

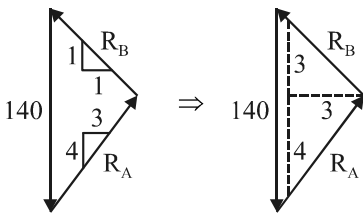
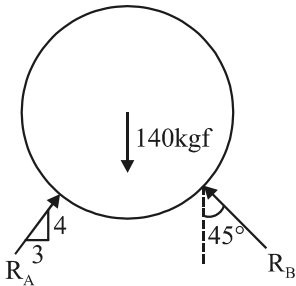
105 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 土木與建築群 專業科目(一) 詳解

105-2-06-4

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

第一部分：工程力學

- 同平面共點平行力系需要 1 個
- 繪製自由體圖



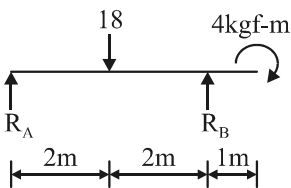
$$\frac{140}{7} = \frac{R_A}{5} = \frac{R_B}{3\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore R_A = 100 \text{ kgf}, R_B = 60\sqrt{2} \text{ kgf}$$

- $\Sigma M_A = 0$

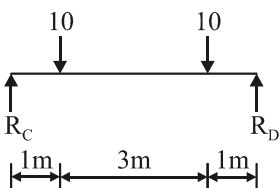
$$18 \times 2 - R_B \times 4 + 4 = 0$$

$$R_B = 10 (\uparrow), R_A = 8 (\uparrow)$$



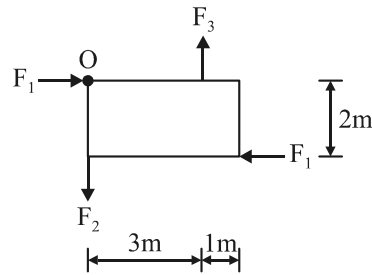
$$\Sigma M_C = 0$$

$$10 \times 1 + 10 \times 4 = R_D \times 5, R_D = 10 (\uparrow), R_C = 10 (\uparrow)$$



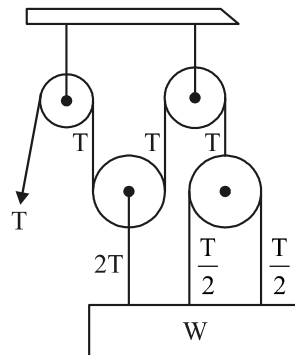
- $F_2 = F_3$

$$\text{以 } O \text{ 為支點, } 2F_1 = 3F_3, \therefore F_1 = 1.5F_3$$



$$6. W = 2T + \frac{T}{2} + \frac{T}{2}, \therefore T = \frac{W}{3}$$

$$a = 2T = \frac{2}{3}W$$



- CD 構件為二力桿件

$$\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0, -R_{Ax} - R_D \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 0 \dots\dots ①$$

$$+\uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0, R_D \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + R_{Ay} - 90 = 0 \dots\dots ②$$

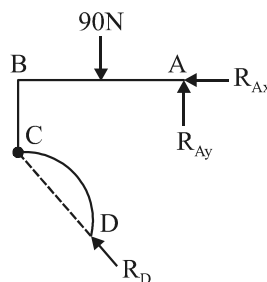
$$+\curvearrowright \Sigma M_D = 0, R_{Ay} \times 2 + R_{Ax} \times 4 = 0 \dots\dots ③$$

聯立①~③式, 得

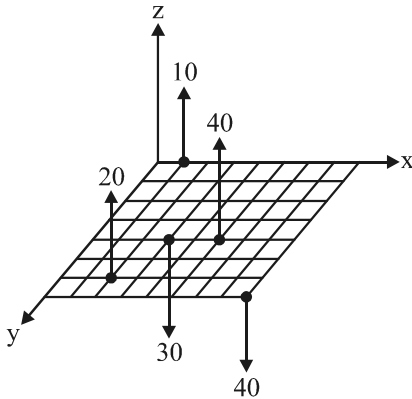
$$R_{Ax} = -30 = 30 \text{ N } (\rightarrow)$$

$$R_{Ay} = 60 \text{ N } (\uparrow)$$

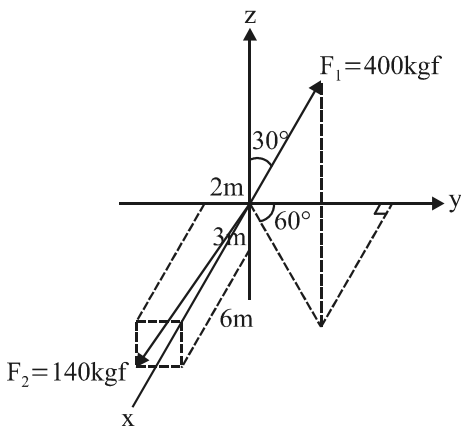
$$R_D = 30\sqrt{2} \text{ N } (\nearrow)$$



