

108 學年度四技二專第四次聯合模擬考試

機械群 專業科目(一) 詳解

108-4-01-4

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

第一部分：機件原理

- (A) 間接接觸之傳達運動可分為剛體中間連接物、撓性體中間連接物及流體中間連接物
(C) 兩傳動機件作滑動接觸時，接觸點的切線速度不相同
(D) 液壓傳動屬於間接接觸之傳達運動
- (A) 可以產生較小的移動距離
(B) 差動螺旋螺桿上的兩螺紋，導程必須不同
(D) 為複式螺旋

$$3. \text{機械利益 } M = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}, \quad M = \frac{1}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = 2$$

- (A) 壓應力為剪應力的 2 倍
(B) 公制半圓鍵規格表示法為寬度×直徑 半圓鍵
(C) 公制斜鍵之斜度為 1:100

- K_2 與 K_3 並聯

$$\text{彈簧常數 } K_{23} = K_2 + K_3 = 8 + 7 = 15 \text{ N/cm}$$

K_1 與 K_{23} 串聯

設總彈簧常數為 k

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{K_1} + \frac{1}{K_{23}}, \quad \frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15}, \quad k = 6 \text{ N/cm}$$

$$F = k \cdot x, \quad 60 = 6 \cdot x, \quad x = 10 \text{ cm}$$

- (A)(B)(D) 皆屬於軸向軸承
- 有效張力 $F = \text{緊邊張力} - \text{鬆邊張力}$
 $= 700 - 300 = 400 \text{ N}$

$$P_s = \frac{F \times \pi D N}{75 \times 60} = \frac{400 \times \pi \times \frac{100}{100} \times 600}{75 \times 60} \div 5.44 \pi$$

$$9. \frac{N_{\text{後}}}{N_{\text{前}}} = \frac{T_{\text{前}}}{T_{\text{後}}}, \quad \frac{N_{\text{後}}}{20} = \frac{45}{15}, \quad N_{\text{後}} = 60 \text{ rpm}$$

後輪 1 分鐘轉 60 圈，3 分鐘共轉 180 圈
行駛距離 = 後輪胎圓周長 × 後輪胎所轉圈數

$$= \pi \times \frac{60}{100} \times 180 = 108 \pi \text{ m}$$

$$10. \frac{N_{\text{主}}}{N_{\text{從}}} = \frac{D_{\text{從}}}{D_{\text{主}}}, \quad \frac{100}{20} = \frac{D_{\text{從}}}{D_{\text{主}}}, \quad \frac{5}{1} = \frac{D_{\text{從}}}{D_{\text{主}}}$$

$$D_{\text{從}} = 5D_{\text{主}} \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$C = \frac{D_{\text{主}} + D_{\text{從}}}{2}, \quad 60 = \frac{D_{\text{主}} + D_{\text{從}}}{2}$$

$$D_{\text{主}} + D_{\text{從}} = 120 \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

①代入②

$$D_{\text{主}} + 5D_{\text{主}} = 120, \quad D_{\text{主}} = 20 \text{ cm}$$

- (D) 屬於速比固定之摩擦輪
- (A) 齒面為齒頂圓到節圓間齒輪的表面
(C) 齒輪背隙為齒間距離減齒厚
(D) 齒輪餘隙為齒根減齒冠
- 作用弧 = 節圓半徑 × 作用角
 $= \frac{100}{2} \times 18^\circ \times \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} = 5 \pi \text{ mm}$
 $P_c = \pi M = 4 \pi \text{ mm}$
接觸率 = $\frac{\text{作用弧}}{P_c} = \frac{5 \pi}{4 \pi} = 1.25$
- (B) 左右兩輪的轉速和，等於懸臂大齒輪盤轉速的 2 倍
(C) 汽車右轉彎時，右輪轉速低於左輪
(D) 汽車直行時，左右兩輪的轉速相等且等於大齒盤的轉速

$$15. e = \frac{N_B - N_m}{N_A - N_m} = -\frac{T_A}{T_B}, \quad \frac{N_B - 5}{20 - 5} = -\frac{40}{20}$$

$$\frac{N_B - 5}{15} = -2, \quad N_B = -25, \quad B \text{ 輪為 } 25 \text{ rpm 逆時針}$$

