

國立嘉義大學九十五學年度

生物機電工程學系碩士班招生考試（甲組）試題

科目：工程力學

1. A wheel shown in Figure 1 is of weight  $W$  and radius  $r$ . The friction coefficient between the wheel and the inclined floor is  $\mu$ , and the vertical wall is smooth. Determine the minimum couple  $M$  required for the wheel to rotate in terms of  $W$ ,  $r$ ,  $\mu$ , and  $\theta$ . (20%)

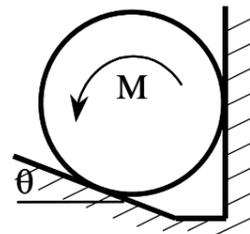


Figure 1.

2. A rigid bar of weight  $W = 2P$  hangs from three vertical circular rods that are equally spaced, two of steel and one of aluminum (see Figure 2), the rigid bar supports a load  $P$  acting at the midpoint of the bar. The two outer rods are made of steel (the modulus of elasticity  $E_S = 2E$ ) with diameter  $d_S = d$  and length  $L_S = 2L$ . The inner rod is aluminum (the modulus of elasticity  $E_A = E$ ) with diameter  $d_A = 2d$  and length  $L_A = 3L$ . Determine
- the load in the steel rods and the aluminum rod, respectively. (10%)
  - the downward displacement  $\delta$  of the rigid bar in terms of  $P$ ,  $d$  and  $L$ . (5%)
  - the maximum stress  $\sigma_{\max}$  in the steel rods and the aluminum rod in terms of  $P$ ,  $d$  and  $L$ . (5%)

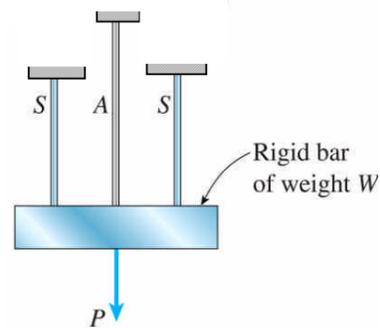


Figure 2.

3. The simple beam shown in the Figure 3 supports a uniform load of intensity  $4 \text{ kN/m}$ , a clockwise couple of moment  $10 \text{ kN-m}$  and a concentrate load of magnitude  $3 \text{ kN}$ . Draw the shear-force and bending-moment diagram for this beam. (20%)

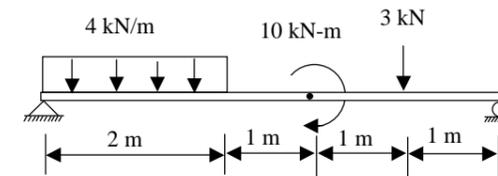


Figure 3.

4. A solid cube of side  $2a$  and mass  $M$  is sliding on a friction-less surface with uniform velocity  $V$  as Figure 4a. It hits a small obstacle at the end of the table, which causes the cube to tilt as in Figure 4b. Find the minimum value of  $V$  such that the cube falls off the table. (Hint: The cube undergoes an in-elastic collision at the edge.) (20%)

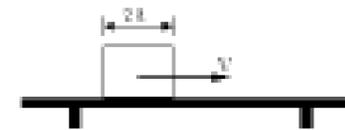


Figure 4a.



Figure 4b.

5. A 60-mm-radius disk spins at the constant rate  $\omega_2 = 4 \text{ rad/s}$  about an axis held by a housing attached to a horizontal rod that rotates at the constant rate  $\omega_1 = 5 \text{ rad/s}$ . For the position shown in Figure 5, determine:
- the angular acceleration of the disk. (10%)
  - the acceleration of point  $P$  on the rim of the disk if  $\theta = 0$ . (10%)

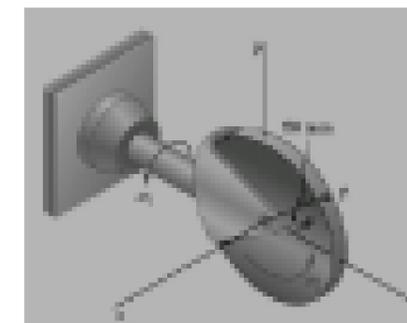


Figure 5.