

T5D52 應用力學（含材料力學、工程力學）

（106/4/14 六版）書籍增補：

102 年經濟部（應用力學、材料力學）解析

1.(C)選項為向量，具有大小方向。

(A)(B)(D)選項為純量，只有大小不具方向性。

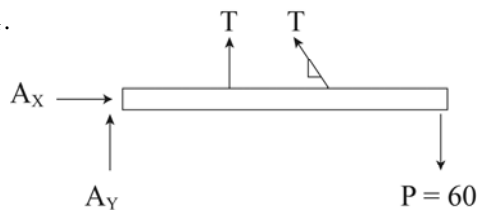
2.利用拉密定理：

$$\frac{F}{\sin 120^\circ} = \frac{5}{\sin 135^\circ} \rightarrow F = 6.12\text{N}$$

$$3. \Sigma M_A = 4 \times 10 \times \sin \theta = 20$$

$$\sin \theta = 0.5 \rightarrow \theta = 0.5^\circ$$

4.



$$\Sigma M_A = 0 ;$$

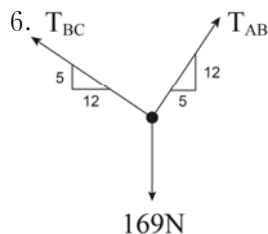
$$T \times 2 + T \times \frac{4}{5} \times (2 + 3) - 60 \times (2 + 3 + 2) = 0 \rightarrow T = 70\text{N}$$

$$5. \Sigma F_y = 0 ;$$

$$A_y + T + T \times \frac{4}{5} - 60 = 0 \rightarrow A_y = 66\text{N}$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 ;$$

$$A_x - T \times \frac{3}{5} = 0 \rightarrow A_x = 42\text{N}$$



$$\Sigma F_y = 0 ; T_{BC} \times \frac{5}{13} + T_{AB} \times \frac{12}{13} = 169$$

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 ; T_{BC} \times \frac{12}{13} - T_{AB} \times \frac{5}{13} = 0$$

聯立上二式： $T_{AB}=156\text{N}$ ； $T_{BC}=65\text{N}$

7.(D)物體的形心不一定在物體上（如：圓環）。

8.形心位置（ $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$ ）座標：

$$\bar{x} = \frac{300 \times 150 + 600 \times 300 + 400 \times 300}{300 + 600 + 400} = 265\text{mm}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{300 \times 0 + 600 \times 300 + 400 \times 600}{300 + 600 + 400} = 323\text{mm}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{300 \times 0 + 600 \times 0 - 400 \times 200}{300 + 600 + 400} = -61.5\text{mm}$$

9.先求出 $\bar{y}$ ：

$$\bar{y} = \frac{60 \times 30 + 140 \times 62.5 + 60 \times 30}{60 + 140 + 60} = 47.5\text{mm}$$

$$I_x = \frac{140 \times 65^3}{3} - \frac{130 \times 60^3}{3} = 345.6 \times 10^4 \text{mm}^4$$

再利用平行軸定理：

$$I'_x = 345.6 \times 10^4 - (60 \times 5 \times 2 + 140 \times 5) \times 47.5^2 = 52.3 \times 10^4 \text{mm}^4$$

10.參考第 9 題解析。

11.X 方向： $V_A \cos \theta \times 2.5 = 50 \rightarrow V_A \cos \theta = 20$

$$Y \text{ 方向：} -1.2 = V_A \sin \theta \times 2.5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times 2.5^2 \rightarrow V_A \sin \theta = 11.77$$

$$\text{聯立上二式：} V_A = \sqrt{20^2 + 11.77^2} = 23.2\text{m/s}$$

$$12. \text{將 } V_A \text{ 代入 } \cos \theta = \frac{20}{23.2} \rightarrow \theta = 30.5^\circ$$

13.利用向心加速度公式

$$a_n = \frac{V^2}{\rho} = \frac{2.5^2}{\rho} < 3.5 \rightarrow \rho > 178.6\text{m}$$

14.利用機械能守恆 $\Delta T = W_{nc} - \Delta V$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times V^2 - 0 \right) = (300 \times 10 - 0.3 \times 20 \times 9.8 \times \cos 30^\circ) - 10 \times 9.8 \times 10 \times \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\rightarrow V = 12.3\text{m/s}$$

$$15. \text{恢復係數 } e = \frac{\text{碰撞後相對速度}}{\text{碰撞前相對速度}} = \frac{9-1}{8+2} = 0.8$$

16.由速度瞬心

$$V_A = L \times \omega \times \sin \theta$$

$$6 = 1.5 \times \omega \times \sin 30^\circ$$

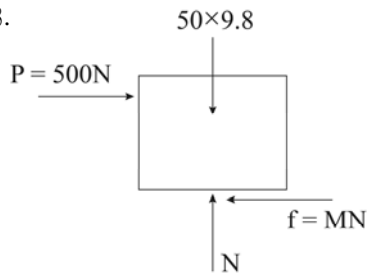
$$\rightarrow \omega = 8\text{rad/s}$$

17.由速度瞬心

$$V_B = L \times \omega \times \cos\theta$$

$$V_B = 1.5 \times 8 \times \cos 30^\circ = 10.39 \text{ m/s}$$

18.



$$\Sigma F_y = 0 ; N = 50 \times 9.8$$

$$\Sigma F_x = ma ; 500 - 50 \times 9.8 \times 0.2 = 50 \times a$$

$$\rightarrow a = 8.04 \text{ m/s}^2$$

19. 碰撞前後動量守恆，動能不守恆。

20. 旋轉效應會影響陀螺儀之運動。

21. 應變 $\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{L}$ ，為無因次。

$$22. \delta_{BD} = L_{AB} \times \theta_A = 400 \times 0.03 \times \frac{\pi}{180} = \frac{\pi}{15}$$

$$\epsilon_{BD} = \frac{\delta_{BD}}{L_{BD}} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{15}}{300} = 6.98 \times 10^{-4}$$

23. 假設 CD 桿拉力為贅力 T_{CD} ，則

$$T_{AB} = 30 \times \frac{3}{4} - \frac{T_{CD}}{2} \dots\dots(1)$$

$$T_{EF} = 30 \times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{T_{CD}}{2} \dots\dots(2)$$

