

110 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

110-3-01-4

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

1. 竹竿構船可視堅硬竹竿為剛體連接物之間接接觸，而剛體連接物可傳遞推力及拉力
2. (A) 導程角是螺旋線上任一點之切線與軸線之垂線的夾角
(B) 螺旋角是螺旋線上任一點之切線與軸線的夾角
(D) 螺紋公稱直徑指的是外徑
3. $\frac{1}{4} \times 2 - 20\text{UNC} - 3$ 正級加工六角螺絲為螺絲外徑 $\frac{1}{4}$ 吋、螺絲長度為 2 吋、每吋 20 牙、統一標準螺紋粗牙、3 級配合、正級需加工六角螺絲(正級螺絲頭厚度為 $\frac{7}{8}$ 倍的螺絲直徑)
4. 錐形離合器因靠摩擦力傳動，不適合用於高轉速傳動，但利於快速軸向脫離
5. (A) 摩擦輪因為有滑動現象，速比不正確，「不」適合大扭矩傳動
(B) 主動輪通常採較「軟」材料
(C) 應採用摩擦係數較「大」的材料
6. 兩軸不平行也不相交的傳動可用：螺輪、蝸桿與蝸輪、戟齒輪；而螺旋齒輪用於兩軸平行傳動；冠狀齒輪、螺旋斜齒輪則用於兩軸相交之傳動
7. (C) 擺線齒輪齒形大小是由「節圓」及滾圓直徑而定
8. (A) 汽車差速器是「單」式周轉輪系的運用，輪系值為 -1
9. 除「皮氏直線運動機構」為絕對直線運動機構外，其餘均為近似直線運動機構
10. $P_c = \pi M \Rightarrow 15.7 = 3.14 \times M \Rightarrow M = 5$
節圓直徑 $D = MT \Rightarrow D = 5 \times 45 = 225 \text{ mm}$
公制短齒制齒根高 = 1M
故齒根圓直徑 = $225 - 2M = 215 \text{ mm}$
11. (D) 鼓式制動器有機械式內靴制動器、「液壓」式制動器及「氣壓」式制動器三種
12. (C) 從 180° 至 240° ，從動件做等「減」速度運動
13. 由條件知： $\angle ABC = 60^\circ$
 \therefore 去程：回程 = $240^\circ : 120^\circ = 2 : 1$
20 rpm 即 60 秒轉 20 圈，每一圈循環為 3 秒
故去程為 2 秒，回程為 1 秒
14. $K_{並} = K_1 + K_2 = 120 + 80 = 200 \text{ N/mm}$
 $K_{串} = \frac{K_1 \times K_2}{K_1 + K_2} = 48 \text{ N/mm}$
 $K_{並} - K_{串} = 200 - 48 = 152 \text{ N/mm}$
15. (B) $N^2 = n_2 \times n_4 = n_1 \times n_5$

$$60^2 = 120 \times n_4, \quad n_4 = 30 \text{ rpm}$$

$$(C) L = \frac{\pi}{2}(D+d) + 2C + \frac{(D-d)^2}{4C}$$

$$\therefore \text{中間輪徑相等} = D_3$$

$$\therefore L = \frac{\pi}{2}(D_3 + D_3) + 2C + \frac{(D_3 - D_3)^2}{4C}$$

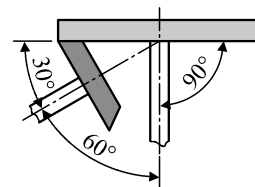
$$\text{故得 } L = \pi D_3 + 2C$$

16. 高速檔為後鏈輪為 15 齒

$$\frac{N_{首}}{N_{末}} = \frac{T_{末}}{T_{首}} \Rightarrow \frac{20}{N_{末}} = \frac{15}{60} \Rightarrow N_{末} = 80 \text{ rpm}$$

$$V = \pi DN = \pi \times 0.7 \times 80 = 56\pi \text{ m/min}$$

17. 因轉向相同，所以為內接圓錐形摩擦輪，且從動件半錐角為 90°



$$\frac{N_{主}}{N_{從}} = \frac{\sin \alpha_{從}}{\sin \alpha_{主}} \Rightarrow \frac{100}{N_{從}} = \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ} \Rightarrow N_{從} = 50 \text{ rpm}$$

