

111 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

111-5-01-4

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

1. (A) 螺栓為連接機件
(C) 齒輪為傳動機件
(D) 汽車底盤為固定機件
2. (A) 雙線螺紋導程 $L = 2P = 2 \times 4 = 8 \text{ cm}$
(B) 實際的輸出功 $W_{\text{out}} = W \times L$
 $= 4710 \times 8 = 37680 \text{ N-cm}$
(C) 輸入功 $W_{\text{in}} = F \times 2\pi R$
 $= 160 \times 2 \times 3 \times 50 = 48000 \text{ N-cm}$
機械效率 $\eta = \frac{W_{\text{out}}}{W_{\text{in}}} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{37680}{48000} \times 100\% = 78.5\%$
(D) 考慮摩擦損失的機械利益
 $M = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{2\pi R \eta}{L} = \frac{2 \times 3 \times 50 \times 0.785}{8} = 29.4$
3. (A) 車床尾座手輪的心軸螺桿為左螺紋
4. (C) 鎖緊螺帽屬於摩擦鎖緊裝置
5. $\tau = \frac{2T}{DwL}$, $120 = \frac{2 \times 9600000}{D \times 32 \times 100}$, $D = 50 \text{ mm}$
 $\sigma_c = \frac{4T}{DhL} = \frac{4 \times 9600000}{50 \times 20 \times 100}$, $\sigma_c = 384 \text{ MPa}$
6. $100 = k \times (50 - \ell_0) \cdots \cdots \textcircled{1}$
 $200 = k \times (90 - \ell_0) \cdots \cdots \textcircled{2}$
解 $\textcircled{1}$ 、 $\textcircled{2}$ 聯立方程式得 $k = 2.5 \text{ N/mm}$, $\ell_0 = 10 \text{ mm}$
 $300 = 2.5 \times (\ell - 10)$, $\ell = 130 \text{ mm}$
7. (C) 萬向接頭用於兩軸中心線交於一點，且兩軸角速度可隨意變更的連接傳動
8. (A) 緊邊在下，鬆邊在上
(C) 皮帶輪之傳動功率的大小，與皮帶的有效拉力及皮帶的線速度成正比
(D) 帶長差與兩輪軸的中心距成反比，與兩輪直徑的乘積成正比
9. (A) 縮短鏈條的鏈節與增加鏈輪的齒數，可改善鏈輪傳動的擺動與噪音現象
10. $\beta = \theta - \alpha = 90^\circ - 30^\circ = 60^\circ$
從動輪的錐角 $= 2\beta = 2 \times 60^\circ = 120^\circ$
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{N_2}{N_1}$, $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{N_2}{100}$
從動輪的轉速 $= N_2 = 57.7 \text{ rpm}$
11. (C) 凹槽摩擦輪的凹槽夾角以 $30^\circ \sim 40^\circ$ 為宜
12. (A) $P_c = \pi \times M$, $2\pi = \pi \times M$, 兩正齒輪的模數

