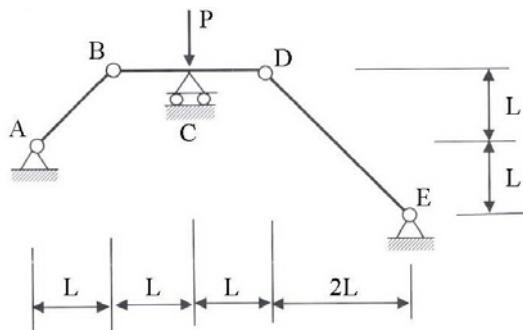
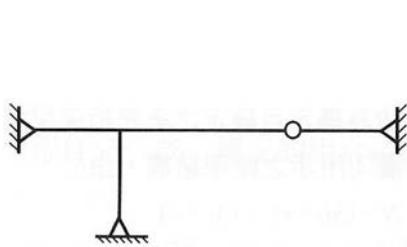


日期：2025 年 11 月 05 日 姓名：_____ 學號：_____

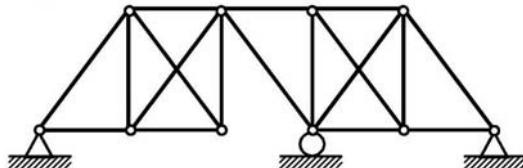
1. 試判斷下列結構之穩定性(stability)與靜定性(static determinacy)。若為不穩定，則說明不穩定的原因；若為靜不定，說明其靜不定次數。(20 分)



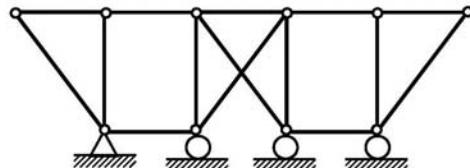
(a) 梁



(b) 構架



(c) 桁架

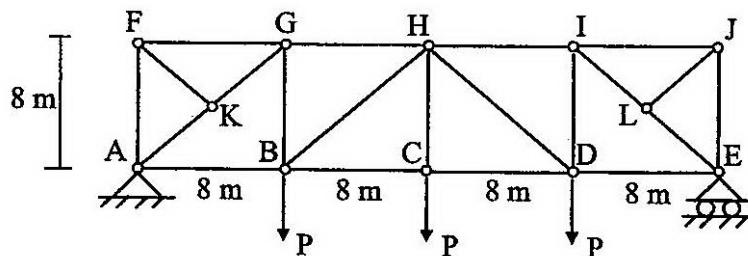


(d) 桁架

(100 鐵路高員、112 地特三等)

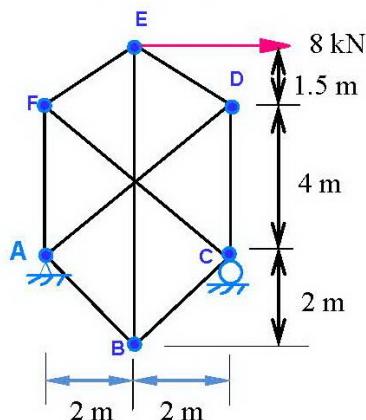
2. 如下圖所示對稱桁架，

- (1) 試問何者為零力桿件？(6 分)
 (2) 若所有受拉桿件之容許張力皆為 100kN，所有受壓桿件之容許壓力皆為 60kN，則該桁架可以容許的最大外力 P 為何？(14 分)

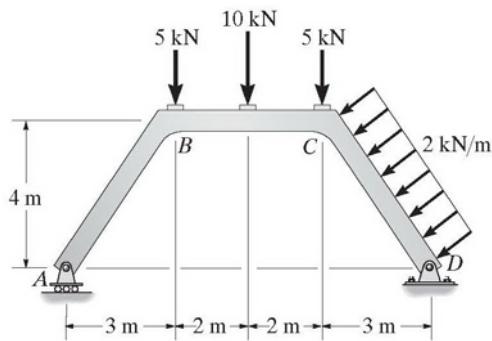


3. 如下圖所示之桁架，當未承受任何載重時，試判斷其為靜定、超靜定或不穩定 (4 分)；當 E 點承受 8 kN 水平力向右時，試求 BE、ED 桿件力 = ? 。(16 分)

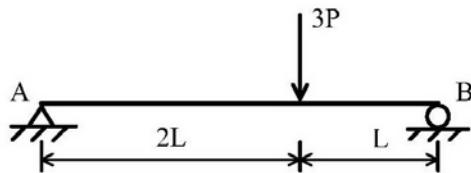
(109 鐵路員級)



