

113 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試

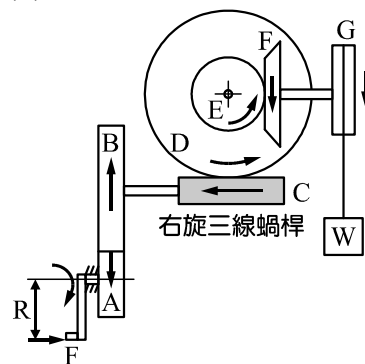
機械群 專業科目(一) 詳解

113-3-01-4

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

- (A) 連桿數為 6、對偶數為 7，屬於拘束鏈
(B) 此運動鏈由曲柄搖桿機構與滑塊曲柄機構組成
(C) 在 C 點(肘節點)施加極小的外力 P，則滑塊 G 可得到極大的向右推力 F，稱此現象為肘節效應(toggle effect)
- (B) 惠氏螺紋(Whitworth Thread)的螺峰與螺根均呈圓弧形，無法進行快速鎖緊或鬆脫，不能用於燈泡頭、寶特瓶瓶蓋
(C) 地腳螺栓的頭端有螺紋，用在固定機械底座於地面的場合
(D) 將固定螺釘(Set Screw)旋入機件內的內螺紋，以尖端抵住另一機件，用於阻止兩機件間產生相對運動或調整兩機件的相對位置。自攻螺釘一般用於軟金屬、汽車鈹金、薄板及塑膠之連接
- $\frac{W}{FR} = \frac{2\pi}{L_1 - L_2} \times (1-x)$ ， $\frac{8000\pi}{FR} = \frac{2\pi}{0.012 - 0.01} \times (1-0.2)$
 $FR = 10 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
- (B) 螺旋彈簧鎖緊墊圈之旋向應與螺紋旋向相反，屬於螺帽的摩擦鎖緊裝置
(C) 地腳螺栓的頭端有螺紋，用在固定機械底座於地面的場合
(D) 將固定螺釘(Set Screw)旋入機件內的內螺紋，以尖端抵住另一機件，用於阻止兩機件間產生相對運動或調整兩機件的相對位置。自攻螺釘一般用於軟金屬、汽車鈹金、薄板及塑膠之連接
- $T = \frac{60 \times \text{Watt}}{2\pi N} = \frac{60 \times 62.8 \times 1000}{2\pi \times 50} = 12000 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
 $= 12000000 \text{ N} \cdot \text{mm}$
 $L_\tau = \frac{2T}{DW\tau} = \frac{2 \times 12000000}{100 \times 30 \times 50} = 160 \text{ mm}$
 $L_\sigma = \frac{4T}{Dh\sigma} = \frac{4 \times 12000000}{100 \times 20 \times 80} = 300 \text{ mm}$
 $\therefore L_\sigma > L_\tau$ ，得鍵長 $L = 300 \text{ mm}$
- (A) $k_{AB} = \frac{2 \times 4}{2+4} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3} \text{ N/cm}$
 $\Sigma k = k_{AB} + k_C = \frac{4}{3} + 6 = \frac{22}{3} \text{ N/cm}$
(B) $F = W = \Sigma k \cdot \Sigma \delta$ ， $66 = \frac{22}{3} \cdot \Sigma \delta$ ， $\Sigma \delta = 9 \text{ cm}$
(C) $F_A = F_{AB} = k_{AB} \cdot \Sigma \delta = \frac{4}{3} \times 9 = 12 \text{ N}$
(D) $12 = 4 \times \delta_B$ ， $\delta_B = 3 \text{ cm}$
- (A) 兩滾珠軸承的內徑尺度皆為 $5 \times 12 = 60 \text{ mm}$
(B) 摩擦阻環聯結器的兩端外形為錐狀開槽圓筒，使用時左右各套入一個內孔錐度相同使用圓環，用於僅能依靠錐度配合之摩擦力來傳達極輕負載的場合
(D) 乾流體離合器是以轉動主動軸外殼箱，使箱內小鋼球旋轉產生離心力，藉由小鋼球與葉片間的摩擦

