

## 110 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

110-5-01-4

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

1. (A) 鏈條與鏈輪屬於間接接觸傳動  
(B) 圓柱形摩擦輪對偶屬於高對  
(C) 軸承屬於機械中的固定機件
2. (B) 複式螺旋組合導程為兩螺旋導程的和
3.  $M = \frac{2\pi R}{L} \times (1-x)$  ,  $24\pi = \frac{2\pi \times 400}{20} \times (1-x)$   
 $x = 0.4 = 40\%$
4. (B) 齒鎖緊墊圈又稱梅花墊圈
5. (A) 彈簧銷具有彈性之中空圓管，依其彈性使其保持在孔內的鎖緊作用  
(B) 鞍鍵無鍵座  
(D) 方鍵所承受之壓應力為剪應力的兩倍
6. (B) 沙發及彈簧床常採用錐形彈簧
7. (A) 圓盤離合器靠摩擦力傳動  
(B) 凸緣聯結器屬於剛性聯結器，用於同心軸傳動  
(D) 無油軸承屬於滑動軸承
8. (B) V 形皮帶斷面呈梯形  
(C) 有效張力為緊邊張力與鬆邊張力之差  
(D) 常採用等比級數
9. (B) 鏈條採用偶數節，鏈輪採用奇數齒
10.  $C = R_1 + R_2 = R_1 + 3R_1 = 48$   
主動輪半徑  $R_1 = 12 \text{ cm}$ ，主動輪直徑  $D_1 = 24 \text{ cm}$   
從動輪直徑  $D_2 = 3D_1 = 3 \times 24 = 72 \text{ cm}$
11. (A) 速比不準確  
(C) 有效方式為提高摩擦係數  
(D) 每分鐘迴轉速與半頂角之正弦值成反比
12. (A) 冠狀齒輪用於兩軸中心線夾角大於  $90^\circ$  的場合，蝸桿與蝸輪用於較大減速比之傳動
13. (A)  $\frac{N_{小}}{N_{大}} = \frac{T_{大}}{T_{小}}$  ,  $\frac{3}{1} = \frac{180}{T_{小}}$  ,  $T_{小} = 60$  齒  
(B)  $C = \frac{D_{大} + D_{小}}{2}$  ,  $1200 = \frac{D_{大} + D_{小}}{2}$   
 $D_{大} + D_{小} = 2400 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$   
 $\frac{N_{小}}{N_{大}} = \frac{D_{大}}{D_{小}}$  ,  $\frac{3}{1} = \frac{D_{大}}{D_{小}}$  ,  $D_{大} = 3D_{小} \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$   
 $\textcircled{2}$  代入  $\textcircled{1}$  得  $D_{小} = 600 \text{ mm}$  ,  $D_{大} = 1800 \text{ mm}$   
(C)  $M = \frac{D_{大}}{T_{大}} = \frac{1800}{180} = 10 \text{ mm}$   
(D)  $P_c = \pi M = 10\pi \text{ mm}$
14. (A)  $e = \frac{N_w}{N_f} = \frac{T_A \times T_C}{T_B \times T_D} = \frac{21 \times 25}{100 \times 84} = \frac{1}{16}$

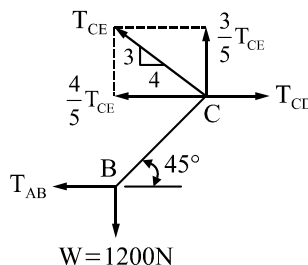
$$(B) M = \frac{W}{F} = \frac{V_F}{V_w} = \frac{2\pi R_F N_F}{\pi D_w N_w} = \frac{2 \times 200}{160} \times \frac{16}{1} = 40$$

$$(C) F = \frac{6400}{40} = 160 \text{ N}$$

(D) 因摩擦損失為 20%

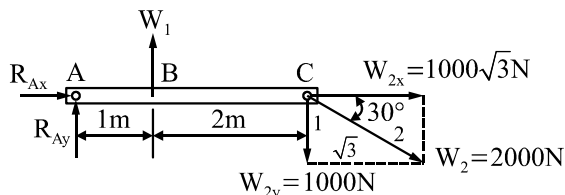
$$\text{故所需之力 } F' = \frac{160}{1-0.2} = 200 \text{ N}$$