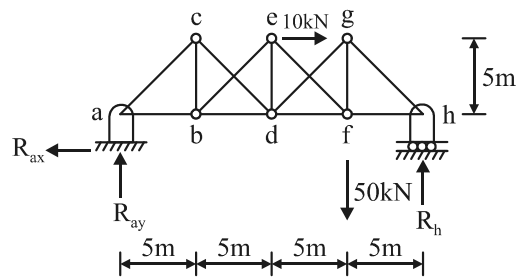
8. $\uparrow \Sigma F_z = 10 + 20 + 40 - 30 - 40 = 0, \therefore R = 0$
 $\Sigma M_x = 20 \times 6 + 40 \times 4 - 30 \times 4 - 40 \times 7 = -120 \text{ kgf-m}$
 $\Sigma M_y = 10 \times 1 + 20 \times 2 - 30 \times 3 + 40 \times 5 - 40 \times 8 = -160 \text{ kgf-m}$
 故此力系之合力為力偶
 $\therefore C = \sqrt{120^2 + 160^2} = 200 \text{ kgf-m}$



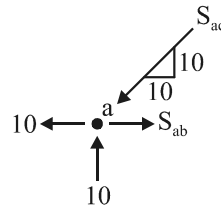
9. $\vec{F}_1 = \vec{F}_{1xy} + \vec{F}_{1z} = \vec{F}_{1x} + \vec{F}_{1y} + \vec{F}_{1z}$
 $F_{1xy} = 400 \times \sin 30^\circ = 200$
 $F_{1z} = 400 \times \cos 30^\circ = 200\sqrt{3}$
 $\vec{F}_{1xy} = \vec{F}_x + \vec{F}_y$
 $F_{1x} = 200 \times \sin 60^\circ = 100\sqrt{3}$
 $F_{1y} = 200 \times \cos 60^\circ = 100$
 F_2 由 $(0, 0, 0)$ 指向 $(+6, -2, -3)$
 $\vec{F}_2 = (F_{2x}, F_{2y}, F_{2z}) = 140 \times \frac{(6, -2, -3)}{\sqrt{6^2 + (-2)^2 + (-3)^2}}$
 $= (120, -40, -60)$
 $\vec{F}_1 + \vec{F}_2 + \vec{F}_3 = 0$
 $R_x = 0, 100\sqrt{3} + 120 + F_{3x} = 0, \therefore F_{3x} = -293.2 \text{ kgf}$
 $R_y = 0, 100 + (-40) + F_{3y} = 0, \therefore F_{3y} = -60 \text{ kgf}$
 $R_z = 0, 200\sqrt{3} + (-60) + F_{3z} = 0, \therefore F_{3z} = -286.4 \text{ kgf}$



10. 無水平外力作用，故無摩擦力
 11. 靜力平衡 $\Sigma F_x = 0$ ，得 $R_{ax} = 10 \text{ kN} (\leftarrow)$
 $\uparrow \Sigma M_a = 0, 10 \times 5 + 50 \times 15 = R_h \times 20$
 $\therefore R_h = 40 \text{ kN} (\uparrow), R_{ay} = 10 \text{ kN} (\uparrow)$

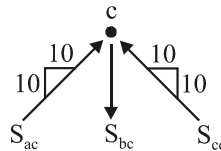


取節點 a



$\therefore S_{ac} = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ (C)}, S_{ab} = 20 \text{ (T)}$

取節點 c

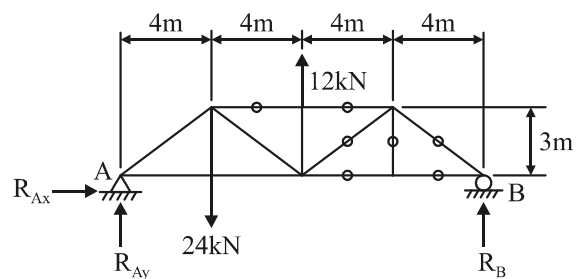


$\therefore S_{cd} = 10\sqrt{2} \text{ (C)}, S_{bc} = 20 \text{ (T)}$

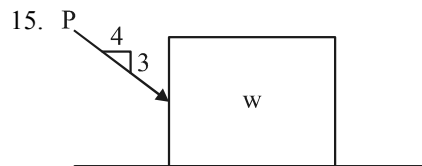
12. 桁架之各桿件及作用於桁架之諸外力均在同一平面上，是以桁架各桿件之內力構成爲同平面非平行力系