- (D) 屬於電磁式制動器
- (A) 固定 AB 桿，可得到曲柄搖桿機構
(B) 固定 BC 桿，可得到雙曲柄機構
(D) 固定 AD 桿，可得到雙搖桿機構
- (A) 為中國式絞盤

$$(B) \text{ 機械利益之公式為 } M = \frac{2D_A}{D_A - D_B}$$

(D_A 與 D_B 為兩定滑輪之直徑)

(C) 滑車之機械利益與動滑輪尺寸無關

第二部分：機械力學

- (A) 力的三要素為大小、方向、作用點
(C) 力的可傳性只適用於剛體
(D) 只考慮物體的質量，不考慮其體積大小者，稱為質點

$$22. \Sigma F_x = -170 + 130 \times \frac{5}{13} = -120 \text{ N} (\leftarrow)$$

$$\Sigma F_y = -40 - 130 \times \frac{12}{13} = -160 \text{ N} (\downarrow)$$

$$R = \sqrt{(\Sigma F_x)^2 + (\Sigma F_y)^2} = \sqrt{(-120)^2 + (-160)^2}$$

$$= 200 \text{ N} \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)$$

設合力 R 的作用線在 A 點的右側且與 A 點的距離為 d ，以 A 為力矩中心，根據力矩原理

$$-200 \times d = 170 \times 0 - 40 \times 2 - 120 \times (2+6) + 440$$

$$d = 3 \text{ m}$$

23. 障礙物之反作用力 R 與 P 及 100 N 的力多邊形如下圖，因 P 要最小，所以 P 必須垂直 R 的作用線

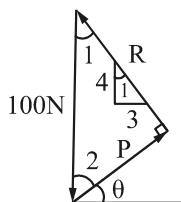
$$\therefore \sin 53^\circ = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\therefore \sin 37^\circ = \frac{3}{5}, \text{ 即 } \tan 37^\circ = \frac{3}{4}$$

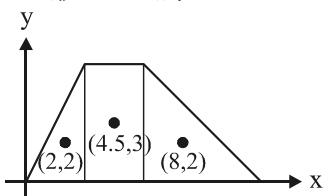
$$\text{由圖可得 } \tan \angle 1 = \frac{3}{4} \therefore \angle 1 = 37^\circ$$

$$\text{又 } \angle 1 + \angle 2 = 90^\circ = \angle 2 + \angle \theta \therefore \angle \theta = \angle 1 = 37^\circ$$

$$\text{且 } P = 100 \times \sin 37^\circ = 60 \text{ N} \left(\frac{3}{5} \right)$$



24. 將梯形面積分成三塊，其各自的形心如下圖



$$R = \Sigma A = \frac{3 \times 6}{2} + 3 \times 6 + \frac{6 \times 6}{2} = 9 + 18 + 18 = 45 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$45 \cdot \bar{x} = 9 \times 2 + 18 \times 4.5 + 18 \times 8, \quad \bar{x} = 5.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$45 \cdot \bar{y} = 9 \times 2 + 18 \times 3 + 18 \times 2, \quad \bar{y} = 2.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{故 } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (5.4, 2.4)$$

25. (A) 運動中的物體遭抵抗力作用而減速時，摩擦力與抵抗力的方向相同
(C) 當傾斜角大於摩擦角時，物體才會自然下滑
(D) 物體未滑動前摩擦力等於外力，與摩擦係數無關

26. $\tan \alpha = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$ ，而 $\tan \phi = \mu = 0.5$

向上推：

$$P_1 = W \tan(\phi + \alpha) = 240 \times \frac{0.5 + 0.4}{1 - 0.5 \times 0.4} = 270 \text{ N}$$

