

108 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

108-2-01-4

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

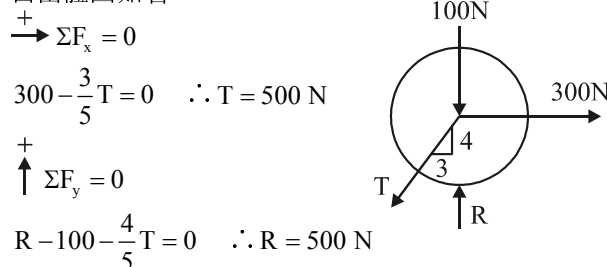
第一部分：機件原理

- (C) 花崗石平板雖然以平面接觸，但其對偶間有 3 個自由度，所以屬於高對偶
- 磁浮列車是以非接觸超距力維持運行
- 螺紋效率與牙角有關，牙角越大者效率越差，效率最佳者為方形螺紋
- $\frac{W}{F} = \frac{2\pi R}{L}$ ， $F = \frac{WL}{2\pi R}$
- 總效率 = 各別效率之乘積
 $\eta = 0.9 \times 0.8 = 0.72 = 72\%$
- 帶頭螺栓用於不需要螺帽的機件連接
- 半圓鍵又稱半月鍵，符合題目所述的特點
- 兩銷腳為半圓形斷面，可彎折的是開口銷
- 錐形彈簧的彈簧常數由小變大為變動值
- 需耐高溫的彈簧常使用高速鋼或鉻鉬釩鋼
- (C) 重負荷高轉速場合，潤滑效果差
- 二軸平行，偏位不太大，選用歐丹聯結器
- 大小輪的接觸角相等均為 $\pi + 2\theta$ ，均大於 180°
- (D) 奇數階級塔輪各階轉速不是等差數列
- 鏈輪的鬆邊張力趨近於零
- 設主動輪 A 輪半頂角為 θ_A ，從動輪 B 輪半頂角為 θ_B
兩輪反向則為外切
$$\begin{cases} \theta_A + \theta_B = 90^\circ \\ \frac{\sin \theta_A}{\sin \theta_B} = \frac{60}{60\sqrt{3}} \end{cases} \text{ 聯立得 } \begin{cases} \theta_A = 30^\circ \\ \theta_B = 60^\circ \end{cases}$$
- 功率 $PS = \frac{\mu P \pi D N}{4500}$
$$= \frac{0.15 \times \left(\frac{5000}{10}\right) \times \pi \times \left(\frac{50}{100}\right) \times 900}{4500} = 7.5\pi$$
- (D) 相嚙合的擺線齒輪的齒形曲線才必須使用同一個滾圓產生(例如 AB 二輪相嚙合則 A 輪的節圓外的齒形曲線與 B 輪的節圓內的齒形曲線，必須為同一個滾圓形成)
- 由 $C = \frac{M(T_A + T_B)}{2}$ ，其中 T_A 為輸入輪的齒數 = 50
 $400 = \frac{5(T_A + T_B)}{2} = \frac{5(50 + T_B)}{2} \quad \therefore T_B = 110 \text{ 齒}$
由 $\frac{T_A}{T_B} = \frac{N_B}{N_A}$ ， $\frac{50}{110} = \frac{300}{N_A} \quad \therefore N_A = 660 \text{ rpm}$
- (A) 漸開線齒輪的外形曲線在基圓到齒冠圓之間為漸

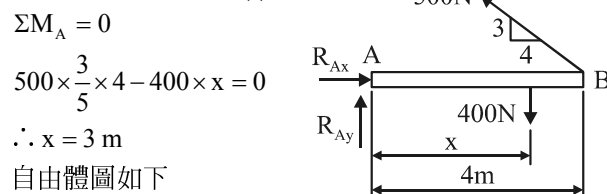
開線，在齒根圓到基圓之間為徑向線

第二部分：機械力學

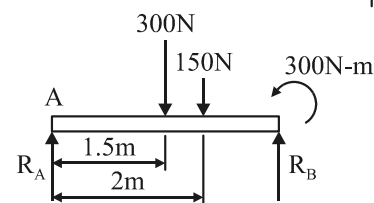
- (A) 使質量 1 kg 物體，產生 1 m/sec^2 之加速度之力，稱為 1 牛頓
- (D) 摩天輪每個座位均繞軸心旋轉，利用「等速率圓周運動」概念
- (C) 力偶的定義：由一對大小相等、方向相反及作用線不在同一直線上的二平行力所組成
- 自由體圖如右



- AB 桿的自由體圖如右



- 自由體圖如下



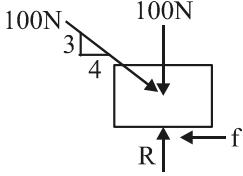
$\Sigma M_A = 0$
 $-300 \times 1.5 - 150 \times 2 + 300 + R_B \times 3 = 0$
 $\therefore R_B = 150 \text{ N}$
 $\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0$
 $R_A + R_B - 300 - 150 = 0$
 $R_A = 300 \text{ N}$
 $\therefore R_A : R_B = 2 : 1$

$$27. \bar{y} = \frac{10 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 10 \times 10 \times 11}{10 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{2} + 10 \times 10} = \frac{1220}{130} = \frac{122}{13} \text{ mm}$$

$$28. \bar{x} = \frac{\frac{\pi \times 60^2}{6} \times \left(\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{60 \times \sin 30^\circ}{\pi} - \frac{60 \times 30\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 20\sqrt{3}\right)}{\frac{\pi \times 60^2}{6} - \frac{60 \times 30\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{18000}{600\pi - 900\sqrt{3}} = \frac{60}{2\pi - 3\sqrt{3}} \text{ mm}$$