4. 請繪製構架各構件的剪力圖和彎矩圖。(20 分)

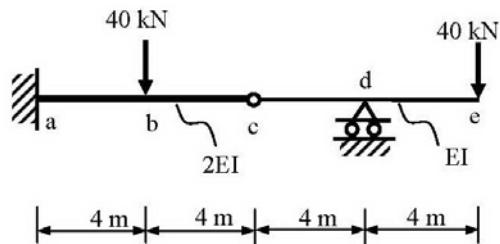


5. 如下圖所示之簡支梁，若楊氏模數 E 及斷面二次矩 I 皆為定值，試以共軛梁法求最大位移。(以其他方法求解一律不予計分) (20 分) (102 高考)



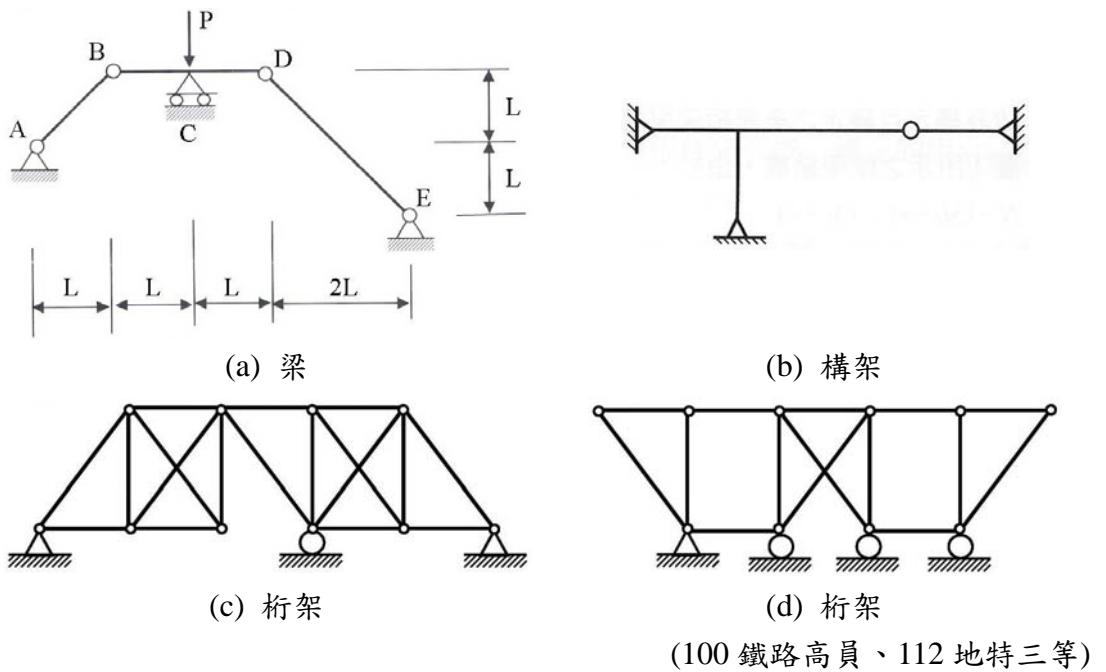
6. 如下圖所示梁，a 點為固接，c 點為內鉸接，d 點為滾支承。梁 ac 段之彈性模數與慣性矩乘積為 $2EI$ ，ce 段之彈性模數與慣性矩乘積為 EI ：(101 結技)

- (1) 繪彎矩圖； (5 分)
- (2) 試求 e 點之垂直位移； (5 分)
- (3) 試求 e 點之轉角； (5 分)
- (4) 試求 c 點之垂直位移； (5 分)



參考解答:

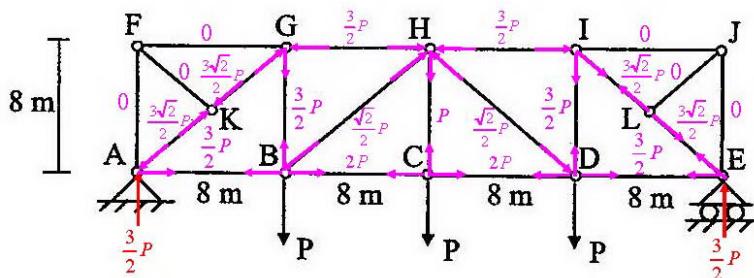
1. 試判斷下列結構之穩定性(stability)與靜定性(static determinacy)。若為不穩定，則說明不穩定的原因；若為靜不定，說明其靜不定次數。(20%)