往下拉：

$$P_2 = W \tan(\phi - \alpha) = 240 \times \frac{0.5 - 0.4}{1 + 0.5 \times 0.4} = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 270 - 20 = 250 \text{ N}$$

27. 設該質點的加速度為 a ，尚可前進的距離為 S

$$\left(\frac{1}{3}V\right)^2 = V^2 + 2a \times 80, \quad -\frac{8}{9}V^2 = 160a, \quad a = -\frac{V^2}{180}$$

$$0^2 = \left(\frac{1}{3}V\right)^2 + 2 \times \left(-\frac{V^2}{180}\right) \times S, \quad \frac{V^2}{90} \times S = \frac{1}{9}V^2, \quad S = 10 \text{ m}$$

28. 將初速度分解為 V_x 及 V_y

$$V_x = V_0 \cos \theta = 40 \cos 30^\circ = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s} (\rightarrow)$$

$$V_y = V_0 \sin \theta = 40 \sin 30^\circ = 20 \text{ m/s} (\uparrow)$$

高度 15 m 係指 y 方向的位移為 15 m

$$\text{故 } 15 = 20 \times t + \frac{1}{2}(-10) \times t^2, \quad 5t^2 - 20t + 15 = 0$$

$$t^2 - 4t + 3 = 0, \quad (t-1)(t-3) = 0, \quad t = 1 \text{ 或 } t = 3$$

- (1) 當 $t = 1 \text{ s}$ 時

$$V_y = 20 + (-10) \times 1 = 10 \text{ m/s} (\uparrow)$$

$$V_x = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s} (\rightarrow)$$

$$V = \sqrt{(10)^2 + (20\sqrt{3})^2} = 10\sqrt{13} \text{ m/s} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

- (2) 當 $t = 3 \text{ s}$ 時

$$V_y = 20 + (-10) \times 3 = -10 \text{ m/s} (\downarrow)$$

$$V_x = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s} (\rightarrow)$$

$$V = \sqrt{(-10)^2 + (20\sqrt{3})^2} = 10\sqrt{13} \text{ m/s} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

29. 物體所受之外力只有摩擦力

$$f = \mu N = 0.4 \times (5 \times 10) = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$F = ma \Rightarrow -20 = 5 \times a \Rightarrow a = -4 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2aS \Rightarrow V^2 = 14^2 + 2 \times (-4) \times 12$$

$$\Rightarrow V^2 = 100 \Rightarrow V = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

30. $\therefore W_1 > W_2 \therefore W_1$ 向下， W_2 向上

$$F = ma \Rightarrow (W_1 - W_2) = \left(\frac{W_1}{g} + \frac{W_2}{g}\right) \times a$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 + W_2} g$$

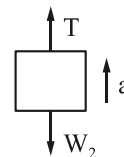
切 W_2 的自由體圖，如右圖

$$F = ma \Rightarrow T - W_2 = \frac{W_2}{g} \times \left(\frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 + W_2}\right) g$$

$$T - W_2 = \frac{W_2 \times (W_1 - W_2)}{(W_1 + W_2)}$$

$$T = \frac{W_2 \times (W_1 - W_2)}{W_1 + W_2} + W_2, \quad T = W_2 \left(\frac{W_1 - W_2}{W_1 + W_2} + 1\right)$$

$$T = W_2 \times \frac{2W_1}{W_1 + W_2}, \quad T = \frac{2W_1 W_2}{W_1 + W_2} (\text{N})$$



31. (A) $1 \text{ J} = 10^7 \text{ erg}$

$$(B) 1 \text{ kgw} \cdot \text{m/s} = 10 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m/s} = 10 \text{ W}$$

$$(D) 1 \text{ W} = 1 \text{ J/s} = 1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

32. $E_k = \frac{1}{2} m V^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 10^2 = 100 \text{ J}$

設彈簧的最大變形量為 $x \text{ mm}$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times x^2 = 100 \times 1000, \quad x^2 = 40000$$

