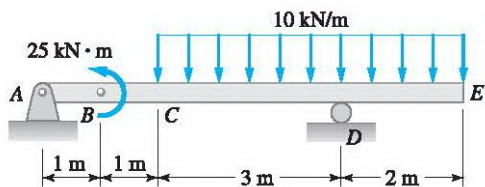


考試方式：Open book

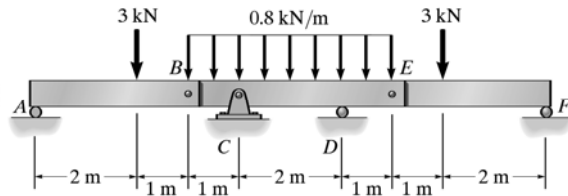
- 注意事項：
1. 請使用 A4 白紙作答，並於每一頁上方標明 班別、學號、姓名與頁碼 (例如：P.1, P.2, ...)
 2. 作答完畢後，請拍照或掃描試卷，並將試卷轉成 PDF 檔。使用學校電子信箱發 e-mail 到 ytle@ntou.edu.tw。請保留信件內容，已防止如果沒收到你們的 email 時，可由寄件備份再次轉發郵件以當證明。
 3. 請自己作答，禁止與他人討論。

1. 請畫出下列各樑之剪力圖與彎矩圖。(20%)

(1)



(2) (此三段分別在 B 和 E 處以銷接連結)

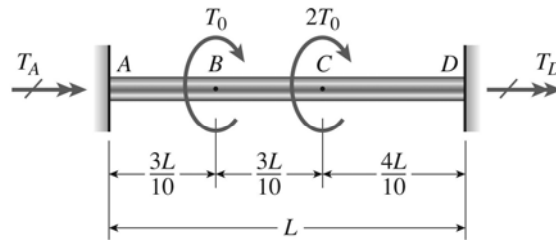


2. 固定支撐的實心圓桿 ABCD，受到扭矩 T_0 和 $2T_0$ 作用，其作用方向如下圖所示。

(1) 試導出桿的最大扭轉角公式 ϕ_{\max} 。(10%)

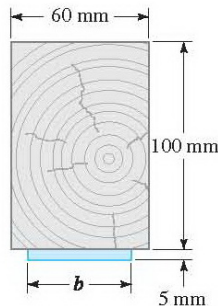
(2) 若施加在 B 的扭矩 T_0 反向的話，求 ϕ_{\max} 。(10%)

(材料剪力模數為 G ，極慣性矩為 J)

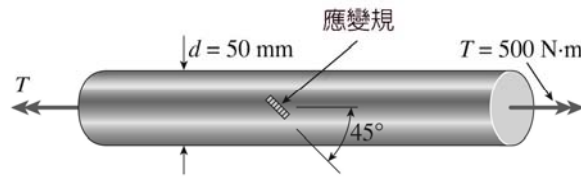


3. 若 $\frac{E_{st}}{E_{wd}} = 20$ 且木材和鋼板同時分別達到其容許應力 8.27 MPa 和 124.11 MPa，

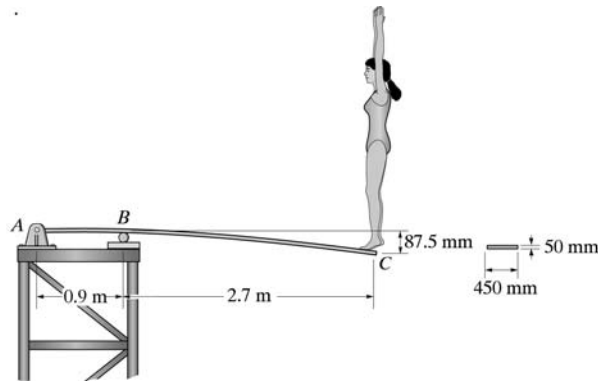
試求固定在木樑底端的鋼板寬度 b 。(20%)



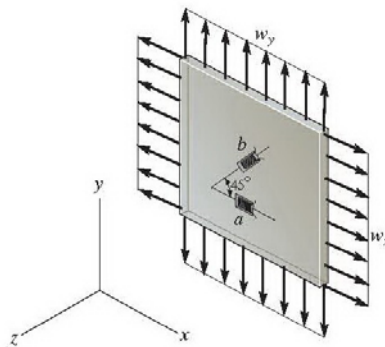
4. 一實心圓桿的直徑 $d = 50 \text{ mm}$ (如下圖所示)，該桿以試驗機進行扭轉，直到施加的扭矩 $T = 500 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ 為止。在此扭矩時，與桿軸成 45° 應變規(strain gage)的讀數為 $\varepsilon = 339 \cdot 10^{-6}$ 。試求材料的剪彈性模數 G 。(15%)