- (a) 不穩定，反力交於一點
- (b) 2 度靜不定 (2 個圈，支承-3，內銷-1， $2 \times 3 - 3 - 1 = 2$)
- (c) 3 度靜不定 ($b = 18, r = 5, j = 10, b + r - 2j = 3$)
- (d) 靜定 ($b = 15, r = 5, j = 10, b + r - 2j = 0$)

2. 如下圖所示對稱桁架，

- (1) 試問何者為零力桿件？(6 分)
- (2) 若所有受拉桿件之容許張力皆為 100kN，所有受壓桿件之容許壓力皆為 60kN，則該桁架可以容許的最大外力 P 為何？(14 分)



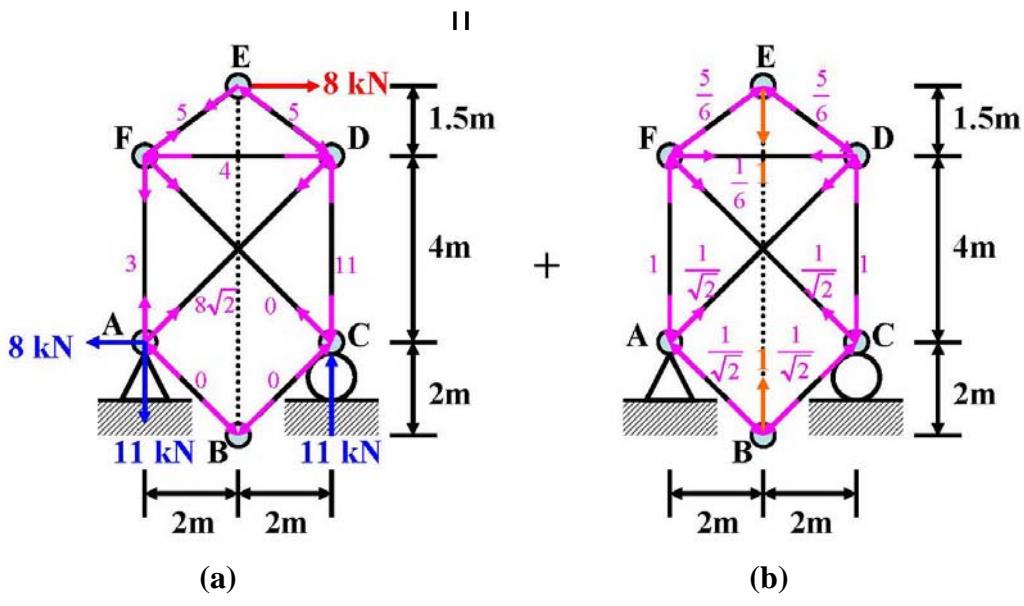
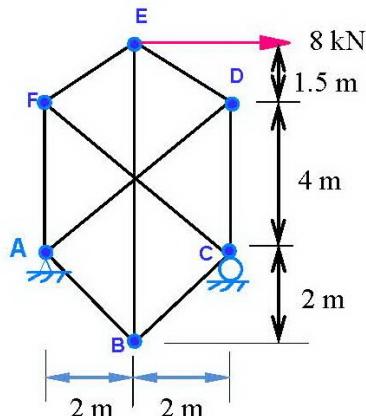
- (1) 零力桿件: AF、FG、FK、EJ、IF、JL
- (2) 最大拉力: $2P = 100 \Rightarrow P = 50$ (kN)

$$\text{最大壓力: } \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} P = 60 \Rightarrow P = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ (kN)} = 28.28 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\therefore P_{\max} = 28.28 \text{ (kN)}$$

3. 如下圖所示之桁架，當未承受任何載重時，試判斷其為靜定、超靜定或不穩定 (4分)；當 E 點承受 8 kN 水平力向右時，試求 BE、ED 桿件力 = ?。(16 分)

(109 鐵路員級)



使用替代件法將原問題拆解如上(a)圖與(b)圖

(1) 先計算(a)圖支承反力

$$\text{由 } \sum M_A = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = 15 \text{ (kN) (向上)}$$

$$\text{由 } \sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow A_x = 8 \text{ (kN) (向左)}$$

$$\text{由 } \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = 15 \text{ (kN) (向下)}$$

再計算(a)圖桿件內力

由節點 E 可得 $F_{EF} = 5 \text{ (kN)} \text{ (拉)}$ 、 $F_{DE} = 5 \text{ (kN)} \text{ (壓)}$

