

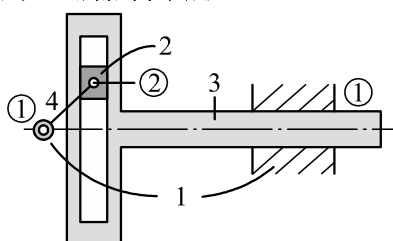
## 110 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 機械群 專業科目(一) 詳解

110-2-01-4

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

### 第一部分：機件原理

- (C) 帶輪及鏈輪屬於間接接觸之傳動元件
- 如下圖所示，此雙滑塊連桿組之機件數為 4，對偶數為 4，屬於拘束鏈



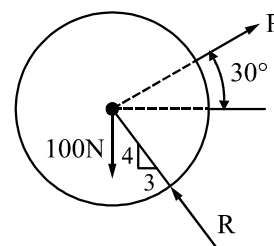
- $\tan \alpha = \frac{L}{\pi D}$  ,  $\tan 15^\circ = \frac{L}{3.14 \times 9.5}$  ,  $L = 8 \text{ mm}$   
 $L = nP$  ,  $8 = 2P$  ,  $P = 4 \text{ mm}$
- 因  $M = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$  , 故斜面角度  $\theta$  愈大，機械利益  $M$  則愈小
- $\frac{W}{F} = \frac{2\pi R}{L} \eta$  ,  $\frac{3500\pi}{50} = \frac{2\pi \times 500}{10} \times \eta$  ,  $\eta = 70\%$
- (A) 翼形螺帽非螺帽鎖緊裝置  
(B) 開口銷鎖緊屬於確閉鎖緊裝置  
(C) 蓋頭螺帽非螺帽鎖緊裝置
- (C)  $T = fr$  ,  $2560 = f \times 32$  ,  $f = 80 \text{ N}$   
(D)  $P = T\omega = 2.56 \times 25 = 64 \text{ W}$
- (C) 定位銷又稱為直銷
- (A)  $D_i = D_m - d = 40 - 2 = 38 \text{ mm}$   
(B)  $D_o = D_m + d = 40 + 2 = 42 \text{ mm}$   
(C) 彈簧指數  $C = \frac{D_m}{d} = \frac{40}{2} = 20$   
(D) 彈簧常數無法從此處求得，應以虎克定律求得之，且彈簧常數有單位
- (C) 圓盤形彈簧可承受較大之負荷
- (D) B 為接觸角記號
- (A) 斜爪離合器為確動離合器
- $L = \frac{\pi}{2}(D+d) + 2C + \frac{(D-d)^2}{4C}$   
 $= \frac{\pi}{2}(60+40) + 2 \times 80 + \frac{(60-40)^2}{4 \times 80} = 318.25 \text{ cm}$
- $P = (T_1 - T_2) \times \frac{\pi D_B N_B}{60}$   
 $= (2000 - 1250) \times \frac{\pi \times 0.4 \times 200}{60} = 1000\pi \text{ W}$
- 安裝皮帶時，應使鬆邊在上方，緊邊在下方，使皮

帶之接觸角增加；安裝鏈條時，應使鬆邊在下方，緊邊在上方，使鏈條在傳動時，鏈條之鏈節和鏈輪之鏈齒容易脫離

- (A) 甘蔗榨汁機為摩擦輪的應用
- $C = R_A + R_B$  ,  $450 = R_A + 300$  ,  $R_A = 150 \text{ mm}$   
 $D_A = 300 \text{ mm}$   
 $P = f \times \frac{\pi D_A N_A}{60} = 0.25 \times 2000 \times \frac{\pi \times 0.3 \times 120}{60} = 300\pi \text{ W}$
- $\frac{N_B}{N_A} = \frac{T_A}{T_B}$  ,  $\frac{N_B}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$  ,  $N_B = 8 \text{ rpm}$
- $D = MT = 3 \times 42 = 126 \text{ mm}$   
 $D_o = M(T+2) = 3 \times (42+2) = 132 \text{ mm}$
- 作用弧  $= R\theta = 72 \times \frac{\pi}{12} = 6\pi \text{ rad}$   
接觸率  $= \frac{\text{作用弧}}{\text{周節}} = \frac{6\pi}{4\pi} = 1.5$

