

109 學年度四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 機械群 專業科目(一) 詳解

109-5-01-4

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

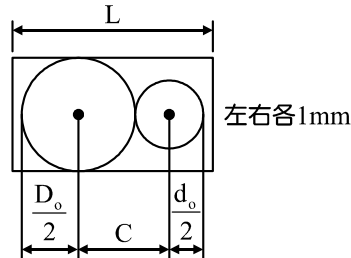
第一部分：機件原理

1. (A) 連桿數為 $N = 8$
(B) 對偶數為 $P = 10$
(C) 滿足 $P = \frac{3}{2}N - 2$ ，屬於拘束鏈
2. (A) CNS 的 V 型螺紋是牙峰為平面、牙根為弧形
(B) 車床導螺桿用梯形螺紋
(D) 滾珠螺紋是平頂圓底，不是圓螺紋
3. (B) 複式螺旋導程不限定
(C) 微調目的應使用差動螺旋
(D) 機械利益大於 1
4. (B) 蓋頭螺帽可防水氣滲入
5. (A) 鍵的對角線須在軸與輪轂的切線上
(B) 斜角鍵在斜角處承受壓力負荷
(D) 沒有軸向移動
6. (A) 各圈不可密接，自由長度 = 實長加間隙加變形量
(B) 由小變大
(D) 防止機件沿軸向滑動
7. (A) 面積 $A = \frac{\pi}{4}(D^2 - d^2) = \frac{\pi}{4}(80^2 - 20^2) = 1500\pi \text{ mm}^2$
(B) 彈簧力 $F_a = F = AP = \frac{\pi}{4}(80^2 - 20^2) \times 2 = 3000\pi \text{ N}$
(C) 扭力矩 $T = f \times \frac{D_m}{2} = \mu F \times \frac{D_m}{2}$
($D_m = \frac{D_i + D_o}{2} = \frac{20 + 80}{2} = 50 \text{ mm}$)
 $= 0.32 \times 3000\pi \times \frac{50}{2} = 24000\pi \text{ N-mm}$
 $= 24\pi \text{ N-m} = 75.4 \text{ N-m}$
(D) 功率 $P = T\omega = \frac{75.4 \times \frac{2\pi \times 600}{60}}{1000} = 4.7 \text{ kW}$
8. 設 A 為主動輪，B 為從動輪
(A) $\frac{N_A}{N_B} = \frac{\sin \beta}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1}$
(B) $N_B = \frac{300}{\sqrt{3}} = 100\sqrt{3} \text{ rpm}$
(C) 轉速比與半頂角的正弦值成反比
9. $\Delta l = \ell_1 - \ell_2 = \frac{Dd}{C} = \frac{100 \times 20}{100} = 20 \text{ cm}$ ，減去 20 cm
10. 欲得減速比為 1 : 3，則所製造的鏈輪齒數為 30 齒

$$D = \frac{P}{\sin \theta} = \frac{P}{\sin(\frac{180}{T})} = \frac{12}{\sin(\frac{180}{30})}$$

$$D = \frac{12}{0.1044} \div 115 \text{ mm}$$

11. 作用角與節徑成反比
- 12.



$$C = \frac{M(T_1 + T_2)}{2} = \frac{4(15 + 45)}{2} = 120$$

$$\frac{D_o}{2} = \frac{M(T_1 + 2)}{2} = \frac{4(45 + 2)}{2} = 94$$

$$\frac{d_o}{2} = \frac{M(T_2 + 2)}{2} = \frac{4(15 + 2)}{2} = 34$$

$$L = \frac{D_o}{2} + \frac{d_o}{2} + C + 2 = 250 \text{ mm}$$

13. (A) 周轉輪系
(C) 減少中間輪或惰輪的數量會增加空間及成本
(D) $e = -2$ 為增速輪系，負號為末輪轉向與首輪相反

$$14. (A) R_4 = R_2 + D_3, \frac{MT_4}{2} = \frac{MT_2}{2} + MT_3$$

$$\therefore T_4 = T_2 + 2T_3 = 30 + 2 \times 20 = 70 \text{ 齒}$$

(B) 軸 C 為輪系之旋臂

$$\frac{N_4 - N_C}{N_B - N_C} = \frac{-T_2 \times T_3}{T_3 \times T_4}, \frac{0 - N_C}{N_B - N_C} = \frac{-30}{70}$$