由節點 B 可得 $F_{AB} = 0$ (kN) 、 $F_{BC} = 0$ (kN)

由節點 C 可得 $F_{CF} = 0$ (kN) 、 $F_{CD} = 11$ (kN) (壓)

由節點 A 可得 $F_{AD} = 8\sqrt{2}$ (kN) (拉)、 $F_{AF} = 3$ (kN) (拉)

由節點 D 或 F 可得 $F_{FD} = 4$ (kN) (壓)

(2) 再計算(b)圖桿件內力

由節點 E 可得 $F_{EF} = \frac{5}{6}$ (kN) (壓) 、 $F_{DE} = \frac{5}{6}$ (kN) (壓)

由節點 B 可得 $F_{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (kN) (壓) 、 $F_{BC} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (kN) (壓)

由節點 C 可得 $F_{CF} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (kN) (拉) 、 $F_{CD} = 1$ (kN) (壓)

由節點 A 可得 $F_{AD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (kN) (拉) 、 $F_{AF} = 1$ (kN) (壓)

由節點 D 或 F 可得 $F_{FD} = \frac{1}{6}$ (kN) (拉)

\because 原本沒有 DF 桿件

$$\therefore F_{FD} = 0 \Rightarrow -4 + \frac{1}{6}x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 24$$

$$\therefore F_{AB} = 0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x = -12\sqrt{2} \text{ (kN)} \quad \text{即} \quad F_{AB} = 12\sqrt{2} \text{ (kN) (壓)}$$

$$F_{AD} = 8\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x = 20\sqrt{2} \text{ (kN) (拉)}$$

$$F_{AF} = 3 - x = -21 \text{ (kN)} \quad \text{即} \quad F_{AF} = 21 \text{ (kN) (壓)}$$

$$F_{BC} = 0 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x = -12\sqrt{2} \text{ (kN)} \quad \text{即} \quad F_{BC} = 12\sqrt{2} \text{ (kN) (壓)}$$

$$F_{CD} = -11 - x = -35 \text{ (kN)} \quad \text{即} \quad F_{CD} = 35 \text{ (kN) (壓)}$$

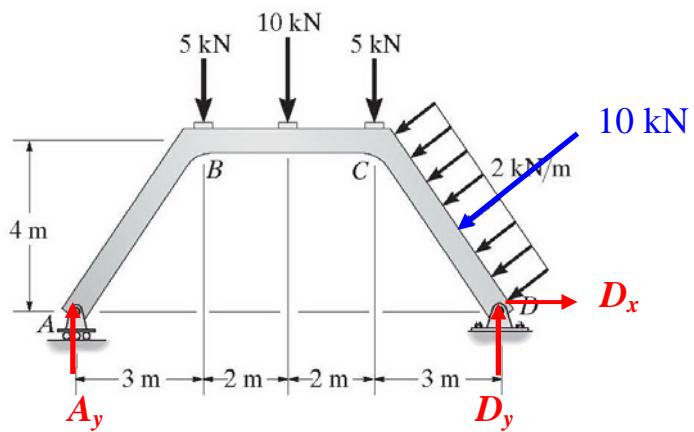
$$F_{CF} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x = 12\sqrt{2} \text{ (kN) (拉)}$$

$$F_{DE} = -5 - \frac{5}{6}x = -25 \text{ (kN)} \quad \text{即} \quad F_{DE} = 25 \text{ (kN) (壓)}$$

$$F_{EF} = 5 - \frac{5}{6}x = -15 \text{ (kN)} \quad \text{即} \quad F_{EF} = 15 \text{ (kN) (壓)}$$

