

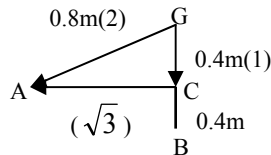
101 學年四技二專第四次聯合模擬考試 土木與建築群 專業科目 (一) 詳解

101-4-06-4

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

第一部份：工程力學

- (A) 成正比
(B) 第一運動定律
(C) 第三運動定律
- (1) A 點接觸力作用角度計算參考圖(一)自由體圖可知 AG 的垂直分量為 1，水平分量為 $\sqrt{3}$
所以 $GC = 0.4 \text{ m}$ ，



$$AC = 0.4 \times \sqrt{3}$$

- (2) 力平衡求 T

$$[\Sigma M_A = 0] : (T) \times (1.2) - (200) \times (0.693) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 115.5 \text{ N}$$

- \therefore 對稱結構， $\therefore R_A = R_B = 6 \text{ N} \uparrow$

取 A 節點， $\therefore \frac{6}{4} = \frac{S_{AC}}{5} = \frac{S_{AD}}{3}$

$$\therefore S_{AC} = 7.5 \text{ N}(-)$$

$$S_{AD} = 4.5 \text{ N}(+)$$

取 D 節點， $\Sigma F_y = 0$

$$\therefore S_{CD} = 0, \Sigma F_x = 0$$

$$\therefore S_{DF} = 4.5 \text{ N}(+)$$

取(E)剖面， $\Sigma M_F = 0$

$$6 \times 6 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}} S_{CE} \times 4 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} S_{CE} \times 3 = 0$$

$$\therefore S_{CE} = 7.6 \text{ N}(-), \uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0$$

$$6 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \times 7.6 - \frac{4}{5} S_{CF} = 0, \therefore S_{CF} = 4.5 \text{ N}(+)$$

- (1) 準備工作， $A = \frac{\pi}{4} (10^2 - 8^2) = 28.274 \text{ cm}^2$

$$E = 200 \text{ GPa} = 20000 \text{ kN/cm}^2$$

- (2) (外力) \rightarrow (應力)， $\sigma_x = \frac{400}{28.274} = 14.147 \text{ kN/cm}^2$

$$\sigma_y = \sigma_z = 0$$

- (3) (應力) \rightarrow (應變)， $\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x}{E} = \frac{14.147}{20000} = 7.074 \times 10^{-4}$

$$\epsilon_y = \epsilon_z = \frac{d'_2 - d_2}{d_2} = \frac{0.002126}{10} = 2.126 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$v = \left| \frac{\epsilon_y}{\epsilon_x} \right| = \frac{2.126 \times 10^{-4}}{7.074 \times 10^{-4}} = 0.301$$

- 力平衡求各索張力

圖(a) $[\Sigma M_{DB \text{軸}} = 0]$:

$$(T_A)(120) + (T_C)(360) - (150)(180) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 120T_A + 360T_C = 27000 \dots\dots(1)$$

圖(a) $[\Sigma M_{BE \text{軸}} = 0]$:

$$(T_A)(360) + (T_C)(180) - (150)(180) = 0$$

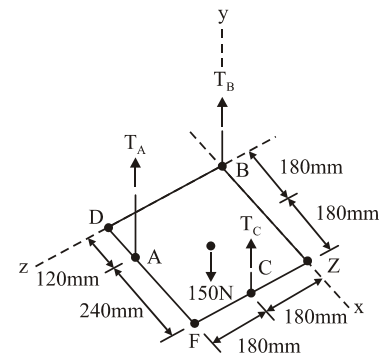
$$\Rightarrow 360T_A + 180T_C = 27000 \dots\dots(2)$$

聯立(1)(2)解得 $T_A = 45 \text{ N}$ (拉)， $T_C = 60 \text{ N}$ (拉)

