

## 109 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

109-4-01-4

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

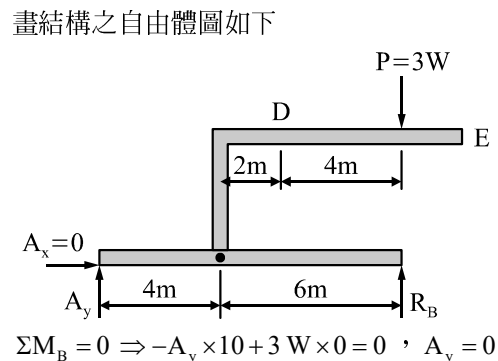
### 第一部分：機件原理

1. (A) 呆鏈的機件數可能比拘束鏈機件數多  
(B) 3 個機件為呆鏈  
(C)  $P = (\frac{3N}{2}) - 2$  為拘束鏈，因此機件數增加，對偶數亦隨之增加  
(D) 5 個機件有可能成為呆鏈
2. (A) 機械利益大於 1、等於 1 或小於 1 都有可能  
(B) 機械效率必小於 1  
(C) 若有數個機械組合時，總機械效率為各個機械效率的連乘積
3.  $M = \frac{W}{F \times \eta} = \frac{2\pi R}{L}$   
 $\frac{W}{10 \times 80\%} = \frac{2 \times \pi \times 300}{8}$ ， $W = 600\pi$  N
4. 墊圈沒有密封機件的功用
5.  $10 \times 10 \times 50$  為方鍵，方鍵壓應為剪應力的兩倍，鍵之剪應力為 20 MPa，則壓應力為 40 MPa
6. 汽車避震器是運用彈簧的吸收震動功能
7. (A) TK 表示為高速鋼材質  
(B) 1 表示為自動對正滾珠軸承  
(C) 2 表示為寬度級序
8. 交叉皮帶比開口皮帶長  $\frac{D \times d}{C}$ ， $\frac{50 \times 30}{150} = 10$   
開口皮帶長為 L，交叉皮帶長為 L+10
9.  $\theta = \frac{180^\circ}{T} = \frac{180^\circ}{60} = 3^\circ$   
 $D = \frac{P}{\sin \theta} = \frac{2}{\sin 3^\circ} = \frac{2}{0.052} = 38.5$  cm
10.  $PS = \frac{\mu P \pi D N}{75 \times 60} = \frac{0.2 \times (\frac{980}{9.8}) \times \pi \times \frac{50}{100} \times 450}{75 \times 60} = \pi$  PS
11. 主動輪頂角為  $\theta_1$ ，半頂角為  $\frac{\theta_1}{2}$   
從動輪頂角為  $\theta_2$ ，半頂角為  $\frac{\theta_2}{2}$   
 $\frac{N_2}{N_1} = \frac{\sin(\frac{\theta_1}{2})}{\sin(\frac{\theta_2}{2})}$
12. (A) 直齒斜齒輪屬於兩軸相交  
(B) 螺旋齒輪屬於兩軸平行  
(D) 螺旋斜齒輪屬於兩軸相交

13.  $P_C = \pi M$ ， $6.28 = \pi M$ ， $M = 2$   
 $D = M \times T = 2 \times 50 = 100$   
 $D_b = D \times \cos \theta = 100 \times \cos 20^\circ = 100 \times 0.94 = 94$  mm
14.  $(T_A + T_B) \times M_{AB} = (T_C + T_D) \times M_{CD}$   
 $(20 + 40) \times 3 = (18 + T_D) \times 2$ ， $T_D = 72$   
 $\frac{N_D}{N_A} = \frac{T_A \times T_C}{T_B \times T_D}$ ， $\frac{N_D}{600} = \frac{20 \times 18}{40 \times 72}$ ， $N_D = 75$  rpm
15. (A) 輪系值為負時，代表首末兩輪轉向相反  
(B) 輪系值為負時，有可能為增速輪系  
(C) 輪系值為正時，有可能為減速輪系
16.  $F = F_1 - F_2 = 800 - 300 = 500$  N  
 $T = F \times R = 500 \times 0.1 = 50$  N·m
17. 偏心凸輪從動件做簡諧運動
19. 此為惠斯頓差動滑車  
 $M = \frac{2D_A}{D_A - D_B} = \frac{2 \times 12}{12 - 10} = 12$
20. (A) 日內瓦機構、(B) 間歇正齒輪、(C) 間歇斜齒輪皆由旋轉運動產生間歇運動