$$-7N_C = -3N_B + 3N_C, 10N_C = 3N_B$$

$$\frac{N_C}{N_B} = \frac{3}{10} \therefore N_C \text{ 與 } N_B \text{ 同向轉動}$$

(C) 此輪為減速輪系 $\frac{N_C}{N_B} = \frac{3}{10}$

(D) 由輸入功率 = 輸出功率

$$B_{\text{扭矩}} \times B_{\text{轉速}} = C_{\text{扭矩}} \times C_{\text{轉速}}$$

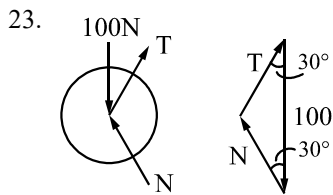
$$10 \times N_B = M_C \times N_C$$

$$M_C = \frac{N_B}{N_C} \times 10 = \frac{10}{3} \times 10 = \frac{100}{3} = 33.33 \text{ N-m}$$

15. 正壓力 $N = A \times P = 200 \times 10^2 \times 1$
 $N = 20 \times 10^3$ 牛頓
 摩擦力(制動力) $f = \mu N$, $f = 0.4 \times 20 \times 10^3 = 8 \times 10^3$ 牛頓
 $P = f \times v = \frac{8 \times 10^3 \times 6000}{1000 \times 1000} = 48 \text{ kW}$
16. (A) 升角加降角不一定為 360° , 因為可能有靜止的行程
 (B) 反凸輪
 (D) 增大凸輪的基圓直徑
17. (A) 雙曲柄機構
 (B) 曲柄做主動沒有死點
 (C) 主動件是 l_2 或 l_4 , 雙搖桿機構只有一個死點
18. (B) 橢圓規是等腰連桿機構的應用
 (C) 手壓式抽水機是固定滑塊曲柄機構的應用
 (D) $e = \frac{200}{160} = \frac{5}{4}$, 回程 $t = \frac{4}{9} \times 45 = 20$ 秒
19. 輸入功 = 輸出功
 $F(2\pi l N_A) = W(2\pi R N_B)$
 $F l N_A = W R N_B$
 $W = \frac{F l N_A}{R N_B} = \frac{F l}{R} \left(\frac{N_B}{N_A} \right) = \frac{l F}{R e}$
20. (B) 棘輪機構由搖擺運動產生間歇旋轉運動
 (C) 間歇齒輪機構由旋轉運動產生間歇旋轉運動
 (D) 凸輪機構由旋轉運動, 產生間歇往復運動或間歇搖擺運動

第二部分：機械力學

21. (A) 剛體永不變形, 機械本體不是剛體
 (B) 形心與重心的計算不可視為質點
 (C) 9.8 牛頓
22. $\Sigma M_O = 25 \times 3 + 10 \times 3 - 20 \times 3 = 45 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}(\text{CCW})$



$T = \frac{100}{\sqrt{3}} = 57.7 \text{ N}$

24. $A_1 = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}, y_1 = 0$

$A_2 = \frac{\pi(\frac{R}{2})^2}{2} = \frac{\pi R^2}{8}, y_2 = -\frac{R}{2}$

$A_3 = -\frac{\pi R^2}{8}, y_3 = \frac{R}{2}$

$A_4 = -\pi(\frac{R}{4})^2 = \frac{-\pi R^2}{16}, y_4 = \frac{-R}{2}$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3 + A_4 y_4}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\pi R^2}{2} \times 0 + \frac{\pi R^2}{8} (-\frac{R}{2}) - \frac{\pi R^2}{8} (\frac{R}{2}) - \frac{\pi R^2}{16} (-\frac{R}{2})}{\frac{\pi R^2}{2} + \frac{\pi R^2}{8} - \frac{\pi R^2}{8} - \frac{\pi R^2}{16}} = \frac{-3R}{14}$$