變形關係式 $\delta_{AB} + \delta_{EF} = 2\delta_{CD}$

$$\left(\frac{TL}{AE}\right)_{AB} + \left(\frac{TL}{AE}\right)_{EF} = 2\left(\frac{TL}{AE}\right)_{CD}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{30 \times \frac{3}{4} - \frac{T_{CD}}{2}}{50} + \frac{30 \times \frac{1}{4} - \frac{T_{CD}}{2}}{50} = 2 \times \frac{T_{CD}}{30} \dots\dots(3)$$

聯立上面(1)(2)(3)式，可得

$$T_{CD} = 6.92 \text{ kN}, T_{AB} = 19.04 \text{ kN}, T_{EF} = 4.04 \text{ kN}$$

24. 參考第 23 題解析。

25. 參考第 23 題解析。

26. 扭矩 $T = F \times L = 40 \times 0.5 = 20 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$

$$27. \text{極慣性矩 } J = \frac{\pi (D_o^4 - D_i^4)}{32} = \frac{\pi (0.1^4 - 0.08^4)}{32} = 5.8 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\text{管子內壁的剪應力 } \tau_i = \frac{T r_i}{J} = \frac{20 \times 10^6 \times 0.04}{5.8 \times 10^6} = 0.138 \text{ MPa}$$

$$28. \text{管子外壁的剪應力 } \tau_o = \tau_i \times \frac{d_o}{d_i} = 0.138 \times \frac{100}{80} = 0.173 \text{ MPa}$$

$$29. \text{A 點斷面所受扭矩 } T = 60 - 25 = 35 \text{ N-m}$$

$$\text{A 點所受剪應力 } \tau_A = \frac{T}{2A_m t_A} = \frac{35 \times 10^3}{2 \times (57 \times 35) \times 5} = 1.75 \text{ MPa}$$

$$30. \text{B 點所受剪應力 } \tau_B = \frac{T}{2A_m t_B} = \frac{35 \times 10^3}{2 \times (57 \times 35) \times 3} = 2.92 \text{ MPa}$$

$$31. \text{最大彎矩 } M_{\max} = \frac{\omega L^2}{8} = \frac{10 \times 6^2}{8} = 45 \text{ N-m}$$

$$32. \text{斷面之慣性矩 } I = \frac{250 \times 340^3}{12} - \frac{230 \times 300^3}{12} = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\text{最大正向應力在 D 處 } \sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max} C_d}{I} = \frac{45 \times 10^3 \times 170}{3 \times 10^8} = 25.4 \text{ kPa (拉)}$$

(題目之單位應改為 kPa)

$$33. \text{B 點之正向應力 } \sigma_B = \frac{M_{\max} C_B}{I} = \frac{45 \times 10^3 \times 150}{3 \times 10^8} = 22.4 \text{ kPa (壓)}$$

(題目之單位應改為 kPa)

$$34. \text{懸臂樑受集中負荷之最大撓度 } \delta_{\max} = \frac{PL^3}{3EI} = \frac{100 \times 1^3}{3 \times 10000} = 0.0033 \text{ m}$$

$$35. \text{懸臂樑受均佈負荷之最大撓度 } \delta_{\max} = \frac{PL^4}{8EI} = \frac{100 \times 1^4}{3 \times 10000} = 0.00125 \text{ m}$$

$$36. \text{懸臂樑受彎矩之最大撓度 } \delta_{\max} = \frac{PL^2}{2EI} = \frac{100 \times 1^2}{3 \times 10000} = 0.005 \text{ m}$$

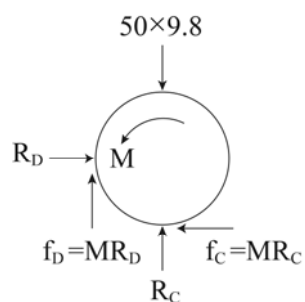
$$37. \text{兩端固定之有效長度因數 } K = 0.5。$$

$$38. \text{一端固定，另一端銷支承之有效長度因數 } K = 0.7。$$

$$39. \text{兩端銷支承之有效長度因數 } K = 1。$$

$$40. \text{一端固定，另一端自由之有效長度因數 } K = 2。$$

41. 考慮圓柱體 E 之自由體圖



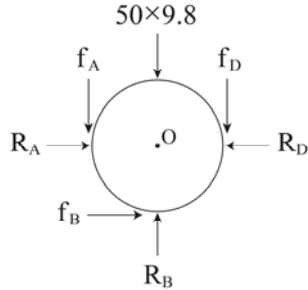
$$\Sigma F_y = 0 ; 0.6R_D + R_C = 50 \times 9.8$$

$$F_x = 0; R_D = 0.5R_C$$

$$\Sigma M_C = 0; R_D \times 0.3 + 0.6 \times R_D \times 0.3 = M$$

$$\text{聯立上三式：} R_D = 188.46\text{N}; R_C = 379.92\text{N}; M = 90.46\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$$

42. 考慮左圓柱體之自由體圖



$$\Sigma M_O = 0; (f_a + f_b) \times 0.3 = 0.6 \times 188.46 \times 0.3$$

$$\rightarrow f_a + f_b = 113.07\text{N} \text{ 無正確選項}$$

$$43. I_x = \frac{100 \times 150^3}{3} - \left(\frac{\pi \times 25^4}{4} + \pi \times 25^2 \times 75^2 \right) = 101 \times 10^6 \text{mm}^4$$

$$44. \text{由 BC 段可得 } V_B = V_C = \frac{25}{2} = 12.5\text{N}$$

$$\text{由 AB 段可得 } V_D = V_B = 12.5\text{N}$$

$$45. M_A = 12.5 \times 4 = 50\text{N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$46. \text{桿件角速度 } \omega = \frac{V_A}{L \cos 30^\circ} = \frac{3}{4 \times \cos 30^\circ} = 0.866\text{rad/s}$$

$$\text{桿對 G 點之角動量 } H_G = I \times \omega = \frac{5 \times 4^2}{12} \times 0.866 = 5.773\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$47. \text{桿對瞬時中心之角動量 } H_O = I_O \times \omega = \frac{5 \times 4^2}{3} \times 0.866 = 23.09\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$48. \text{力矩所做的功 } W_M = M \times \theta = 50 \times \frac{\pi}{2} = 78.5\text{J}$$

$$49. \text{彈簧初變形量 } \delta = 0.75 - 0.6 = 0.15$$

$$\text{彈簧末變形量 } \delta' = 2.75 - 0.6 = 2.15$$

$$\text{彈簧力所做的功 } W_s = \frac{1}{2} K (\delta^2 - \delta'^2) = \frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times (0.15^2 - 2.15^2) = -69\text{J}$$