- 力夾住從動轉板，以帶動從動軸旋轉
- $D_{\text{從}} \times N_{\text{從}} = D_{\text{主}} \times N_{\text{主}} \times (1-x)$
 $D_{\text{從}} \times 980 = 2000 \times 20 \times (1-0.02)$ ， $D_{\text{從}} = 40 \text{ cm}$
 - (A) 縮小鏈輪節徑、增加鏈輪齒數、縮短鏈條鏈節或降低傳動速率，以上皆可以降低鏈條的弦線作用
 - (B) 兩外切圓錐形摩擦輪以純滾動傳動時，其半錐角之正弦值與其每分鐘轉數成反比
 - $2C = D_{\text{從}} - D_{\text{主}}$ ， $2(5) = D_{\text{從}} - 10$ ， $D_{\text{從}} = 20 \text{ cm}$
 $D_{\text{主}} N_{\text{主}} = D_{\text{從}} N_{\text{從}}$ ， $10 \times N_{\text{主}} = 20 \times 375$ ， $N_{\text{主}} = 750 \text{ rpm}$
 $PS = \frac{\mu P \times \pi D_{\text{主}} N_{\text{主}}}{75 \times 60}$
 $6.28 = \frac{0.4 \times P \times \pi \times \frac{10}{100} \times 750}{75 \times 60}$
 $P = 300 \text{ kg} = 3000 \text{ N}$
 - (A) 人字齒輪由左旋與右旋之兩螺旋齒輪製成一體
(B) 針狀齒輪之小齒輪節圓的下半部為半圓形、上半部為外擺線齒形
(C) 戟齒輪之齒形為對數螺旋線的一部分
 - (A) 兩齒輪嚙合傳動時，兩齒輪之作用角與節徑及齒數成反比，與每分鐘轉數成正比
 - (B) 蝸桿與蝸輪的傳動通常是以蝸桿帶動蝸輪傳遞動力



$$e_{AG} = \frac{N_G}{N_A} = \frac{T_A \times T_C \times T_E}{T_B \times T_D \times T_F} \quad , \quad \frac{N_G}{120} = \frac{24 \times 3 \times 36}{48 \times 60 \times 54}$$

得 $N_G = 2 \text{ rpm}$

$$\therefore e_{AG} = \frac{N_G}{N_A} = \frac{2}{120} = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$V_F = 2\pi R N_A = 2\pi(0.2) \frac{120}{60} = 2.512 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_G = \pi D N_G = \pi(0.2) \frac{2}{60} = 0.021 \text{ m/s}$$

$$M_a = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{2R}{D} \times \frac{1}{e_{AG}}, \quad \frac{W}{150} = \frac{2(0.2)}{0.2} \times 60$$

$$\therefore W = 18000 \text{ N}$$

經過 2 分鐘，重物下降 = $0.021 \times (60 \times 2) = 2.52 \text{ m}$

$$16. (A) \frac{T_A}{T_B} = \frac{N_B}{N_A} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad T_B = 3T_A, \quad C = \frac{M(T_A + T_B)}{2}$$

$$300 = \frac{6(4T_A)}{2}, \quad T_A = 25 \text{ 齒} \quad \therefore T_B = 75 \text{ 齒}$$

$$(B) P_C = \pi M = 3.14(6) = 18.84 \text{ mm}$$

$$(C) D_A = MT_A = 6(25) = 150 \text{ mm}$$

$$(D) (D_b)_B = D_B \cos \theta = (MT_B) \cos \theta = 6 \times 75 \times 0.94 = 423 \text{ mm}$$