圖(a) $[\Sigma F_y = 0]$:

$$T_A + T_B + T_C - 150 = 0 \Rightarrow T_B = 45 \text{ N} \text{ (拉)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} T_A = T_B = 45 \text{ N} \\ T_C = 60 \text{ N} \end{cases}$$



- 扇形面積之重心距圓心之距離為 \bar{r}

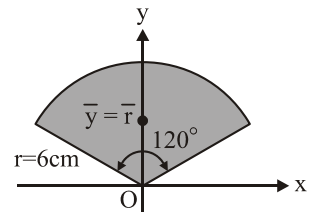
$$\bar{r} = \frac{2r \sin \theta}{3\theta} = \frac{2 \times 6 \times \sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{3 \times \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \text{ cm}$$

如右圖所示，可知：

$$\bar{y} = \bar{r} = \frac{6\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \text{ cm}$$

又因圖形為左右對稱

$$\text{故 } \bar{x} = 0 \text{ cm}$$

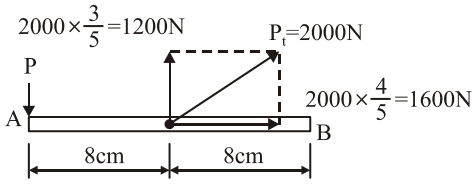


- $\sigma = \frac{P_t}{A} \leq \sigma_t \Rightarrow \frac{P_t}{20 \text{ mm}^2} \leq 200 \text{ Pa}$

$$\therefore P_t \leq 4000 \text{ N}, \text{ 則 } \Sigma M_B = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow P \times 16 \curvearrowright + 2400 \times 8 \curvearrowleft = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 16P = 19200 \Rightarrow P = 1200 \text{ (N)}$$



8. 已知移動載重：

$$P_1 = 2000 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_2 = 3000 \text{ kg}$$

$$P_3 = 1000 \text{ kg}$$

Step 1：求出輪子合力與最近輪子的距離 d

如右圖所示

$$R = 3000 + 2000 + 1000 = 6000 \text{ kg}$$

$$a = \frac{3000 \times 3 + 1000 \times 6}{R} = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 3 - 2.5 = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

Step 2：將輪子組配置於可產生最大彎曲力矩的位置，如右圖所示的配置型態

$$L_1 = 6 + 0.25 - 3 = 3.25 \text{ m}$$

$$L_2 = 6 - 0.25 = 5.75 \text{ m}$$

$$L_3 = 6 + 0.25 = 6.25 \text{ m}$$

$$L_4 = 6 + 0.25 + 3 = 9.25 \text{ m}$$

Step 3：求解輪子組重新配置後的支承反力，此支承反力即為樑之最大剪力。

$$\Sigma M_A = 0, R \times 5.75 - R_B \times 12 = 0$$

$$R_B = 2875 \text{ kg} \uparrow$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0, R_A - R + R_B = 0$$

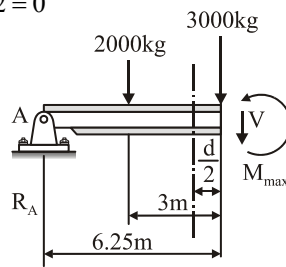
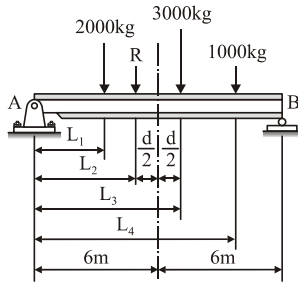
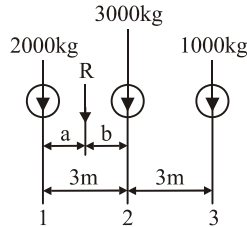
$$R_A = 3125 \text{ kg}$$