$$50. \text{P 力所做的功 } W_P = P \times s = 80 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times 3 = 377\text{J}$$

$$\text{重力位能 } W_g = mgh = 10 \times 9.8 \times 1.5 = 147\text{J}$$

$$\therefore \text{總功 } W = W_M + W_s + W_P + W_g = 533.5\text{J}$$

$$51. M_y \text{ 所造成之正向應力 } \sigma_y = \frac{M_y C_y}{I_y} = \frac{(24 \times 10^6 \times \frac{4}{5}) \times 100}{\frac{400 \times 200^3}{12}} = 7.2\text{MPa}$$

$$M_z \text{ 所造成之正向應力 } \sigma_z = \frac{M_z C_z}{I_z} = \frac{(24 \times 10^6 \times \frac{3}{5}) \times 200}{\frac{200 \times 400^3}{12}} = 2.7 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\therefore B \text{ 點之正向應力 } \sigma_B = 7.2 - 2.7 = 4.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$52. C \text{ 點之正向應力 } \sigma_C = -7.2 - 2.7 = -9.9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$53. D \text{ 點之正向應力 } \sigma_D = -7.2 + 2.7 = -4.5 \text{ MPa}$$

$$54. E \text{ 點之正向應力 } \sigma_E = 7.2 + 2.7 = 9.9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$55. \text{斷面慣性矩 } I_x = \frac{0.03 \times 0.05^3}{12} - \frac{0.02 \times 0.04^3}{12} = 2.06 \times 10^{-7} \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\text{剪力流 } f = \frac{V_A Q}{I} = \frac{V_A \times (0.03 \times 0.005 \times 0.0225)}{2.06 \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{80}{0.09} \rightarrow V_A = 54.2 \text{ N}$$

$$56. V_B = 3 \times V_A = 162.6$$

$$57. \text{最大剪應力 } \tau_{\max} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2 + \tau_{xy}^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{20 + 100}{2}\right)^2 + 60^2} = 84.9 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \tau_{\max} = \frac{-20 + 100}{2} + 84.9 = 124.9 \text{ MPa}$$

58. 參考 57 題解析。

$$59. \text{體積彈性係數 } K = \frac{E}{3(1-2\nu)} = \frac{6}{3(1-2 \times 0.45)} = 20 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\text{體積應變 } \varepsilon_v = \frac{\sigma}{K} = \frac{0.2}{20} = 0.01$$

$$60. \text{各邊應變 } \varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon_v}{3} = \frac{0.01}{3} = \frac{1}{300}$$

$$\text{長度最大變化量 } \delta_{\max} = L_a \times \varepsilon = 40 \times \frac{1}{300} = 0.133 \text{ mm}$$

103 年台電雇員（專業科目 A 工程力學概要）解析

1. 此為牛頓第一運動定律之定義。

$$2. \text{矩形對中立軸之慣性矩 } I_c = \frac{\text{寬} \times \text{高}^3}{12} = \frac{hb^3}{12}$$

$$3. \text{矩形對底邊之慣性矩 } I_x = \frac{\text{寬} \times \text{高}^3}{3} = \frac{hb^3}{3}$$

$$4. R_{AC} = 5 \times \frac{40}{10+40} = 4t \text{ (拉)}$$

$$5. R_{CB} = 5 \times \frac{10}{10+40} = 1t \text{ (壓)}$$

$$6. \text{桿內應力 } \sigma = E\alpha\Delta T = (2 \times 10^6) \times (1 \times 10^{-5}) \times 10 = 200 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$7. \text{平行軸定理 } I_x = I_c + AL^2 = 1000 + 50 \times 2^2 = 1200 \text{ cm}^4$$

$$8. \text{容許剪應力 } \tau = \frac{P}{A} \rightarrow 100 = \frac{628}{\frac{\pi}{4}d^2 \times 2} \rightarrow d = 2 \text{ cm}$$

$$9. \text{抗剪強度 } \tau = \frac{P}{A} \rightarrow 2000 = \frac{P}{2 \times 0.3 \times 4} \rightarrow P = 4800 \text{ kg} = 4.8t$$

10. 先求出 A 與 B 點反力：

$$\Sigma M_A = 0; R_B \times 4 = 5 \times 1 + 9 \times 3 \rightarrow R_B = 8 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0; R_A + 8 = 5 + 9 \rightarrow R_A = 6 \text{ kN}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_C = R_B = 8 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{故 C 斷面之最大剪應力 } \tau = \frac{3}{2} \frac{V}{A} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{8 \times 10^3}{100 \times 100} = \frac{3}{2} \times 0.8 = 1.2 \text{ MPa}$$

$$11. \text{C 斷面之平均剪應力 } \tau = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{8 \times 10^3}{100 \times 100} = 0.8 \text{ MPa}$$

$$12. \text{最大彎曲發生在 } 9 \text{ kN 作用處 } M_{\max} = 8 \times 1 = 8 \text{ kN-m}$$

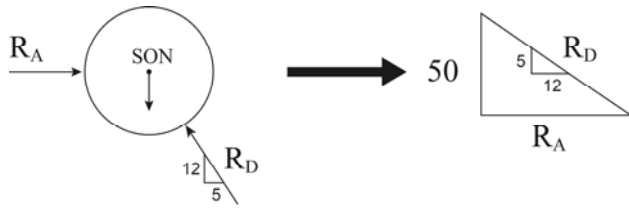
$$\text{最大彎曲應力 } \sigma_{\max} = \frac{My}{I} = \frac{M \times \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{bh^3}{12}} = \frac{6M}{bh^2} = \frac{6 \times 8 \times 10^6}{100 \times 100^2} = 48 \text{ MPa}$$

13. 力的三要素為大小、方向、作用點。

$$14. \Sigma F_x = 0; F_1 = P \times \frac{3}{5} + Q \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0; F_2 = P \times \frac{4}{5} - Q \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