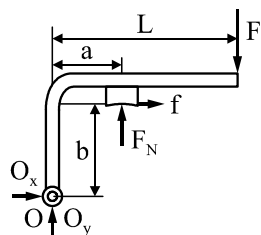
$$17. (A) f = \frac{T}{R} = \frac{800}{20} = 40 \text{ N}$$

$$(B) F_N = \frac{f}{\mu} = \frac{40}{0.25} = 160 \text{ N}$$

(C) 鼓輪順時針轉 ($T = R \cdot f = R \cdot \mu F_N$)

$$\Sigma M_O = 0, \quad F_N \cdot a - f \cdot b - F \cdot L = 0$$

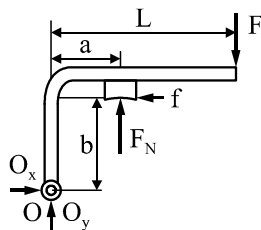
$$160 \times 30 - 40 \times 40 - F \times 80 = 0, \quad F = 40 \text{ N}$$



(D) 鼓輪逆時針轉 ($T = R \cdot f = R \cdot \mu F_N$)

$$\Sigma M_O = 0, \quad F_N \cdot a + f \cdot b - F \cdot L = 0$$

$$160 \times 30 + 40 \times 40 - F \times 80 = 0, \quad F = 80 \text{ N}$$



18. (C) 在相同的升角及升距之下，伴隨著基圓直徑之增大，使得凸輪的壓力角變小、從動件的磨損減小與從動件的傳動速度降低

19. (B) 平行相等曲柄機構的兩曲柄等長且平行，傳動時兩曲柄角速度相等。應用於平行尺及火車機車頭等場合

(C) 手壓抽水機屬於固定滑塊曲柄機構

(D) 曲柄搖桿機構的固定桿為最短桿之對偶桿，應用於人騎腳踏車及腳踏板式縫紉機等場合

20. (A) 主動曲柄為 AB 桿，從動曲柄為 CD 桿

(C) AB 桿作等角速度運動，CD 桿作變角速度運動

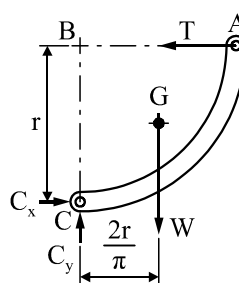
(D) 滑塊 G 衝程為 $2 \times 27 = 54 \text{ cm}$

21. (A) 1 N 是使質量 1 kg 物體，產生 1 m/sec^2 加速度的力

(C) 力的三要素為大小、方向與作用點

(D) 作用在剛體的力，可沿其作用線前後移動，而不改變其外效應者，稱為力的可傳性

22.



$$\curvearrowright \Sigma M_C = 0, \quad T \times r - W \times \frac{2r}{\pi} = 0$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{2W}{\pi} = \frac{2(1000\pi)}{\pi} = 2000 \text{ N}$$

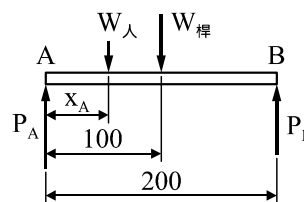
$$\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0, \quad C_x - T = 0, \quad C_x = T = 2000 \text{ N}$$

$$\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0, \quad C_y - W = 0, \quad C_y = W = 1000\pi \text{ N}$$

$$R_C = \sqrt{C_x^2 + C_y^2} = \sqrt{2000^2 + (1000\pi)^2}$$

$$= 1000\sqrt{4 + \pi^2} \text{ N}$$

23.



$$\Delta x = \frac{P_A}{k_A} = \frac{P_B}{k_B}$$

$$P_A = \frac{k_A}{k_B} P_B = 1.4 P_B \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

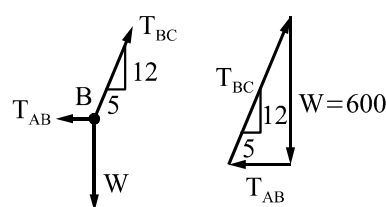
$$\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$P_A + P_B = W_A + W_B = 700 + 500 = 1200 \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