### 第二部分：機械力學

22.  $R_x = \Sigma F_x = 100 \times \frac{4}{5} - 130 \times \frac{5}{13} = 30$  N (→)  
 $R_y = \Sigma F_y = -100 \times \frac{3}{5} + 220 - 130 \times \frac{12}{13} = 40$  N (↑)  
 $R = \sqrt{30^2 + 40^2} = 50$  N (↗<sub>3</sub>)  
設合力的作用線與 A 點的垂直距離為 d  
 $50 \times d = -60 \times 1 + 220 \times 3 - 120 \times 4 - 20$ ， $d = 2$  m
23. 將均變負荷化成集中負荷  
 $P = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times W = 3W$

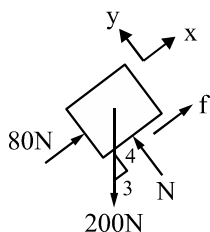


$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = 0$   
故  $R_A = 0$

24. 設正方形 DEFG 的邊長為  $b$   
組合面積之形心與  $x$  軸的距離為  $\bar{y}$   
 $\therefore b \sin 45^\circ = a$   
 $\therefore b = \sqrt{2}a$   
 $\Sigma A = a \times a + \sqrt{2}a \times \sqrt{2}a = 3a^2$   
 $3a^2 \cdot \bar{y} = a^2 \times \frac{a}{2} + 2a^2 \times a, \bar{y} = \frac{5}{6}a$

25. (A) 摩擦力的方向恆與物體運動方向相反，而非外力方向，例如欲阻擋運動中的物體，則摩擦力的方向與阻擋的外力之方向相同  
(B) 靜摩擦力與正壓力無關  
(C) 摩擦角係指最大靜摩擦力與正壓力之合力與正壓力的夾角

26. 設彈簧的受力為  $F$   
 $F = kx \Rightarrow F = 40 \times 2 = 80 \text{ N}$   
取物體之自由體圖，如下圖

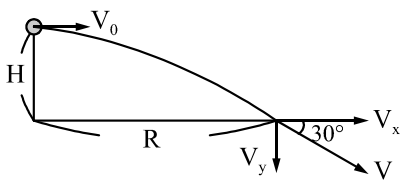


$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow 80 - 200 \times \frac{3}{5} + f = 0$   
 $f = 40 \text{ N}$   
 $\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow N - 200 \times \frac{4}{5} = 0$   
 $N = 160 \text{ N}$   
 $f = \mu N \Rightarrow 40 = \mu \times 160, \mu = 0.25$

27.  $\therefore$  著地點位於拋出點的下方  
 $\therefore$  位移  $S = -40 \text{ m}$

$S = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Rightarrow -40 = V_0 \times 4 + \frac{1}{2} (-10) \times 4^2$   
 $V_0 = 10 \text{ m/s}$

28. 設金屬球著地時的速度為  $V$ ，著地點距塔底的距離為  $R$ ，示意圖如下



$V_x = V \cos 30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} V = V_0$

$V_y = V \sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2} V$

設著地的時間為  $t$ ，在  $y$  方向

$V_y = gt \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} V = gt \Rightarrow V = 2gt \dots\dots ①$

$R = V_0 t = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} V \cdot t \dots\dots ②$

將①代入②  $R = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times (2gt) \times t = \sqrt{3}gt^2$

