

# 107 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

107-3-01-4

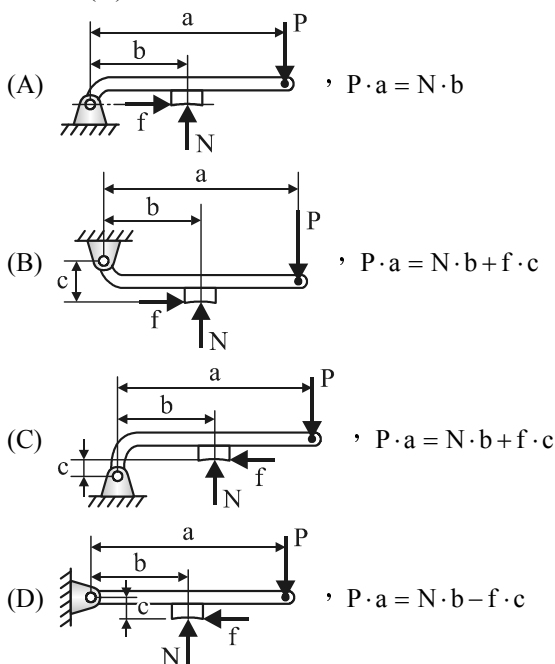
|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |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

### 第一部分：機件原理

- (A) 固定鏈又稱為呆鏈，其各桿件間無法作相對運動  
(B) 固定鏈需符合  $P > \frac{3}{2}N - 2$ ，且其自由度小於或等於 0  
(D) 固定鏈可視為單一結構，也可視為單一機件
- $F \times 2\pi R \times \eta = W \times L$   
輸出力： $W = \frac{F \times 2\pi R \times \eta}{L}$   
 $W = \frac{200 \times 2\pi \times 300 \times 60\%}{2} = 36000\pi$  (牛頓)
- (D) 美國標準螺紋中，NF 表細牙
- (A) 此螺旋連接件屬於螺栓  
(B) 此螺旋連接件之節徑公差配合等級為 5g  
(C) 此螺旋連接件為單線螺紋
- 壓應力： $80 = \frac{F}{10 \times 100}$ ， $F = 80000$  N  
剪應力： $30 = \frac{F}{20 \times 100}$ ， $F = 60000$  N  
功率  $P = \frac{2\pi \cdot N \cdot T}{60 \times 1000}$  (kW)  
其中扭力  $T = F \cdot r$   
 $P = \frac{2\pi \times 100 \times 60000 \times 0.06}{60 \times 1000} = 12\pi$  kW
- (D) 甘迺迪鏈裝置時，二方鏈之對角線交於軸心之夾角為  $90^\circ$
- (B) 圈徑較大處與圈徑較小處之受力相同
- (A) 摩擦阻環聯結器屬於剛性聯結器  
(C) 大貨車上連接位置較高的變速箱與較低的後輪軸可使用萬向接頭  
(D) 萬向接頭聯結器屬於撓性聯結器
- $\theta = \sin^{-1} \frac{D-d}{2C} = \sin^{-1} \frac{300-100}{524} = \sin^{-1} 0.1908$ ， $\theta = 11^\circ$   
大輪接觸角： $\beta_1 = 180^\circ + 2 \times 11^\circ = 202^\circ$   
小輪接觸角： $\beta_2 = 180^\circ - 2 \times 11^\circ = 158^\circ$
- 令鏈節： $p$ ，緊邊力： $F$ ，功率： $P$ ，轉速  $N$   
 $\frac{N_A}{N_B} = \frac{T_B}{T_A}$ ， $\frac{2}{1} = \frac{T_B}{50}$ ， $T_B = 100$   
 $P = F \cdot V = F \times \frac{\pi \cdot D \cdot N}{60} = F \times \frac{T_B \cdot p \cdot N_B}{60}$

