

112 學年度科技校院四年制與專科學校二年制 統一入學測驗公告參考答案

考科代碼：4-06-1

類 別：土木與建築群

考 科：專業科目(一)基礎工程力學、材料與試驗

題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案
1	B	11	C	21	D	31	B	41		51	
2	A	12	C	22	C	32	C	42		52	
3	B	13	C	23	B	33	D	43		53	
4	B	14	A	24	C	34	A	44		54	
5	B	15	C	25	A	35	D	45		55	
6	B	16	A	26	B	36	D	46		56	
7	D	17	C	27	B	37	B	47		57	
8	C	18	D	28	A	38	A	48		58	
9	D	19	B	29	B	39	D	49		59	
10	D	20	A	30	C	40	A	50		60	

112 學年度技術校院四年制與專科學校二年制統一入學測驗 土木與建築群（專一）解析

試題分析

工程力學：

今年的工程力學難易度跟去年差不多，考生的計算能力不強將難以完成作答。今年考生的成績應該介於 15 分到 45 分之間，預估今年的工程力學必須在下修 5 分。

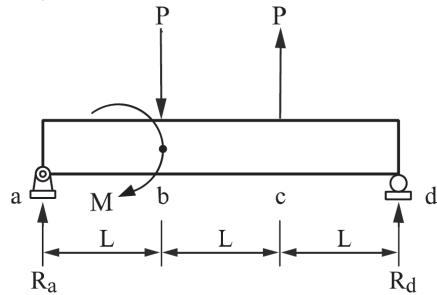
難易度分析：偏難

材料與試驗：

第二章水泥跟第三章混凝土佔 7 題，題目難易適中，且有針對實事出題，與 111 年統測相比難度相似，分數持平。

1. 鋼材重量 > 混凝土重量

$$2. \curvearrowright \Sigma M_a = 0 : R_d \times 10 + P \times 10 - 500 = 0 \Rightarrow P = 50N$$



$$4. C = \frac{A+B}{2} = \frac{(28, 0) + (-7, 0)}{2} = (10.5, 0)$$

$$5. \tau = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{6 \times 10^3 N}{100 \times 100 \text{mm}^2} = 0.6 \text{MPa}$$

$$r = \frac{\delta}{L} = \frac{10^{-5}}{2} = 0.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ (rad)}$$

$$G = \frac{\tau}{r} = \frac{0.6}{0.5 \times 10^{-5}} = \frac{6}{5} \times 10^5 \text{MPa} = 120 \text{GPa}$$

$$\therefore G = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}, E = 2G(1+\mu) = 2 \times 120(1+0.25) = 300 \text{GPa}$$

$$6. \frac{4V}{3A} = \frac{3V'}{2A} \quad V' = \frac{8}{9}V$$

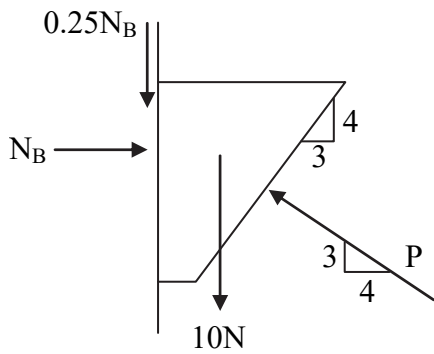
$$7. \because I_{x_1} > I_x > I_y \quad \therefore S_x > S_y$$

8. 即將往上

$$\rightarrow \Sigma F_x = N_B - \frac{4}{5}P = 0 \Rightarrow N_B = \frac{4}{5}P \dots\dots ①$$

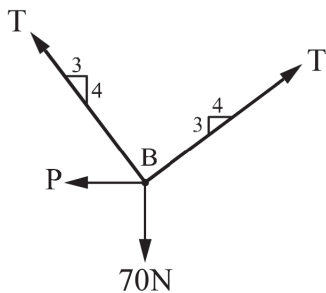
$$\uparrow \Sigma F_y = \frac{3}{5}P - 0.25N_B - 10 = 0 \dots\dots ②$$

①代入②式得 $P = 25N$



$$9. + \uparrow \sum F_y = \frac{3}{5}T + \frac{4}{5}T - 70 = 0 \Rightarrow T = 50\text{N}$$

$$+ \rightarrow \sum F_x = \frac{4}{5}T - \frac{3}{5}T - P = 0 \Rightarrow P = 10\text{N}$$



$$10. \epsilon_v = \frac{\Delta V}{V_0} = \frac{0.1}{10 \times 10 \times 10} = 1 \times 10^{-4}$$

$$\epsilon_v = \frac{(1 - 2\mu)}{E} (3\sigma) \Rightarrow 1 \times 10^{-4} = \frac{(1 - 2 \times 0.3)}{12 \times 10^3} (3\sigma)$$

