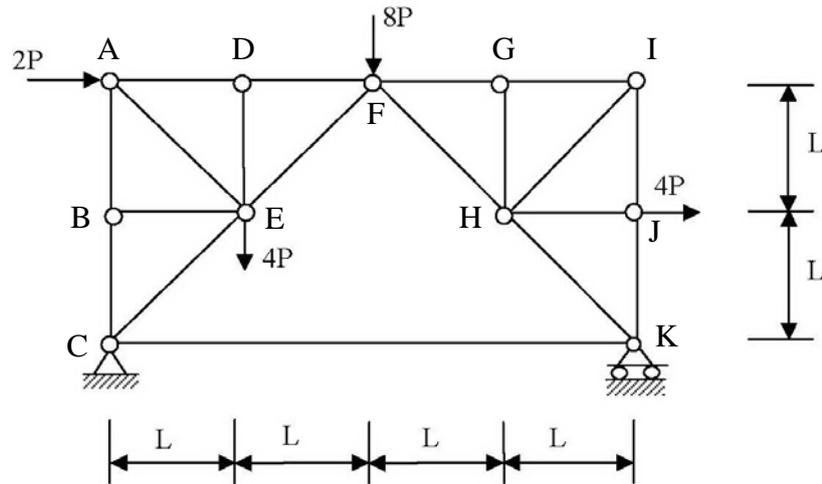
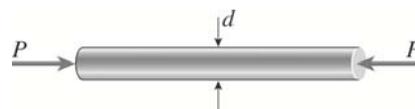


1. 如下圖所示之桁架，試問：

- (1) 何者為零力桿件。(6%)
- (2) 何者為最大壓力桿件，其大小為何?(4%)
何者為最大拉力桿件，其大小為何?(4%)
- (3) 若桿件截面積為 $\sqrt{2} \cdot 10^3 \text{ mm}^2$ 且桿件所能承受之最大拉或壓應力為 270 MPa，則 $P = ?$ (6%)



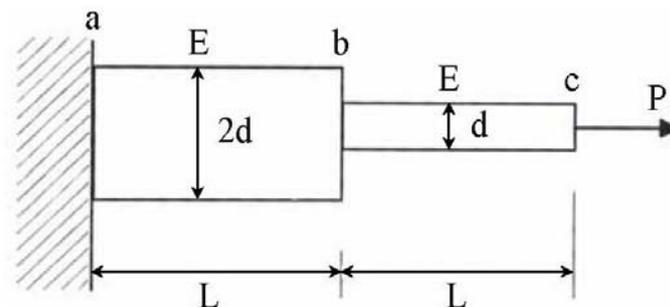
2. 用在大型吊車的高強度鋼桿，直徑為 $d = 50 \text{ mm}$ (如下圖所示)。鋼的彈性模數 $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$ ，蒲松比 $\nu = 0.3$ 。因裕度所需，桿件的直徑在軸向壓力下限制為 50.025 mm，求桿件的容許最大壓力 P_{\max} 。(20%)



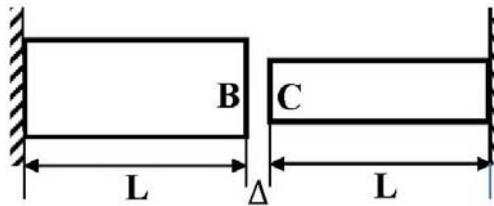
3. 如下圖所示，軸向受力圓桿，試求 P 力作用下

- (1) 桿件內力 (2) b、c 兩點之位移。(3) 總應變能。(4) 應變能密度。
- (5) 全桿整體勁度。

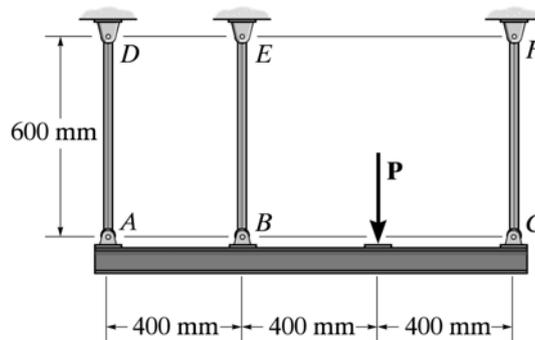
已知： $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$ 、 $d = 0.1 \text{ m}$ 、 $L = 2 \text{ m}$ 、 $P = 30 \text{ kN}$ 。(20%)



