

108 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試

機械群 專業科目(一) 詳解

108-3-01-4

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

第一部分：機件原理

1. (B) 等寬凸輪與從動件形成的對偶為自鎖對

$$2. \text{甲的機械利益 } M = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{1}{\tan \theta}$$

$$\text{乙的機械利益 } M = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\text{因 } \tan \theta > \sin \theta, \frac{1}{\tan \theta} < \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$$

所以機械利益 $M_{乙} > M_{甲}$

3. $F \times 2\pi R \cdot \eta = W \cdot h$, $T \times 2\pi \cdot \eta = W \cdot h$

$$\text{扭力 } T = \frac{W \cdot h}{2\pi \cdot \eta}, T = \frac{2000 \times 9.8 \times 0.006}{2\pi \times 60\%} = 31.2 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

4. (A) 與堡形螺帽配合使用的螺栓上必須鑽一小孔
(C) 常配合開口銷插入以達到防鬆效果
(D) 螺帽上切製出徑向溝槽是為了穿入開口銷，防止鬆脫

5. 扭力 $T = 50 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$, $T = F \cdot r$

操作力 $F = 1000 \text{ N}$

$$\text{剪應力 } \tau = \frac{1000}{10 \times 100} = 1 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{壓應力 } \sigma = \frac{1000}{5 \times 100} = 2 \text{ MPa}$$

6. (A) U 形鉤銷形似 T 形，使用時常加一 U 形銷以避免脫落

(B) 錐形銷之公制錐度為 1 : 50

(C) 滑鍵使用時常以螺釘鎖固於軸上鍵座，鞍鍵則不需於軸上製作鍵座

8. (A) 歐丹聯結器為等腰連桿組機構的應用

(B) 歐丹聯結器屬於撓性聯結器

(C) 歐丹聯結器之輸入與輸出軸二者轉速相等

9. 小輪接觸角較小，所能傳遞動力較小，故以小輪為傳動計算基礎

$$F_1 = F_2 \cdot e^{\mu \cdot \theta}, F_1 = 3F_2$$

$$\text{緊邊張力 } F_1 = 1200 = 3F_2$$

$$\text{鬆邊張力 } F_2 = 400 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{有效挽力 } F = F_1 - F_2 = 800$$

$$\text{小輪轉速 } N = \frac{50}{20} \times 480 = 1200 \text{ rpm}$$

$$\text{功率 } p = \frac{2\pi NT}{60} = \frac{2\pi \times 1200 \times 800 \times 0.1}{60}, p = 3200\pi \text{ W}$$

$$10. \text{半中心角 } \theta = \frac{180^\circ}{T} = \frac{180^\circ}{18} = 10^\circ$$

$$\Delta V = R \cdot \omega \cdot (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\Delta V = 0.2 \times 2\pi \times 200 \times (1 - \cos 10^\circ)$$

$$\Delta V = 0.2 \times 2\pi \times 200 \times (1 - 0.9848)$$

$$\Delta V = 1.216\pi \text{ m/min}$$

$$11. p = \frac{2\pi NT}{60}, 3.14 \times 9.8 \times 75 = \frac{2\pi \times 450 \times T}{60}, T = 49 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T = f \times R = \mu \cdot N_f \cdot R, N_f = 490 \text{ N (牛頓)}$$

12. 主動輪為 A，被動輪為 B，因輪系值為 $\frac{1}{5}$ ，為正值，

故二輪轉向相同，屬於內接

$$\frac{N_B}{N_A} = \frac{1}{5} = \frac{T_A}{T_B}, T_B = 5 \times 32 = 160$$

$$D_B = 4 \times 160 = 640 \text{ mm}$$

$$D_A = 4 \times 32 = 128 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{中心距離： } C = \frac{640 - 128}{2} = 256 \text{ mm}$$