Step 4：由輪子 P_2 切自由體圖並求解最大彎曲力矩 M_c ，如圖所示

$$\Sigma M_2 = 0$$

$$-M_{\max} + R_A \times 6.25 - 2000 \times 3 = 0$$

$$M_{\max} = +13531.3$$



9. 由原應力 $21.8 \times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2 = 21.8 \times 10^5 \times 10 \text{ N/100 cm}^2$

$$= \frac{21.8 \times 10^5 \text{ kg}}{\left(\frac{100}{2.5}\right)^2 \text{ in}^2} = \frac{21.8 \times 10^6}{(100)^2 \text{ cm}^2} = 3000 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

11. $\because \Sigma M_A = 0 \Rightarrow 5 \times 2 \times 1 - 25 \times 2 + R_B \times 4 = 0$

$$\therefore R_B = 10 \text{ kN}(\uparrow), \text{ 故 } V_{\text{右}} = 25 - 10 = 15 \text{ kN}$$

12. $\epsilon_v = \frac{1-2\mu}{E} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z) = \frac{1-2 \times 0.2}{200000} \times (0 + 0 + 400)$

$$= 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$$

13. (1) 若 B 不動，只有物體 A 移動：

$$+ \rightarrow \Sigma F_x = 0, -P + N_1 \sin \theta + 0.2N_1 \cos \theta = 0$$

$$+ \uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0, N_1 \cos \theta - 0.2N_1 \sin \theta - 200 = 0$$

$$-P + N_1 \times \frac{3}{5} + 0.2N_1 \times \frac{4}{5} = 0$$

$$N_1 \times \frac{4}{5} - 0.2N_1 \times \frac{3}{5} - 200 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1 = 294.1$$

$$\therefore P = N_1 \times \frac{3}{5} + 0.2 \times N_1 \times \frac{4}{5}$$

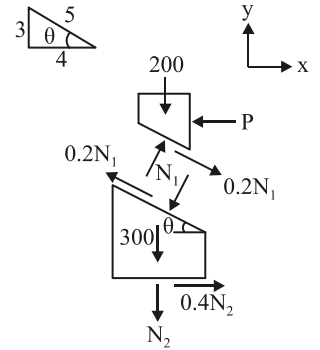
$$\Rightarrow 223.5 \text{ N}$$

(2) 若 A、B 一起運動

$$N_2 = 200 + 300 = 500$$

$$P = F = 0.4 \cdot N_2 = 200 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore \text{最小力 } P = 200 \text{ N}$$



14. (1) 由整體自由體計算反力 R_{Ay} 、 R_{By}

參考圖(a)自由體， $[+ \Sigma M_A = 0]$

$$(R_{By})(3) - (500)(3) - (1000)(1.5) - (1000)(1.5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{By} = 1500 \text{ N}(\uparrow)$$

$$[+ \uparrow \Sigma F_y = 0] : R_{Ay} + R_{By} - 1000 - 500 - 500 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{Ay} = 500 \text{ N}(\uparrow)$$

$$[+ \leftarrow \Sigma F_x = 0] : R_{Ax} + R_{Bx} - 1000 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{Ax} + R_{Bx} = 1000 \dots \dots (1)$$

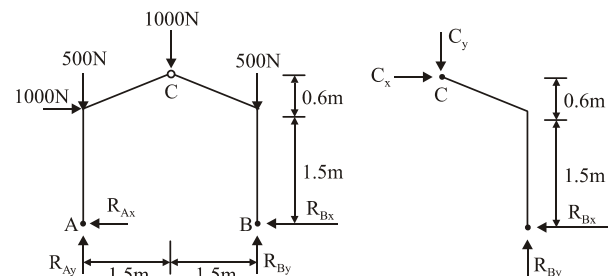
(2) 由局部自由體計算反力 R_{Ax} 、 R_{Bx}

參考圖(b)自由體， $[+ \Sigma M_C = 0]$

$$(R_{Bx})(2.1) + (500)(1.5) - (R_{By})(1.5) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{Bx} = 714.286 \text{ N}(\leftarrow), \text{ 代回(a)式}$$

$$R_{Ax} = 1000 - R_{Bx} = 285.714 \text{ N}(\leftarrow)$$



圖(a)

