

## 九十九學年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

99-4-06-4

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

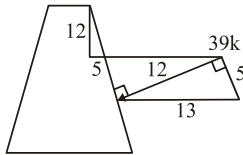
### 第一部份：工程力學

1. 角速度是自由向量

$$2. \frac{39 \text{ k}}{12} = \frac{Q}{13} = \frac{P}{5}$$

$$P = 16.25 \text{ kN}$$

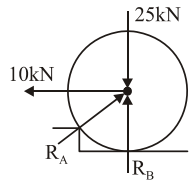
$$Q = 42.25 \text{ kN}$$



$$3. \frac{R_A}{5} = \frac{10 \text{ k}}{4} = \frac{25 - R_B}{3}$$

$$R_A = 12.5 \text{ kN}$$

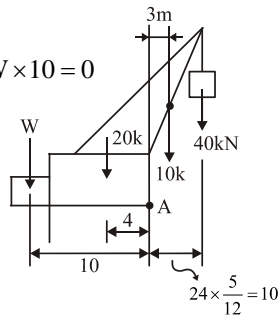
$$R_B = 17.5 \text{ kN}$$



$$4. \Sigma M_A = 0$$

$$40 \text{ k} \times 10 + 10 \text{ k} \times 3 - 20 \text{ k} \times 4 - W \times 10 = 0$$

$$W = 35 \text{ kN}$$



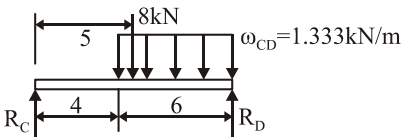
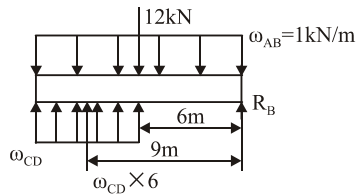
$$5. \Sigma M_B = 0$$

$$12 \times 6 - (\omega_{CD} \times 6) \times 9 = 0$$

$$\omega_{CD} = \frac{72}{54} = 1.333 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$\Sigma M_C = 0$$

$$8 \times 5 + (1.333 \times 6) \times 7 - R_D \times 10 = 0, R_D = 9.6 \text{ kN}$$



6. 力的多邊形閉合，索線多邊形不一定閉合

$$7. \vec{F}_1 = 330 \times \frac{\langle 6, -7, 6 \rangle}{\sqrt{6^2 + (-7)^2 + 6^2}} = \langle 180, -210, 180 \rangle$$

$$\vec{F}_2 = 390 \times \frac{\langle 3, 4, 12 \rangle}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 12^2}} = \langle 90, 120, 360 \rangle$$

$$\vec{F}_3 = 490 \times \frac{\langle -3, 2, 6 \rangle}{\sqrt{(-3)^2 + 2^2 + 6^2}} = \langle -210, 140, 420 \rangle$$

$$F_x = 180 + 90 - 210 = 60 \text{ N}$$

$$F_y = -210 + 120 + 140 = 50 \text{ N}$$

$$F_z = 180 + 360 + 420 = 960 \text{ N}$$

8.  $R = 0, C = 0$ ，合力為零。物體不會產生線性加速度，也不會產生角加速度；但物體不一定靜止，而是不改變其原來的運動狀態

9. (B) 三個平衡方程式可用，可解出三個未知力

10. (D) 即使即將傾倒，亦是有摩擦力

$$11. \Sigma M_A = 0$$

$$N_2 \times 8 + \mu_2 N_2 \times 6 - 800 \times 4.5 - 400 \times 3 = 0$$

$$N_2 = 558.1 \text{ N}$$

$$f_2 = \mu_2 N_2 = 0.1 \times 558.1 = 55.8 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$N_1 + 55.8 - 400 - 800 = 0$$

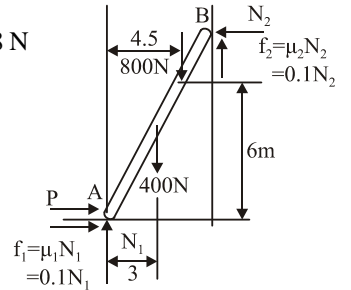
$$N_1 = 1144.2$$

$$f_1 = \mu_1 N_1 = 0.1 N_1 = 114.4 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0$$

$$P + 114.4 - 558.1 = 0$$

$$P = 444 \text{ N}$$



$$12. A_1 = \frac{1}{2}(2r \cdot r) = r^2, y_1 = \frac{r}{3}$$

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

$$y = \frac{A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{\frac{\pi r^2}{2} \left( \frac{-4r}{3\pi} \right) + r^2 \left( \frac{r}{3} \right)}{\frac{\pi r^2}{2} + r^2}$$