29. 物體之自由體圖如下



$$\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0, R - 100 - 100 \times \frac{3}{5} = 0 \quad \therefore R = 160 \text{ N}$$

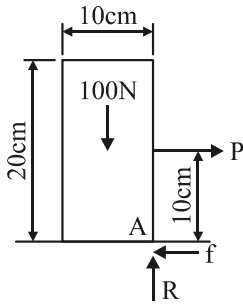
$$\therefore f_{\max} = \mu_s R = 0.4 \times 160 = 64 \text{ N}$$

$$\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0, 100 \times \frac{4}{5} - f = 0 \quad \therefore f = 80 \text{ N}$$

$\therefore f > f_{\max}$ 動

$$\therefore f = f_k = \mu_k R = 0.3 \times 160 = 48 \text{ N}$$

30. 物體之自由體圖如下



for 傾倒部分

$$\Sigma M_A = 0, 100 \times \frac{10}{2} - P_1 \times 10 = 0 \quad \therefore P_1 = 50 \text{ N}$$

for 滑動部分

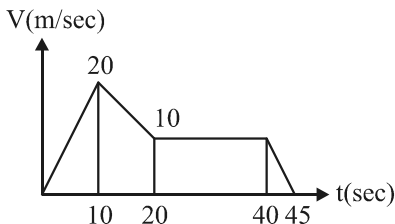
$$\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0, R - 100 = 0 \quad \therefore R = 100 \text{ N}$$

$$\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0, P_2 - f = 0 \Rightarrow P_2 - 0.6 \times 100 = 0$$

$$\therefore P_2 = 60 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore P_2 > P_1 \text{ 會先發生傾倒} \quad \therefore P = 50 \text{ N}$$

31. V-t 圖如下



$$S = 100 + 150 + 200 + 25 = 475 \text{ m}$$

32. for A(自由落體運動)部分

$$S_A = \frac{1}{2} \times g \times t_A^2 \Rightarrow 19.6 = \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times t_A^2 \quad \therefore t_A = 2 \text{ sec}$$

for B(鉛直上拋)部分

設 B 到達最高點的時間為 t

$$V = V_0 + at \Rightarrow 0 = 19.6 + (-9.8)t \quad t = 2 \text{ sec}$$

$$t_B = 2t = 4 \text{ sec}$$

$$\therefore t_A : t_B = 1 : 2$$

$$33. (A) \therefore T = \frac{2V_0 \sin \theta}{g}$$

\therefore 當仰角為 90° 時, 飛行時間最長

$$34. \omega = \frac{2\pi \times 600}{60} = 20\pi \text{ rad/sec}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{0 - 20\pi}{5} = -4\pi \text{ rad/sec}^2$$

35. $\therefore 8000 > (450 + 50) \times 10 \quad \therefore$ 昇降機向上加速度運動

$$\uparrow \Sigma F_y = ma, 8000 - (450 + 50) \times 10 = (450 + 50) \times a$$

$$\therefore a = 6 \text{ m/sec}^2$$

$$\text{又 } S = \frac{1}{2} at^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 2^2 = 12 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{樓層} = \frac{12}{4} = 3, \text{ 上升 3 樓}$$

$$36. \text{ for 圖(八)左圖, } a_A = \frac{15 - 10}{15 + 10} g = 2 \text{ m/sec}^2$$

$$\text{for 圖(八)右圖, } \uparrow \Sigma F_y = ma, 150 - 10g = 10 \times a_B$$

$$\therefore a_B = 5 \text{ m/sec}^2 \quad \therefore a_A : a_B = 2 : 5$$

$$37. \frac{1}{2} mV_A^2 + mgh = \frac{1}{2} mV_B^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{10} \times 3^2 + 5 \times 1 \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{10} \times V_B^2$$

$$\therefore V_B^2 = 19 \text{ m}^2/\text{sec}^2$$

$$\uparrow \Sigma F_y = ma_n = m \frac{V_B^2}{r}, N_B - 5 = \frac{5}{10} \times \frac{19}{1}$$

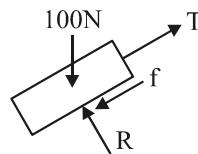
$$\therefore N_B = 14.5 \text{ N}$$

$$38. P = \frac{F \times S}{t} = \frac{1000 \times 10 \times 1}{10} = 1000 \text{ W}$$

$$39. mgh - W_f = mgh'$$

$$\Rightarrow 0.1 \times 10 \times 1 - 0.2 = 0.1 \times 10 \times h', h' = 0.8 \text{ m}$$

40. 自由體圖如下



$$T - 100 \times \sin 30^\circ - \mu_k \times 100 \times \cos 30^\circ = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 50 + 50\sqrt{3}\mu_k$$

$$\text{又 } P = FV \Rightarrow 100 = (50 + 50\sqrt{3}\mu_k) \times 1$$

$$\therefore \mu_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$$