圖(b)

15. (I)：公式解

$$(1) \because \sigma_{1,2} = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + (\tau_{xy})^2}$$

$$= \frac{50 + (-10)}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{50 - (-10)}{2}\right)^2 + (40)^2} = 20 \pm 50$$

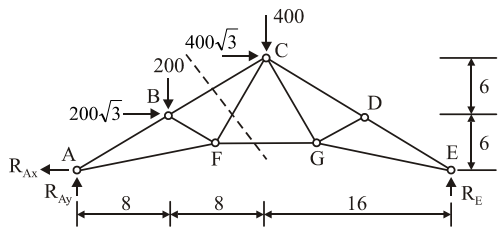
$$\Rightarrow \text{即(1)最大主應力 } \sigma_1 = 70 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$$

$$(2) \text{ 最小主應力 } \sigma_2 = -30 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$$

(II) 莫耳圓(以 10 kgf/cm^2 為一單位)

$$\sigma_1 = 70 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$$

16. (1) 計算支承反力，參考圖(a)，向左為正



$$[\Sigma F_x = 0]: R_{Ax} - 200\sqrt{3} - 400\sqrt{3} = 0$$

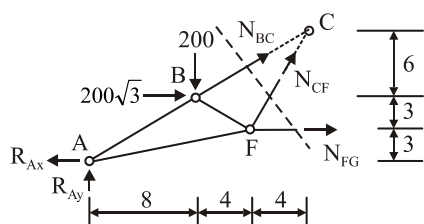
$$\Rightarrow R_{Ax} = 600\sqrt{3} \text{ lb}(\leftarrow)$$

$$[\Sigma M_A = 0]: R_E \times 32 - 400 \times 16 - 400\sqrt{3} \times 12 - 200 \times 8 - 200\sqrt{3} \times 6 = 0 \Rightarrow R_E = 574.76 \text{ lb}(\uparrow)$$

$$[\Sigma F_y = 0]: R_{Ay} + R_E - 400 - 200 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R_{Ay} = 25.24 \text{ lb}(\uparrow)$$

(2) 剖面法計算 BC、CF、FG 之內力



切取自由體如圖(b)所示
因 N_{BC} 、 N_{CF} 皆通過 c 點，故由 c 點之力矩平衡可直接
求出 N_{FG}

$$[\Sigma M_C = 0]: N_{FG} \times 9 + 200 \times 8 + 200\sqrt{3} \times 6 - R_{Ax} \times 12 - R_{Ay} \times 16 = 0 \Rightarrow N_{FG} = 1021.794 \text{ lb}(\text{拉力})$$

$$[\Sigma F_x = 0]: \frac{4}{5} N_{BC} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{97}} N_{CF} + N_{FG} + 200\sqrt{3} - R_{Ax} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{5} N_{BC} + \frac{4}{\sqrt{97}} N_{CF} = -328.974$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{BC} = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{97}} N_{CF} - 411.217$$

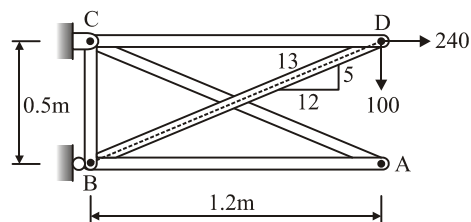
$$[\Sigma F_y = 0]: \frac{3}{5} N_{BC} + \frac{9}{\sqrt{97}} N_{CF} - 200 + 25.24 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} \times (-\frac{5}{\sqrt{97}} N_{CF} - 411.217) + \frac{9}{\sqrt{97}} N_{CF} = 174.76$$

$$\Rightarrow N_{CF} = 691.866 \text{ lb}(\text{拉力})$$

$$17. S_{BD} \times \frac{5}{13} = 100 \rightarrow S_{BD} = 260 \text{ (壓)}, S_{CD} = S_{BD} \times \frac{12}{13} + 240$$