$$F_{FD} = 0 + x = 24 \text{ (kN) (拉)}$$

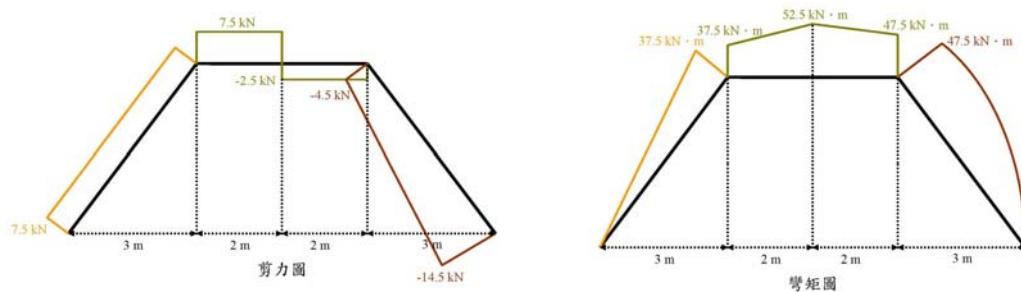
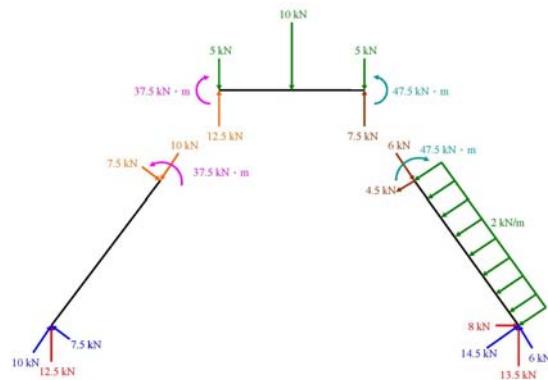
4. 請繪製構架各構件的剪力圖和彎矩圖。(20 分)



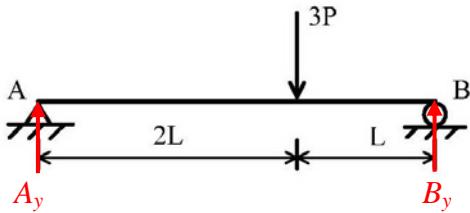
$$\sum M_D = 0 \Rightarrow A_y \cdot 10 - 5 \cdot 7 - 10 \cdot 5 - 5 \cdot 3 - 10 \cdot 2.5 = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = 12.5 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y + D_y - 5 - 10 - 5 - 10 \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow D_y = 13.5 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sum F_x = 0 \Rightarrow D_x - 10 \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 0 \Rightarrow D_x = 8 \text{ (kN)}$$

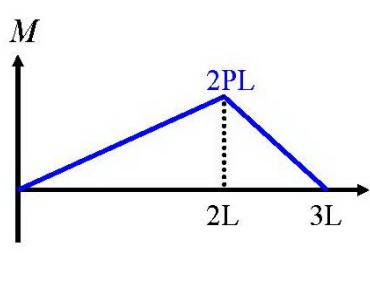


5. 如下圖所示之簡支梁，若楊氏模數 E 及斷面二次矩 I 皆為定值，試以共軛梁法求最大位移。(以其他方法求解一律不予計分) (20 分) (102 高考)

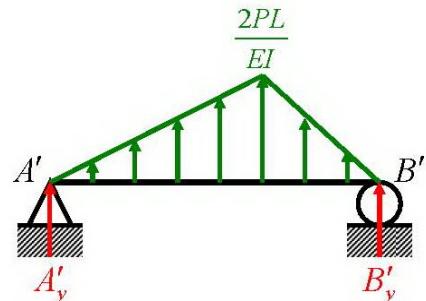


$$\sum M_B = 0 \Rightarrow A_y \cdot 3L - 3P \cdot L = 0 \Rightarrow A_y = P$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow A_y + B_y - 3P = 0 \Rightarrow B_y = 2P$$



彎矩圖



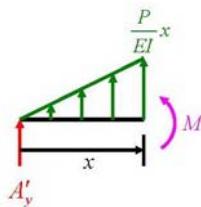
共軛梁

共軛梁上剪力對應真實梁傾角；共軛梁上彎矩對應真實梁位移

\therefore 實際梁上最大位移對應到共軛梁上最大彎矩

共軛梁上最大彎矩發生在共軛梁上剪力為零之處

$$\begin{aligned} \sum M_{B'} &= 0 \Rightarrow A'_y \cdot 3L + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2L \cdot \frac{2PL}{EI} \cdot (\frac{2L}{3} + L) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot L \cdot \frac{2PL}{EI} \cdot \frac{2L}{3} = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow A'_y = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{PL^2}{EI} \end{aligned}$$



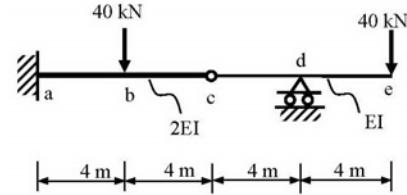
假設離 A' 點 x 處有最大彎矩 M，此處剪力為零，即

$$A'_y + \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot \frac{Px}{EI} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}L = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}L = 1.633L$$

$$M - \frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot \frac{Px}{EI} \cdot \frac{x}{3} - A'_y \cdot x = 0 \Rightarrow M = -\frac{16\sqrt{6}}{27} \cdot \frac{PL^3}{EI} = -1.452 \frac{PL^3}{EI}$$

