

109 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

109-2-01-4

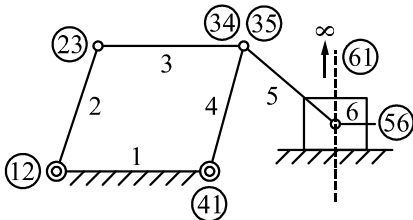
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	A	D	B	D	C	B	A	C	A	B	C	D	B	D	C	A	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	B	D	B	C	A	A	B	C	B	D	A	A	C	A	B	D	D	C

第一部分：機件原理

1. (B) 機構無法單獨對外作功
2. (C) 由下圖知機件數 $N = 6$ ，對偶數 $P = 7$

$$\therefore \frac{3}{2}N - 2 = \frac{3}{2} \times 6 - 2 = 7 = P$$

\therefore 本連桿組屬於拘束鏈



3. (B) 傳動效率以滾珠螺紋為最高
- (C) 鋸齒型螺紋只可作單方向之動力傳遞
- (D) 公制梯形螺紋之螺紋角為 30°

4. (A) 機械效率

$$\eta = \frac{W_{out}}{W_{in}} = \frac{W \times S_w}{W_{in}} = \frac{50 \times 10}{1000} \times 100\% = 50\%$$

5. (D) $F \times 2\pi R \times (1-x) = W \times L$

$$100 \times 2\pi(0.5) \times (1-0.3) = W \times 0.01$$

$$\text{得 } W = 7000\pi = 7\pi \times 10^3 \text{ N}$$

6. (B) 地腳螺栓用於將機器固定於地面

7. (D) 彈簧銷屬於徑向鎖緊銷

8. 先由扭矩求出壓力 F ： $F \times \frac{D}{2} = T \quad \therefore F = \frac{2T}{D}$

$$\text{壓應力 } \sigma_c = \frac{F}{\frac{H}{2} \times L} = \frac{\frac{2T}{D}}{\frac{H}{2} \times L} = \frac{4T}{DHL}$$

9. (B) 機械式鐘錶的發條是蝸旋扭轉彈簧

10. (A) 彈簧 1、2 與 3 並聯之彈簧常數 $= K_1 + K_2 + K_3$

$$\text{彈簧 4 與 5 串聯之彈簧常數} = \frac{K_4 \times K_5}{K_4 + K_5}$$

$$\therefore \text{總彈簧常數 } K = K_1 + K_2 + K_3 + \frac{K_4 \times K_5}{K_4 + K_5}$$

11. (A) 無油軸承係充以石墨或其他固體潤滑劑作為襯套之軸承

(B) 多孔軸承係以粉末冶金製造之軸承，又稱為自潤軸承

(D) 滾動軸承適合以高轉速長時間連續運轉

12. (A) 聯結器用於永久性接合，離合器用於暫時性接合

$$13. N_{從} = N_{主} \times \frac{D_{主+t}}{D_{從+t}} \times (1-x)$$

$$= 1000 \times \frac{20+0.2}{10+0.2} \times (1-0.02) = 1940 \text{ rpm}$$

$$14. \text{kW} = \frac{(F_1 - F_2) \times \pi DN}{60 \times 1000} = \frac{(800 - 350) \times \pi \times 2 \times 240}{60 \times 1000} \approx 11.3$$

15. (A) 無滑動現象，速比正確

(B) 有效挽力大

(C) 不受溼度及溫度之影響

16. (B) 傳動時速比不正確，有動力損失

$$17. \therefore \tan \alpha = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta + \frac{N_A}{N_B}} = \frac{\sin 75^\circ}{\cos 75^\circ + \frac{1500}{2121}}$$

$$= \frac{0.966}{0.259 + \frac{1500}{2121}} = 1 \quad \therefore \alpha = \tan^{-1} 1 = 45^\circ$$

$$\therefore \theta = \alpha + \beta$$

$$\therefore \text{從動輪圓錐半頂角 } \beta = \theta - \alpha = 75^\circ - 45^\circ = 30^\circ$$