18. $F \times 2\pi R \times \eta = W \times L$

$$100 \times 2\pi \times 200 \text{ mm} \times \frac{90}{100} = W \times 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\therefore W = 7200\pi \text{ N}$$

19. $\tau = \frac{F}{A_s} = \frac{F}{W \times L} \Rightarrow 8\pi = \frac{F}{4 \times 10} \Rightarrow F = 320\pi \text{ N}$

$$\tau = 5\pi = \frac{320\pi}{W \times L} \Rightarrow W \times L = 64 \text{ mm}^2$$

故選 $4 \text{ mm} \times 16 \text{ mm}$

20. 無摩擦損失時，輸入功 = 輸出功

$$F \times 2\pi R = W \times \pi D \times e \text{ (輪系值)}$$

$$100 \times 2\pi \times 50 = W \times 90\pi \times \frac{1}{9} \left(e = \frac{20 \times 20}{60 \times 60} \right)$$

$$\text{得 } W = 1000 \text{ N}$$

21. (B) SI 單位係採用 MKS 制的絕對單位，故力以牛頓(N)為單位

$$22. \begin{cases} R_x = \Sigma F_x \\ R_y = \Sigma F_y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 120 \times \frac{4}{5} = F_s \times \frac{3}{5} - F_t \times \frac{3}{5} \dots\dots ① \\ 120 \times \frac{3}{5} = F_s \times \frac{4}{5} + F_t \times \frac{4}{5} \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

由①得 $160 = F_s - F_t \dots\dots ③$

由②得 $90 = F_s + F_t \dots\dots ④$

③+④ 得 $250 = 2F_s$, $F_s = 125 \text{ N}$ ($\frac{4}{3}$) 代入③得

$F_t = -35 \text{ N}$ (負號係指與正 t 軸相反, 故其方向為 $4\frac{3}{4}$)

23. $R_x = \Sigma F_x = 100 \times \frac{4}{5} + 0 = 80 \text{ N} (\rightarrow)$

$R_y = \Sigma F_y = -100 \times \frac{3}{5} - 90 = -150 \text{ N} (\downarrow)$

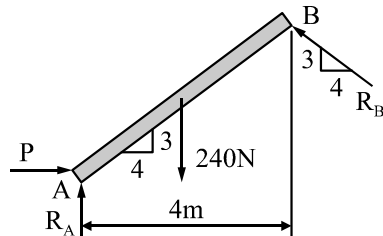
$R = \sqrt{R_x^2 + R_y^2} = \sqrt{80^2 + (-150)^2} = 170 \text{ N} (15\frac{8}{17})$

以 A 為力矩中心, 根據力矩原理

$-170 \times \frac{15}{17} \times x = -100 \times \frac{3}{5} \times 2 - 30 - 90 \times 5$

$-150x = -120 - 30 - 450$, $x = 4 \text{ m}$

24. 取 AB 桿之自由體圖如下



$\Sigma M_A = 0 \Rightarrow -240 \times 2 + \frac{3}{5} R_B \times 4 + \frac{4}{5} R_B \times 3 = 0$

$R_B = 100 \text{ N} (3\frac{4}{5})$

$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow P - \frac{4}{5} \times 100 = 0$

$P = 80 \text{ N}$

25. (A) $\frac{1}{6}$ 圓弧線其圓心角為 $\frac{\pi}{3}$, 半圓心角 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$

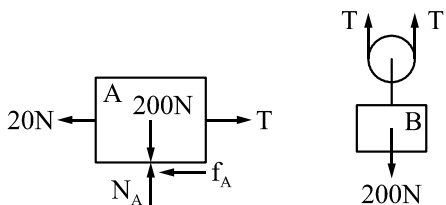
故 $d = \frac{r \sin \theta}{\theta} = \frac{r \sin \frac{\pi}{6}}{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{3r}{\pi}$