13. (C) 工作深度 $h = 2 \text{ M}$

14. (B) 擺線齒輪之接觸動路為曲線，漸開線齒輪之接觸動路為一直線

$$15. \frac{N_A - N_m}{N_B - N_m} = -\frac{T_B}{T_A}, \frac{N_A - 75}{0 - 75} = -\frac{50}{50}$$

$$N_A - 75 = 75, N_A = 150 \text{ rpm}$$

$$16. N_B = \frac{T_A}{T_B} \times N_A$$

$$N_G = \frac{T_B \times T_D \times T_F}{T_C \times T_E \times T_G} \times N_B, N_G = \frac{T_B \times T_D \times T_F}{T_C \times T_E \times T_G} \times \frac{T_A}{T_B} \times N_A$$

$$N_G = \frac{30 \times 20 \times 20}{50 \times 50 \times 30} \times \frac{20}{30} \times 1500, N_G = 160 \text{ rpm (順時針)}$$

17. 如自由體圖所示：

扭力 $T = 50 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$

$$T = f \cdot R$$

$$\text{摩擦力 } f = \frac{T}{R} = \frac{50}{0.5} = 100 \text{ 牛頓(N)}$$

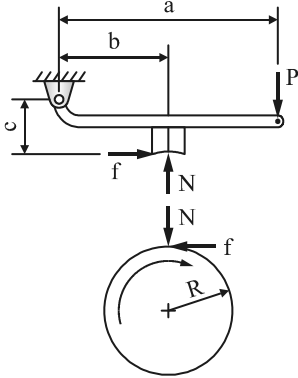
$$f = \mu \cdot N$$

$$\text{正向力 } N = \frac{f}{\mu} = \frac{100}{0.5} = 200 \text{ 牛頓(N)}$$

對支點的力矩和為零， $\Sigma M_O = 0$

$$200P - 40f - 100N = 0$$

200P - 40 × 100 - 100 × 200 = 0
 操作力 P = 120 牛頓(N)



18. 基圓較大時，則壓力角會較小，從動件之摩擦阻力降低，摩擦損失少則機械效率會較高
 19. (B) 繪製橢圓形的橢圓規是等腰連桿機構的應用例
 (C) 勞伯佛天平是平行相等曲柄機構的應用例
 (D) 萬向接頭聯結器是球面四連桿組的應用例

20. $\frac{BP}{AB} = \frac{PC}{CD}$, $\frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{CD}$, $CD = 3 \text{ m}$

第二部分：機械力學

21. (A) 力的外效應是指力的作用可使物體的運動狀態產生變化或產生反作用力
 22. $F = k \cdot \Delta x$

$F = 700 \times 100 = 70000 \text{ N}$

$\Sigma F_y = 0$, $T_{BC} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{5} T_{BD}$, $T_{BC} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5} T_{BD}$

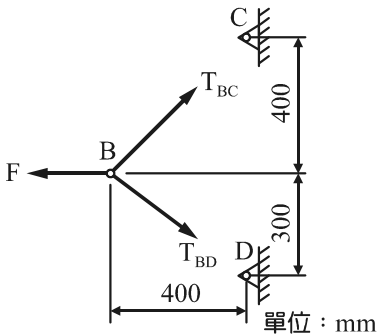
$\Sigma F_x = 0$, $F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} T_{BC} + \frac{4}{5} T_{BD}$

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} T_{BC} + \frac{4}{5} T_{BD} = 70000$

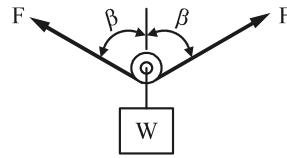
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5} T_{BD} + \frac{4}{5} T_{BD} = 70000$

$\frac{7}{5} T_{BD} = 70000$, $T_{BD} = 50000 \text{ N}$

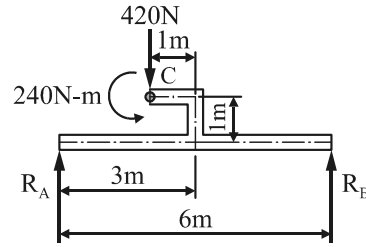
$T_{BC} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5} \times 50000 = 30000\sqrt{2} \text{ N}$



23. $\Sigma F_y = 0$, $2F \cdot \cos \beta = W$, $\cos \beta = \frac{W}{2F} = \frac{1}{2}$, $\beta = 60^\circ$
 $\theta = 2\beta = 2 \times 60^\circ = 120^\circ$



24. $\Sigma F_x = 0$, $R_{AX} = 0$, $R_A = R_{AY}$
 $\Sigma M_A = 0$, $420 \times 2 - 240 - R_B \times 6 = 0$, $R_B = 100 \text{ N}$
 $\Sigma F_y = 0$, $R_A + R_B = 420$
 $R_A = 420 - R_B = 420 - 100 = 320 \text{ N}$



25.