15. 取小球之自由體圖



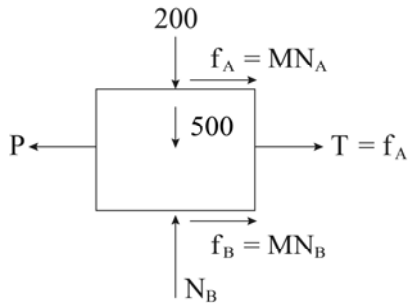
$$\Rightarrow R_A = 50 \times \frac{120}{50} = 120\text{N}$$

$$16. \Sigma M_A = 0 ; B_v \times 10 = (600 \times \sin 30^\circ) \times 2 + \frac{1}{2} \times 300 \times 6 \times 8$$

$$\rightarrow B_v = 780\text{kg}$$

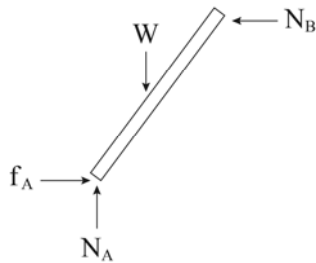
$$17. \Sigma F_x = 0 ; A_H = 600 \times \cos 30^\circ = 300\sqrt{3}\text{ kg}$$

18. 取 B 物體之自由體圖



$$\Sigma F_x = 0 ; P = T + f_A + f_B = 60 + 60 + 210 = 330\text{N}$$

19. 取鐵梯之自由體圖



$$\Sigma M_A = 0 ; W \times 1.5 = N_B \times 4 \rightarrow N_B = 0.375W$$

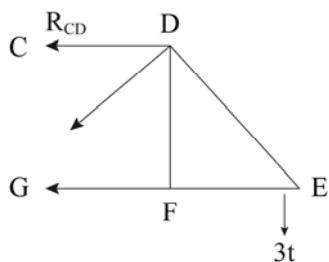
$$\Sigma F_x = 0 ; f_A = N_B = 0.375W$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 ; N_A = W$$

$$f = \mu N \rightarrow 0.375W = \mu \times W \rightarrow \mu = 0.375$$

20. 桿件 BH、CG、DF 為零力桿件。

21. 採取截面法



$$\Sigma M_g = 0 ;$$

$$R_{CD} \times 3 = 3 \times 8 \rightarrow R_{CD} = 8t \text{ (拉)}$$

$$22. \text{變形量 } \delta_{CD} = \frac{PL}{AE} = \frac{8 \times 10^3 \times 400}{8 \times 2 \times 10^6} = 0.2 \text{cm (伸長)}$$

23. 此為鬆弛定義。

$$24. \text{最大剪應力 } \tau_{\max} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2} + \tau_{xy}^2 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{240 - 0}{2}\right)^2} + 50^2 = 130 \text{kg/cm}^2$$

$$25. \text{最大主應力 } \sigma_1 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2}\right)^2} + \tau_{\max} = 120 + 130 = 250 \text{kg/cm}^2$$

$$26. \text{最大剪力發生在固定端 } V_A = 2P$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{最大剪應力 } \tau_{\max} = \frac{4V}{3A} = \frac{4 \times 2P}{3 \times \frac{\pi D^2}{4}} = \frac{32P}{3\pi D^2}$$

$$27. \text{最大彎曲 } M_{\max} = \frac{wL^2}{8}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{最大彎曲張應力在底部 } \sigma_{\max} = \frac{My}{I} = \frac{\frac{wL^2}{8} \times b}{I} = \frac{wL^2 b}{8I}$$

28. 水平心軸之彎曲應力為零。

$$29. \text{簡支梁受均佈負荷之最大撓度 } \delta_{\max} = \frac{5wL^4}{384EI}$$

$$30. \text{最大剪應力發生在 C 斷面之水平形心軸處，且 } V_C = \frac{wL}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow V_{\max} = \frac{VQ}{bI} = \frac{\frac{wL}{2} \times (t \times b \times \frac{b}{2})}{t \times I} = \frac{wLb^2}{4I}$$

31. 此梁在 C 處之彎矩值為零，故選擇(B)。

$$32. \text{自由端之扭轉角 } \phi = \frac{TL}{GJ} = \frac{TL}{G \times \frac{\pi D^4}{32}} = \frac{32TL}{\pi D^4 G}$$

$$33. \text{最大剪應力 } \tau_{\max} = \frac{T_r}{J} = \frac{T \times \frac{D}{2}}{\frac{\pi D^4}{32}} = \frac{16T}{\pi D^3}$$

$$34. \text{彎矩造成之應力 } \sigma_M = \frac{My}{I} = \frac{(360 \times 10^3 \times 120) \times 60}{17.28 \times 10^6} = 150 \text{kg/cm}^2$$

$$\text{集中負荷造成之應力 } \sigma_N = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{360 \times 10^3}{14.4 \times 10^3} = 25 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{最大壓應力} = 150 + 25 = 175 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$35. \text{最大拉應力} = 150 - 25 = 125 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$36. \Sigma M_A = 0; R_B \times 5 = (10 \times 1) \times 5$$

$$\rightarrow R_B = 10 \text{ t}$$

$$\therefore R_D = 10 \times \frac{4}{4+6} = 4 \text{ t}$$

$$37. G = 10^9$$

$$38. \text{彈性係數 } E_A : E_B = 2 : 1$$

$$\text{轉換斷面後，寬度比 } b_A : b_B = 2 : 1$$

$$39. 1 \text{ 牛頓之力可使質量 } 1 \text{ 公斤之物體產生 } 1 \text{ m/sec}^2 \text{ 加速度。}$$

$$40. \text{剪力與半徑成正比；即 } \frac{\tau_A}{\tau_B} = \frac{r}{R} = \frac{d}{D}$$

$$41. \text{彈性模數越大，材料越不易彎曲。}$$

$$42. (D) \text{最大靜摩擦力與接觸面之正壓力成正比。}$$

$$43. \text{體積應變公式 } \epsilon_v = \frac{(1-2\nu)}{E} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z)$$

$$44. \text{最大主應力與最小主應力之夾角為 } 90^\circ。$$

$$45. \Sigma M_O = (5 \times \frac{4}{5}) \times 2 - (5 \times \frac{3}{5}) \times 1 = 5 \text{ kg-m}$$

$$46. \Sigma M_A = 0; R_B \times 10 = (5 \times \frac{4}{5}) \times 7 - (5 \times \frac{3}{5}) \times 1$$

$$\rightarrow R_B = 2.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$47. R_{BC} = 100 - 200 = -100 \text{ (壓力)}$$

$$48. \text{長度為純量，沒有方向性。}$$

$$49. \text{加速度為向量，具有方向性。}$$

$$50. \text{形心 } \bar{Y} = \frac{8 \times 2 + 8 \times 5}{8 + 8} = 3.5 \text{ cm}$$