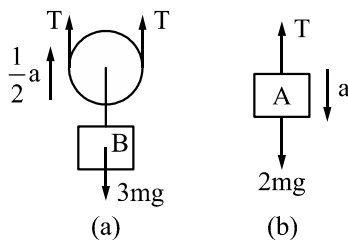
又  $H = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \Rightarrow gt^2 = 2H$

故  $R = \sqrt{3} \times 2H = 2\sqrt{3}H$

29.  $\therefore$  動滑輪可以省力  $\frac{1}{2}$ ， $\frac{3mg}{2} < 2mg$

故 A 向下動，B 向上動，且 B 的加速度為  $\frac{1}{2}a$

取 A 物體及動滑輪之自由體圖，如下圖



在圖(a)中， $2T - 3mg = 3m \times \frac{1}{2}a \dots\dots ①$

在圖(b)中， $2mg - T = 2m \times a \dots\dots ②$

① + ②  $\times 2$  得  $mg = \frac{11}{2}ma, a = \frac{2}{11}g$  代入①

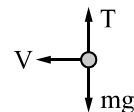
$2T - 3mg = 3m \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{11}g, 2T = \frac{3}{11}mg + 3mg$

$2T = \frac{36}{11}mg, T = \frac{18}{11}mg$

30. 設物體盪至最低點的速度為  $V$

$V^2 = 0^2 + 2g(\ell - \frac{3}{5}\ell) = \frac{4}{5}g\ell$

取最低點時物體之自由體圖如右圖



$F_n = ma_n = m \times \frac{V^2}{r}$

$T - mg = m \times \frac{\frac{4}{5}g\ell}{\ell}, T = \frac{9}{5}mg$

31. 當物體掉至地面時的高度為 0，故沒有重力位能 ( $E_p$ )，根據機械能不滅定律，在塔頂的總機械能與在地面的總機械能相等，即

$1 \times 10 \times 5 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 10^2 = 0 + E_k$

$E_k = 50 + 50 = 100 \text{ J}$

32. (1) 由  $F = Kx$  可得：

$W = K_A x_A \Rightarrow W = K_A \times 2 \Rightarrow K_A = \frac{W}{2}$

$W = K_B x_B \Rightarrow W = K_B \times 1 \Rightarrow K_B = W$

(2)  $\frac{U_A}{U_B} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}K_A x_A^2}{\frac{1}{2}K_B x_B^2} = \frac{\frac{W}{2} \times 2^2}{W \times 1^2} = 2$

則 A 彈簧所蓄積的能量是 B 彈簧的 2 倍

33.  $\therefore \delta = \frac{PL}{AE}$

$\therefore \delta_{\text{銅}} : \delta_{\text{鋼}} = \frac{P \times L}{\frac{\pi \times (2d)^2}{4} \times 100} : \frac{2P \times 2L}{\frac{\pi \times d^2}{4} \times 200} = 1 : 8$

34.  $\sigma_x = \frac{50 \times 1000}{40 \times 25} = 50 \text{ MPa}$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{-125 \times 1000}{50 \times 25} = -100 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_z = \frac{200 \times 1000}{50 \times 40} = 100 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\epsilon_v = \frac{(1-2\mu)}{E} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z)$$

$$= \frac{(1-2 \times 0.3)}{200 \times 1000} [50 + (-100) + 100] = 1 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\epsilon_v = \frac{\Delta V}{V} \Rightarrow \Delta V = \epsilon_v \times V$$

$$= 1 \times 10^{-4} \times (50 \times 40 \times 25) = 5 \text{ mm}^3$$

35.  $\tau_w = \frac{\tau_{\max}}{n} = \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{80}{\pi} \text{ MPa}$   
 設在 A 物體上須使用 n 根鉚釘  
 $\tau_w = \frac{P}{A} \Rightarrow \frac{80}{\pi} = \frac{4000}{2 \times n \times \frac{\pi \times 5^2}{4}}$ , n = 4