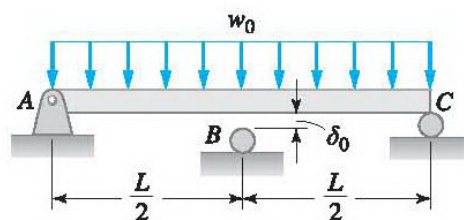
5. 當一跳水者站在跳水板末端 C 點處，其向下撓度為 87.5 mm ，試求跳水者的體重、板由彈性模數 $E = 10 \text{ GPa}$ 的材料製成。(20%)



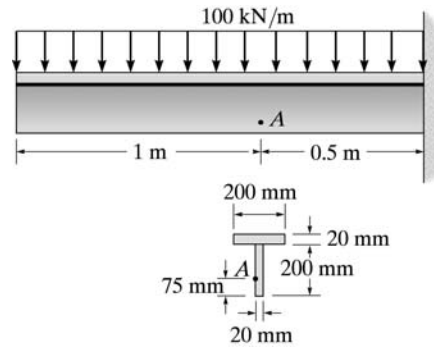
6. 兩應變規貼附於一具彈性模數 $E = 70 \text{ GPa}$ 及浦松比 $\nu = 0.35$ 的材料板上。若讀數分別為 $\varepsilon_a = 450 \cdot 10^{-6}$ 及 $\varepsilon_b = 100 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ，試求作用在板上的均佈負載 w_x 和 w_y 。板厚為 25 mm 。(15%)



7. 當樑 ABC 未受負荷時，在樑及支承 B 之間有一長度 δ_0 的間隙。已知強度 w_0 的均佈負荷作用下，三個支承反力相等，求 δ_0 。(20%)



8. 一 T 型樑承受一施加在中心線上的分佈負載。試畫出 A 點處的莫爾圓並求其主應力與最大剪應力及其對應之方位。(20%)

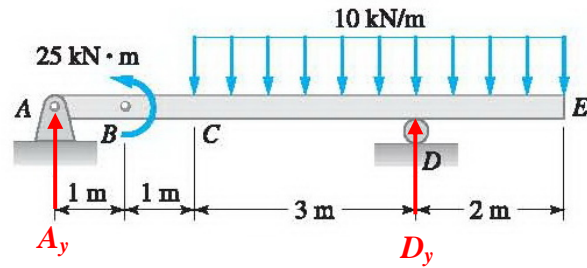


9. 因 Covid-19 疫情影響，以致於本學期後半段材料力學課程皆以遠距教學方式進行授課，針對材料力學的遠距教學授課方式有何感想? (5%) 針對這學期遠距教學上課方式有何建議? (5%) (請各別作答)

參考解答：

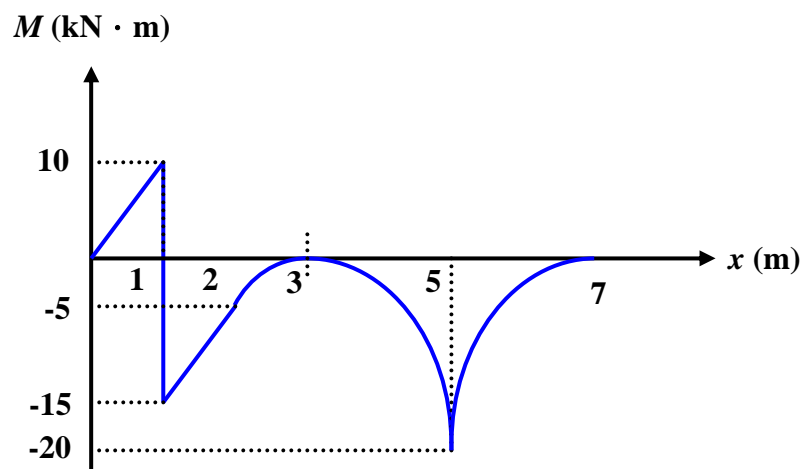
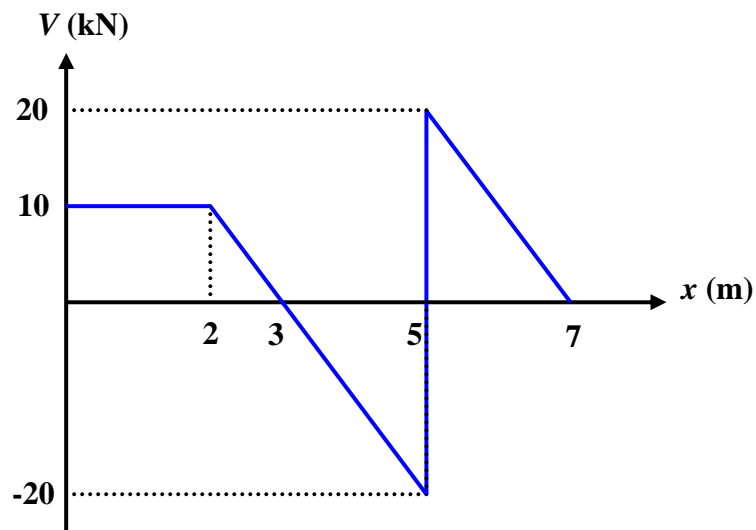
1. 請畫出下列各樑之剪力圖與彎矩圖。(20%)