18. (C) 全齒深 $= 2.25 M = 2.25 \times 2 = 4.5 \text{ mm}$

$$19. \therefore C = \frac{P_c(T_a + T_b)}{2\pi}$$

$$\therefore T_a + T_b = \frac{2\pi \times C}{P_c} = \frac{2\pi \times 90}{2\pi} = 90 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{T_b}{T_a} = \frac{N_a}{N_b} = 2 \quad \therefore T_b = 2T_a \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

聯立上兩式得 $T_a = 30$ 齒， $T_b = 60$ 齒

20. (A) 周節 $P_c = \pi M = 5\pi \text{ mm}$

$$(B) \text{小齒輪之節圓半徑 } r = \frac{C}{e+1} = \frac{200}{3+1} = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$(C) \text{作用角 } \phi = \frac{\pi}{180^\circ} \times 18^\circ = \frac{\pi}{10} \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{作用弧 } S = r\phi = 50 \times \frac{\pi}{10} = 5\pi \text{ mm}$$

$$(D) \text{接觸率} = \frac{\text{作用弧}}{\text{周節}} = \frac{5\pi}{5\pi} = 1$$

第二部分：機械力學

21. (D) 力學的基本量有長度、時間、質量與力等四個

22. (A) 功、速率與能量均為純量

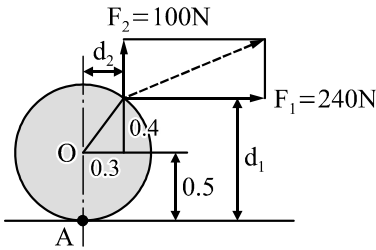
(B) 力、力矩與加速度均為向量

(D) 位移與速度均為自由向量

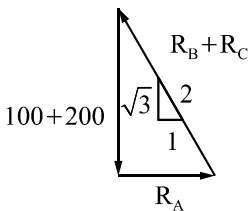
23. (B) 施力之作用線與力矩軸相交或平行時，力矩為零
 24. (D) $\Sigma M_A = 0$; $\Sigma M_B = 0$; $\Sigma M_C = 0$, 其中 A、B、C 為同平面上任意點，且三點不共線

25. 如下圖，將作用力 260 N 分解為水平分力 $F_1 = 240$ N 與垂直分力 $F_2 = 100$ N

圖中幾何尺寸 $d_1 = 0.4 + 0.5 = 0.9$ m , $d_2 = 0.3$ m
 則對 A 點之力矩(取順時針方向為正)
 $M_A = F_1 \times d_1 - F_2 \times d_2 = 240 \times 0.9 - 100 \times 0.3 = 186$ N-m
 (順時針方向)



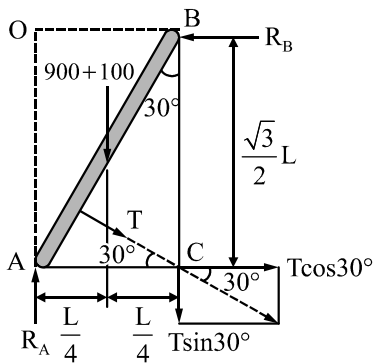
26. 如下圖，取圓柱 1 + 圓柱 2 為自由體，由比例式知 $\frac{R_A}{1} = \frac{300}{\sqrt{3}}$, 得 $R_A = 100\sqrt{3}$



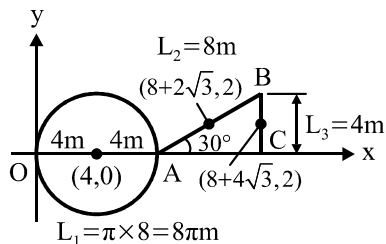
27. 如下圖，取梯子 AB 之自由體，由 $\Sigma M_O = 0$

$$T \cos 30^\circ \times \frac{\sqrt{3}L}{2} - T \sin 30^\circ \times \frac{L}{2} - 1000 \times \frac{L}{4} = 0$$

$$T \times \frac{3}{4} - T \times \frac{1}{4} - 250 = 0, \text{ 得 } T = 500 \text{ N}$$