15. (A) 周轉輪系之值為末輪對旋臂相對轉速與首輪對旋臂相對轉速之比  
(B) 汽車轉彎採用汽車差速器輪系  
(D) 外切複式輪系之首末兩輪的迴轉方向相同
16.  $P = \frac{F \times V}{1000}$  ,  $2.94 = \frac{F \times 2}{1000}$  ,  $F = 1470 \text{ N}$   
 $F = \mu P A$  ,  $1470 = \mu \times 98 \times 50$  ,  $\mu = 0.3$
17. (D) 基圓愈小，摩擦損失愈大
18. 將最短桿(24 cm)固定，可形成雙曲柄機構
19. (A) 兩鼓輪直徑差愈小時，機械利益愈大  
(B) 不考慮摩擦損失的機械利益  
 $M = \frac{4R}{D-d} = \frac{4 \times 300}{360-120} = 5$   
(C) 若考慮 20% 的摩擦損失，可舉升的重物重量  
 $W^* = M^* \times F = 5 \times 0.8 \times 200 = 800 \text{ N}$   
(D) 若考慮 20% 的摩擦損失，吳孟答同學作功的功率為  
 $P^* = W^* \times V = 800 \times 0.6 = 480 \text{ W}$
20. (C) 日內瓦機構常應用於工具機的分度機構或電影放映機
21. (A) 力學之研究必須考慮四個基本要素：時間、空間、質量與力  
(C) 考慮外力對物體之內效應時，力需為固定向量  
(D) 物體受外力作用後，其形狀與大小均無改變者，亦即物體內部任意二點的距離保持不變者，稱為剛體
22. 取整體為自由體圖，以平衡方程式求繩索 CE 的張力：  
 $\Sigma F_y = 0 : \frac{3}{5} T_{CE} - W = 0$  ,  $\frac{3}{5} T_{CE} - 1200 = 0$   
 $\therefore T_{CE} = 2000 \text{ N}$

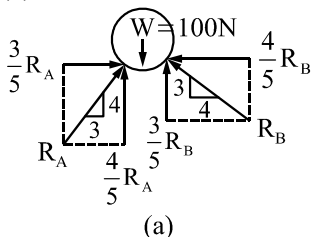


23. 取樑 ABC 為自由體圖，以平衡方程式求物體  $W_1$  的重量：

$$\Sigma M_A = 0 : W_1 \times 1 - 1000 \times 3 = 0 \quad \therefore W_1 = 3000 \text{ N}$$



24. (1) 取圓柱為自由體圖，如圖(a)所示：



$$\Sigma F_x = 0 : \frac{3}{5}R_A - \frac{4}{5}R_B = 0 \quad \therefore R_A = \frac{4}{3}R_B$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 : \frac{4}{5}R_A + \frac{3}{5}R_B - W = 0$$

$$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{3}R_B + \frac{3}{5}R_B - 100 = 0 \quad \therefore R_B = 60 \text{ N}$$

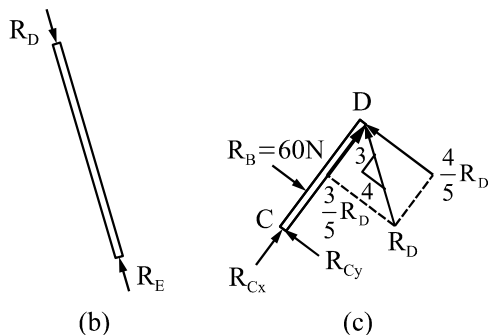
(2) 取桿件 DE 為自由體圖，如圖(b)所示：

桿件 DE 為二力構件，則  $R_D = R_E$

(3) 取桿件 CD 為自由體圖，如圖(c)所示：

$$\Sigma M_C = 0 : \frac{4}{5}R_D \times 60 - 60 \times 20 = 0 \quad \therefore R_D = 25 \text{ N}$$