(1)

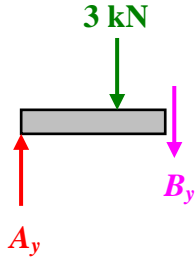
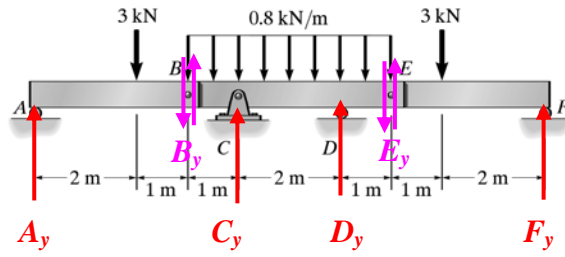


$$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow (10 \cdot 5) \cdot 4.5 - 25 - D_y \cdot 5 = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = 40 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y + D_y - 10 \cdot 5 = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = 10 \text{ (kN)}$$



(2)

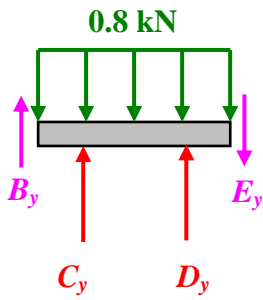


$$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = -2$$

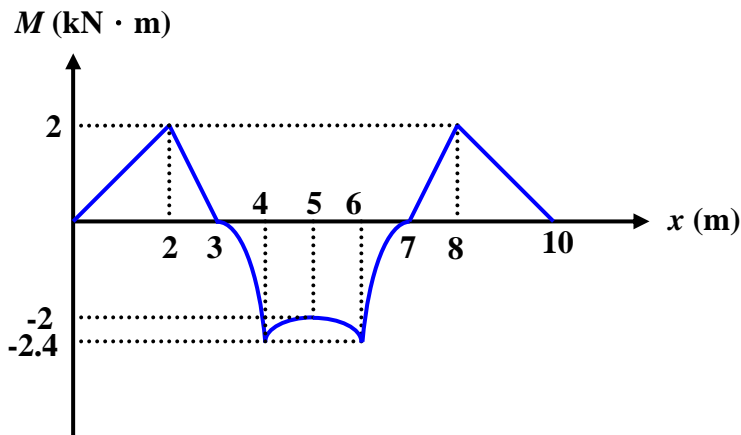
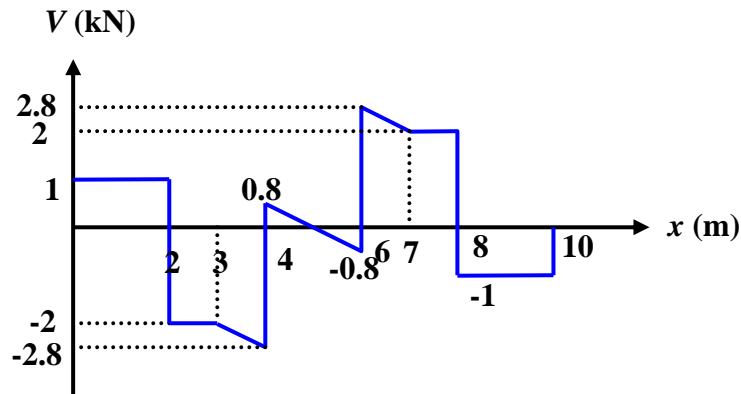
$$\sum P_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = 1 \text{ (kN)}$$