103 年經濟部（應用力學、材料力學）解析

1. 先求出圓盤 A 的角速度

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_A^2 &= 0 + 2\alpha\theta \\ &= 0 + 2 \times 2 \times 10 \times 2\pi\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \omega_A = 15.85 \text{ rad/s}$$

且角速度與半徑成反比，即

$$\omega_B = \frac{r_A}{r_B} \omega_A = \frac{200}{150} \times 15.85 = 21.1 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$2. C_1 = 20 \times 2.5 = 50 \text{ N-m}$$

$$C_2 = 10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ N-m}$$

$$C_3 = 15 \times 1 = 15 \text{ N-m}$$

$$\text{合力偶 } C = \sqrt{C_1^2 + C_2^2 + C_3^2} = \sqrt{50^2 + 20^2 + 15^2} = 55.9 \text{ N-m}$$

3. 第三定律即為作用力與反作用力定律。

$$4. a = \bar{X} = \frac{32 \times 4 - 3 \times 7}{(8 \times 4) - (0.5 \times 3 \times 2)} = 3.69 \text{ cm}$$

$$b = \bar{Y} = \frac{32 \times 4 - 3 \times \frac{10}{3}}{(8 \times 4) - (0.5 \times 3 \times 2)} = 1.86 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore a + b = 5.55 \text{ cm}$$

$$5. \Sigma M_A = 0 ;$$

$$150 \times (8 + 2) - \left(\frac{4}{5}T \times 3 + \frac{3}{5}T \times 2 \right) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T = 416.67 \text{ kN}$$

$$\therefore \text{繩之容許拉力 } T_{\text{allow}} = \frac{416.67}{3} = 139 \text{ kN}$$

6.(B) 合力為零，虛位移不為零。

$$7. \text{合力 } R = \sqrt{400^2 + 200^2 + 2 \times 400 \times 200 \times \cos 120^\circ} = 346.4 \text{ kN}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{12 \times 3 + 12 \times 7}{12 + 12} = 5$$

$$8. I = \frac{1}{3} \times 6 \times 3^3 - \frac{1}{3} \times 4 \times 1^3 + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times 5^3 = 136 \text{ cm}^4$$

9. 爆炸前後線動量守恆

$$X \text{ 方向: } 20 \times 100 = 5 \times v_1 \times \cos 45^\circ + 15 \times v_2 \times \cos 30^\circ$$

$$Y \text{ 方向} : 0 = 5 \times v_1 \times \sin 45^\circ - 15 \times v_2 \times \sin 30^\circ$$

$$\text{聯立上二式} \rightarrow v_1 = 207 \text{ m/s} \cdot v_2 = 97.6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$10. \Sigma M_A = I_A \alpha$$

$$mg \times \left(-\frac{L}{2} \theta \right) = \left(\frac{1}{3} mL^2 \right) \ddot{\theta}$$

$$\rightarrow \ddot{\theta} + \frac{3g}{2L} \theta = 0$$

$$\therefore \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{2L}} = 4.29 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{週期 } T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_n} = 1.47 \text{ s}$$

$$11. \text{剪力彈性係數 } G = \frac{\tau}{\gamma} = \frac{0.5}{0.001} = 500 \text{ MPa}$$

$$E \text{ 與 } G \text{ 之關係 } G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$$

$$\rightarrow E = 500 \times 2(1+0.4) = 1400 \text{ MPa} = 1.4 \text{ GPa}$$

12. 材料無明顯降伏點時，可採用 0.2% 偏距法。

13. 潛變破壞指材料受長時間定值應力時，而產生持續性變形而破壞。

14. 考慮拉力破壞時：

$$100 \geq \frac{P_1}{(45-16) \times 12} \rightarrow P_1 \leq 34800 \text{ N}$$

考慮剪力破壞時：

$$70 \geq \frac{P_2}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 16^2 \times 2} \rightarrow P_2 \leq 28148.7 \text{ N}$$

考慮壓力破壞時：

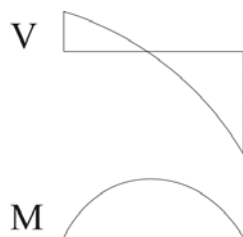
$$100 \geq \frac{P_3}{16 \times 12} \rightarrow P_3 \leq 19200 \text{ N}$$

$$\therefore \text{考慮安全時，最大容許值 } P_{\max} = 19200 \text{ N} = 19 \text{ kN}$$

15. 延性材料抗剪能力較差，而材料受扭力時，最大剪應力發生於軸向垂直之平面上。

$$16. \text{薄壁容器之切線方向應力 } \sigma_t = \frac{pr}{t} = \frac{2 \times 300}{6} = 100 \text{ MPa}$$

17. 剪力圖與彎矩圖如下：



$$18. \text{彎曲應力 } \sigma = E \frac{y}{\rho} = (200 \times 103) \times \frac{1}{501} = 399 \text{MPa}$$

$$19. \text{慣性矩 } I = \frac{1}{3} \times 10 \times 4^3 - \times 8 \times 2^3 + \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times 8^3 = 533.33 \text{cm}^4 = 533.33 \times 10^4 \text{mm}^4$$

$$\text{最大剪應力 } \tau_{\max} = \frac{VQ}{Ib} = \frac{(50 \times 10^3) \times (80 \times 20 \times 40)}{533.33 \times 10^4 \times 20} = 30 \text{MPa}$$

20.(D)材料為線彈性。

21.(C) IJ 不為零力桿。

22.物體即將下滑時：

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 ;$$

$$P + 0.6 \times (5 \times 9.8 \times \cos 45^\circ) = 5 \times 9.8 \times \sin 45^\circ \rightarrow P_{\min} = 13.86(\text{N})$$

物體即將上滑時：

$$\Sigma F_x = 0 ;$$

$$P = 0.6 \times (5 \times 9.8 \times \cos 45^\circ) + 5 \times 9.8 \times \sin 45^\circ \rightarrow P_{\max} = 55.44(\text{N})$$

$\therefore 13.86 \leq P \leq 55.44(\text{N})$ 可使物體維持靜止在斜面上。

23.由虛功原理：

$$M \times \delta \theta - 220 \times (3 \times \sin 60^\circ) \times \delta \theta = 0$$

$$\therefore M = 572 \text{N-m}$$

24.落地時間：

$$-300 = 180 \sin 30^\circ \times t - \frac{1}{2} \times 9.8 \times t^2 \rightarrow t = 21.25 \text{sec}$$