(B) $\frac{1}{4}$ 圓弧線, 其形心與圓心的距離為 $\frac{2\sqrt{2}r}{\pi}$

(C) 半圓形面積, 其形心與圓心的距離為 $\frac{4r}{3\pi}$

(D) 重心與質心要合一必須物體受到的重力加速度相同

26. 取 A、B 二物體之自由體圖如下



在 B 的自由體圖中

$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow 2T - 200 = 0$

$T = 100 \text{ N}$

在 A 的自由體圖中

$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow T - f_A - 20 = 0$

$100 - f_A - 20 = 0$

$f_A = 80 \text{ N}$

$f_A = \mu_A N_A \Rightarrow 80 = \mu_A \times 200$

$\mu_A = 0.4$

27. $V^2 = 2gh \Rightarrow 20^2 = 2 \times 10 \times (h - \frac{3}{4}h)$

$h = 80 \text{ m}$

$h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \Rightarrow 80 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2$

$t^2 = 16$, $t = \pm 4$ (負不合)

28. $\omega = \frac{2\pi N}{60} = \frac{2\pi \times 1200}{60} = 40\pi \text{ rad/s}^2$

$\therefore 1200 \text{ rpm}$ 係等角速度圓周運動

$\therefore a_t = 0$

$a = a_n = r\omega^2 = \frac{10}{1000} \times (40\pi)^2$

$= \frac{10}{1000} \times 1600\pi^2 = 160 \text{ m/s}^2$

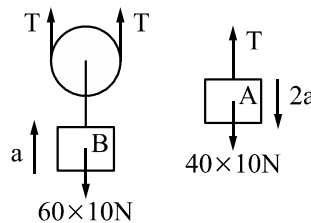
29. (A) 物體在最高點的速度為 $V_0 \cos \theta$

30. $\therefore 400 \text{ N} > \frac{1}{2} \times 600 \text{ N}$

\therefore A 物體向下等加速度運動, B 物體向上等加速度運動

設 B 物體的加速度為 a, 則 A 物體的加速度為 2a

取 A 物體及 B 物體含動滑輪之自由體圖如下



由 A 的自由體圖可得

$40 \times 10 - T = 40 \times 2a \dots\dots ①$

由 B 的自由體圖可得

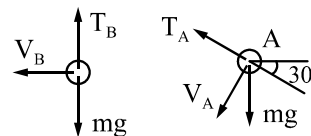
$2T - 60 \times 10 = 60 \times a \dots\dots ②$

① $\times 2 +$ ② 得

$800 - 600 = 160a + 60a$

$220a = 200$, $a = \frac{10}{11} \text{ m/s}^2 (\downarrow)$

31. 取物體在 A、B 二點之自由體圖如下



其切線速度分別為 V_A 及 V_B

$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2aS \Rightarrow V_A^2 = 0 + 2g \times \ell \sin 30^\circ$, $V_A^2 = g\ell$

$F_n = ma_n \Rightarrow$

由物體在 A 點之自由體圖可得

$$T_A - mg \cos 60^\circ = m \times \frac{g\ell}{\ell}$$

$$T_A = \frac{3}{2}mg$$

$$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2aS \Rightarrow V_B^2 = 0 + 2g\ell, V_B^2 = 2g\ell$$

由物體在 B 點之自由體圖可得

$$T_B - mg = m \times \frac{2g\ell}{\ell}$$

$$T_B = 3mg$$

$$\text{故 } T_A : T_B = \frac{3}{2}mg : 3mg = 1 : 2$$

32. 設滑行的距離為 S 公分， $k = 1 \text{ N/cm} = 100 \text{ N/m}$

\therefore 滑行到最高點，其 $V = 0$

$$\therefore E_k = 0$$

$$U = E_k + E_p \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}kx^2 = 0 + mgh$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times \left(\frac{2}{100}\right)^2 = \frac{20}{1000} \times 10 \times h$$

$$h = 0.1 \text{ m} = 10 \text{ cm}$$

又斜角為 30°

$$\text{故 } h = S \times \sin 30^\circ \Rightarrow 10 = S \times \frac{1}{2}, S = 20 \text{ cm}$$