距離為正 \therefore 為 $\frac{3R}{14}$

25. (A) 與接觸面積的大小無關
 (B) 與運動方向相反
 (C) (在即將滑動時)最大靜摩擦力 = μN

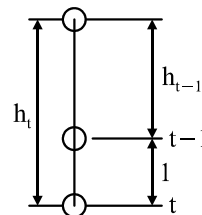
26. $h_t = \frac{1}{2} g t^2, 500 = \frac{1}{2} (10) t^2$

$\therefore t = 10 \text{ sec}$

最後 1 秒的比例 e

$$e = 1 - \frac{h_{t-1}}{h_t} = 1 - \frac{\frac{1}{2} g (t-1)^2}{\frac{1}{2} g t^2}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(t-1)^2}{t^2} = \frac{2t-1}{t^2} = \frac{20-1}{100} = \frac{19}{100}$$

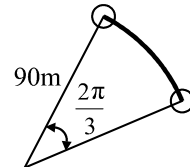


27. $\theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$

$\frac{2\pi}{3} = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \times 4^2, \alpha = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ rad/s}^2$

$\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t = 0 + \frac{\pi}{12} \times 4 = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ rad/s}$

$a_n = r \omega^2 = 90 \times (\frac{\pi}{3})^2 = 10\pi^2 \text{ m/sec}^2$

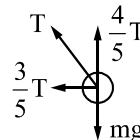


28. (A) 台車可能向左作加速度運動或向右作減速度運動
 (B) 物體重量不變仍為 mg

(C)(D) $\frac{4}{5} T - mg = 0, T = \frac{5}{4} mg$

$\Sigma F = ma, \frac{3}{5} T = ma, \frac{3}{5} (\frac{5}{4} mg) = ma$

$\therefore a = \frac{3}{4} g$

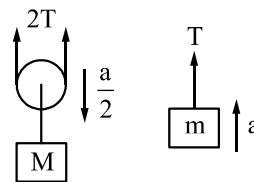


29. $\begin{cases} T - 20 = \frac{20}{g} \times a \dots\dots ① \\ 50 - 2T = \frac{50}{g} \times \frac{a}{2} \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$

$a = \frac{10g}{65} = \frac{100}{65} \text{ m/s}^2$

$h = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{100}{65}) \times 2^2 = \frac{200}{65} = 3.07 \text{ m 向上}$

M 下降的距離 = $\frac{h}{2} = 1.54 \text{ m 向下}$

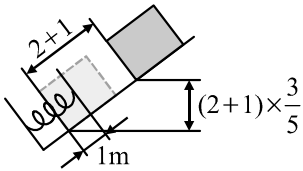


30. 主軸功率 = $5 \times 0.8 = 4 \text{ PS}, 1 \text{ PS} = 735 \text{ W}$

$P = T \omega = F \times \frac{D}{2} \times \omega, 4 \times 735 = F \times \frac{60}{2 \times 1000} \times \frac{2\pi \times 1200}{60}$

$\therefore F = 780 \text{ N}$

31.