故  $R_E = R_D = 25 \text{ N}$



$$25. \frac{\bar{x}}{\bar{y}} = \frac{A_1x_1 - A_2x_2}{A_1 - A_2} = \frac{64 \times 0 - 4\pi \times 2}{64 - 4\pi} = -0.488$$

$$\bar{y} = 0$$

$$\therefore \bar{x} + \bar{y} = -0.488 + 0 = -0.488$$

26. (1) 使物體滑動而不傾倒的最大高度

$$h = \frac{b}{2\mu} = \frac{50}{2 \times 0.5} = 50 \text{ cm}$$

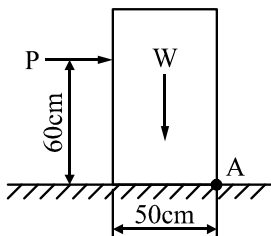
$\therefore$  物體會產生傾倒

(2) 物體產生傾倒，則傾倒支點在物體的邊緣角落

$$\Sigma M_A = 0 :$$

$$360 \times 25 - P \times 60 = 0$$

$$\therefore P = 150 \text{ N}$$

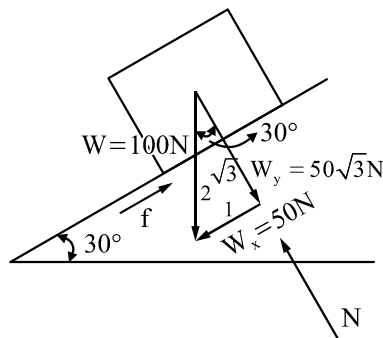


27. 如下圖所示，由直角三角形邊長比例可得

$$W_x = 50 \text{ N} \quad W_y = 50\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

$$f_s = \mu_s N = \mu_s W_y = 0.7 \times 50\sqrt{3} = 35\sqrt{3} \text{ N}$$

因為  $f_s > W_x$ ，則物體靜止，故摩擦力  $f = W_x = 50 \text{ N}$

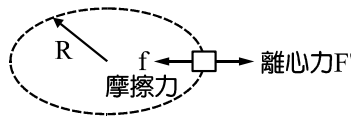


$$29. V = R\omega = 22.5 \times \frac{2\pi \times 1200}{60} = 2826 \text{ mm/sec} \approx 2.8 \text{ m/sec}$$

$$30. (1) h = \frac{1}{2}gt^2 ; 10 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times t^2 \quad \therefore t = \sqrt{2} \text{ sec}$$

$$(2) R = V_0 \times t = 4 \times \sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ m}$$

31.



$$V = 90 \text{ km/hr} = \frac{90 \times 1000}{3600} = 25 \text{ m/sec}$$

(1) 離心力等於向心力，則：

$$F' = F = m \times \frac{V^2}{R} = 2000 \times \frac{25^2}{200} = 6250 \text{ N}$$

(2) 汽車在彎道產生的離心力需與地面摩擦力成平衡才能順利過彎，則：

$$F' = f = \mu \times mg ; 6250 = \mu \times 2000 \times 10$$

$$\therefore \mu = 0.3125, \text{ 故選(B)}$$

$$32. (1) U_1 = \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 ; 12 = \frac{1}{2} \times K \times 0.04^2$$

$$\therefore K = 15000 \text{ N/m}$$

$$(2) U_2 = \frac{1}{2}Kx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 15000 \times 0.08^2 = 48 \text{ J}$$