水平射程：

$$R = 180 \cos 30^\circ \times 21.25 = 3312 \text{m} = 3.3 \text{km}$$

$$25. \text{依繩索系統 } V_B = \frac{1}{4} V_A = \frac{1}{4} \times 3 = 0.75 \text{m/s}$$

$$26. \text{先求彈簧初始變形量： } \delta_0 = \frac{F}{K} = \frac{10 \times 9.8}{20 \times 10^3} = 0.0049 \text{m}$$

$$\text{由線動量守恆求撞擊後速度： } 30 \times \sqrt{2 \times 9.8 \times 2} = (30 + 10) v' \rightarrow v' = 4.7 \text{m/s}$$

彈簧秤盤有最大位移時，末速度為零，故由機械能守恆：

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (30 + 10) \times 4.7^2 + \frac{1}{2} \times (20 \times 10^3) \times 0.0049^2 + (30 + 10) \times 9.8 \times \delta_{\max}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 20 \times 10^3 \times (0.0049 + \delta_{\max})^2$$

$$\rightarrow \delta_{\max} = 0.225 \text{m} = 22.5 \text{cm}$$

27.先求系統加速度，由 $\Sigma F = ma$ ：

$$300 \times 9.8 - \frac{1}{4} \times 200 \times 9.8 = (200 + 300) \times a \rightarrow a = 4.9 \text{m/s}^2$$

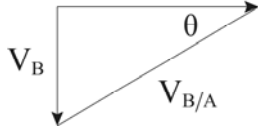
$$\text{由運動公式 } V_A^2 = 0 + 2 \times 4.9 \times 2 \rightarrow V_A = 4.4 \text{m/s}$$

28.由 $\Sigma F = ma_n$;

$$mg \times \tan 12^\circ = m \times \frac{v^2}{180} \rightarrow v = 19.4 \text{ m/s} = 70 \text{ km/hr}$$

29.同面積條件下，正三角形 > 正方形 > 圓形 > 寬：高 = 2：1 之矩形。

30. $V_A = 10 \text{ M/s}$



$$V_A = 36 \text{ km/hr} = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_B = 1.2 \times 5 = 6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta = 180^\circ + \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{6}{10} \right) = 211^\circ$$

$$31. \sigma_x = \frac{30 \times 10^3}{\frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2} = 382 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_y = \sigma_z = -150 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\epsilon_v = \frac{1-2\mu}{E} (\sigma_x + \sigma_y + \sigma_z) = \frac{1-2 \times 0.3}{E} (382 - 150 - 150) = 1.56 \times 10^{-5}$$

$$\therefore \Delta V = V \times \epsilon_v = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 10^2 \times 40 \times 1.56 \times 10^{-5} = 0.05 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$32. \text{由 } E \text{ 與 } G \text{ 之關係：} G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)} \rightarrow 70 = \frac{200}{2(1+\mu)} \rightarrow \mu = 0.43$$

由廣義虎克定律：

$$\epsilon_x = \frac{\sigma_x - \mu \sigma_y}{E} = \frac{80 - 0.43 \times (-60)}{200 \times 10^3} = 5.29 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{\sigma_y - \mu \sigma_x}{E} = \frac{-60 - 0.43 \times 80}{200 \times 10^3} = -4.72 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\gamma_{xy} = \frac{\tau_{xy}}{G} = \frac{-20}{70 \times 10^3} = -2.857 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{應變能密度 } u = \frac{1}{2} (\sigma_x \epsilon_x + \sigma_y \epsilon_y + \tau_{xy} \gamma_{xy}) = 0.038177 \text{ MPa} = 3.81 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$33. \text{薄壁管之極慣性矩 } J_m = 2\pi r_m^3 t = 2\pi \times (80 - 1.25)^3 \times 2.5 = 7.67 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\text{薄壁管之扭轉角 } \phi = \frac{TL}{GJ_m} = \frac{(20 \times 10^3) \times 600}{(80 \times 10^3) \times (7.67 \times 10^6)} = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ rad}$$

$$34. \text{功率 } P = T \times \omega = \frac{T \times 2\pi N}{60}$$

$$200 \times 10^3 = \frac{T \times 2\pi \times 10000}{60} \rightarrow T = 191 \text{ N-m}$$

$$\text{最大剪應力 } \tau = \frac{Tr}{J} = \frac{191 \times 10^3 \times 25}{\frac{\pi}{32}(50^4 - 45^4)} = 22.6 \text{ MPa}$$

35. 由應變與位移關係：

$$\varepsilon_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^3) = 3x^2$$

$$\varepsilon_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xy) = 2x$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(5y^2) = 0$$

$$\varepsilon_{xy} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2xy) \right] = y$$

$$\varepsilon_{yz} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial z}(2xy) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(5y^2) \right] = 5y$$

$$\varepsilon_{zx} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(5y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x^3) \right] = 0$$

將位置 (4, 1, 7) 代入所求

$$\therefore \varepsilon_x + \varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z + \varepsilon_{xy} + \varepsilon_{yz} + \varepsilon_{zx} = 3x^2 + 2x + 6y = 62 \times 10^{-2} = 0.62$$

36. $M(\theta) = PR \sin \theta$

$$\text{應變能 } U = \int \frac{M^2(\theta)}{2EI} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(PR \sin \theta)^2}{2EI} (R d\theta) = \frac{\pi P^2 R^3}{8EI}$$

37. 兩端銷支承之有效長度因數 $K = 1$

$$\therefore \text{極限荷重 } P_u = \frac{\pi^2 EI}{L^2} = \frac{\pi^2 \times 200 \times \left(\frac{\pi \times 50^4}{64} \right)}{4000^2} = 38 \text{ KN}$$

$$38. \text{應變能 } U = \int_0^{1000} \frac{M^2}{2E_2 I} dx + \int_{1000}^{2200} \frac{M^2}{2E_1 I} dx = \int_0^{1000} \frac{(Px)^2}{2E_2 I} dx + \int_{1000}^{2200} \frac{(Px)^2}{2E_1 I} dx$$

由卡氏第二定理：

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_B &= \frac{\partial U}{\partial P} \\ &= \frac{1}{E_2 I} \int_0^{1000} Px^2 dx + \frac{1}{E_1 I} \int_{1000}^{2200} Px^2 dx \\ &= \frac{3 \times 10^3}{100 \times 10^3 \times 1152 \times 10^4} \times \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^{1000} + \frac{3 \times 10^3}{200 \times 10^3 \times 1152 \times 10^4} \times \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{1000}^{2200} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 5.06 \text{ mm}$$