∴ 對稱

$$\therefore F_y = A_y = 1 \text{ (kN)} \Rightarrow E_y = 2 \text{ (kN)}$$



$$C_y = D_y = \frac{1}{2}(0.8 \cdot 4 + E_y - B_y) = 3.6 \text{ (kN)}$$

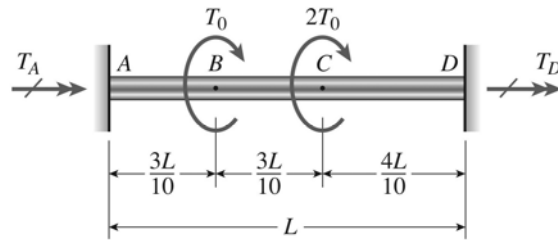


2. 固定支撐的實心圓桿 $ABCD$ ，受到扭矩 T_0 和 $2T_0$ 作用，其作用方向如下圖所示。

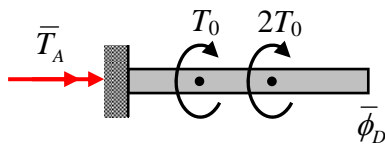
(1) 試導出桿的最大扭轉角公式 ϕ_{\max} 。(10%)

(2) 若施加在 B 的扭矩 T_0 反向的話，求 ϕ_{\max} 。(10%)

(材料剪力模數為 G ，極慣性矩為 J)

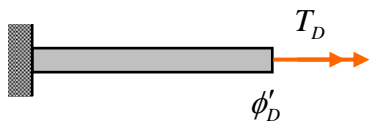


$$(1) \sum T = 0 \Rightarrow T_A + T_D = 3T_0$$



$$\sum T = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{T}_A = 3T_0$$

$$\bar{\phi}_B = \frac{-\bar{T}_A \cdot \frac{3L}{10}}{JG} + \frac{(-\bar{T}_A + T_0) \cdot \frac{3L}{10}}{JG} = \frac{-\frac{3L}{2}T_0}{JG}$$



$$\phi'_D = \frac{T_D \cdot L}{JG}$$

$\therefore D$ 端為固定端

$$\therefore \phi_D = \bar{\phi}_B + \phi'_D = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{-\frac{3L}{2}T_0}{JG} + \frac{T_D \cdot L}{JG} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_D = \frac{3}{2}T_0$$

$$\therefore T_A = \frac{3}{2}T_0$$

$$AB \text{ 段扭矩 } T_{AB} = -\frac{3}{2}T_0$$

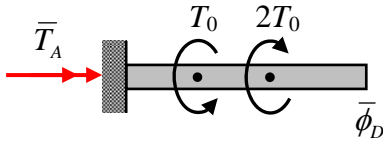
$$BC \text{ 段扭矩 } T_{BC} = -\frac{1}{2}T_0$$

$$CD \text{ 段扭矩 } T_{CD} = \frac{3}{2}T_0$$

\therefore 扭轉角最大發生在 C 點處 ($x = \frac{3L}{5}$)

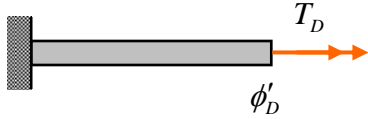
$$\phi_{\max} = \frac{4L}{10}T_D = \frac{4L}{10} \cdot \frac{3}{2}T_0 = \frac{3}{5} \frac{LT_0}{JG}$$

$$(2) \sum T = 0 \Rightarrow T_A + T_D = T_0$$



$$\sum T = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{T}_A = T_0$$

$$\bar{\phi}_D = \frac{-\bar{T}_A \cdot \frac{3L}{10}}{JG} + \frac{(-\bar{T}_A - T_0) \cdot \frac{3L}{10}}{JG} = -\frac{9L}{10} \frac{T_0}{JG}$$



$$\phi'_D = \frac{T_D \cdot L}{JG}$$

$\therefore D$ 端為固定端

$$\therefore \phi_D = \bar{\phi}_D + \phi'_D = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{9L}{10} \frac{T_0}{JG} + \frac{T_D \cdot L}{JG} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_D = \frac{9}{10} T_0$$