線段	長度	\bar{x}	\bar{y}
L ₁	8	-6	10
L ₂	8	-2	6
L ₃	14	-9	2
L ₄	10	-13	6
總長 L	40		

$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4$

$L = 8 + 8 + 14 + 10 = 40 \text{ cm}$

$\bar{x} = \frac{L_1 \bar{x}_1 + L_2 \bar{x}_2 + L_3 \bar{x}_3 + L_4 \bar{x}_4}{L}$

$\bar{x} = \frac{8 \times (-6) + 8 \times (-2) + 14 \times (-9) + 10 \times (-13)}{40}$

$\bar{x} = -8 \text{ cm}$

$\bar{y} = \frac{L_1 \bar{y}_1 + L_2 \bar{y}_2 + L_3 \bar{y}_3 + L_4 \bar{y}_4}{L}$

$\bar{y} = \frac{8 \times 10 + 8 \times 6 + 14 \times 2 + 10 \times 6}{40}$

$\bar{y} = 5.4 \text{ cm}$

26. 如自由體圖所示：

正向力 $N = W \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5} W$

最大靜摩擦力

$f = \mu \cdot N = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{4}{5} W = \frac{1}{5} W$

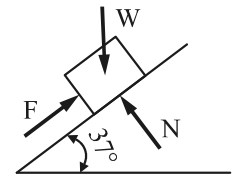
無外力作用下之下滑力 $W \sin \theta = \frac{3}{5} W$ 大於最大靜摩

擦力 $f = \frac{1}{5} W$, 故下滑

欲阻止物體下滑之最小力 F :

$F + f = \frac{3}{5} W$, $F = \frac{3}{5} W - \frac{1}{5} W = \frac{2}{5} W$

欲使物體向上滑動之最小力 F :



$$F = \frac{3}{5}W + f, F = \frac{3}{5}W + \frac{1}{5}W = \frac{4}{5}W$$

27. $V_0 = 72 \text{ km/hr} = 20 \text{ m/s}$

$$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2as, 0 = 20^2 + 2a \times 40, a = -5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

28. $F = ma_n$

$$a_n = \frac{V^2}{R} = \frac{(R\omega)^2}{R} = R\omega^2, a_n = R\left(\frac{2\pi N}{60}\right)^2$$

故 $F = mR\left(\frac{2\pi N}{60}\right)^2$

摩擦力 $f = F = \mu N = \mu mg$

$$\mu mg = mR\left(\frac{2\pi N}{60}\right)^2$$

$$\mu = \frac{R}{g}\left(\frac{2\pi N}{60}\right)^2, \mu = \frac{1}{10}\left(\frac{2\pi \times 30}{60}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{10} = 0.986$$

29. $H = \frac{1}{2}gt^2, 180 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2, t = 6 \text{ sec}$

水平距離 $s = vt = 60 \times 6 = 360 \text{ m}$

30. 牛頓第一運動定律(慣性定律): 當物體不受外力或所受合力為零時, 靜者恆靜, 動者恆動且作等速直線運動。本題中之公車開始加速前進, 但乘客維持原來靜止狀態, 因腳部隨公車前進, 身體保持原位故看起來會朝另一方向傾斜, 符合牛頓第一運動定律(慣性定律)之描述

