{\pi D N}{1000} \Rightarrow 125.6 = \frac{\pi \times 20 \times N}{1000}$ ， $N = 2000 \text{ rpm}$

$$\omega_0 = 0, \omega = \frac{2\pi \times 2000}{60} = \frac{200\pi}{3} \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{\frac{200\pi}{3} - 0}{2 - 0} = \frac{100\pi}{3} \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$a_t = r\alpha = \frac{10}{1000} \times \frac{100\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$[\text{另解}] V = V_0 + at, \frac{125.6}{60} = 0 + a \times 2, a = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ m/s}^2$$

33. (C) 該球在最高點的加速度為  $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$  方向向下

34. 在水平拋體運動中，當 A、B 二球高度相同時，因 y 方向均為自由落體運動，故 A、B 二球會同時著地。B 球的初速度為 A 球的 2 倍，故 B 球的水平射程為 A 球的 2 倍

35.  $f_k = \mu_k N = 0.4 \times 10 \times 10 = 40 \text{ N}$

$$F = ma \Rightarrow -40 = 10 \times a \Rightarrow a = -4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2aS \Rightarrow 0^2 = 8^2 + 2 \times (-4) \times S \Rightarrow S = 8 \text{ m}$$

36. 設 B 物體與接觸面之摩擦力為  $f_B$

$$f_B = 0.2 \times 10 \times 10 = 20 \text{ N}$$

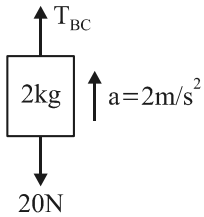
A 向下的力為 80 N，C 向下的力為 20 N

$$80 - 20 = 60 > f_B$$

A 向下，B 向左，C 向上

$$F = ma \Rightarrow 80 - 20 - 20 = (8 + 10 + 2) \times a, \quad a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

取 C 物體之自由體圖如下



$$T_{BC} - 20 = 2 \times 2, \quad T_{BC} = 24 \text{ N}$$

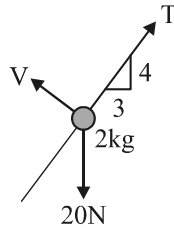
37. 設該物體擺至 A 點的切線速度為 V

$$\text{該物體落下的高度 } h = 1 \times \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \text{ m}$$

$$V^2 = 0^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 0.8 = 16$$

取 A 點之自由體圖如右

$$\text{重 } 20 \text{ N 的法線分力為 } 20 \times \frac{4}{5} = 16 \text{ N}$$



$$F_n = ma_n = m \times \frac{V^2}{r} \Rightarrow T - 16 = 2 \times \frac{16}{1}, \quad T = 48 \text{ N}$$

38. 機械效率( $\eta$ ) =  $\frac{P_{\text{出}}}{P_{\text{入}}} \times 100\% \Rightarrow 80\% = \frac{P_{\text{出}}}{1.5} \times 100\%$

$$P_{\text{出}} = 1.2 \text{ kW}$$

$$P_{\text{出}} = F \times V \Rightarrow 1.2 = 300 \times \frac{20}{t} \times \frac{1}{1000}, \quad t = 5 \text{ s}$$

39.  $U = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2^2 = 20 \text{ N} \cdot \text{cm} = 0.2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} = 0.2 \text{ J}$

$$U = E_k \Rightarrow 0.2 = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{25}{1000} \times V^2$$

$$\Rightarrow V^2 = 16 \Rightarrow V = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

40.  $f_k = \mu_k N = 0.25 \times (100 \times \frac{4}{5}) = 20 \text{ N}$

根據能量不滅定律， $W_{\lambda} = E_k + E_p + W_f$

$$100 \times 10 = E_k + 100 \times (10 \times \frac{3}{5}) + 20 \times 10$$

$$1000 = E_k + 600 + 200, \quad E_k = 200 \text{ J}$$