- $$P = 1000 \times \frac{100 \times 0.02 \times 720}{60} = 24000 \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}}{\text{sec}}$$
- 故  $P = 24000$  W = 24 kW
- $\frac{N_B}{N_A} = \frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta}$ ， $\frac{N_B}{1000} = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ}$   
 $N_B = 1000 \times \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = 1000 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $N_B = 1000 \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 500\sqrt{2} = 707$  rpm
  - 模數  $M = \frac{D_o}{T+2} = \frac{372}{62} = 6$  mm  
齒冠  $a = M = 6$  mm  
工作深度  $h = 2a = 2 \times 6 = 12$  mm  
齒厚  $= \frac{1}{2} P_c = \frac{1}{2} \times M\pi = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 3.14 = 9.42$  mm  
齒高  $= 2.25M = 2.25 \times 6 = 13.5$  mm
  - 二齒輪嚙合傳動，其作用弧長需相等  $S_A = S_B$ ，由  $S = r \cdot \phi$  可知，當弧長  $S$  相同，則齒輪半徑愈大則作用角愈小，故  $\phi_A \neq \phi_B$
  - 切線力  $F_t = F \cdot \cos \theta$ ，其中  $F$  為齒輪傳遞之接觸力， $\theta$  為壓力角  
擺線齒輪傳動時，壓力角隨時在變動，故軸所受徑向力  $F_r$  亦隨時改變
  - $\frac{N_D}{N_A} = \frac{T_A \times T_C}{T_B \times T_D}$ ， $\frac{T_C}{T_B} = \frac{1}{2}$ ， $T_B = 2T_C \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$   
因回歸輪系之二中心距及模數相等，故：  
 $T_A + T_B = T_C + T_D$ ， $20 + T_B = T_C + 40$   
 $T_B - T_C = 20 \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$   
由  $\textcircled{1}\textcircled{2}$  式解得： $T_B = 40$  齒， $T_C = 20$  齒
  - 令模數為  $m$ ， $D_F = D_A + 2 \cdot D_B$   
 $mT_F = mT_A + 2 \cdot mT_B$ ， $T_F = T_A + 2 \cdot T_B$   
 $T_A = T_F - 2 \cdot T_B$ ， $T_A = 120 - 2 \times 40 = 40$  齒  
 $\frac{N_A - N_E}{N_F - N_E} = -\frac{T_F}{T_A}$ ， $\frac{N_A - 300}{0 - 300} = -\frac{120}{40}$   
 $N_A = 1200$  rpm (順時針)
  - 自勵制車為操作力  $P$  施加後，在制動器開始作動時產生的摩擦力有助於降低操作力  $P$  者，稱為自勵制車

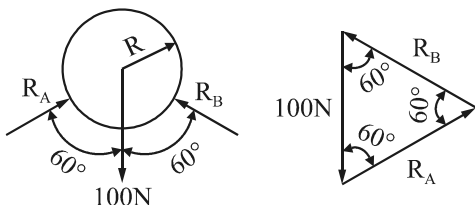
由以下四個選項之自由體圖及力矩平衡方程式中可知，僅(D)中之摩擦力符合



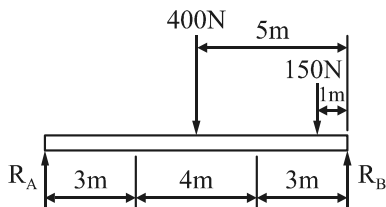
18. (A) 三角凸輪之二者間成垂直關係  
 19. 人騎自行車時，由大腿(搖桿)、小腿(浮桿)、腳踏板桿(曲柄)及車架本體(機架)所形成的四連桿機構，屬於曲柄搖桿四連桿機構，其中搖桿為主動件，運行時會產生二個死點

**第二部分：機械力學**

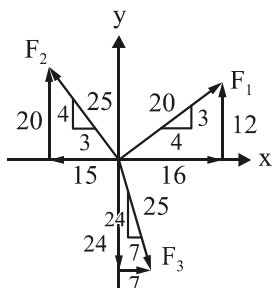
21. (D) 具有大小及方向的物理量稱為向量  
 22. 由自由體圖可知， $R_A = R_B = 100\text{ N}$



23.  $\Sigma M_B = 0$ ,  $R_A \times 10 = 150 \times 1 + 400 \times 5$ ,  $R_A = 215\text{ N}$



24.  $\Sigma F_x = 16 - 15 + 7 = 8\text{ N}$   
 $\Sigma F_y = 12 + 20 - 24 = 8\text{ N}$   
 $R = \sqrt{F_x^2 + F_y^2} = 8\sqrt{2}\text{ N}$

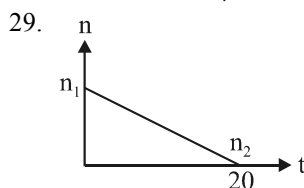
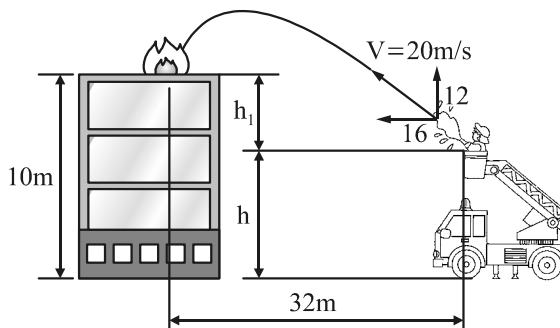


25. 
$$\bar{y} = \frac{\frac{\pi R^2}{2} \times \left(-\frac{4R}{3\pi}\right) + 2 \times \left(\frac{\pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2}{2}\right) \times \left(\frac{4\left(\frac{R}{2}\right)}{3\pi}\right)}{\frac{\pi R^2}{2} + 2 \times \left(\frac{\pi \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2}{2}\right)} = \frac{-2R}{3\pi}$$