- $M = 2 \text{ mm}$
- (B) $C = \frac{M \times (T_A + T_B)}{2}$, $128 = \frac{2 \times (32 + T_B)}{2}$, 從動輪 B 的齒數 $T_B = 96$
- (C) 主動輪 A 的節圓直徑為
 $D_A = M \times T_A = 2 \times 32 = 64 \text{ mm}$
- (D) 輪系值 $e = \frac{N_B}{N_A} = -\frac{T_A}{T_B} = -\frac{32}{96} = -\frac{1}{3}$
13. (A) 一齒輪的間隙為該齒輪之齒根圓與相啮合齒輪之齒頂圓間的徑向距離
14. 假設輪 1 轉向為正
考慮齒輪 1-2-3-4 間的周轉輪系
 $\frac{N_4 - N_5}{N_1 - N_5} = -\frac{T_1 \times T_3}{T_2 \times T_4}$, $\frac{20 - N_5}{200 - N_5} = -\frac{30 \times 40}{50 \times 120}$
 $N_5 = 50 \text{ rpm}$
考慮齒輪 1-2 間的周轉輪系
 $\frac{N_2 - N_5}{N_1 - N_5} = -\frac{T_1}{T_2}$, $\frac{N_2 - 50}{200 - 50} = -\frac{30}{50}$, $N_2 = N_3 = -40 \text{ rpm}$
15. (D) 蝸桿與蝸輪裝置，常用在較高速率比的場合
16. (A) 流體式制動器以流體離心力或黏滯阻力產生制動作用，常用在礦場、油田或運送重物的場合
(B) 制動功率與摩擦面的摩擦係數、單位面積的壓應力、摩擦面積及摩擦接觸面的速度大小均成正比
(C) 差動式帶制動器若設計不當，會產生不須施力即自鎖的制動作用
17. (A) 凸輪的基圓較大者，其壓力角及摩擦損失亦較小
18. (A) 瓦特氏直線運動機構，屬於近似直線運動機構
(B) 非平行相等曲柄機構的浮桿比連心線為短，常用在汽車的轉向機構
(D) 電扇擺頭機構及自動摺布機採用雙搖桿機構
19. 因不計摩擦損失， $F \times S_F = W \times S_W$
 $F \times 150 = 800 \times 15$, $F = 80 \text{ N}$
機械利益 $M = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{800}{80} = 10$
 $M = \frac{2D}{D-d}$, $10 = \frac{2 \times 50}{50-d}$, 得小輪直徑 $d = 40 \text{ cm}$
20. (B) 可逆棘輪可應用於牛頭鉋床的自動進刀機構
21. (A) 動力學研究物體運動狀態的改變及其改變的原因
(B) 質點可視為無體積而具有質量的物體
(D) 1 達因的力可使質量 1 g 的物體產生 1 cm/sec^2 的加速度
22. (D) 力多邊形與索線多邊形皆閉合，則合力為零

23. $F_y = \frac{12 \times F}{13}$, $120 = \frac{12 \times F}{13}$, $F = 130 \text{ N}$

$F_x = \frac{5 \times F}{13} = \frac{5 \times 130}{13} = 50 \text{ N}$

$\Sigma M_O = 120 \times 0.3 - 50 \times 0.2 = 26 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$

$d = \frac{\Sigma M_O}{F} = \frac{26}{130} = 0.2 \text{ m}$

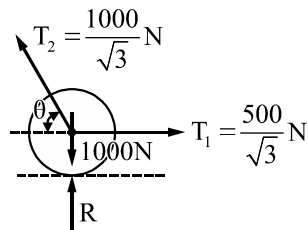
24. 取光滑圓柱之自由體圖

$\Sigma F_x = 0$, $T_1 - T_2 \cos \theta = 0$

$\cos \theta = \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{1}{2}$, 得 $\theta = 60^\circ$

$\Sigma F_y = 0$, $T_2 \sin \theta + R - W = 0$

$R = W - T_2 \sin \theta = 1000 - \frac{1000}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 500 \text{ N}$



25. 組合面積 = 三角形面積 (A_1) + 矩形面積 (A_2) - 圓形面積 (A_3)

$A_1 = 108 \text{ mm}^2$, $x_1 = 4 \text{ mm}$, $y_1 = 6 \text{ mm}$

$A_2 = 144 \text{ mm}^2$, $x_2 = -4 \text{ mm}$, $y_2 = 9 \text{ mm}$

$A_3 = 12.56 \text{ mm}^2$, $x_3 = -4 \text{ mm}$, $y_3 = 4 \text{ mm}$

$x_G = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 - A_3 x_3}{A_1 + A_2 - A_3}$
 $= \frac{108(4) + 144(-4) - 12.56(-4)}{108 + 144 - 12.56} = \frac{-93.76}{239.44} = -0.39 \text{ mm}$

$y_G = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 - A_3 y_3}{A_1 + A_2 - A_3}$
 $= \frac{108(6) + 144(9) - 12.56(4)}{108 + 144 - 12.56} = \frac{1893.76}{239.44} = 7.91 \text{ mm}$

26. 取圓柱之自由體圖

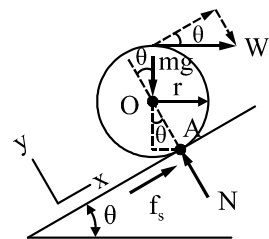
$\Sigma M_A = 0$, $(mg) \cdot r \sin \theta = W(r + r \cos \theta)$