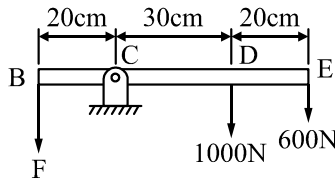
$$\Delta U = U_2 - U_1 = 48 - 12 = 36 \text{ J}$$

$$33. (1) \Sigma M_C = 0$$

$$F \times 20 - 1000 \times 30 - 600 \times 50 = 0 \quad \therefore F = 3000 \text{ N}$$

$$(2) \sigma_w = \frac{\sigma_y}{n} = \frac{240}{2} = 120 \text{ MPa}$$

$$(3) \sigma_w = \frac{F}{A} ; 120 = \frac{3000}{a^2} \quad \therefore a = 5 \text{ mm}$$



$$34. \delta = \frac{PL}{AE} = \frac{3000 \times 500}{25 \times 150 \times 10^3} = 0.4 \text{ mm}$$

35. (1)  $\tau = \frac{F}{A}$  ;  $\frac{300}{\pi} = \frac{F}{\frac{\pi \times 16^2}{4}}$  ,  $F = 19200 \text{ N}$

(2)  $T = n \times F \times R = 10 \times 19200 \times 0.15 = 28800 \text{ N-m}$

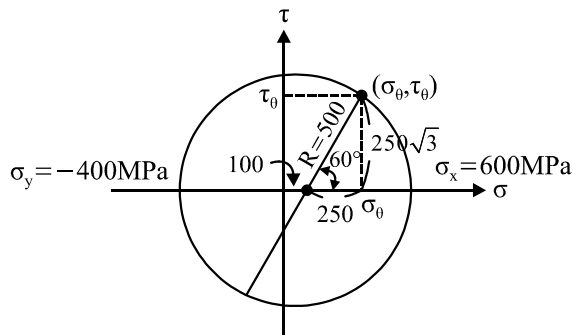
36. 由莫耳圓分析可得斜截面 mn 之應力：

圓心： $\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x + \sigma_y) = \frac{1}{2}[600 + (-400)] = 100$

半徑： $R = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_x - \sigma_y) = \frac{1}{2}[600 - (-400)] = 500$

(1)  $\sigma_\theta = \text{圓心} + R \cos 60^\circ = 100 + 500 \times \frac{1}{2} = 350 \text{ MPa}$

(2)  $\tau_\theta = R \sin 60^\circ = 500 \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 250\sqrt{3} \text{ MPa}$



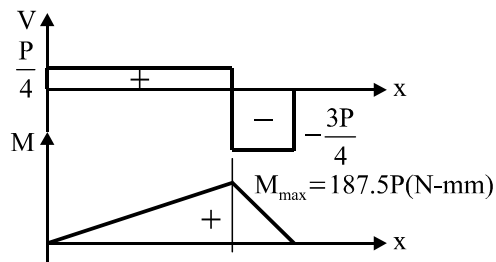
37.  $I_x = \frac{\pi \times 8^4}{64} - \frac{2^4}{12} \doteq 200 \text{ cm}^4$

38. (1)  $\Sigma M_B = 0$  ;  $P \times 250 - R_A \times 1000 = 0 \quad \therefore R_A = \frac{P}{4}$

$\Sigma F_y = 0$  ;  $\frac{P}{4} + R_B - P = 0 \quad \therefore R_B = \frac{3P}{4}$

(2) 繪製剪力圖與彎矩圖，由彎矩圖可知

$M_{\max} = 187.5P \text{ N-mm}$



(3)  $\sigma_w = \frac{M_{\max} y}{I}$  ;  $150 = \frac{187.5P \times 20}{\frac{30 \times 40^3}{12}} \quad \therefore P = 6400 \text{ N}$

39. (D) 樑承受均佈載重時，樑內同時受到彎曲應力與剪應力，且彎曲應力在樑之上、下表面最大，剪應力在樑之中立面最大

40. (1)  $P = T \times \omega$  ;  $10\pi \times 736 = T \times \frac{2\pi \times 736}{60}$

$\therefore T = 300 \text{ N-m}$

(2)  $\tau_{\max} = \frac{16T}{\pi d^3}$  ;  $\frac{600}{\pi} = \frac{16 \times 300 \times 10^3}{\pi d^3}$

$d^3 = 8000 \quad \therefore d = 20 \text{ mm}$