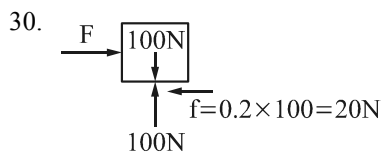
26. (B) 摩擦力之大小與接觸面積無關，與接觸面性質有關

27.  $H = V_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$   
 $-20 = V_0 \times 4 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 4^2$ ,  $V_0 = 15\text{ m/s}$

28.  $S = V_x t$ ,  $32 = 16t$ ,  $t = 2\text{ sec}$   
 $h_1 = V_x t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 = 12 \times 2 - \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 2^2 = 4\text{ m}$   
 $h_1 + h = 10$ ,  $4 + h = 10$ ,  $h = 6\text{ m}$



$n_1 = \frac{600}{60} = 10\text{ rps}$   
 $N = \frac{n_1 + n_2}{2} \times t = \frac{10 + 0}{2} \times 20 = 100\text{ 圈}$

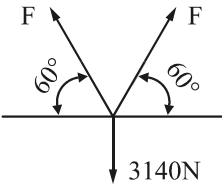


30. (A)  $f = \mu \times N = 0.2 \times 100 = 20\text{ N}$   
 $W_f = 20 \times 10 = 200\text{ J}$  (為負功)  
 (B)  $S = \frac{1}{2} \times a t^2$ ,  $10 = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times t^2$ ,  $t = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}\text{ sec}$   
 (C)  $\Sigma F = m \times a$ ,  $100 - 20 = 10 \times a$ ,  $a = 8\text{ m/sec}^2$   
 (D)  $V = 0 + a \times t = 8 \times \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2} = 4\sqrt{10}\text{ m/sec}$

31.  $F = m a_n = m \times \frac{V^2}{R} = 1 \times \frac{4^2}{2} = 8\text{ N}$

32.  $\eta = \frac{\text{輸出功率}}{\text{輸入功率}} \times 100\% = \frac{500 \times 8}{1000} \times 100\% = 80\%$

$$33. P = T \times \omega = 500 \times \frac{2\pi \times 1500}{60} = 25\pi \text{ kW}$$

$$34. 2F \times \sin 60^\circ = 3140, F = \frac{3140}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ N}$$


$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{\frac{3140}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{\pi \times 10^2}{4}} = \frac{40}{\sqrt{3}} \text{ MPa}$$

$$35. \delta_{CD} = \frac{PL}{AE} = \frac{1000 \times 1000}{20 \times 200 \times 10^3} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta_{BC} = \frac{PL}{AE} = \frac{-1000 \times 1000}{20 \times 200 \times 10^3} = \frac{-1}{4} = -0.25 \text{ mm}$$

$$\delta_{AB} = \frac{PL}{AE} = \frac{-2000 \times 1000}{20 \times 200 \times 10^3} = \frac{-1}{2} = -0.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\epsilon_{BC} = \frac{\delta_{BC}}{L_{BC}} = \frac{-0.25}{1000} = -2.5 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\delta_{\text{all}} = \delta_{CD} + \delta_{BC} + \delta_{AB} = 0.25 - 0.25 - 0.5 = -0.5 \text{ mm}$$

$$36. \epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E}(\sigma_y + \sigma_z) = \frac{100 - 0.3(120 + 80)}{200 \times 1000} = 2 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E}(\sigma_x + \sigma_z) = \frac{120 - 0.3(100 + 80)}{200 \times 1000} = 3.3 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} - \frac{\nu}{E}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = \frac{80 - 0.3(100 + 120)}{200 \times 1000} = 7 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\epsilon_v = \epsilon_x + \epsilon_y + \epsilon_z = 6 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$37. \tau = \frac{F}{A} = \frac{1.5\pi \times 10^3}{6 \times \frac{\pi \times 5^2}{4}} = 40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$38. (A) \sigma_\theta = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \times \cos 2\theta = 80 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(B) \tau_\theta = \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \times \sin 2\theta = 20\sqrt{3} \text{ MPa}$$

$$(C) \sigma_\theta' = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} - \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \times \cos 2\theta = 40 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(D) \tau_\theta' = -\tau_\theta = -20\sqrt{3} \text{ MPa}$$

$$39. I_s = \frac{2 \times 6^3}{12} + 12 \times 6^2 + \frac{6 \times 2^3}{12} + 12 \times 10^2 = 1672 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$40. I_x = I_y = \frac{\pi \times (2R)^4}{64} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4}$$

$$J_o = I_x + I_y = 2 \times \frac{\pi R^4}{4} = \frac{\pi R^4}{2}$$

$$Z_x = \frac{I_x}{R} = \frac{\frac{\pi R^4}{4}}{R} = \frac{\pi R^3}{4}$$

$$I_x = A \times K_x^2, \frac{\pi R^4}{4} = \pi R^2 \times K_x^2, K_x = \frac{R}{2}$$