$$= 260 \times \frac{12}{13} + 240 \rightarrow S_{BD} = 480 \text{ (拉)}$$



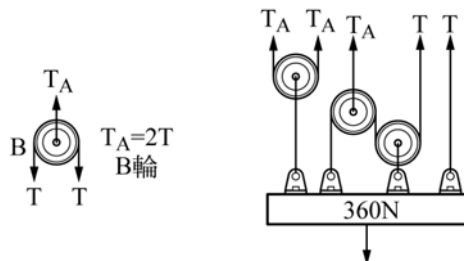
18. ∴ 一力 + 一力偶 $\xrightarrow{\text{轉換}}$ 一力

$$\Sigma M_B = 480 \times \sin 9 \times 10 = 120 \times 20$$

$$\therefore \sin 9 = \frac{1}{2}, 9 = 30^\circ$$

$$19. 3T_A + 2T = 360, 3(2T) + 2T = 360 = 8T$$

$$\therefore T = 45 \text{ N}$$



$$20. \sigma_a = 16000 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = \frac{M \times Y}{I}$$

$$= \frac{6 \times 10^5 \text{ kg} \times \text{cm} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} b}{\frac{1}{36} \times b \times (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} b)^3}$$

$$b^3 = 1200 \text{ cm}^3, b = 10.6 \text{ cm}$$

第二部份：工程材料

21. (A) 無機

(B) 有機

(C) 有機

(D) 有機

22. 最後一點為 Z 破壞點

23. 水膠比 = $\frac{W}{B}$

24. 假凝又稱早凝

25. 高鋁水泥又稱礬土水泥

26. 樑中央為 $\frac{1}{3}$ 之處施壓

$$27. (18.5 - 1.5) \times \frac{1000}{(10)} = 1700 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$(2.65 \times 1000) - \frac{1700}{2.65 \times 1000} = 0.3584, \text{ 所有約為 } 35.8\%$$

28. (A) 有關

(B) 不相同

(D) 越細影響越大

29. (A) 二氧化硫

(B) 四氯化碳

(C) 氫氧化鈉

(D) 水

$$30. C = \frac{W}{A} = \frac{38000}{10 \times 9.5} = 400 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$$

受壓面 = A = 將磚長度方向切開一半做為試片
即為 10 cm × 9.5 cm

31. (A) 無

(B) 厚

(C) 長

(D) 寬

32. (A) 酸性
(B) 中性
(C) 鹼性
(D) 鹼性
33. (A) 硫酸
(B) 氯化氫
(C) 氫酸
(D) 雙氧水
34. (A) 熱氣乾燥法
(B) 纖維飽和點
(C) 邊材較心材容易腐朽
(D) $1 \text{ 才} = \frac{1}{359.37} = 0.00278 \text{ 立方公尺}$
35. (C) 鍍錫
36. (A) 填縫劑常用的為矽素樹脂，俗稱矽利康
(B) PP 聚丙烯
(C) PE、PVC、PS、ABS 及 PP
(D) 聚醯胺俗稱尼龍
37. 水化熱 $C_2S = 62 \text{ cal/g}$
 $C_3S = 120 \text{ cal/g}$
 $C_3A = 207 \text{ cal/g}$
 $C_4AF = 100 \text{ cal/g}$
38. 角材材積 = $2 \text{ 支} \times 3.5 \times 1.5 \times 0.7 = 7.35 \text{ 才}$
板材材積 = $1 \text{ 支} \times (0.7 + 0.1) \times 1 \times 3 = 2.4 \text{ 才}$
(厚度不足 1 寸，買賣要加 1 分)
 $7.35 + 2.4 = 9.75 \text{ 才} \times 200 \text{ 元} = 1,950 \text{ 元}$
39. 氟氫酸對玻璃的侵蝕最快速
40. 此物無幫助