4. 如下圖所示，兩桿的材料和長度相同，但截面積不相等(左桿為 nA ($n > 1$)，右桿為 A)，他們之間有一縫隙 Δ ，當兩桿均勻升溫時，請分析他們剛好接觸和接觸以後，端面 B 和端面 C 的位移(彈性模數 E ，熱膨脹係數 α ，溫度為 T)。
(20%)



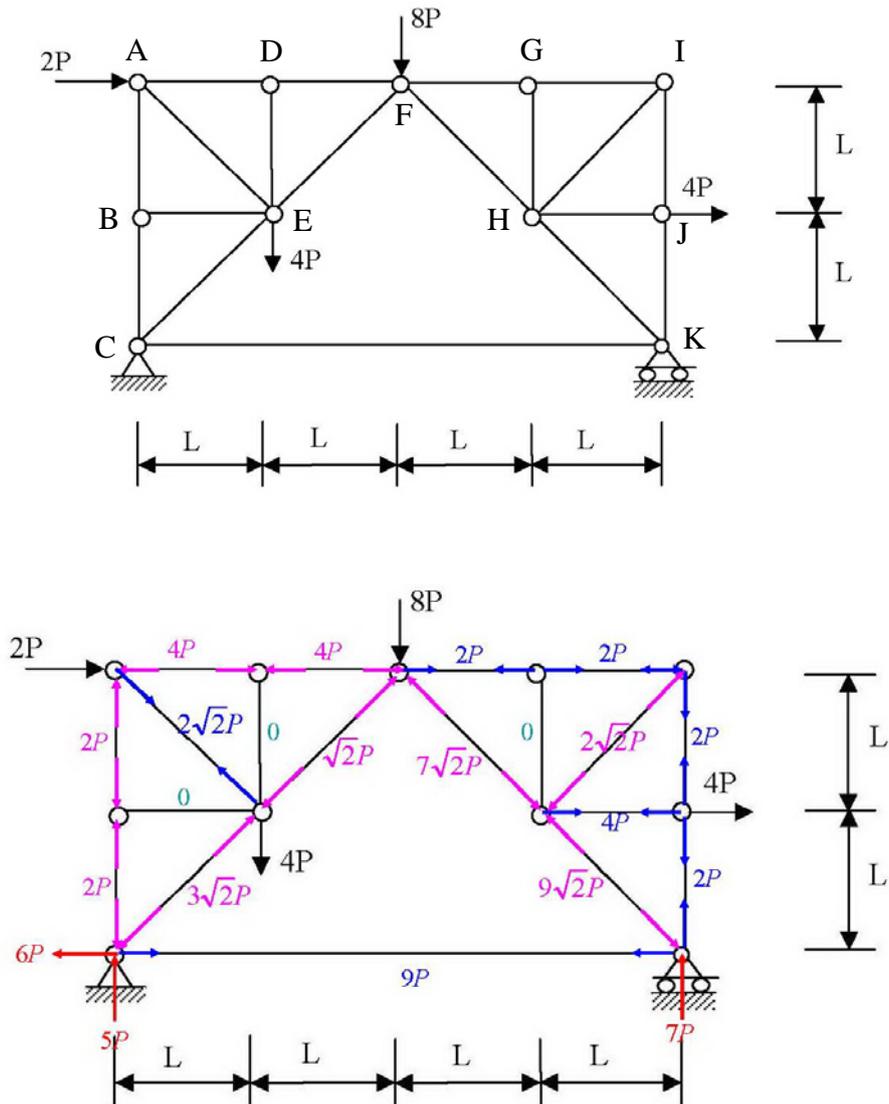
5. 剛性樑由三根直徑 25 mm 的 A-36 鋼桿支撐。若樑支承一 $P = 230$ kN 的負載，
(1) 試求每一鋼桿所受的力。(10%)
(2) 若負載 $P = 230$ kN 釋放時，試求每一鋼桿的殘留應力。(10%)
(鋼桿視為完全彈-塑性材料) (A-36 鋼降伏應力 $\sigma_y = 250$ MPa)