\therefore 梁在距離左支承 1.633L 處有最大位移 $v = 1.452 \frac{PL^3}{EI}$ (向下)

6. 如下圖所示梁，a 點為固接，c 點為內鉸接，d 點為滾支承。梁 ac 段之彈性模數與慣性矩乘積為 $2EI$ ，ce 段之彈性模數與慣性矩乘積為 EI ： (101 結技)
- (1) 繪彎矩圖； (5 分)
 - (2) 試求 e 點之垂直位移； (5 分)
 - (3) 試求 e 點之轉角； (5 分)
 - (4) 試求 c 點之垂直位移； (5 分)



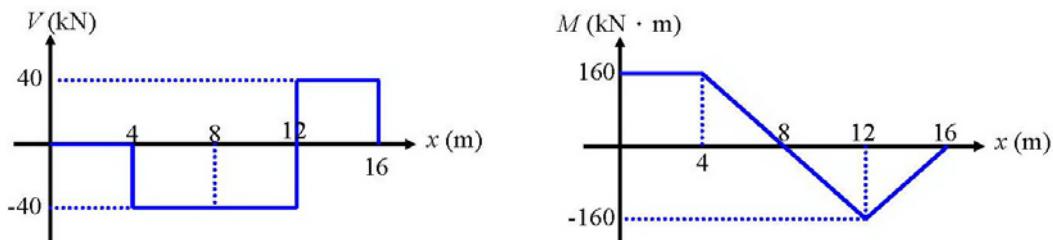
(1) 此為靜定梁，由右圖

$$\sum M_c = 0 \Rightarrow 40 \cdot 8 - d_y \cdot 4 = 0 \Rightarrow d_y = 80 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow c_y = 40 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\text{由左圖: } \sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow a_y = 0 \text{ (kN)}$$

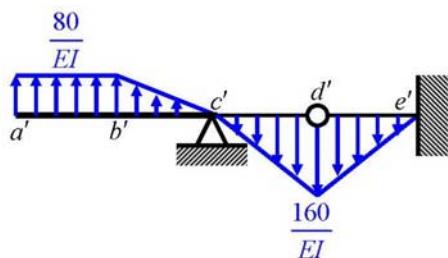
$$\sum M_a = 0 \Rightarrow M + 40 \cdot 4 - 40 \cdot 8 = 0 \Rightarrow M = 160 \text{ (kN)}$$



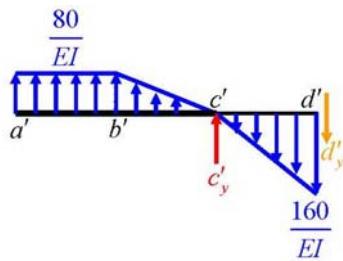
剪力圖

彎矩圖

(2) 共軛梁如下

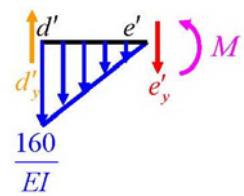


求 e 點之垂直位移，即求共軛梁上 e' 點彎矩



$$\begin{aligned}\sum M_{c'} &= 0 \Rightarrow 4 \cdot \frac{80}{EI} \cdot 6 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{80}{EI} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 4\right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{160}{EI} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 4\right) + d'_y \cdot 4 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow d'_y = -\frac{800}{EI}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sum M_{e'} &= 0 \Rightarrow M + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{160}{EI} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 4\right) - d'_y \cdot 4 = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow M = -\frac{12160}{3EI} \\ \therefore \Delta_e &= \frac{12160}{3EI} \quad (\downarrow)\end{aligned}$$



(3) 求 e 點之轉角，即求共軛梁上 e' 點剪力

$$\begin{aligned}\sum F_y &= 0 \Rightarrow e'_y + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{160}{EI} - d'_y = 0 \Rightarrow e'_y = -\frac{1120}{EI} \\ \therefore \theta_e &= \frac{1120}{EI} \quad (\text{順時鐘方向})\end{aligned}$$

(4) 求 c 點之垂直位移，即求共軛梁上 c' 點彎矩

$$\begin{aligned}\sum M_{c'} &= 0 \Rightarrow \bar{M} - 4 \cdot \frac{80}{EI} \cdot 6 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{80}{EI} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 4\right) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \bar{M} = \frac{7040}{3EI} \\ \therefore \Delta_c &= \frac{7040}{3EI} \quad (\uparrow)\end{aligned}$$