$$\therefore T_A = \frac{1}{10} T_0$$

$$AB \text{ 段扭矩 } T_{AB} = -\frac{1}{10} T_0$$

$$BC \text{ 段扭矩 } T_{BC} = -\frac{11}{10} T_0$$

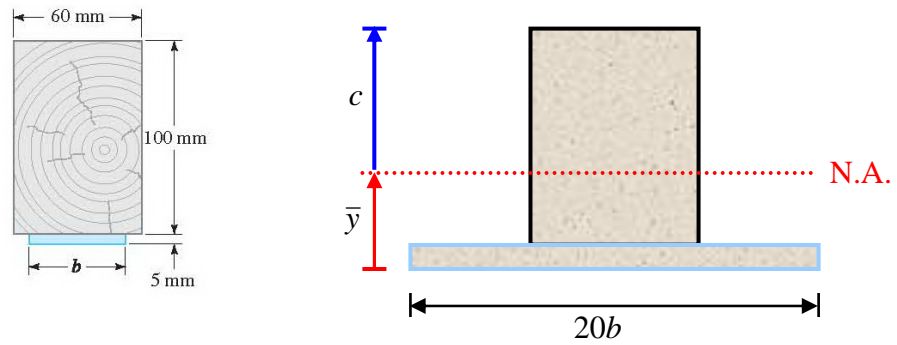
$$CD \text{ 段扭矩 } T_{CD} = \frac{9}{10} T_0$$

\therefore 扭轉角最大發生在 C 點處 ($x = \frac{3L}{5}$)

$$\phi_{\max} = \frac{4L}{10} \frac{T_D}{JG} = \frac{4L}{10} \cdot \frac{9}{10} \frac{T_0}{JG} = \frac{9}{25} \frac{LT_0}{JG}$$

3. 若 $\frac{E_{st}}{E_{wd}} = 20$ 且木材和鋼板同時分別達到其容許應力 8.27 MPa 和 124.11 MPa，

試求固定在木樑底端的鋼板寬度 b 。(20%)

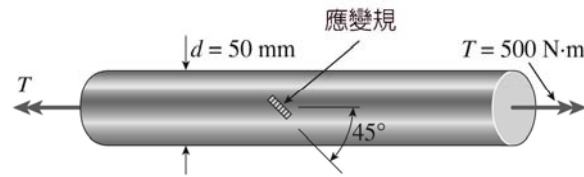


$$n = \frac{E_{st}}{E_{wd}} = 20$$

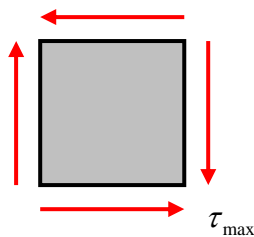
$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{wood} &= \frac{M c}{I}, \quad \sigma_{steel} = n \cdot \frac{M \bar{y}}{I} \quad \Rightarrow \frac{\sigma_{wood}}{\sigma_{steel}} = \frac{c}{n \cdot \bar{y}} = \frac{105 - \bar{y}}{20 \bar{y}} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{8.27}{124.11} = \frac{105 - \bar{y}}{20 \bar{y}} \\ &\Rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{124.11 \cdot 105}{20 \cdot 8.27 + 124.11} = 45 \text{ (mm)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } \bar{y} &= \frac{\sum A_i y_i}{\sum A_i} \quad \Rightarrow 45 = \frac{(60 \cdot 100) \cdot 55 + (20b \cdot 5) \cdot 2.5}{(60 \cdot 100) + (20b \cdot 5)} \\ &\Rightarrow b = \frac{(60 \cdot 100) \cdot 55 - 45 \cdot (60 \cdot 100)}{20 \cdot 5 \cdot (45 - 2.5)} = 14.12 \text{ (mm)} \end{aligned}$$

4. 一實心圓桿的直徑 $d = 50 \text{ mm}$ (如下圖所示)，該桿以試驗機進行扭轉，直到施加的扭矩 $T = 500 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$ 為止。在此扭矩時，與桿軸成 45° 應變規(strain gage)的讀數為 $\varepsilon = 339 \cdot 10^{-6}$ 。試求材料的剪彈性模數 G 。(15%)



$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Tc}{J} = \frac{500 \cdot \frac{50}{2} \cdot 10^{-3}}{\frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{50}{2}\right)^4 \cdot 10^{-12}} = 20.37 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (Pa)} = 20.3718 \text{ (MPa)}$$