參考解答:

1. 如下圖所示之桁架，試問:

- (1) 何者為零力桿件。(6%)
- (2) 何者為最大壓力桿件，其大小為何?(4%)
何者為最大拉力桿件，其大小為何?(4%)
- (3) 若桿件截面積為 $\sqrt{2} \cdot 10^3 \text{ mm}^2$ 且桿件所能承受之最大拉或壓應力為 270 MPa，則 $P = ?$ (6%)

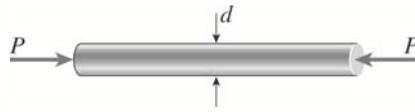


- (1) 零力桿件為 BE、DE、GH
- (2) 最大壓力桿件為 HK，其大小為 $9\sqrt{2}P$

最大拉力桿件為 HJ，其大小為 $4P$

$$(3) \sigma = \frac{F}{A} \Rightarrow 270 \cdot 10^6 = \frac{9\sqrt{2}P}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 10^3 \cdot 10^{-6}} \Rightarrow P = 30 \cdot 10^3 \text{ (N)} \Rightarrow P = 30 \text{ (kN)}$$

2. 用在大型吊車的高強度鋼桿，直徑為 $d = 50 \text{ mm}$ (如下圖所示)。鋼的彈性模數 $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$ ，蒲松比 $\nu = 0.3$ 。因裕度所需，桿件的直徑在軸向壓力下限制為 50.025 mm ，求桿件的容許最大壓力 P_{\max} 。(20%)



$$\varepsilon_{lat} = \frac{50.025 - 50}{50} = 0.0005$$

$$\nu = -\frac{\varepsilon_{lat}}{\varepsilon_{long}} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{long} = -\frac{\varepsilon_{lat}}{\nu} = -\frac{5}{3} \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$\sigma = E \cdot \varepsilon_{long} = 200 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{3} \cdot 10^{-3}\right) = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^9$$

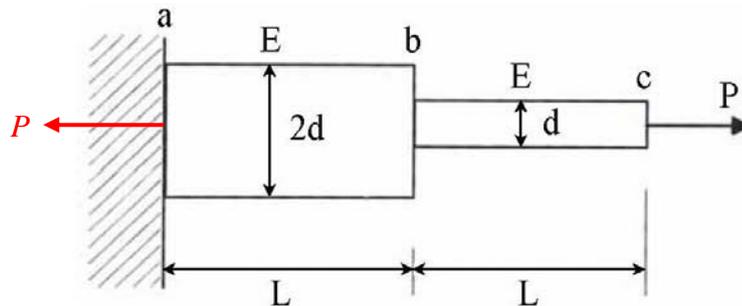
$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \Rightarrow P = \sigma \cdot A = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 10^9 \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{50}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 10^{-6} = -654.50 \cdot 10^3 \text{ (N)} = -654.50 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\text{容許最大壓力 } P_{\max} = 654.50 \text{ (kN)}$$

3. 如下圖所示，軸向受力圓桿，試求 P 力作用下

- (1) 桿件內力 (2) b、c 兩點之位移。(3) 總應變能。(4) 應變能密度。
(5) 全桿整體勁度。

已知: $E = 200 \text{ GPa}$ 、 $d = 0.1 \text{ m}$ 、 $L = 2 \text{ m}$ 、 $P = 30 \text{ kN}$ 。(20%) (99 高考)



$$(1) F_{ab} = P, F_{bc} = P$$

$$(2) \delta_{b/a} = \frac{F_{ab} \cdot L_{ab}}{A_{ab} E} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2}{\pi \cdot \left(\frac{0.2}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^9} = 9.55 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ (m)} = 9.55 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\delta_{c/b} = \frac{F_{bc} \cdot L_{bc}}{A_{bc} E} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 2}{\pi \cdot \left(\frac{0.1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 200 \cdot 10^9} = 38.20 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ (m)} = 38.20 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\Delta_b = \delta_{b/a} = 9.55 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ (mm)}$$

$$\Delta_c = \delta_{b/a} + \delta_{c/b} = 4.775 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ (mm)}$$