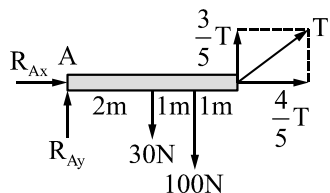
### 第二部分：機械力學

- (C) 功的單位為焦耳(J)，其單位因次為  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{sec}^2$
- (B) 要完整的表達一個力時，需具備力的大小、方向及作用點三要素
- (D)  $R = \sqrt{10^2 + 10^2 + 2 \times 10 \times 10 \cos 120^\circ} = 10 \text{ N}$
- 將  $100 \text{ N}$  之力分解為沿斜面方向的  $50\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$  及垂直斜面方向的  $50 \text{ N}$  二分力，則：  
 $M = 50\sqrt{3} \times 0 + 50 \times (10 \times \frac{5}{4}) = 625 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$
- 如右圖所示，畫出圓柱之自由體圖，則：  
 $\Sigma F_x = 0$   
 $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}P - \frac{3}{5}R = 0$   
 $\Sigma F_y = 0$   
 $\frac{1}{2}P + \frac{4}{5}R - 100 = 0$   
 解聯立方程式得：  
 $P = 60.43 \text{ N}$
- $W_A \times 5 = W_B \times 4$  ,  $100 \times 5 = W_B \times 4$  ,  $W_B = 125 \text{ N}$   
 $(W_A + W_B) \times 8 = (W_C + W_D) \times 10$  ,  $W_C + W_D = 180$   
 $W_C \times 6 = W_D \times 2$  , 解聯立方程式得：  
 $W_C = 45 \text{ N}$  ,  $W_D = 135 \text{ N}$   
 $W_A + W_B + W_C + W_D = 405 \text{ N}$



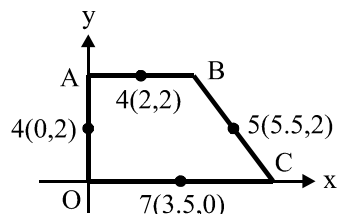
27. 如下圖所示，畫出 AB 桿之自由體圖，則：

$$\Sigma M_A = 0, \quad \frac{3}{5}T \times 4 - 30 \times 2 - 100 \times 3 = 0, \quad T = 150 \text{ N}$$



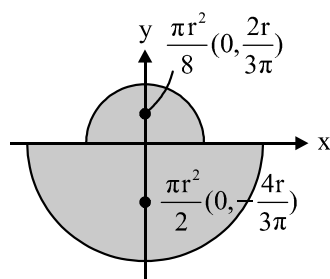
28. 如下圖所示，定出各線段之形心，則：

$$\bar{x} = \frac{4 \times 0 + 4 \times 2 + 5 \times 5.5 + 7 \times 3.5}{4 + 4 + 5 + 7} = 3 \text{ mm}$$



29. 如下圖所示，定出各面積之形心，則：

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\frac{\pi r^2}{2} \times (-\frac{4r}{3\pi}) + \frac{\pi r^2}{8} \times \frac{2r}{3\pi}}{\frac{\pi r^2}{2} + \frac{\pi r^2}{8}} = -\frac{14r}{15\pi}$$



30.  $\theta$  角稱為靜止角，且  $\theta_C > \theta_B > \theta_A$

31. 如右圖所示

畫出梯子開始向右運動時之自由體圖  
則：

$$\Sigma M_A = 0, \quad N_B \times 8 - 100 \times 3 = 0$$

$$N_B = 37.5 \text{ N}$$

$$f = \mu N_A = 0.2 \times 100 = 20 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0, \quad P_1 = N_B + f$$

$$= 37.5 + 20 = 57.5 \text{ N}$$

若欲阻擋梯子向左運動，僅為摩擦力之方向相反，故：

$$\Sigma F_x = 0, \quad P_2 = N_B - f = 37.5 - 20 = 17.5 \text{ N}$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = 57.5 - 17.5 = 40 \text{ N}$$