得 $mg = \left(\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{\sin \theta}\right) \times W = \left(\frac{1 + \cos 30^\circ}{\sin 30^\circ}\right) \times 107.2 = 400$

$\Sigma M_O = 0$, $f_s \cdot r = W \cdot r$, 得 $f_s = 107.2$

$\Sigma F_y = 0$, $N = W \sin \theta + (mg) \cos \theta = 400$

$\mu_{\min} = \frac{f_s}{N} = \frac{107.2}{400} = 0.268$



27. 假設重物先傾倒 ($f < \mu_s N$) , 則 A 點為傾倒點

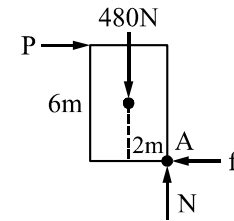
$\Sigma M_A = 0$, $480(2) - P(6) = 0$, $P = 160 \text{ N}$

$\Sigma F_x = 0$, $f = P = 160 \text{ N}$

$\Sigma F_y = 0$, $N - 480 = 0$, $N = 480 \text{ N}$

最大靜摩擦 $f_s = \mu_s N = 0.4(480) = 192 \text{ N}$

因 $P < f_s$, 故假設正確, 重物會先傾倒



28. 假設學員 A 車, 教練 B 車, 且 B 車以等加速度行駛 t 秒

$x_A = 84 + x_B$, $20 \times 12 = 84 + x_B$, $x_B = 156$

$x_B = x_{B, \text{等加速}} + x_{B, \text{等速}} = 156 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

$x_{B, \text{等加速}} = 4 \times t + \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times t^2 = 4t + t^2 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

$x_{B, \text{等速}} = (4 + 2t)(12 - t) \dots\dots \textcircled{3}$

$\textcircled{2} \textcircled{3} \text{代} \textcircled{1}$, $t^2 - 24t + 108 = 0$, $t = 6 \text{ sec}$ 或 18 (不合)

29. $y = V_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$, $-14.7 = 9.8t - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times t^2$

$t = 3 \text{ sec}$ 或 -1 (負不合)

圓球抵達最高點的飛行高度 $h = \frac{V_0^2}{2g} = \frac{9.8^2}{2 \times 9.8} = 4.9 \text{ m}$

圓球著地前所經路徑 = $2h + 14.7$
 $= 2 \times 4.9 + 14.7 = 24.5 \text{ m}$

30. 足球飛抵最大高度 H 之時間 $t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 20}{10}} = 2 \text{ s}$

初速度之垂直分量

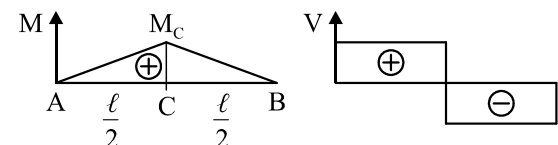
$V_{0y} = \sqrt{2gH} = \sqrt{2 \times 10 \times 20} = 20 \text{ m/s}$

初速度之水平分量 $V_{0x} = \frac{x}{t_1} = \frac{40}{2} = 20 \text{ m/s}$

初速度之大小

$V_0 = \sqrt{V_{0x}^2 + V_{0y}^2} = \sqrt{20^2 + 20^2} = 28.28 \text{ m/s}$

31. 當起重小車移動至主樑中點 C 處, 樑中點 C 的橫截面有最大彎矩 (M_C) , 如下圖所示



由剪力圖及彎矩圖知 $M_C = \frac{(W_{\text{車}} + W_{\text{物}})\ell}{4}$

$\therefore \sigma = \frac{M_C}{Z} = \frac{(W_{\text{車}} + W_{\text{物}})\ell}{4Z} \leq \sigma_{\max}$

$\therefore W_{\text{物}} \leq \frac{4\sigma_{\max} Z}{\ell} - W_{\text{車}} = \frac{4 \times 150 \times 750 \times 10^3}{10 \times 10^3} - 500$
 $= 44500 \text{ N}$

則主樑可吊升的最大產品重量為 44500 N

32. $\frac{100 \times 6}{2} = 300\text{N}$

$M_{\max} = 300 \times (6 + 2) - 400 = 2000 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} = 2000 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{mm}$