$$mgh - E = \frac{1}{2} kx^2, \quad 10 \times 10 \times \frac{3}{5} (2+1) - E = \frac{1}{2} (120) \times 1^2$$

$$E = 180 - 60 = 120 \text{ N-m (損失)}$$

32. $A = 75 \times 4 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$

$$\sigma_w = \frac{\sigma_y}{5} = \frac{1200}{5} = 240 \text{ MPa}$$

$$T = \sigma_w A = 240 \times 300 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F = ma, \quad 240 \times 300 - 49 \times 10^3 = \frac{49 \times 10^3}{9.8} \times a$$

$$a = 4.6 \text{ m/s}^2$$

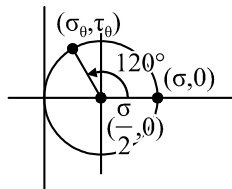
33. $\delta = \delta_1 + \delta_2 = \frac{-20 \times 10^3 \times 400}{100 \times 150 \times 10^3} + \frac{-20 \times 10^3 \times 600}{100 \times 200 \times 10^3}$
 $= -0.533 - 0.6 = -1.133 \text{ mm}$

34. $\tau = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{500}{100} = 5 \text{ MPa}$

$$\tau_\theta = \frac{\sigma}{2} \sin 60^\circ$$

$$5 = \frac{\sigma}{2} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \sigma = \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{由 } \sigma = \frac{P}{A}, \quad \frac{20}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{P}{100} \quad \therefore P = \frac{2000}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ N}$$



35. $J = Ak_o^2, \quad k_o = \sqrt{\frac{J}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{I_x + I_y}{A}} = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2}$

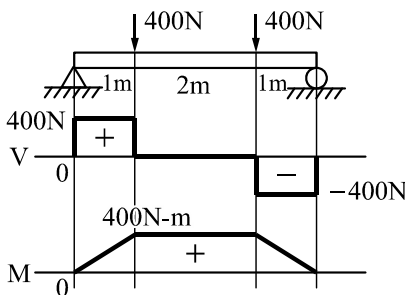
36. $I_x = \frac{\pi d^4}{64} - \frac{(\frac{d}{2})^4}{12} = \frac{\pi d^4}{64} - \frac{d^4}{192} = \frac{(3\pi - 1)d^4}{192}$
 $= \frac{(3\pi - 1)}{12} (\frac{d}{2})^4$

37. (A) 均變負荷

(C) 凹向下的 3 次曲線

(D) 危險斷面可能發生在剪力圖由正變負之處，即彎矩最大處

38.

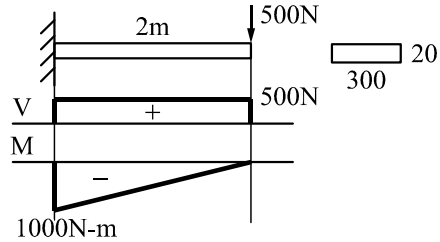


$$I = \frac{bh^3}{12} = \frac{30 \times 40^3}{12} = 16 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI} = \frac{400 \times 10^3}{200 \times 10^3 \times 16 \times 10^4}$$

$$\therefore \rho = 8 \times 10^4 \text{ mm} = 80 \text{ m}$$

39.

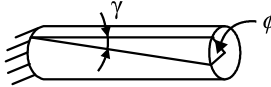


$$I = \frac{300 \times (20)^3}{12} = 2 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\sigma = \frac{My}{I} = \frac{1000 \times 10^3 \times 10}{2 \times 10^5} = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = \frac{3V}{2A} = \frac{3 \times 500}{2(300 \times 20)} = 0.125 \text{ MPa}$$

40.



$$\phi = L\theta = 1500 \times 2 \times 10^{-5} = 3 \times 10^{-2} \text{ rad}$$

$$\phi = \frac{Tl}{GJ} = \frac{T \times 1.5 \times 10^3}{200 \times 10^3 \times \frac{\pi}{32} (12)^4}$$

$$T = \frac{3 \times 10^{-2} \times 200 \times 10^3 \times 12^4 \pi}{32 \times 1.5 \times 10^3} = 2.592\pi \text{ N-m}$$

$$\gamma = R\theta = 6 \times 2 \times 10^{-5} = 12 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad}$$