39. 假設 R_B 為贅力

由 B 點撓度相等 $\delta_B = 0$ ；

$$\rightarrow \frac{R_B L^3}{3EI} = \frac{ql^4}{8EI} + \frac{ql^3}{6EI} \times 1$$

$$\rightarrow R_B = 0.4375 \text{KN}$$

再由靜力平衡 $\Sigma M_A = 0$ ；

$$M_A = -0.4375 \times 4 + (2 \times 2) \times 1 = 2.25 \text{KN-m}$$

40. 極限彎矩 $M_u = Z \times \sigma_Y$

$$\rightarrow M_u = \left(\frac{120^2}{2} \times 60 \right) \times 150$$

$$= 64800000 \text{N-mm}$$

$$\text{極限荷重 } P_u = \frac{M_u}{L} = \frac{64800000}{3000} = 21600 \text{N} = 21.6 \text{KN}$$

105 年經濟部（應用力學、材料力學）解析

1.(A)力的三要素：大小、方向、作用點。

(B)力的基本單位：長度、質量、時間。

(C)作用力與反作用力作用於不同物體。

2.剛體為：物體內任兩點之相對距離保持不變。

$$3. \Sigma F_x = 40\sin 60^\circ + 20\sin 30^\circ - 30\cos 45^\circ = 23.43\text{N}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 40\cos 60^\circ - 20\cos 30^\circ + 30\sin 45^\circ = 23.89\text{N}$$

4.取兩個圓柱作為系統之 $\Sigma F_x = 0$ ，可知 A 點與 C 點之反力大小相同。

$$5. \Sigma M_B = 0；$$

$$R_A \times 200 - 30 \times 80 - 40 \times 150 = 0 \rightarrow R_A = 42\text{kgf}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0；$$

$$R_A + R_B - 40 - 30 = 0 \rightarrow R_B = 28\text{kgf}$$

$$\therefore R_A : R_B = 3 : 2$$

6.(A)力偶三要素：大小、方向、作用面。

(C)分力不一定小於原單力。

(D)形成力偶條件：大小相等、方向相反、作用在不同直線的二力。

7.先由 BD 桿件：

$$R_B = 240 \times \frac{3}{9+3} = 60\text{N}、R_D = 240 \times \frac{9}{9+3} = 180\text{N}$$

再由 AC 桿件：

$$R_A = 60 \times \frac{3}{9+3} = 15\text{N}、R_C = 60 \times \frac{9}{9+3} = 45\text{N}$$

8.取 $\Sigma M_A = 0$ ；

$$M_A - \left(15 \times \frac{4}{5}\right) \times 3 - 7 \times 7 = 0 \rightarrow M_A = 85\text{t}\cdot\text{m}$$

9.取 $\Sigma M_A = 0$ ；

$$R_B \times 8 + 80 \times 2 - (48 \times 4) \times 2 - 36 \times 10 = 0 \rightarrow R_B = 73\text{t}$$

$$10. \text{合力 } R = 90 + 50 + 80 = 220\text{kgf}$$

利用力矩原理

$$\Sigma M_y = R \times \bar{X}；$$

$$90 \times 6 = 220 \times \bar{X} \rightarrow \bar{X} = 2.45\text{m}$$

$$\Sigma M_x = R \times \bar{Y}；$$

$$90 \times 6 + 50 \times 12 = 220 \times \bar{Y} \rightarrow \bar{Y} = 5.18\text{m}$$

$$11. F_x = 99 \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{4^2 + 7^2 + 4^2}} + 66 \times \frac{6}{\sqrt{6^2 + 7^2 + 6^2}} = 80$$

$$F_y = 99 \times \frac{7}{\sqrt{4^2 + 7^2 + 4^2}} + 66 \times \frac{7}{\sqrt{6^2 + 7^2 + 6^2}} = 119$$

$$F_z = 99 \times \frac{4}{\sqrt{4^2 + 7^2 + 4^2}} + 66 \times \frac{6}{\sqrt{6^2 + 7^2 + 6^2}} = 80$$

12.(A)桁架為二力構件，內力為平面力係。

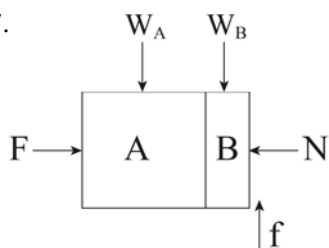
13.(D)此力系統左右不對稱，所以 $R_{DE} \neq R_{EF}$ 。

14.力的大小不會影響零桿之數目。

15.摩擦力 $f = \mu N$ ，與接觸面積大小無關。

16.摩擦力方向必與接觸面平行。

17.



$$\text{由 } \Sigma F_x = 0; N = F$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0; f = W_A + W_B$$

$$f = \mu_s N \rightarrow \mu_s = \frac{W_A + W_B}{F}$$

$$18. \bar{X} = \frac{12 \times 0 + 5 \times 2 + 11 \times 9.5 + 17 \times 11}{12 + 5 + 11 + 17} = 6.7 \text{ cm}$$

$$19. I_x = \frac{12 \times 14^3}{12} - \frac{8 \times 10^3}{12} = 2077.34 \text{ cm}^4$$

20.切線加速度 a_T 改變速度大小， $a_T = 0$ 代表等速率；

法線加速度 a_N 改變速度方向， $a_N \neq 0$ 代表質點作曲線運動；

故此質點作等速曲線運動。

$$21. V_{0B} = 72 \text{ km/hr} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{當兩車最接近時 } V_A = V_B = 20 + 0.75t$$

$$\text{且 } S_A - S_B = 54$$

$$\rightarrow (20 + 0.75t) \times t - (20t + \frac{1}{2} \times 0.75 \times t^2) = 54$$

$$\rightarrow t = 12 \text{ sec}$$

$$\therefore V_A = 20 + 0.75 \times 12 = 29 \text{ m/s} = 104.4 \text{ km/hr}$$

$$22. \text{由 } V^2 = V_0^2 + 2as, \text{ 且自由落體運動 } V_0 = 0, a = g$$

$$\rightarrow V = \sqrt{2as}$$

$$\therefore V_1 : V_2 = \sqrt{2gH} : \sqrt{2g \frac{H}{2}} = \sqrt{2} : 1$$

23.(B) $F = ma$ ，加速度大小 a 與作用力 F 成正比。

24.機械能守恆 $-\Delta P = \Delta KE$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} K \delta^2 = \frac{1}{2} m V^2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times 0.3^2 = \frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times V^2$$

$$\therefore V = 3 \text{ m/s}$$

25.(D)速度具有方向性，屬於向量。

$$26. \Sigma \delta = \sum \frac{PL}{AE} = \frac{100 \times 30 + 70 \times 40 + 30 \times 30}{2400 \times 3} = 0.93 \text{ cm}$$