由式①②， $P_B = 500 \text{ N}$

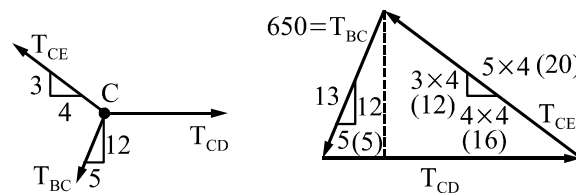
$$k_B = \frac{P_B}{\Delta x} = \frac{500}{0.5} = 1000 \text{ N/cm}$$

24.



$$\frac{T_{BC}}{13} = \frac{T_{AB}}{5} = \frac{600}{12} = 50$$

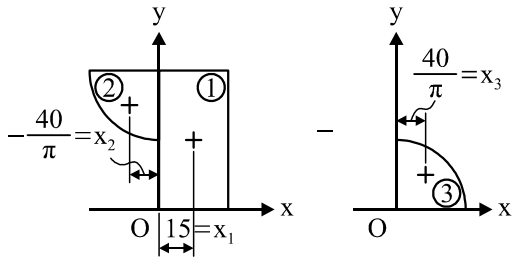
$$\therefore T_{BC} = 650 \text{ N}, \quad T_{AB} = 250 \text{ N}$$



$$\frac{650}{13} = \frac{T_{CE}}{20} = \frac{T_{CD}}{5+16}$$

$$\therefore T_{CE} = 1000 \text{ N}, \quad T_{CD} = 1050 \text{ N}$$

25.



$$A_1 = 30 \times 60 = 1800$$

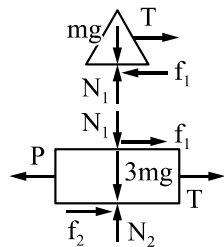
$$A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4}(30)^2 = \frac{900\pi}{4}, \quad A_3 = \frac{\pi}{4}(30)^2 = \frac{900\pi}{4}$$

$$(A_1 + A_2 - A_3)\bar{x} = A_1x_1 + A_2x_2 - A_3x_3$$

$$\bar{x}(1800) = (1800)(15) + \frac{900\pi}{4}\left(-\frac{40}{\pi}\right) - \frac{900\pi}{4} \times \frac{40}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} = 5 \text{ mm}$$

26.



取三角形物體自由體圖

$$\Sigma F_y = 0, \quad N_1 = mg$$

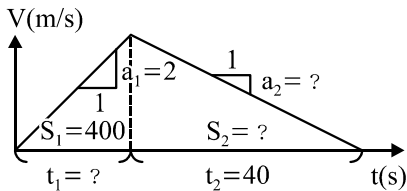
$$\Sigma F_x = 0, \quad T = f_1 = \mu N_1 = \mu mg$$

取長方形物體自由體圖

$$\Sigma F_y = 0, \quad N_2 = N_1 + 3mg = 4mg$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0, \quad P = f_1 + f_2 + T = \mu mg + 4\mu mg + \mu mg = 6\mu mg$$

27.



$$S_1 = \frac{(a_1 t_1) t_1}{2}, \quad 400 = \frac{2 t_1^2}{2}, \quad t_1 = 20 \text{ s}$$

$$a_1 t_1 = a_2 t_2, \quad 2(20) = a_2(40), \quad a_2 = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$S_2 = \frac{(a_2 t_2) t_2}{2} = \frac{1 \times 40^2}{2} = 800 \text{ m} = 0.8 \text{ km}$$

