系所組別: 工程科學系丙、戊、己組

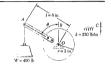
考試科日 . 丁程力學

考試日期:0307、額次:1

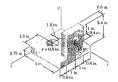
※ 考生請注意:本試題 ▽□ □不可 使用計算機

注意:本試卷共八級: 每題只有一個答案。批改人員將及香報題的景後答案(含單位) 計算過程只作為確認 答案来源 (以防作弊)而不予記分。謂考生將極期的景後答案(含單位)以方形框框模註出來,以利批改作 參、減少人為難以、數值落案者編集維性答案,將依繼隸程度的情評分。

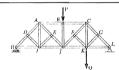
1. (10%) A 400-lb weight is attached at A to the lever shown. The constant of the spring BC is k=250 lb/in., and the spring is unstretched when $\theta=0$. Determine the position (the angle θ) of equilibrium.



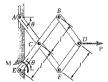
2. (10%) For the machine element shown, determine the x coordinate of the center of gravity.



 (10%) For the non-zero forces P and Q, point out the zero-force members in the truss shown.



 (15%) Determine the magnitude of the moment M required to maintain the equilibrium of the mechanism shown.



(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

編號: 1

國立成功大學九十九學年度碩士班招生考試試額

共つ。頁・第7頁

系所組別: 工程科學系丙、戊、己組

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秦秋日期:0307·新次:1

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5.1(19%) The rotation of the 0.9-m arm OA about O is defined by the relation $\theta = 0.15^\circ$ where θ is expressed in radians and t in seconds. Collar B slides along the arm in such a way that its distance from O is $r = 0.9 - 0.12^{-r}$, where r is expressed in meters and t in seconds. After the arm OA has rotated through 30° , determine the magnitude of the velocity O the collar V₂.



6. (15%) A single wire ACB of length 2 m passes through a ring at C that is attached to a sphere which revolves at a constant speed v in the horizontal circle shown. Knowing that $\theta_1 = 60^\circ$ and $\theta_2 = 30^\circ$, and that the tension is the same in both portion of the wire, determine the speed v.



7. (15%) A cord is wrapped around the inner drum of a wheel and pulled horizontally with a force of 200 N. The wheel has a mass of 50 kg and a radius of gyration of 70 mm. Knowing $\mu = 0.20$ and $\mu_{\rm b} = 0.15$, determine the magnitude of the angular acceleration α of the wheel.



8. (15%) Determine the period T of small oscillations of a cylinder of radius r which rolls without slipping inside a curved surface of radius R. Express your answer in terms of R, r, and g, where g is the gravitational acceleration.