元素處於純剪狀態，故此為最大剪應力所在平面

$$\text{即 } \sigma_x = \sigma_y = 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_x = \varepsilon_y = 0$$

$$\gamma_{\max} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{\max}$$

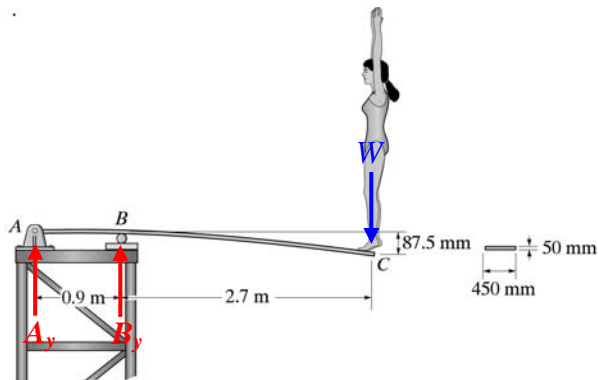
又最大剪應力平面與主應力平面差 45°

$$\therefore \text{可知 } \varepsilon_{\max} = \frac{\varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y}{2} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{\varepsilon_x - \varepsilon_y}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\gamma_{\max}}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\gamma_{\max}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_{\max} = 2\varepsilon_{\max} = 678 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\therefore \gamma_{\max} = \frac{1}{G} \tau_{\max} \Rightarrow G = \frac{\tau_{\max}}{\gamma_{\max}} = \frac{20.3718 \cdot 10^6}{678 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 30.05 \cdot 10^9 \text{ (Pa)} = 30.05 \text{ (GPa)}$$

5. 當一跳水者站在跳水板末端 C 點處，其向下撓度為 87.5 mm ，試求跳水者的體重、板由彈性模量 $E = 10 \text{ GPa}$ 的材料製成。 (20%)



$$\sum M_B = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = -3W$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = 4W$$

$$0 \leq x_1 \leq 0.9$$

$$M_1 = A_y \cdot x_1 = -3W x_1$$

$$EI \frac{d^2 v_1}{dx_1^2} = M_1 = -3W x_1 \Rightarrow EI \frac{dv_1}{dx_1} = -\frac{3}{2} W x_1^2 + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow EI v_1 = -\frac{1}{2} W x_1^3 + C_1 x_1 + C_2$$

$$0.9 \leq x_2 \leq 3.6$$

$$M_2 = B_y \cdot (x_2 - 0.9) + A_y \cdot x_2 = W x_2 - 3.6W$$

$$EI \frac{d^2 v_2}{dx_2^2} = M_2 = W x_2 - 3.6W \Rightarrow EI \frac{dv_2}{dx_2} = \frac{1}{2} W x_2^2 - 3.6W x_2 + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow EI v_2 = \frac{1}{6} W x_2^3 - 1.8W x_2^2 + C_3 x_2 + C_4$$

$$\text{由邊界條件可知: } v_1(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_2 = 0$$

$$v_1(0.9) = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{1}{2} W x_1^2 = 0.405W \quad \dots (1)$$

$$v_2(0.9) = 0 \Rightarrow 0.9C_3 + C_4 = 1.3365W \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\text{由連續條件可知: } \left. \frac{dv_1}{dx_1} \right|_{x_1=0.9} = \left. \frac{dv_2}{dx_2} \right|_{x_2=0.9} \Rightarrow C_1 - C_3 = -1.62W \quad \dots (3)$$

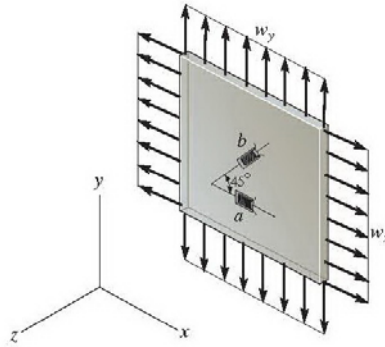
$$\text{由(1)、(3)可知 } C_3 = 2.025W \text{ 代回(2)可得 } C_4 = -0.486W$$

$$EI v_2 = \frac{1}{6} W x_2^3 - 1.8W x_2^2 + 2.025W x_2 - 0.486W$$

$$I = \frac{1}{12} \cdot 450 \cdot 50^3 = 4.6875 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (mm}^4\text{)} = 4.6875 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ (m}^4\text{)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } v_2(3.6) = -87.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (m)} \quad \Rightarrow W &= \frac{-87.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 4.6875 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\frac{1}{6} \cdot 3.6^3 - 1.8 \cdot 3.6^2 + 2.025 \cdot 3.6 - 0.486} \\ &= 468.857 \text{ (N)} \\ &= 47.79 \text{ (kg)} \end{aligned}$$

6. 兩應變規貼附於一具彈性模數 $E = 70 \text{ GPa}$ 及蒲松比 $\nu = 0.35$ 的材料板上。若讀數分別為 $\varepsilon_a = 450 \cdot 10^{-6}$ 及 $\varepsilon_b = 100 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ，試求作用在板上的均佈負載 w_x 和 w_y 。板厚為 25 mm 。(15%)