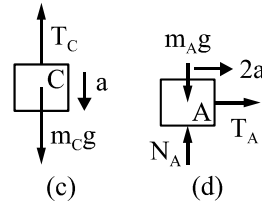
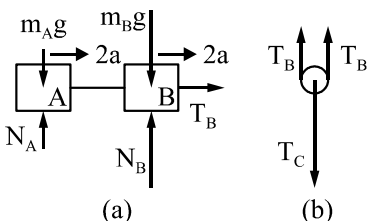
$$S = S_1 + S_2 = 400 + 800 = 1200 \text{ m} = 1.2 \text{ km}$$

$$28. \quad V_{0x} = V_0 \cos 37^\circ = \left(\frac{180}{3.6}\right) \times \frac{4}{5} = 40 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{0y} = \left(\frac{180}{3.6}\right) \times \frac{3}{5} = 30 \text{ m/s}, \quad x = V_{0x} t, \quad 160 = 40 \cdot t, \quad t = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$V_y = V_{0y} - gt = 30 - 10(4) = -10 \text{ m/s} = 10 \text{ m/s}(\downarrow)$$

29.



$$\text{圖(b)}: T_C = 2T_B \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{圖(c)}: 3 \times 10 - T_C = 3 \times a \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

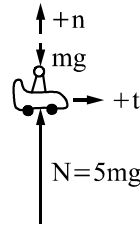
$$\textcircled{1} \text{代} \textcircled{2} \text{得 } 2T_B = 3(10 - a) \cdots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\text{圖(a)}: T_B = (1 + 2) \times (2a) \cdots \textcircled{4}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{代} \textcircled{3} \text{得 } a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2 \cdots \textcircled{5}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{代} \textcircled{4} \text{得 } T_B = 12 \text{ N} = T_2$$

30.



$$\text{在 B 點, 取 } \Sigma F_n = ma_n, \quad 5mg - mg = m \frac{V_B^2}{R_B}$$

$$\therefore R_B = \frac{V_B^2}{4g} = \frac{\left(\frac{72}{3.6}\right)^2}{4(10)} = 10 \text{ m}$$

31. 在 A、B 兩點取機械能守恆方程式($h_B = 0$)

$$\frac{1}{2} m V_A^2 + mgh_A = \frac{1}{2} m V_B^2 + mg h_B$$

$$\therefore h_A = \frac{V_B^2}{2g} = \frac{\left(\frac{72}{3.6}\right)^2}{2(10)} = 20 \text{ m}$$

32. 已知 $\sigma_n = 35 \text{ MPa}$ 、 $\tau_n = -25\sqrt{3} \text{ MPa}$

$$\phi = 90^\circ + 60^\circ = 150^\circ$$

$$\sigma_n = 35 = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cdot \cos(2 \times 150^\circ) \cdots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\tau_n = -25\sqrt{3} = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \sin(2 \times 150^\circ) \cdots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}, \quad 4\sigma_x = 240$$

$$\text{得 } \sigma_x = 60 \text{ MPa 代回} \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{得 } \sigma_y = -40 \text{ MPa}$$

33. 由 V-t 圖知, 1~2 秒及 2~3 秒加速度分別為

$$a_{1-2} = \frac{2-0}{2-1} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2, \quad a_{2-3} = 0 \text{ m/s}^2$$

由 F-t 圖及牛頓第二運動定律知

$$\text{在 2~3 秒, } 4 - f_k = m a_{2-3} = 0, \text{ 得 } f_k = 4 \text{ N}$$

$$\text{在 1~2 秒, } 6 - f_k = m a_{1-2}, \quad 6 - 4 = m \times 2, \text{ 得 } m = 1 \text{ kg}$$

34. $\therefore$ 彈簧在 C 點時沒有變形, 故彈簧原長為 50 mm

$$x_A = 0.15 - 0.05 = 0.1 \text{ m}, \quad x_B = 0.1 - 0.05 = 0.05 \text{ m}$$

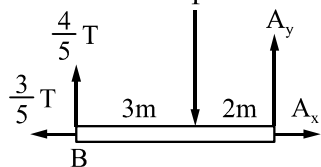
以 B 點為高度的基準, 根據機械能守恆

$$\frac{k}{2}(x_A^2 - x_B^2) = m\left(\frac{V_B^2}{2} - gh_A\right)$$

$$\frac{k}{2}(0.1^2 - 0.05^2) = 2\left(\frac{2^2}{2} - 10 \times 0.1\right)$$

$$\therefore k = 533.33 \div 533 \text{ N/m}$$

35.