因 A、B 均須使用 4 根，故總共須使用 8 根鉚釘

36. 由圖可得  $\phi = 90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$   
 $\therefore \sigma_n = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y) \cos 2\phi$   
 $\therefore 150 = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) + \frac{1}{4}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)$   
 $3\sigma_x + \sigma_y = 600 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$   
 又  $\tau = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y) \sin 2\phi$   
 $\therefore -100\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y) \sin 300^\circ$   
 $\sigma_x - \sigma_y = 400 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$   
 $\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}$  得  $4\sigma_x = 1000$ ,  $\sigma_x = 250 \text{ MPa}$  代入  $\textcircled{2}$   
 $\sigma_y = -150 \text{ MPa}$

37. (A)  $I_x = \frac{\pi \times (4R)^4}{64} - \frac{\pi \times (2R)^4}{64}$   
 $= 4\pi R^4 - \frac{1}{4}\pi R^4 = \frac{15}{4}\pi R^4$   
 (B)  $Z_y = \frac{I_y}{x} = \frac{\frac{15}{4}\pi R^4}{2R} = \frac{15}{8}\pi R^3$   
 (C)  $J = I_x + I_y = \frac{15}{4}\pi R^4 + \frac{15}{4}\pi R^4 = \frac{15}{2}\pi R^4$   
 $J = Ak_0^2 \Rightarrow \frac{15}{2}\pi R^4 = [\pi \times (2R)^2 - \pi R^2] \times k_0^2$   
 $\frac{15}{2}\pi R^4 = 3\pi R^2 \times k_0^2$ ,  $k_0 = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} R$   
 (D)  $J = I_x + I_y = \frac{15}{4}\pi R^4 + \frac{15}{4}\pi R^4 = \frac{15}{2}\pi R^4$

38. 先求 A、B 二支點的反作用力

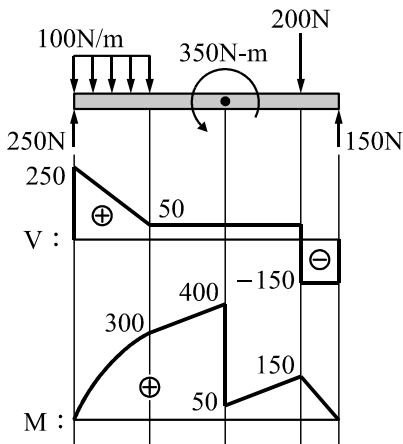
$$\Sigma M_B = 0 \Rightarrow -A_y \times 7 + (100 \times 2) \times 6 + 350 + 200 \times 1 = 0$$

$$A_y = 250 \text{ N} (\uparrow)$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow 250 - 100 \times 2 - 200 + R_B = 0$$

$$R_B = 150 \text{ N} (\uparrow)$$

畫梁的剪力-彎矩圖如下



由圖可得最大彎矩  $M = 400 \text{ N-m}$

矩形截面之  $I = \frac{30 \times 40^3}{12} = 16 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^4$

$$\sigma = \frac{My}{I} = \frac{400 \times 10^3 \times 20}{16 \times 10^4} = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

39. A 點右方 0.5 m 之剪力  $V = 250 - 0.5 \times 100 = 200 \text{ N}$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{3V}{2A} = \frac{3 \times 200}{2 \times 30 \times 40} = 0.25 \text{ MPa}$$

40.  $\tau = \frac{TR}{J} \Rightarrow \frac{160}{\pi} = \frac{T \times 10}{\frac{\pi \times 20^4}{32}}$

$$T = 8 \times 10^4 \text{ N-mm} = 80 \text{ N-m}$$

$$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} = \frac{200}{2(1+0.25)} = 80 \text{ GPa}$$

$$\phi = \frac{TL}{GJ}, \frac{1}{40} = \frac{T \times 50 \times 10}{80 \times 10^3 \times \frac{\pi \times 20^4}{32}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \times 10^4 \text{ N-mm}, T = 20\pi \text{ N-m}$$

扭矩要選小者才安全，因  $20\pi < 80$   $\therefore T = 20\pi \text{ N-m}$