31. 電梯上升時:

$$F - mg = ma, F = ma + mg$$

$$F = 50 \times (10 + 2) = 600 \text{ 牛頓}, F = 60 \text{ 公斤(最高體重)}$$

電梯下降時:

$$mg - F = ma, F = mg - ma$$

$$F = 50 \times (10 - 2) = 400 \text{ 牛頓}, F = 40 \text{ 公斤(最低體重)}$$

32. 功 $W = mgh = 100 \times 10 \times 4, W = 4000 \text{ 焦耳}$

33. 動能 $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mV^2, 80 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times V_1^2$

初速度 $V_1 = 4 \text{ m/s}$, 末速度 $V_2 = 4 + 4 = 8 \text{ m/s}$

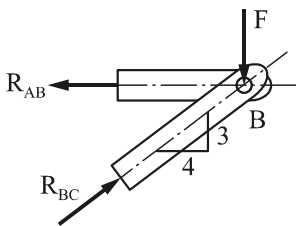
10 秒後之動能: $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 8^2 = 320 \text{ 焦耳}$

外力對物體所作之功 $E = 320 - 80 = 240 \text{ 焦耳}$

10 秒內所行經的距離 $S: a = \frac{4}{10} \text{ m/s}^2$

$$V_2^2 = V_1^2 + 2aS, 8^2 = 4^2 + 2 \times \frac{4}{10} \cdot S, S = 60 \text{ m}$$

34.



$$\Sigma F_x = 0, R_{AB} = \frac{4}{5}R_{BC}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0, \frac{3}{5}R_{BC} = F, \frac{3}{5}R_{BC} = 3000, R_{BC} = 5000 \text{ N}$$

$$R_{AB} = \frac{4}{5}R_{BC} = \frac{4}{5} \times 5000 = 4000 \text{ N}$$

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{4000}{400} = 10 \text{ MPa (拉應力)}$$

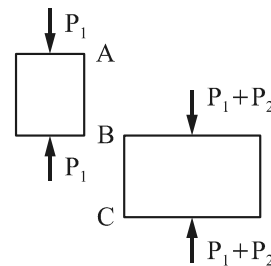
$$\sigma_{BC} = \frac{5000}{400} = 12.5 \text{ MPa (壓應力)}$$

35. $\delta = \frac{PL}{EA}$

$$\delta_{AB} = \frac{10 \times 10^3 \times 50}{200 \times 10^3 \times 200} = 1.25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm (縮短)}$$

$$\delta_{BC} = \frac{20 \times 10^3 \times 50}{200 \times 10^3 \times 400} = 1.25 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm (縮短)}$$

$$\delta = \delta_{AB} + \delta_{BC} = 2.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mm (縮短)}$$



36. $\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \mu \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \mu \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{800}{200 \times 10^3} - 0.25 \times \frac{800}{200 \times 10^3} - 0, \epsilon_x = 3 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \mu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \mu \frac{\sigma_z}{E}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{800}{200 \times 10^3} - 0.25 \times \frac{800}{200 \times 10^3} - 0, \epsilon_y = 3 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} - \mu \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \mu \frac{\sigma_y}{E}$$

$$\epsilon_z = 0 - 0.25 \times \frac{800}{200 \times 10^3} - 0.25 \times \frac{800}{200 \times 10^3}$$

$$\epsilon_z = -2 \times 10^{-3}$$

37. $\sigma = \frac{P_1}{A}, 60 = \frac{P_1}{100}, P_1 = 6000 \text{ N}$

$$\tau = \frac{P_2}{2A}, 25 = \frac{P_2}{2 \times 100}, P_2 = 5000 \text{ N}$$

故最大拉力 $P_{\max} = 5000 \text{ N}$

38. $\tau = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{F}{\pi Dt}, F = \tau \pi Dt$

$$F = 180 \times \pi \times 20 \times 6 = 21600\pi \text{ N}$$

39. (D) 面積慣性矩的單位為長度的四次方

40. $I_x = I_A' + I_B'$

$$I_A' = \frac{2 \times 10^3}{12} + 2 \times 10 \times 5^2$$

$$I_B' = \frac{4 \times 2^3}{12} + 2 \times 4 \times 1^2$$

$$I_x = \frac{2000}{12} + 500 + \frac{32}{12} + 8$$

$$I_x = 677.3 \text{ cm}^4$$