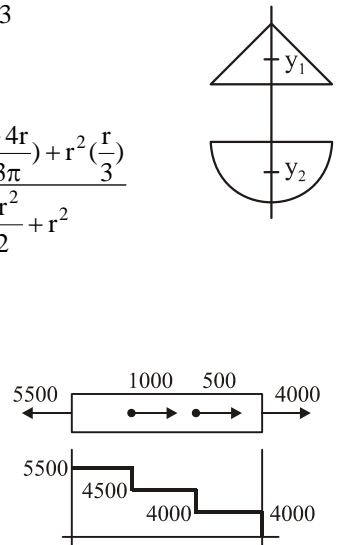
$$= \frac{2r}{3(\pi + 2)} = -0.13 r$$

$$13. \sigma_{BC} = \frac{F_{BC}}{A}$$

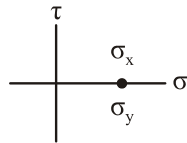
$$= \frac{4500}{5 \times 5}$$

$$= 180 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \text{ (拉應力)}$$

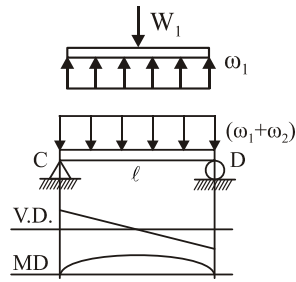
$$14. (B) \frac{1}{3} \text{ 倍}$$



15. 莫耳圓為一點圓，不論截面夾角為多少度， $\sigma_\theta$  均為  $100 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ， $\tau_\theta$  均為  $0 \text{ kg/cm}^2$



16.  $W_1 = \omega_1 \times l$  ,  $\omega_1 = \frac{W_1}{l}$   
 $W_2 = \omega_2 \times l$  ,  $\omega_2 = \frac{W_2}{l}$   
 $R_C = R_D = \frac{(\omega_1 + \omega_2)l}{2}$   
 $= \frac{W_1 + W_2}{2}$



17. (D) 此位置的剪力值不一定為零

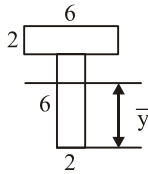
18.  $y = \frac{12 \times 3 + 12 \times 7}{12 + 12} = 5 \text{ cm}$

$I = \frac{2 \times 6^3}{12} + 12 \times 2^2 + \frac{6 \times 2^3}{12} + 12 \times 2^2 = 136 \text{ cm}^4$

$Q = Ay = 12 \times 2 = 24 \text{ cm}^3$

$f = \frac{VQ}{I} = \frac{10 \times 24}{136} = 1.765 \text{ kg/cm}$

$\Delta H = f \times S = 1.765 \times 6 = 10.6 \text{ kg}$

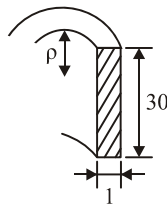


19.  $I = \frac{30 \times 1^3}{12} = 2.5 \text{ cm}^4$

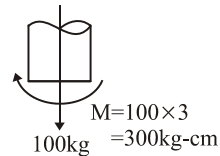
$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{M}{EI}$

$\frac{1}{40} = \frac{M}{2.0 \times 10^6 \times 2.5}$

$M = 125000 \text{ kg-cm} = 1250 \text{ kg-m}$



- 20.



①  $\sigma_1 = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{100}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 2^2} = \frac{100}{\pi} \text{ kg/cm}^2$

②  $\sigma_2 = \frac{My}{I} = \frac{300 \times 1}{\frac{\pi}{64} \times 2^4} = \frac{1200}{\pi} \text{ kg/cm}^2$

① + ② 得： $\sigma_{\max} = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 = \frac{1300}{\pi} \text{ kg/cm}^2$

**第二部份：工程材料**

22. (B) 假凝發生原因是石膏脫水  
 23. (C) 必須先作流度試驗  
 24. (A) 輕質混凝土之潛變較普通混凝土為大  
 25. (D) 殘留在各號標準篩上粒料百分比累積值之和除以 100 所得之值，稱為細度模數

26. 粒料空隙率 =  $\frac{2.65 \times 1000 - 1700}{2.65 \times 1000} \times 100\% = 36\%$

27. (D) 高性能混凝土通常以 56 天為強度設計要求齡期

28.  $5 \times (0.6 \text{ m} \times 1.8 \text{ m}) = 5.4 \text{ m}^2$

$5.4 \text{ m}^2 \times 11 \text{ 才/m}^2 = 59.4 \text{ 才}$

30. (D) 普通磚之長度必為寬度的兩倍加 10 mm

31. (C) 此種玻璃稱為強化玻璃

32. (D) 耐火性差

33. (B) 應採用針入度較小的瀝青材料

- (C) 軟化點

- (D) 乳化瀝青無揮發性之油類及毒物

34. (C) 質地不均

35. (A) 闊葉樹取大材不易

38. (A) 強度增加

- (B) 銲接性降低

- (D) 熔點降低

39. (A) 彎曲試驗無法了解鋼筋的抗彎強度