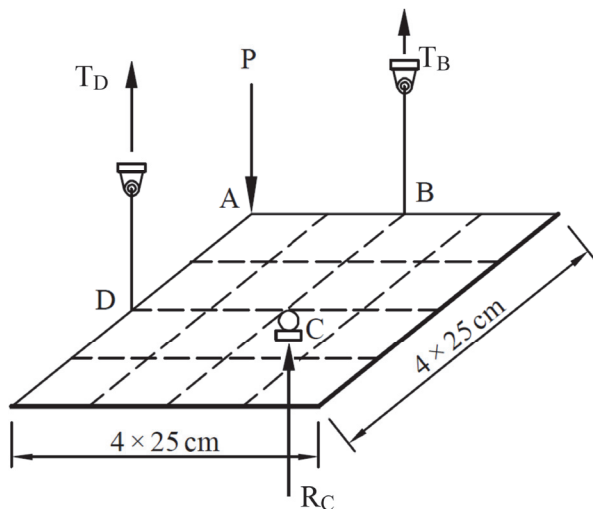
$$\sigma = 1\text{MPa} = 10^6\text{N/m}^2$$

$$\sigma = H \times D_{\text{水}} = H \times 10 \times 10^3\text{N/m}^3 = 10^6\text{N/m}^2$$

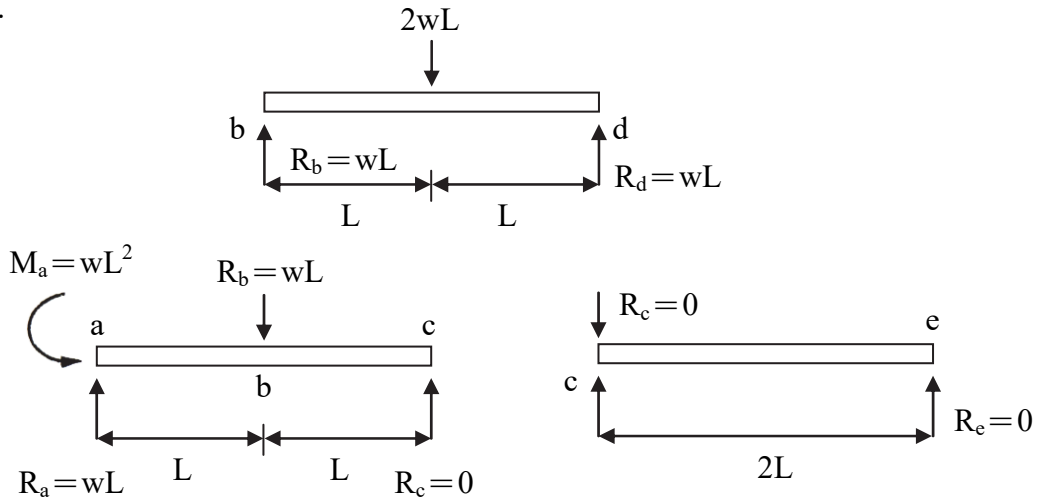
$$H = 100\text{m}$$

$$11. \triangle \sum M_{BC \text{ 軸}} = 0 : 1000 \times 50 - T_D \times 50 = 0 \Rightarrow T_D = 1000\text{N}$$

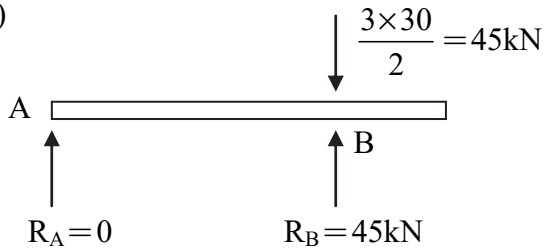
$$\rightarrow \sum M_{AB \text{ 軸}} = 0 : 500 \times 50 - 1000 \times 50 - R_C \times 50 = 0 \Rightarrow R_C = -500\text{N} (\downarrow)$$



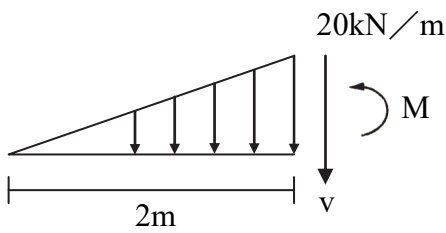
12.