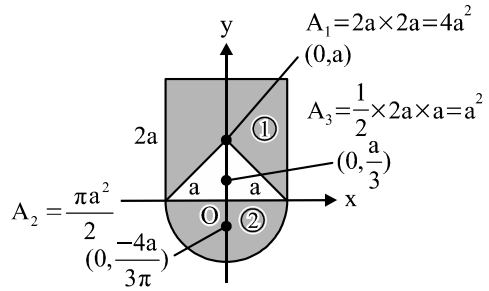


- 28.



$$\bar{y} = \frac{L_1 y_1 + L_2 y_2 + L_3 y_3}{L_1 + L_2 + L_3} = \frac{8\pi \times 0 + 8 \times 2 + 4 \times 2}{8\pi + 8 + 4} = 0.646 \text{ m}$$

- 29.



$$A_1 = 2a \times 2a = 4a^2, \quad A_2 = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}, \quad A_3 = \frac{2a \times a}{2} = a^2$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 - A_3 y_3}{A_1 + A_2 - A_3} = \frac{4a^2 \times a + \frac{\pi a^2}{2} \times \left(\frac{-4a}{3\pi}\right) - a^2 \times \frac{a}{3}}{4a^2 + \frac{\pi a^2}{2} - a^2} = \frac{3a}{3 + \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

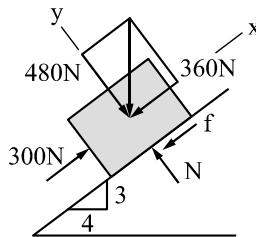
30. $\Sigma F_y = 0$, $N = 600 \times \frac{4}{5} = 480$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0, \quad 300 - f - 600 \times \frac{3}{5} = 0$$

$\therefore f = -60$ N (負號代表摩擦力方向沿斜面向上)

最大靜摩擦力 $f_s = \mu_s N = 0.25 \times 480 = 120 > f$

\therefore 物體靜止在斜面上且有下滑傾向。故摩擦力為靜摩擦力 $f = 60$ N (沿斜面向上)



31. 系統可能有兩種滑動情形：

(1) B 靜止，A 在 B 上即將滑動，取 A 物體自由體如下圖左

$$\Sigma F_y = 0, \quad N_A = W_A$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0, \quad 0.4N_A = 600, \quad 0.4W_A = 600 \text{ 得 } W_A = 1500 \text{ N}$$

則 A 與 B 不滑動之 A 物體最小重量為 1500 N

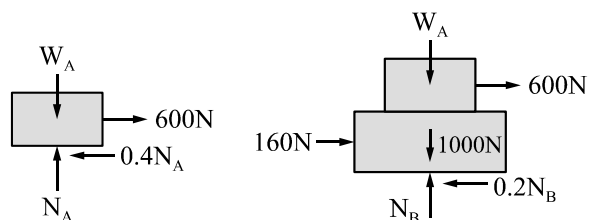
(2) A 與 B 即將在水平面上一起滑動，取物體 A + B 自由體如下圖右

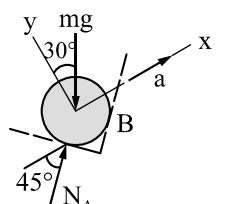
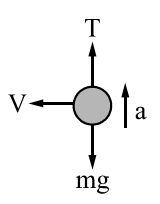
$$\Sigma F_y = 0, \quad N_B = 1000 + W_A \dots\dots ①$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0, \quad 0.2N_B = 160 + 600 \dots\dots ②$$

式②代入式①得 $W_A = 2800$ N

則 B 與水平面間不滑動之 A 物體最小重量為 2800 N
 綜合情形(1)與(2)可知系統不產生滑動之 A 物體最小重量為 $W_A = 2800$ N (取兩者較大值)



