

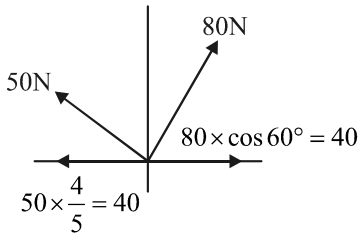
103 學年度四技二專第四次聯合模擬考試 土木與建築群 專業科目(一) 詳解

103-4-06-4

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

第一部分：工程力學

- 真空吸盤是以空氣做介質，不是超距力
-



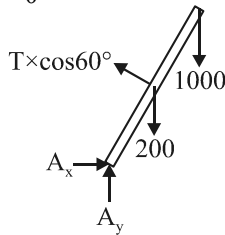
$\Sigma F_x = 40 - 40 = 0$ ， $\therefore x$ 方向分力 = 0

- B 點為鉸接，不能承受力矩故 B 點力矩為 0

4. $\Sigma M_A = 0$

$$\frac{T}{2} \times 2 - 200 \times 1 - 1000 \times 2 = 0$$

$T = 2200 \text{ N}$



5. $R = (10000 + 8000 + 8000 + 6000)t = 32000t$

$\Sigma M_x = 32000 \times 150$ (合力通過浮板重心)

$$32000 \times 150 = 10000 \times 25 + 8000 \times 150 + 8000 \times 250 + 6000 \times y$$

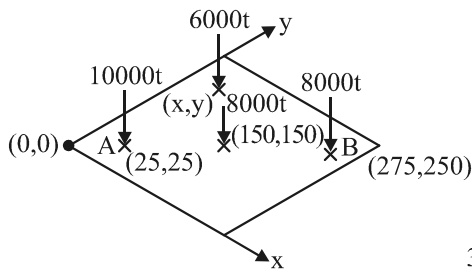
$\therefore y = 225$

$\Sigma M_y = 32000 \times 150$ (合力通過浮板重心)

$$32000 \times 150 = 10000 \times 25 + 8000 \times 150 + 8000 \times 275 + 6000 \times x$$

$x = 191.66$

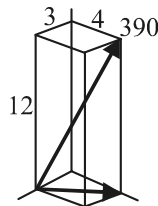
$\therefore (x, y) = (191.66, 225)$



- $x-y$ 平面分力

$$F_{xy} = \frac{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 12^2}} \times 390$$

$= \frac{5}{13} \times 390 = 150 \text{ N}$



- ① D 點兩桿交會，無外力，故 \overline{CD} 、 \overline{DE} 桿為零力桿
② E 點為 \overline{CE} 及 \overline{EF} 交會，無外力，故 \overline{CE} 、 \overline{EF} 為零力桿

③ \overline{BF} 桿垂直 \overline{AB} 及 \overline{BC} 且 \overline{AB} 、 \overline{BC} 共線，故 \overline{BF} 桿為零力桿

\therefore 有 5 支零力桿

8. $\Sigma M_H = 0$

$$R_E \times 6 + 6 \times 4 - 3 \times 2 - 3 \times 6 = 0$$

$R_E = 0$

截面法 ①-① 剖開

$\Sigma M_F = 0$

$$F_{BC} \times 8 - 3 \times 6 - 3 \times 2 = 0$$

$F_{BC} = 3 \text{ kN}$ (拉)

9. $\Sigma F_y = 0$

$N = W \cos \phi$

$\Sigma F_x = 0$

$\mu N - W \sin \phi = 0$

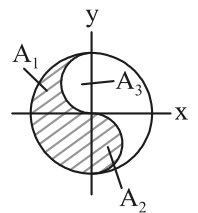
$\mu W \cos \phi = W \sin \phi$

$$\mu = \frac{W \sin \phi}{W \cos \phi} = \tan \phi$$

10. $y = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \pi (2r)^2 \times 0 + \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 (-r) - \frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 (r)}{\frac{1}{2} \pi (2r)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \pi (r)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \pi (r)^2}$$

$= -\frac{r}{2}$



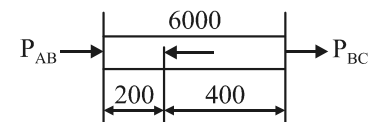
11. $\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \Rightarrow \frac{9420}{\frac{\pi}{4}(50^2 - d^2)} = 7.5$ ， $\therefore d = 30 \text{ mm}$

$$12. \begin{cases} P_{AB} + P_{BC} = 6000 \dots\dots ① \\ \frac{P_{AB} \ell_{AB}}{AE} = \frac{P_{BC} \ell_{BC}}{AE} \dots\dots ② \end{cases}$$