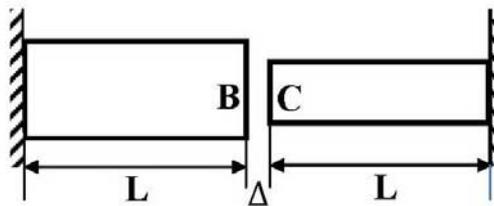
$$(3) U = \frac{1}{2} F_{ab} \cdot \delta_{b/a} + \frac{1}{2} F_{bc} \cdot \delta_{c/b} = \frac{1}{2} (30 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 4.775 \cdot 10^{-5}) = 0.71625 \text{ (J)}$$

$$(4) u_{ab} = \frac{U_{ab}}{V_{ab}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 30 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 9.55 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\pi \cdot \left(\frac{0.2}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2} = 2.28 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^3}\right)$$

$$u_{bc} = \frac{U_{bc}}{V_{bc}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 30 \cdot 10^3 \cdot 38.20 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\pi \cdot \left(\frac{0.1}{2}\right)^2 \cdot 2} = 36.48 \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^3}\right)$$

$$(5) K = \frac{F}{\Delta} = \frac{P}{\Delta_c} = \frac{30 \cdot 10^3}{4.775 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 628.27 \cdot 10^6 \left(\frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}}\right)$$

4. 如下圖所示，兩桿的材料和長度相同，但截面積不相等(左桿為 nA ($n > 1$)，右桿為 A)，他們之間有一縫隙 Δ ，當兩桿均勻升溫時，請分析他們剛好接觸和接觸以後，端面 B 和端面 C 的位移(彈性模數 E ，熱膨脹係數 α ，溫度為 T)。
- (20%) (103 結技)



- (1) 剛好接觸

$$\delta = \varepsilon_T \cdot L = \alpha TL$$

∴ 可看出因溫度上升 T 度，桿子的伸長量僅與桿子的長度、熱膨脹係數與溫度改變量有關

由於兩桿材料相同、長度相同與溫度改變量也相同

故兩桿均勻升溫且剛好接觸時，此時 $\delta_B = \delta_C = \frac{\Delta}{2}$

且兩端支承無支承反力

- (2) 接觸以後

$$F_B = F_C = -R$$

$$\delta_B = \frac{-RL}{E \cdot nA} + \alpha TL$$

$$\delta_C = \frac{-RL}{EA} + \alpha TL$$

$$\text{又 } \delta_B + \delta_C = \Delta \Rightarrow -\frac{RL}{E \cdot nA} + \alpha TL - \frac{R \cdot L}{E \cdot A} + \alpha TL = \Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{EA}{L} (2\alpha TL - \Delta)$$

$$\therefore \text{B 點位移 } \delta_B = \frac{-RL}{E \cdot nA} + \alpha TL = \frac{n-1}{n+1} \alpha TL + \frac{1}{n+1} \Delta \quad (\rightarrow)$$

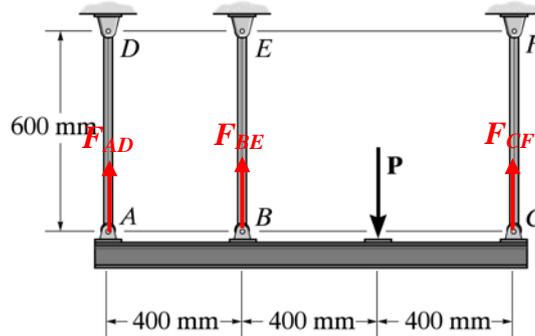
$$\text{C 點位移 } \delta_C = \frac{-RL}{EA} + \alpha TL = -\frac{n-1}{n+1} \alpha TL + \frac{n}{n+1} \Delta \quad (\leftarrow)$$

5. 剛性樑由三根直徑 25 mm 的 A-36 鋼桿支撐。若樑支承一 $P = 230 \text{ kN}$ 的負載，

(1) 試求每一鋼桿所受的力。(10%)