由圖可知此為平面主應力狀態 ($\sigma_z = 0, \tau_{xy} = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma_{xy} = 0$)

$$\sigma_x = \frac{w_x}{t} = \frac{w_x}{25 \cdot 10^{-3}}, \quad \sigma_y = \frac{w_y}{t} = \frac{w_y}{25 \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{1}{E}[\sigma_x - \nu(\sigma_y + \sigma_z)] = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_x - \nu\sigma_y)$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{1}{E}[\sigma_y - \nu(\sigma_x + \sigma_z)] = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_y - \nu\sigma_x)$$

$$\text{又 } \varepsilon_a = \varepsilon_x \cdot \cos^2 \theta_a + \varepsilon_y \cdot \sin^2 \theta_a + \gamma_{xy} \sin \theta_a \cdot \cos \theta_a$$

$$\Rightarrow 450 \cdot 10^{-6} = \varepsilon_x \cdot \cos^2 0^\circ + \varepsilon_y \cdot \sin^2 0^\circ + \gamma_{xy} \sin 0^\circ \cdot \cos 0^\circ \Rightarrow \varepsilon_x = 450 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\varepsilon_b = \varepsilon_x \cdot \cos^2 \theta_b + \varepsilon_y \cdot \sin^2 \theta_b + \gamma_{xy} \sin \theta_b \cdot \cos \theta_b$$

$$\Rightarrow 100 \cdot 10^{-6} = \varepsilon_x \cdot \cos^2 45^\circ + \varepsilon_y \cdot \sin^2 45^\circ + \gamma_{xy} \sin 45^\circ \cdot \cos 45^\circ \Rightarrow \varepsilon_y = -250 \cdot 10^{-6}$$

$$\therefore 450 \cdot 10^{-6} = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_x - \nu\sigma_y)$$

$$-250 \cdot 10^{-6} = \frac{1}{E}(\sigma_y - \nu\sigma_x)$$

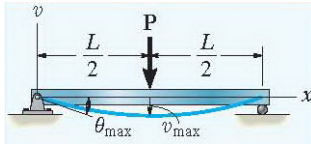
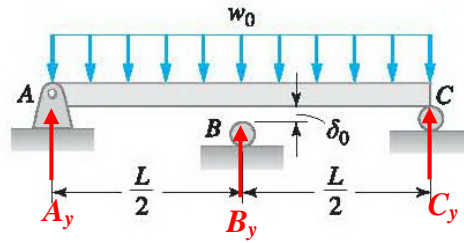
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1-\nu^2}{E}\sigma_x = 450 \cdot 10^{-6} - \nu \cdot 250 \cdot 10^{-6} \Rightarrow \sigma_x = 28.917 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (Pa)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_y = -7.379 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (Pa)}$$

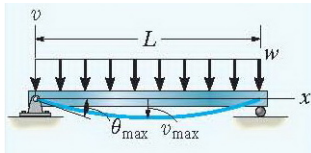
$$\therefore \sigma_x = \frac{w_x}{25 \cdot 10^{-3}} \quad w_x = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \sigma_x = 722.925 \cdot 10^3 \text{ (N/m)} = 722.925 \text{ (kN/m)}$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{w_y}{25 \cdot 10^{-3}} \Rightarrow w_y = 25 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \sigma_y = -184.925 \cdot 10^3 \text{ (N/m)} = -184.925 \text{ (kN/m)}$$

7. 當樑 ABC 未受負荷時，在樑及支承 B 之間有一長度 δ_0 的間隙。已知強度 w_0 的均佈負荷作用下，三個支承反力相等，求 δ_0 。(20%)



$$v_{\max} = -\frac{PL^3}{48EI}$$



$$v_{\max} = -\frac{5wL^4}{384EI}$$

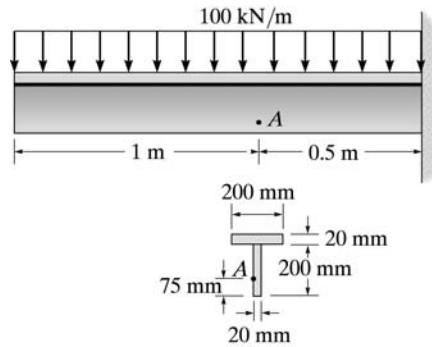
$$-\delta_0 = -\frac{5w_0L^4}{384EI} + \frac{B_yL^3}{48EI}$$

\therefore 三個支承反力相等

$$\therefore A_y = B_y = C_y = \frac{w_0L}{3}$$

$$\text{故 } \delta_0 = \frac{5w_0L^4}{384EI} - \frac{B_yL^3}{48EI} = \frac{5w_0L^4}{384EI} - \frac{w_0L^4}{144EI} = \frac{7w_0L^4}{1152EI}$$