13.(1)



$$(2) \sum M = 0 : M + \left(2 \times 20 \times \frac{1}{2} \right) \times \frac{2}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow M = -\frac{40}{3} \text{ kN-m}$$

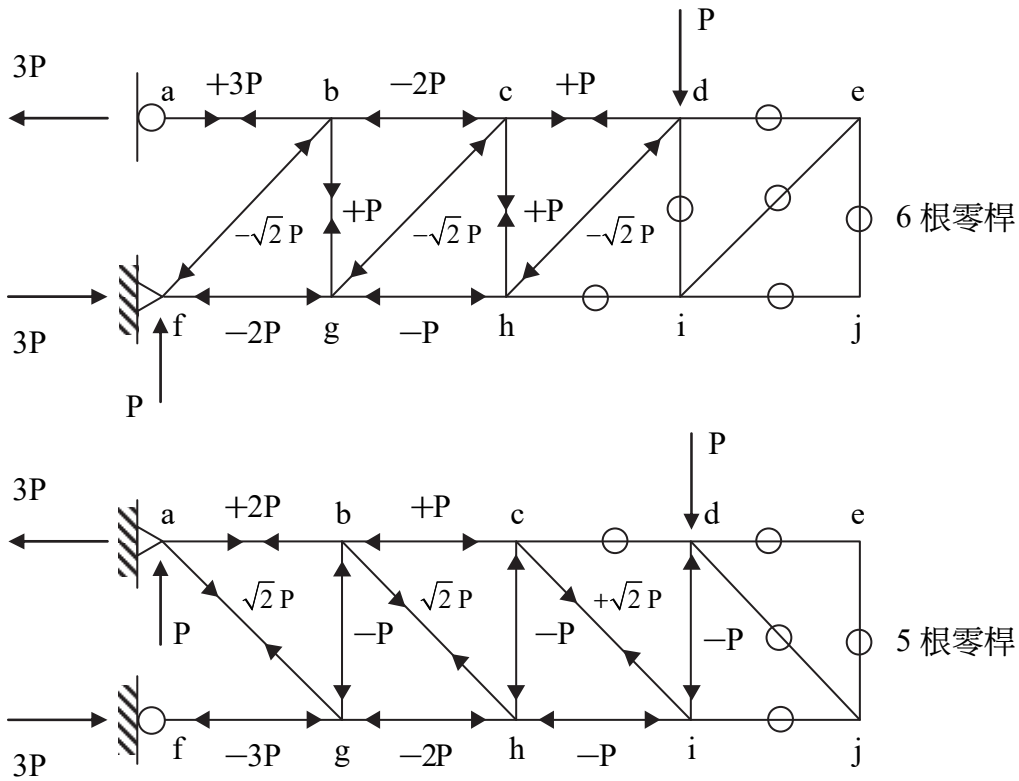


$$14. \sigma_n = \frac{\sigma_x + \sigma_y}{2} + \frac{\sigma_x - \sigma_y}{2} \cos 2\theta - \tau_{xy} \sin 2\theta = 40 + 10 \cos 2\theta - 20 \sin 2\theta$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = 40 + \sqrt{10^2 + 20^2} = 40 + 10\sqrt{5} \text{ MPa}$$