(2) 若負載 $P = 230 \text{ kN}$ 釋放時，試求每一鋼桿的殘留應力。(10%)

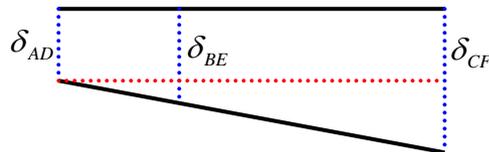
(鋼桿視為完全彈-塑性材料) (A-36 鋼降伏應力 $\sigma_y = 250 \text{ MPa}$) (106 結技)



(1)

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F_{AD} + F_{BE} + F_{CF} = P \quad \dots\dots (a)$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow F_{BE} \cdot 400 + F_{CF} \cdot 1200 - P \cdot 800 = 0 \Rightarrow F_{BE} + 3F_{CF} = 2P \quad \dots\dots (b)$$



$$\text{由幾何位移可看出相容方程為 } \frac{\delta_{BE} - \delta_{AD}}{400} = \frac{\delta_{CF} - \delta_{AD}}{1200}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\delta_{BE} - 2\delta_{AD} - \delta_{CF} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \frac{F_{BE} \cdot L}{AE} - 2 \frac{F_{AD} \cdot L}{AE} - \frac{F_{CF} \cdot L}{AE} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 3F_{BE} - 2F_{AD} - F_{CF} = 0 \quad \dots\dots (c)$$

$$\text{由解(a)、(b)、(c)聯立方程可得 } F_{BE} = \frac{2}{7}P, \quad F_{CF} = \frac{4}{7}P, \quad F_{AD} = \frac{1}{7}P$$

$$\therefore F_{BE} = \frac{2}{7} \cdot 230 = 65.71 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$F_{CF} = \frac{4}{7} \cdot 230 = 131.43 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$F_{AD} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot 230 = 32.86 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sigma_{BE} = \frac{F_{BE}}{A} = \frac{65.71 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 12.5^2 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 133.87 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (Pa)} = 133.87 \text{ (MPa)} < \sigma_Y$$

$$\sigma_{CF} = \frac{F_{CF}}{A} = \frac{131.43 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 12.5^2 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 267.74 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (Pa)} = 267.74 \text{ (MPa)} > \sigma_Y$$

$$\sigma_{AD} = \frac{F_{AD}}{A} = \frac{32.86 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 12.5^2 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 66.94 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (Pa)} = 66.94 \text{ (MPa)} < \sigma_Y$$

$\therefore \sigma_{CF} > \sigma_Y$ 表示 CF 桿已降服，故須力量重分配

$$\therefore F'_{CF} = \sigma_Y \cdot A = 250 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \pi \cdot 12.5^2 \cdot 10^{-6} = 122718.46 \text{ (N)} = 122.72 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow F'_{BE} + 3F'_{CF} = 2P \Rightarrow F'_{BE} = 2P - 3F'_{CF} = 91.84 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow F'_{AD} + F'_{BE} + F'_{CF} = P \Rightarrow F'_{AD} = P - F'_{CF} - F'_{BE} = 15.44 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sigma'_{BE} = \frac{F'_{BE}}{A} = \frac{91.84 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 12.5^2 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 187.10 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (Pa)} = 187.10 \text{ (MPa)} < \sigma_Y$$

$$\sigma'_{AD} = \frac{F'_{AD}}{A} = \frac{15.44 \cdot 10^3}{\pi \cdot 12.5^2 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 31.45 \cdot 10^6 \text{ (Pa)} = 31.45 \text{ (MPa)} < \sigma_Y$$

$$(2) (\sigma_{CF})_r = \sigma'_{CF} - \sigma_{BE} = 250 - 267.74 = -17.74 \text{ (MPa)}$$

$$(\sigma_{BE})_r = \sigma'_{BE} - \sigma_{BE} = 187.10 - 133.87 = 53.23 \text{ (MPa)}$$

$$(\sigma_{AD})_r = \sigma'_{AD} - \sigma_{AD} = 31.45 - 66.94 = -35.49 \text{ (MPa)}$$