32. $V_0 = 108 \text{ km/hr} = 30 \text{ m/s}$
 $V = 72 \text{ km/hr} = 20 \text{ m/s}$
 $S = \frac{V + V_0}{2} \times t = \frac{20 + 30}{2} \times 10 = 250 \text{ m}$
33. $h = V_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$, $-24.5 = 19.6t - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times t^2$
 $t^2 - 4t - 5 = 0$
 $\therefore t = 5 \text{ 秒(落地時間)}$
 $V = V_0 - g t = 19.6 - 9.8 \times 5 = -29.4 \text{ m/s} (\downarrow)$
34. $25 \text{ 轉/秒} = 25 \times 2\pi \text{ rad/s} = 50\pi \text{ rad/s}$
 $\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$, $0 = 50\pi + \alpha \times 5$ $\therefore \alpha = -10\pi \text{ rad/s}^2$
 $\theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 = 50\pi \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times (-10\pi) \times 5^2$
 $= 125\pi \text{ rad} = \frac{125\pi}{2\pi} \text{ 轉} = 62.5 \text{ 轉}$
35. $V_{0x} = V_0 \cos 60^\circ = 500 \times \cos 60^\circ = 250 \text{ m/s}$
 $V_{0y} = V_0 \sin 60^\circ = 500 \times \sin 60^\circ = 250\sqrt{3} \text{ m/s}$
 $R = V_{0x} t$, $2500 = 250t$ $\therefore t = 10 \text{ sec}$
 $h = V_{0y} t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = 250\sqrt{3} \times 10 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 10^2 = 3830 \text{ m}$
36. $V^2 = V_0^2 + 2aS$, $4^2 = 6^2 + 2a \times 10$
 $\therefore a = -1 \text{ m/sec}^2$ (負號代表減速度)
 運動方程式 $f = ma$, $-\mu mg = ma$
 $\therefore \mu = -\frac{a}{g} = -\frac{(-1)}{10} = 0.1$
37. 如下圖，圓柱即將脫離 B 壁面 $N_B = 0$ ，取自由體之運動方程式
 $\Sigma F_y = ma_y$, $N_A \sin 45^\circ - mg \cos 30^\circ = m \times 0$
 $N_A \sin 45^\circ = mg \cos 30^\circ$
 $\therefore N_A = 1.225mg$
 $\Sigma F_x = ma_x$, $N_A \cos 45^\circ - mg \sin 30^\circ = m \times a$
 得 $a = 0.366g = 0.366 \times 10 = 3.66 \text{ m/sec}^2$
- 
38. 最低點速度 V , $V^2 = 2gh = 2 \times 10 \times (5-3) = 40$ ，如下圖之自由體取法線方向運動方程式
 $\Sigma F_n = ma$, $T - mg = m \times \frac{V^2}{r}$
 $T = mg + m \times \frac{V^2}{r}$
 得 $T = m(g + \frac{V^2}{r}) = 5(10 + \frac{40}{5}) = 90 \text{ N}$
- 
39. 假設中空套環在位置 B 為重力位能為零
 $E_{PB} = 0 \text{ N-m}$
 中空套環在位置 A 之重力位能

- $E_{PA} = mgh_A = 20 \times 10 \times 0.15 = 30 \text{ N-m}$
 中空套環在位置 A 之彈簧伸長量
 $x_A = 0.2 - 0.1 = 0.1 \text{ m}$
 中空套環在位置 B 之彈簧伸長量
 $x_B = 0.25 - 0.1 = 0.15 \text{ m}$
 中空套環在位置 A 之彈性能
 $U_{PA} = \frac{1}{2} k \times x_A^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times 0.1^2 = 5 \text{ N-m}$
 中空套環在位置 B 之彈性能
 $U_{PB} = \frac{1}{2} k \times x_B^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times 0.15^2 = 11.25 \text{ N-m}$
 由機械能守恆 $E_{kA} + E_{PA} + U_{PA} = E_{kB} + E_{PB} + U_{PB}$
 $0 + 30 + 5 = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times V_B^2 + 0 + 11.25$
 $\therefore V_B = 1.54 \text{ m/sec}$
40. 輸出功率 $P_{out} = \frac{1000 \times 10}{1000} = 10 \text{ kW}$
 輸入功率 $P_{in} = P_{out} + P_f = 10 + 2.5 = 12.5 \text{ kW}$
 機械效率 $\eta = \frac{P_{out}}{P_{in}} \times 100\% = \frac{10}{12.5} \times 100\% = 80\%$