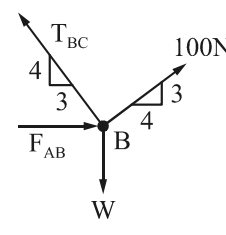
$$x = 200 \text{ mm} = 20 \text{ cm}$$

33. 取 B 點之自由體圖如右圖

$$\sigma_w = \frac{\sigma_y}{n} = \frac{40}{2} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_w = \frac{T_{BC}}{A} \Rightarrow 20 = \frac{T_{BC}}{10}$$

$$T_{BC} = 200 \text{ N} \left(\frac{4}{3} \right)$$



$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow 100 \times \frac{3}{5} + 200 \times \frac{4}{5} - W = 0$$

$$W = 220 \text{ N}$$

$$34. \sigma_x = \frac{10 \times 1000}{50 \times 20} = 10 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{32 \times 1000}{80 \times 20} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_z = 0$$

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

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{0 - 0.2 \times 10 - 0.2 \times 20}{200 \times 10^3} = -3 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{\delta_z}{\ell_z} \Rightarrow -3 \times 10^{-5} = \frac{\delta_z}{20} \Rightarrow \delta_z = -6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mm}$$

$$35. A = (10 + 6 + 4 + 4 + 6 + 10) \times 1 = 40 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\tau = \frac{P}{A} \Rightarrow 5 = \frac{P}{40} \Rightarrow P = 200 \text{ N}$$

36. 畫莫耳圓如下圖

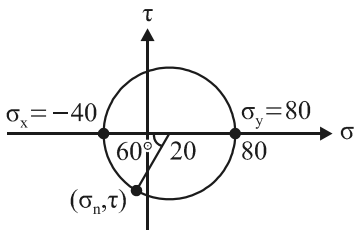
由圖可得圓心在(20, 0)，半徑 $r = 60$

mn 與垂直線之夾角 $\phi = 90^\circ - 60^\circ = 30^\circ$ ， $2\phi = 60^\circ$

$$\sigma_n = 20 - 60 \cos 60^\circ = -10 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = -60 \sin 60^\circ = -30\sqrt{3} \text{ MPa}$$

$$(\sigma_n, \tau) = (-10, -30\sqrt{3})$$



37. 先求截面之形心位置，設形心距底面為 $\bar{y}$

$$R = \Sigma A = 6 \times 2 + 2 \times 6 = 24 \text{ cm}^2$$

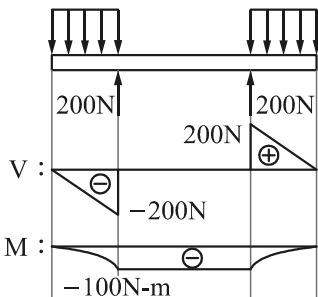
$$24 \cdot \bar{y} = 12 \times 1 + 12 \times (2 + 3) \Rightarrow \bar{y} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

$$I_c = \left(\frac{6 \times 2^3}{12} + 6 \times 2 \times 2^2 \right) + \left(\frac{2 \times 6^3}{12} + 12 \times 2^2 \right)$$

$$= 4 + 48 + 36 + 48 = 136 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$Z = \frac{I_c}{\bar{y}} = \frac{136}{3} \text{ cm}^3$$

38. 畫樑之剪力-彎矩圖如下圖



由彎矩圖可得 A、B 間之彎矩為 $-100 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$

$$I = \frac{12 \times 20^3}{12} = 8000 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{100 \times 10^3}{100 \times 10^3 \times 8000}, \quad \rho = 8000 \text{ mm} = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$39. \text{矩形樑之最大剪應力 } \tau_{\max} = \frac{3V}{2A}$$

由剪力圖可得 V 的最大值為 200 N

$$\text{故 } \tau_{\max} = \frac{3 \times 200}{2 \times (12 \times 20)} = \frac{5}{4} \text{ MPa}$$

$$40. \tau = \frac{TR}{J} = \frac{75\pi \times 10^3 \times 20}{\frac{\pi(40^4 - 20^4)}{32}} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$