$$\sum M_A = 0$$

$$P \times 2 - \frac{4}{5}T \times 5 = 0$$

$$T = \frac{P}{2} = \frac{314}{2} = 157 \text{ kN}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{4T}{\pi d^2} = \frac{4 \times 157 \times 10^3}{3.14 \times 20^2} = 500 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_t = \frac{-0.018}{20} = -9 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\nu = 0.45 = \frac{|-9 \times 10^{-4}|}{\varepsilon_L}$$

$$\varepsilon_L = 2 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon_L} = \frac{500}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = 250 \times 10^3 \text{ MPa} = 250 \text{ GPa}$$

$$36. \sigma_x = \frac{P_x}{L_y \times L_z} = \frac{600 \times 10^3}{100 \times 50} = 120 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{P_y}{L_x \times L_z} = \frac{800 \times 10^3}{200 \times 50} = 80 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\delta_x}{L_x} = \frac{0.2}{200} = 0.001$$

$$\varepsilon_x = 0.001 = \frac{\sigma_x - \nu \sigma_y}{E} = \frac{120 - \nu \times 80}{100 \times 1000}, \nu = 0.25$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y - \nu \sigma_x}{E} = \frac{80 - 0.25 \times 120}{100 \times 1000} = 5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{-\nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_y)}{E} = \frac{-0.25(120 + 80)}{100 \times 1000} = -5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\varepsilon_v = \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z = 0.001$$

$$37. \frac{\sigma_y}{n} = \frac{T_\sigma}{A}, \frac{300}{5} = \frac{T_\sigma}{10}, T_\sigma = 600 \text{ N}$$

$$\delta = \frac{T_\delta L}{AE}, 0.25 = \frac{T_\delta \times 1000}{10 \times 200 \times 10^3}, T_\delta = 500 \text{ N}$$

T 取較小者, $T = T_\delta = 500 \text{ N}$

取鐵球自由體圖及牛頓第二定律, 得

$$T = m(L\omega^2 + g), 500 = 10(1 \times \omega^2 + 10), \omega^2 = 40$$

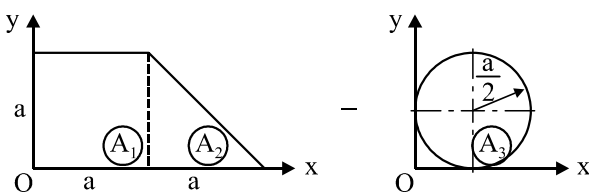
$$\left(\frac{2 \times \pi \times N}{60}\right)^2 = 40, N^2 = 3600, \text{得 } N = 60 \text{ rpm}$$

$$38. T = F \times R, 100 = F \times 0.025, F = 4000 \text{ N}$$

$$\tau = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{4000}{8 \times 25} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$G = \frac{\tau}{\gamma} = \frac{20}{2.5 \times 10^{-4}} = 80000 \text{ MPa} = 80 \text{ GPa}$$

39.



$$I_x = I_{x1} + I_{x2} - I_{x3} = \frac{a(a)^3}{3} + \frac{a(a)^3}{12} - \frac{5\pi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^4}{4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5}{12} - \frac{5\pi}{64}\right)a^4 = \frac{5}{12} - \frac{5\pi}{64} \text{ cm}^4$$

$$40. I_x = \frac{60 \times 80^3}{12} - \frac{30 \times 60^3}{12} = 202 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$Z_x = \frac{I_x}{y} = \frac{202 \times 10^4}{40} = 5.05 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^3$$