13. $\uparrow \Sigma M_a = 0, 24 \times 4 - 12 \times 8 - R_B \times 16 = 0$
 $\therefore R_B = 0, R_{Ay} = 12 \text{ kN}$

故有 7 根零桿

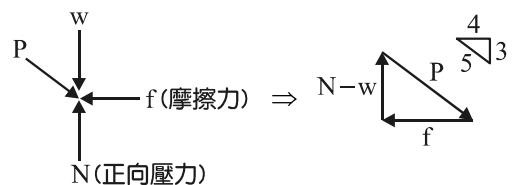


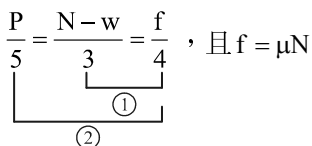
14. 摩擦力的與作用面積大小無關



摩擦係數 $\mu = \tan \phi_s$

取自由體圖探討



$$\frac{P}{5} = \frac{N-w}{3} = \frac{f}{4}, \text{ 且 } f = \mu N$$


由式①得

$$4(N-w) = 3\mu N, (4-3\mu)N = 4w$$

$$\therefore N = \frac{4w}{4-3\mu} = \frac{4w}{4-3\tan\phi_s}$$

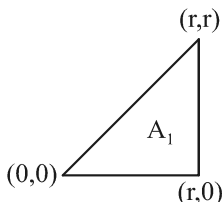
由式②得

$$P = \frac{5}{4}f = \frac{5}{4}\mu N = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{4w \tan\phi_s}{4-3\tan\phi_s} = \frac{5w \tan\phi_s}{4-3\tan\phi_s}$$

16. $I_z = \frac{1 \times 2^3}{3} + \frac{1 \times 1^3}{3} = 3$

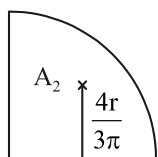
$$K_z = \sqrt{\frac{I_z}{A}} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{3}} = 1$$

17. $y_1 = \frac{r}{3}, A_1 = \frac{r^2}{2}$



$$y_2 = \frac{4r}{3\pi}, A_2 = \frac{\pi r^2}{4}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{2r}{2 + \pi}$$



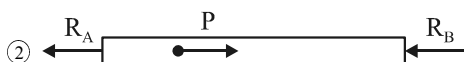
18. $m = 4 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{m} = 0.25$

$$\epsilon_{\text{軸}} = \frac{\sigma}{E} = \frac{P}{AE} = \frac{128000}{64 \times 2.5 \times 10^6} = 0.0008$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{側}} = -\mu \cdot \epsilon_{\text{軸}} = -0.0002$$

19. ① $n = 3 = \frac{\sigma_y(\text{降伏應力})}{\sigma_a(\text{容許應力})}$

$$\therefore \sigma_a = \frac{\sigma_y}{3} = 2000 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$$



$$R_A + R_B = P, \frac{R_A(20)}{AE} = \frac{R_B(60)}{AE}$$

$$\therefore R_A = \frac{3}{4}P, R_B = \frac{1}{4}P$$

③取受力大值討論

$$\frac{3}{4}P \leq 2000 \text{ kgf/cm}^2, \text{ 且 } A = 1.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore P \leq 4000 \text{ kgf}$$

20. $\epsilon_z = \frac{\sigma_z}{E} - \mu \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{E} + \frac{\sigma_y}{E} \right) = -\mu \left(\frac{\sigma - \sigma}{E} \right) = 0$

第二部分：工程材料

- 21. (A) 材料強度越高，延展性越低
- 22. (C) 水泥製作過程經過二磨一燒
- 24. (B) 細度模數乃是粒料之粗細程度及概略評估粒徑分布情形
- 25. (D) 混凝土配比計算重量時，骨材之計算通常以面乾內飽和狀態下之重量為基準
- 27. (A) 洛杉磯試驗乃是為了檢驗粗粒料之硬度試驗
- 28. (A) 水灰比值愈小，水分蒸散後所造成的空隙小，混凝土抗壓強度相對較大
- (C) 水灰比愈大其工作度越佳
- (D) 水灰比小耐久性佳，潛變小
- 30. (C) 石灰岩對於酸性抵抗力較差
- 32. (A) 磚不具有良好抗拉強度，不適用於拉力構材中
- (B) 磚構造物不具備良好耐震性能
- (C) 磚牆對水平剪力不具良好的抵抗能力，於地震時易造成開裂
- 33. (B) 硬玻璃乃是在玻璃原料中添加較多的鉀、鈣
- (C) 在玻璃中添加石灰及砂可增加玻璃的耐化性，玻璃添加碳酸鉀會降低耐化性
- (D) 普通的窗玻璃乃是鈉玻璃製成
- 39. (B) 含水量在纖維飽和點以下時，木材強度與含水量成反比