15. 因為變形凹向上，所以為正彎矩

16.~18.圖解



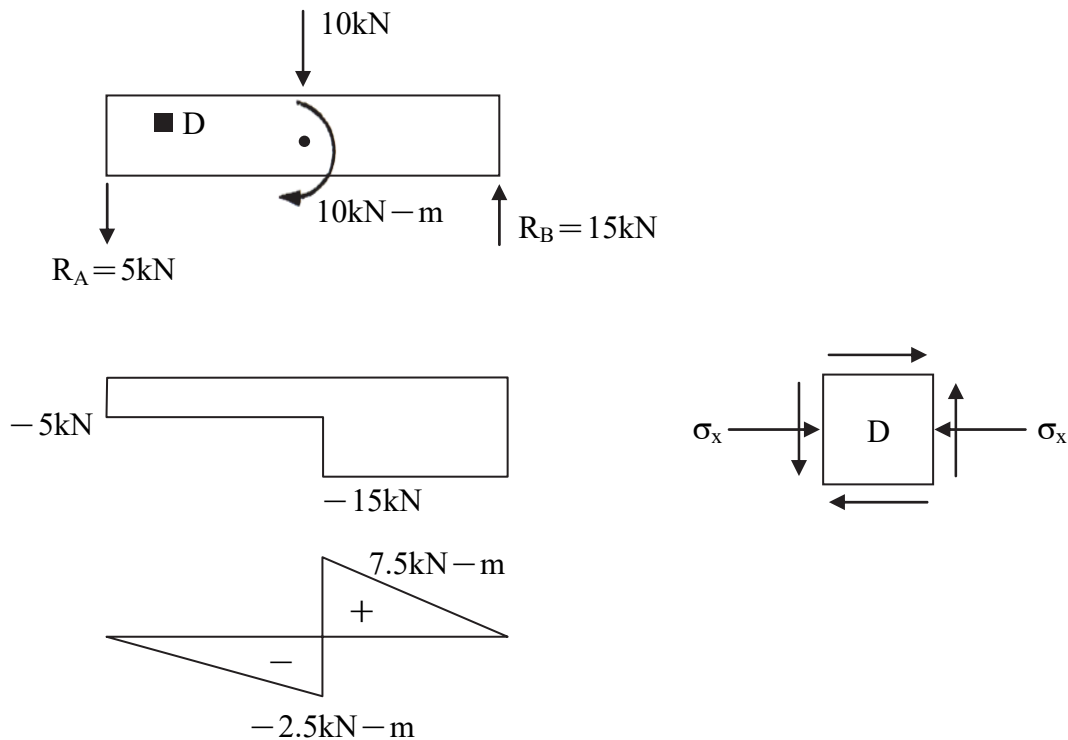
17.脆性材料拉應力控制

$$\sigma_a = \frac{20}{2} = 10\text{MPa}, \quad \frac{3P}{900} \leq 10 \quad \therefore P \leq 3000\text{N} = 3\text{kN}$$

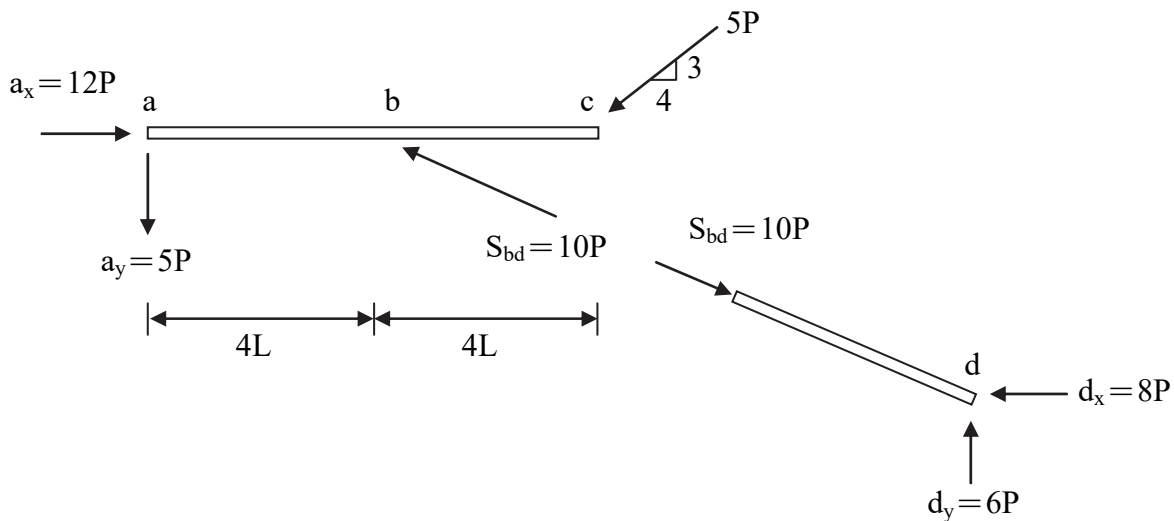
$$18. S_{cg} = 1.5\sqrt{2} \text{ kN}, \quad E = \frac{\sigma}{\epsilon} = 20000\text{MPa}$$

$$\delta = \frac{PL}{AE} = \frac{-1.5\sqrt{2} \times 10^3 \times 1000\sqrt{2}}{900 \times 20000} = -\frac{1}{6} \text{ mm} = -\frac{1}{60} \text{ cm}$$

19.



$$20. \curvearrowright \Sigma M_a = 0 : S_{bd} \times \frac{3}{5} \times 4L - 5P \times \frac{3}{5} \times 8L = 0 \Rightarrow S_{bd} = 10P$$



21.水泥混凝土為脆性材料

23.保麗龍：EPS

24.生漆：從漆樹採割的乳白色膠狀液體，接觸空氣後轉為褐色，表面硬化後而生成漆皮

32.SN：建築結構用鋼

33.以 μ 為中心， $\pm\sigma$ 機率為 68.3%， $\pm 2\sigma$ 機率為 95.4%

36.淬火無法增加鋼材的韌性

40.手搖式進行篩分析試驗