8. 一 T 型樑承受一施加在中心線上的分佈負載。試畫出 A 點處的莫爾圓並求其主應力與最大剪應力及其對應之方位。(20%)



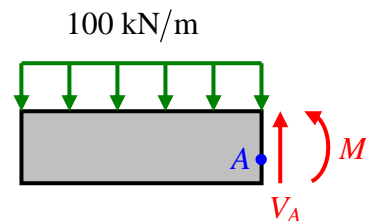
$$\text{中性軸位置: } \bar{y} = \frac{\sum A_i y_i}{\sum A_i} = \frac{(200 \cdot 20) \cdot 210 + (20 \cdot 200) \cdot 100}{200 \cdot 20 + 20 \cdot 200} = 155 \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{斷面慣性矩: } I &= \frac{1}{12} \cdot 200 \cdot 20^3 + (200 \cdot 20) \cdot (210 - 155)^2 \\ &+ \frac{1}{12} \cdot 20 \cdot 200^3 + (20 \cdot 200) \cdot (155 - 100)^2 \\ &= \frac{113}{3} \cdot 10^6 \text{ (mm}^4\text{)} = \frac{113}{3} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ (m}^4\text{)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_A &= (200 \cdot 20) \cdot (210 - 155) + 20 \cdot (200 - 75) \cdot \left(\frac{200 - 75}{2} + 75 - 155\right) \\ &= 0.17625 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (mm}^3\text{)} = 0.17625 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (m}^3\text{)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow V_A = 100 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow M = -50 \text{ (kN} \cdot \text{m)}$$



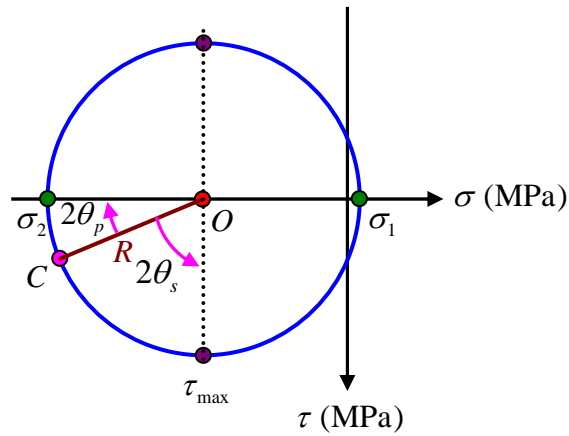
$$\sigma = -\frac{My}{I} = -\frac{(-50 \cdot 10^3) \cdot (75 - 155) \cdot 10^{-3}}{\frac{113}{3} \cdot 10^{-6}} = -\frac{12000}{113} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ (Pa)} = -106.20 \text{ (MPa)}$$

$$\tau = \frac{V_A Q_A}{It} = \frac{100 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 0.17625 \cdot 10^{-3}}{\frac{113}{3} \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 20 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 23.40 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (Pa)} = 23.40 \text{ (MPa)}$$

$$A \text{ 點應力狀態 } \sigma_x = -106.20 \text{ (MPa)}, \sigma_y = 0 \text{ (MPa)}, \tau_{xy} = 23.40 \text{ (MPa)}$$

$$A \text{ 點 } x \text{ 面應力狀態 } C \text{ 點座標 } (\sigma_x, \tau_{xy}) = (-106.20, 23.40)$$

$$\text{圓心 } O \text{ 點座標 } (\sigma_{avg}, 0) = \left(\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}, 0\right) = (-53.10, 0)$$



$$R = \sqrt{[(-106.2 - (-53.10))]^2 + 23.40^2} = 58.03$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sigma_{avg} + R = -53.10 + 58.03 = 4.93 \text{ (MPa)}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \sigma_{avg} - R = -53.10 - 58.03 = -111.13 \text{ (MPa)}$$

$$\tau_{max} = R = 58.03 \text{ (MPa)}$$

$$\tan 2\theta_p = \frac{23.40}{106.20 - 53.10} \Rightarrow 2\theta_p = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2.0372}{0.5093}\right) = 0.4151 \text{ (rad)} = 23.78^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_p = 11.89^\circ \text{ (順時鐘方向)}$$

$$2\theta_p + 2\theta_s = 90^\circ \Rightarrow 2\theta_s = 66.22^\circ \Rightarrow \theta_s = 33.11^\circ \text{ (逆時鐘方向)}$$