由 ①② 聯立得

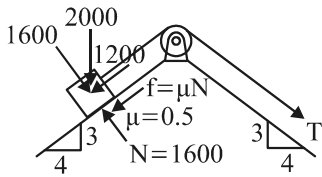
$P_{AB} = 4000$ (壓)， $P_{BC} = 2000$ (拉)

代入 $\delta_{BC} = \frac{P_{CB} \times \ell_{BC}}{AE} = 0.04 \text{ mm}$ 伸長



$$13. \theta = 45^\circ \text{ 時, } \tau = \frac{P}{2A}$$

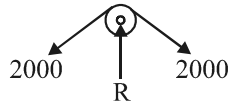
$$14. \textcircled{1} \sum F = 0, T - 1200 - 0.5 \times 1600 = 0, T = 2000$$



$$\textcircled{2} \sum F_y = 0, R - 2000 \times \frac{3}{5} \times 2 = 0$$

$$R = 2400 \text{ N}$$

$$\tau = \frac{P}{2A} = \frac{2400}{2 \times \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2} = \frac{48}{\pi} \text{ MPa}$$



15. 梁的剪力圖及彎矩圖與橫截面形狀無關，與負荷有關
 16. 力偶矩的作用點，該截面處的彎矩圖有上下急劇變化
 17. 脆性材料梁的斷面，以不對稱形設計可使梁最上層及最下層纖維同時達到破壞強度，以符合經濟原則

$$18. \bar{y} = \frac{A_1 \times y_1 + A_2 \times y_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{(20 \times 60) \times 70 + (60 \times 20) \times 30}{(20 \times 60) + (60 \times 20)}$$

$$= 50 \text{ mm}$$

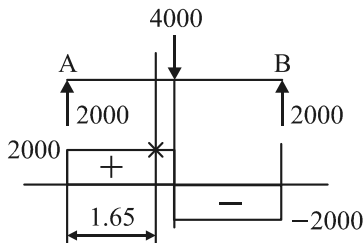
距 A 點 1.65 m 處， $V = 2000 \text{ N}$

$$I = \left[\frac{20 \times 60^3}{12} + (20 \times 60) \times 20^2 \right] + \left[\frac{60 \times 20^3}{12} + (20 \times 60) \times 20^2 \right]$$

$$= 136 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$Q = Ay = (20 \times 50) \times 25 = 25 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$\tau = \frac{VQ}{Ib} = \frac{2000 \times 25 \times 10^3}{136 \times 10^4 \times 20} = 1.84 \text{ MPa}$$



$$19. \text{由 } \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \sigma_x + \sigma_y, 406 + \sigma_2 = 400 + 300$$

$$\sigma_2 = 700 - 406 = 294 \text{ MPa}$$

$$20. \sigma_n = \left(\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \right) + \frac{(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)}{2} \cos 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta$$

$$= \frac{(1600 + 600)}{2} + \frac{(1600 - 600)}{2} \cos 60^\circ + (-400) \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= 1003.6 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\tau = \frac{-(\sigma_x - \sigma_y)}{2} \sin 2\theta + \tau_{xy} \cos 2\theta$$

$$= \frac{-(1600 - 600)}{2} \sin 60^\circ + (-400) \cos 60^\circ = -633 \text{ MPa}$$

第二部分：工程材料

22. 水泥的細度越高，工作性較佳
 23. 水泥產生風化作用，比重降低
 24. 流度試驗是水泥砂漿試驗

25. 減水劑對混凝土之影響，在坍度及水泥用量不變的情況下，可降低水灰比
 26. 表面含水量為 0 g
 27. 卜作嵐材料會提高混凝土之水密性
 28. 混凝土的粒料含量越多，混凝土的收縮越少
 29. 石材的孔隙率越低，抗凍性越佳
 30. 磁土是製造瓷器的原料
 31. 鉀玻璃質硬
 32. 直餚瀝青感溫性較大
 33. 油溶瀝青施工時會揮發出有毒之碳氫氣體
 34. $100 \times (3 \times 0.2 \times 0.15) = 9 \text{ m}^3$
 $9 \text{ m}^3 \times 360 \text{ 才/m}^3 = 3240 \text{ 才}$
 35. 木材中游離水增加，木材不會膨脹
 37. 熱塑性塑膠是單鏈結構
 38. SR240 是屬於光面鋼筋
 39. 鉛對放射線具有遮蔽力
 40. 乳化塑膠漆的稀釋劑為水