27.由 $\delta = \frac{PL}{AE}$ ，伸長量 δ 與彈性係數 E 成反比

$$\therefore E_{cu} = E_{st} \times \frac{\delta_{st}}{\delta_{cu}} = (2.08 \times 10^6) \times \frac{7}{16} = 0.91 \times 10^6$$

28.由 $\delta = \frac{PL}{AE}$ ，伸長量 δ 與桿長 L 及拉力 P 皆成正比。

$$29.由 \delta = \frac{PL}{AE}$$

$$\left(\frac{PL}{AE}\right)_1 = \left(\frac{PL}{AE}\right)_2 \rightarrow \frac{PL_1}{2A_2E_1} = \frac{PL_2}{A_2(4E_1)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{L_1}{L_2} = 0.5$$

30.潛變為當材料經過長時間受力，應力不變，而應變隨時間持續而增加。

$$31. R_A = P \times \frac{L_2}{L_1 + L_2} = 30 \times \frac{80}{120} = 20 \text{ t}$$

$$32. \text{拉力強度 } \sigma = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sigma_u}{\text{F.S.}} = \frac{P_{\text{allow}}}{A}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1800}{1.5} = \frac{P_{\text{allow}}}{120 \times 12}$$

$$\rightarrow P_{\text{allow}} = 1728000 \text{ N} = 1728 \text{ kN}$$

$$33. AB \text{ 桿應力 } \sigma_{AB} = \frac{2P}{3A}, BC \text{ 桿應力 } \sigma_{BC} = \frac{P}{A}$$

$\therefore$ AB 桿所受之應力較大。

34.(C) D 點為拉力達最大值時對應的應力，稱為極限應力。

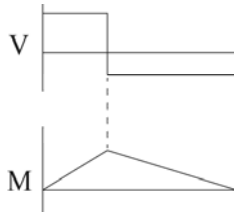
$$35. \text{蒲松比 } \mu \leq 0.5, \text{ 且 } G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$$

$$\therefore E \leq 3G$$

$$36. \text{蒲松比 } \mu = \frac{\epsilon_t}{\epsilon_a} = \frac{b/D}{\delta/L} = \frac{0.003/15}{0.024/30} = 0.25$$

$$37. \text{平均剪應力 } \tau = \frac{V}{2A} = \frac{120 \times 10^3}{120 \times 200 \times 2} = 2.5 \text{ MPa}$$

38. 剪力圖與彎矩圖分別如下：



39. 簡支梁最大彎矩發生在剪力為零之處，

懸臂樑最大彎矩發生在固定端或力偶作用處。

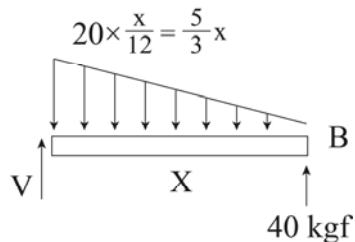
$$40. \Sigma M_A = 0 ;$$

$$R_B \times 12 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 20 \right) \times \left(12 \times \frac{1}{3} \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore R_B = 40 \text{ kgf}$$

最大彎矩發生在剪力為 0 之處

取 B 點至剪力為 0 處之自由體圖



$$\Sigma F_y = 0$$

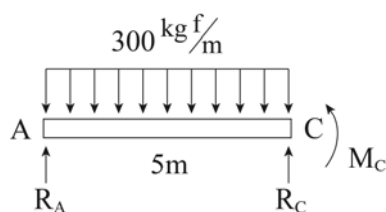
$$40 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{5x}{3} \right) x = 0 \rightarrow x = 6.93 \text{ m}$$

$$\therefore \text{距 A 點 } 12 - 6.93 = 5.07 \text{ m}$$

$$41. \Sigma M_B = 0 ;$$

$$R_A \times 12 - (300 \times 8) \times 8 = 0 \rightarrow R_A = 1600 \text{ kgf}$$

取 AC 段之自由體圖



$$\Sigma M_C = 0 ;$$

$$1600 \times 5 - (300 \times 5) \times 2.5 - M_C = 0 \rightarrow M_C = 4250 \text{kgf-m}$$

$$42. \Sigma M_D = 0 ;$$

$$R_A \times 10 - 20 \times 7 - 10 \times 3 = 0 \rightarrow R_A = 17 \text{t}$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 ;$$

$$20 + 10 - 17 - R_D = 0 \rightarrow R_D = 13 \text{t}$$

$$\text{取 AB 段 } \Sigma M_B = 0 ;$$

$$M_B = 3 \times 17 = 51 \text{t-m}$$

$$\text{取 CD 段 } \Sigma M_C = 0 ;$$

$$M_C = 13 \times 3 = 39 \text{t-m}$$

$$43.(D) M_{\max} = \frac{WL^2}{2}$$

$$44. \text{由 } \sigma = \frac{My}{I} ; \text{最大彎曲應力 } \sigma_{\max} \text{ 發生在梁之底面或頂面。}$$

$$45.(A) \text{中立面上撓曲應變為零。}$$

$$46. \text{矩形斷面之截面係數 } S = \frac{bh^2}{6}, \text{ 且 } \sigma = \frac{My}{I} = \frac{M}{S}$$

$$h \text{ 變為 } 2h, \text{ 強度增加 } 4 \text{ 倍}$$

$$47. \text{最大彎矩 } M_{\max} = \frac{P}{2} \times \frac{L}{2} = \frac{PL}{4}$$

$$\text{最大彎曲應力 } \sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_{\max} y}{I} = \frac{\frac{PL}{4} \times \frac{h}{2}}{\frac{bh^3}{12}} = \frac{3PL}{2bh^2}$$

$$48. \text{簡支梁受均佈負荷之最大撓度 } \delta_{\max} = \frac{5WL^4}{384EI}$$

$$49. \text{主平面上之剪應力為零。}$$

$$50. \text{蒲松比定義為橫向應變與縱向應變之比值。}$$