$I_x = \frac{6 \times 10^3}{12} = 500 \text{ mm}^4$

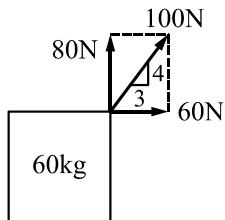
$\sigma = \frac{My}{I_x} = \frac{2000 \times 5}{500} = 20 \text{ GPa}$

$\sigma_A = 20 \times \frac{3}{5} = 12 \text{ GPa}$ (張應力)

33. $F = ma$, $100 \times \frac{3}{5} = 60a$, $a = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$

$S = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2 = 0 \times 6 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 6^2 = 18 \text{ m}$

$W = 60 \times 18 = 1080 \text{ J}$



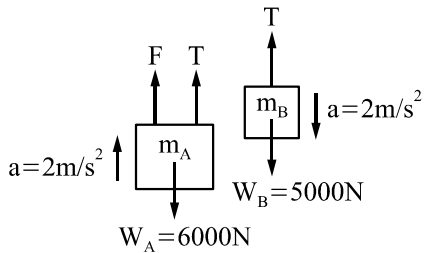
34. 取貨物 A 與配重 B 之自由體圖

配重 B: $5000 - T = \frac{5000}{10} \times 2$, $T = 4000 \text{ N}$

貨物 A: $F + 4000 - 6000 = \frac{6000}{10} \times 2$, $F = 3200 \text{ N}$

$V = V_0 + at = 0 + 2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ m/s}$

$P(\text{kW}) = \frac{FV}{1000} = \frac{3200 \times 20}{1000} = 64 \text{ kW}$



35. $\sigma_w = \frac{\sigma_y}{n} = \frac{720}{6} = 120 \text{ MPa}$

$\sigma_w = \frac{W_{\text{電梯}} + W_{\text{人}}}{A}$, $120 = \frac{7200 + W_{\text{人}}}{100}$

$W_{\text{人}} = 4800 \text{ N} = 480 \text{ kgw}$

限載人數 = $\frac{480}{80} = 6$ 人

36. $\tau = G\gamma$, $60 = G \times 0.0004$

$G = 150000 \text{ MPa} = 150 \text{ GPa}$

$G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$, $150 = \frac{E}{2(1+0.2)}$, $E = 360 \text{ GPa}$

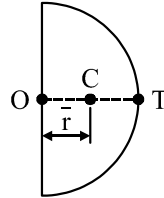
$E_v = \frac{E}{3(1-2\mu)} = \frac{360}{3(1-2 \times 0.2)} = 200 \text{ GPa}$

37. $J_T = J_C + A(r-\bar{r})^2 = (J_O - A\bar{r}^2) + A(r-\bar{r})^2$

$= J_O + A(r^2 - 2r\bar{r})$

$= \frac{1}{4} \pi r^4 + \frac{\pi r^2}{2} (r^2 - 2r \cdot \frac{4r}{3\pi}) = r^4 (\frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{4}{3})$

$= 1^4 (\frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{4}{3}) = \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{4}{3}$



38. $P = \frac{T \times 2\pi N}{60}$, $12.56 \times 1000 = \frac{T \times 2\pi \times 1200}{60}$

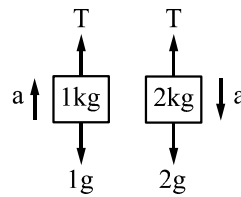
$T = 100 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$

$\tau_{\max} = \frac{16T}{\pi d^3} = \frac{16 \times 100 \times 1000}{\pi \times 10^3} = \frac{1600}{\pi} \text{ MPa}$

39. $\Sigma F = ma$, $T - 1 \times g = 1 \times a$ ①

$2 \times g - T = 2 \times a$ ②

① + ② 得 $a = \frac{1}{3}g$ (↑) 代回①, 得 $T = \frac{4}{3}g$



40. $\Sigma F = ma$

(2 kg 重物) $2g - T = 2a$ ①

(1 kg 重物) $2T - g - g = (1+1) \times \frac{a}{2}$ ②

由① × 2 得 $4g - 2T = 4a$ ③

由② + ③ 得 $a = \frac{2g}{5}$

a 代回② 得 $T = \frac{6g}{5}$