33. $U = E_k + E_p$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 100 \times \left(\frac{4}{100}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{20}{1000} \times V^2 + \frac{20}{1000} \times 10 \times \left(\frac{26+4}{100}\right) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$80 = 10V^2 + 30 \Rightarrow 50 = 10V^2 \Rightarrow V^2 = 5$$

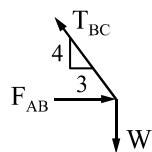
$$V = \pm\sqrt{5} \text{ m/s (負不合)}$$

34. (A) 應力在 SI 單位為 N/m^2 ，即 Pa

(B) $\tan \theta = E$ ，故 $\theta \neq 45^\circ$

(C) 蒲松氏比為橫向應變與縱向應變比值的絕對值

35. 取 B 點之自由體圖如下



就 BC 繩而言

$$\text{工作應力 } \sigma_{BC} = \frac{100}{2} = 50 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_{BC} = \frac{T_{BC}}{A_{BC}} \Rightarrow 50 = \frac{T_{BC}}{20} \Rightarrow T_{BC} = 1000 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{5}T_{BC} - W = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \times 1000 - W = 0 \Rightarrow W = 800 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 \Rightarrow F_{AB} - \frac{3}{5} \times 1000 = 0 \Rightarrow F_{AB} = 600 \text{ N} (\rightarrow)$$

$$\sigma_{AB} = \frac{600}{50} = 12 \text{ MPa}$$

$\therefore 12 < \frac{40}{2}$ \therefore 當 $W = 800 \text{ N}$ 時，AB 桿係安全的

$$36. \epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x - \mu\sigma_y - \mu\sigma_z}{E} = \frac{200 - 0.3 \times (-200)}{200 \times 10^3} = 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\delta_x = \ell_x \cdot \epsilon_x = 100 \times 1.3 \times 10^{-3} = 0.13 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y - \mu\sigma_z - \mu\sigma_x}{E} = \frac{(-200) - 0.3 \times 200}{200 \times 10^3} = -1.3 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$\delta_y = \ell_y \cdot \epsilon_y = 100 \times (-1.3 \times 10^{-3}) = -0.13 \text{ mm}$$

故 x 軸的伸長量與 y 軸的縮短量相同

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z - \mu\sigma_x - \mu\sigma_y}{E} = \frac{0 - 0.3 \times 200 - 0.3 \times (-200)}{200 \times 10^3} = 0$$

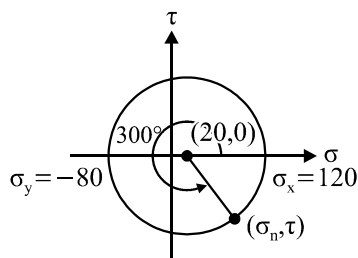
$$\delta_z = \ell_z \cdot \epsilon_z = 100 \times 0 = 0, \text{ 故 } z \text{ 軸的長度變化量為 } 0$$

$$\epsilon_v = \epsilon_x + \epsilon_y + \epsilon_z = 0$$

$$\Delta V = V \cdot \epsilon_v = 10^6 \times 0 = 0, \text{ 故體積變化量為 } 0$$

$$37. \tau = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{100\pi}{\frac{\pi \times 10^2}{4} \times 2} = 2 \text{ MPa}$$

38. 畫莫耳圓如下圖



莫耳圓的圓心位於 $(20, 0)$ ，莫耳圓的半徑為 100

又 $\phi = 90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$ ， $2\phi = 300^\circ$

$$\text{故 } \sigma_n = 20 + 100 \cos 60^\circ = 70 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = -100 \sin 60^\circ = -50\sqrt{3} \text{ MPa}$$

39. (B) 直徑為 d 的圓形截面

$$\text{其極慣性矩 } J = I_x + I_y = \frac{\pi d^4}{64} + \frac{\pi d^4}{64} = \frac{\pi d^4}{32}$$

40. 長方形對底邊之慣性矩為 $\frac{bh^3}{3}$

將該截面切成三塊

$$I_a = \frac{6 \times 30^3}{3} + \frac{6 \times 10^3}{3} + \frac{6 \times 30^3}{3}$$

$$= 54 \times 10^3 + 2 \times 10^3 + 54 \times 10^3$$

$$= 110 \times 10^3 = 1.1 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4$$