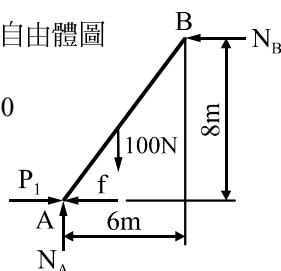
32. (A)  $\Delta S = S(1) - S(0) = 0 - (-3) = 3 \text{ m}$

$$(B) V = \frac{dS}{dt} = 3t^2 + 4t$$

$$V(2) = 3 \times 2^2 + 4 \times 2 = 20 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$(C) a = \frac{dV}{dt} = 6t + 4, \quad a(3) = 6 \times 3 + 4 = 22 \text{ m/sec}^2$$

(D) 此運動為變加速度運動



$$33. (A) h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2, \quad 4.9 = \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8t^2, \quad t = 1 \text{ sec}$$

$$(B) a = g \sin \theta = 9.8 \sin 30^\circ = 4.9 \text{ m/sec}^2$$

$$\text{斜面 } S = 9.8 \text{ m}, \quad S = \frac{1}{2}at^2, \quad 9.8 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4.9t^2, \quad t = 2 \text{ sec}$$

$$(C) V = gt = 9.8 \times 1 = 9.8 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$(D) V = at = 4.9 \times 2 = 9.8 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$34. \omega_0 = 600 \text{ rpm} = 10 \text{ rps}$$

$$\theta = \frac{(\omega_0 + \omega)t}{2} = \frac{(10 + 0) \times 15}{2} = 75 \text{ rev}$$

$$35. \text{如下圖所示，射中山壁之時間 } t = \frac{144}{48} = 3 \text{ sec}$$

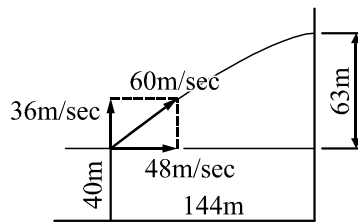
$$h = V_0 t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = 36 \times 3 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 3^2 = 63 \text{ m}$$

$$H = 40 + 63 = 103 \text{ m}$$

子彈理論上到達最高點的時間

$$t = \frac{V_0 \sin \theta}{g} = \frac{60 \times 0.6}{10} = 3.6 \text{ sec} (> 3 \text{ sec})$$

故子彈射中山壁時，是在上升過程



36. 如右圖所示  
畫出物體之自由體圖

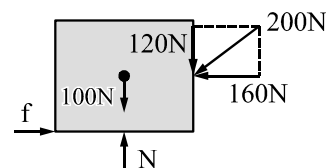
則：

$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$N = 100 + 120 = 220 \text{ N}$$

$$f = \mu N = 0.25 \times 220 = 55 \text{ N}$$

$$F = ma, \quad 160 - 55 = \frac{100}{10}a, \quad a = 10.5 \text{ m/sec}^2$$

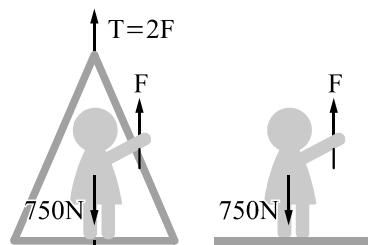


37. 如下左圖所示，畫出整體之自由體圖，則  $T = 2F$ ，且：

$$F = ma, \quad T + F - 750 - 150 = (75 + 15) \times 1, \quad F = 330 \text{ N}$$

如下右圖所示，畫出人之自由體圖，則：

$$F = ma, \quad N + F - 750 = 75 \times 1, \quad N = 495 \text{ N}$$



38. (B) 向心力應為  $a_n = m\omega^2 r$

$$39. F = ma, \quad 80 = \frac{100}{10}a, \quad a = 8 \text{ m/sec}^2$$

$$S = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at^2 = 0 \times 3 + \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 3^2 = 36 \text{ m}$$

$$W = FS = 80 \times 36 = 2880 \text{ J}$$

40. 如下圖所示為當物體使彈簧壓縮 2 cm 後，則依機械能不減定律：

$$E_p = U + E_k$$

$$20 \times 10 \times 2.64 = \frac{1}{2} \times 190000 \times 0.02^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 20V^2$$

$$V = 7 \text{ m/sec}$$

