## 國立交通大學 103 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

科目:材料力學(3112)

考試日期:103年2月15日 第3節

**系所班別:土木工程學系** 

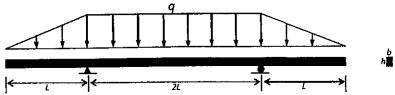
組別:土木系丁組一般生

第 / 頁,共2 頁

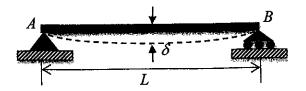
【可使用計算機】\*作答前請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證之所組別與考科是否相符!!

1. A rock cylinder with 12.5 cm length and 5 cm diameter is subjected to an axial compressive force of 10 kN. The rock exhibits isotropic, linear elastic behavior under the load. Assume that E=30 GPa and  $\nu=0.25$  for the rock. Determine the change in volume (mm³) of the cylinder. (10)

- 2. A brick with dimensions  $20 \text{cm} \times 10 \text{cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}$  is compressed lengthwise by a force. If the ultimate shear stress is 10 MPa and the ultimate compressive stress is 25 MPa for the brick, what force  $P_{\text{max}}$  is required to break the brick? (10)
- 3. A circular tube with an outside diameter of 90 mm and an inside diameter of 60 mm is subjected to a torque T=5.0 kN m. The tube is made of one type of aluminum alloy (G=27GPa). (a) Determine the maximum shear, tensile and compressive stresses in the tube. (7.5) (b) Determine the corresponding maximum strains in the tube. (7.5)
- 4. E與v分別代表某(完全等向性)彈性材料的楊式模數(Young's modulus)與包生比(Poisson's ratio)。一 (此材料)方形試體承受雙向荷載,x 及 y 方向分別承受壓應力  $p_1$  及  $p_2$   $(p_1>p_2)$ ,z 方向則不受力,試問 (1)材料的剪力模數(shear modulus)為何? (2) 此試體受載後體積應變為何? (3)最大剪應力為何?其方向與水平面之夾角為何? (15)
- 5. 如下圖所示:某一寬度 b 高度 b 的矩形樑由一個 hinge 及一個 roller 所支撐,此樑之總長 4L,承受梯形分佈載重,中段分佈載重(每單位長)為 q,兩側漸減至 0。試問此樑中: (1)剪力最大值及其位置為何? (2)彎矩最大值及其位置為何? (3)於剪力值最大處,樑斷面內的最大剪應力值及在斷面上之位置各為何? (4)於彎矩值最大處,樑斷面內的最大張應力值及在斷面上之位置各為何? (20)



6. A simple beam AB of length L is loaded in such a manner that its deflection curve is a parabola (symmetric about the midpoint) with midpoint deflection equal to  $\delta$ , as shown in the figure below. How much strain energy U is stored in the beam? (10)



## 國立交通大學 103 學年度碩士班考試入學試題

科目:材料力學(3112)

考試日期:103年2月15日 第3節

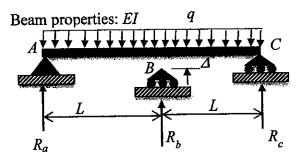
系所班別:土木工程學系

組別:土木系丁組一般生

第7頁,共2頁

【可使用計算機】\*作答前請先核對試題、答案卷(試卷)與准考證之所組別與考科是否相符!!

7. A two-span beam ABC rests on supports at A and C when there is no load on the beam. There is a small gap  $\Delta$  between the beam and the support at B. When the uniform load of intensity q is applied to the beam, the gap closes and reactions develop at all three supports. What should be the magnitude of the gap  $\Delta$  in order that all three reactions will be equal? (10)



8. An ellipse with major axis of length 2a and minor axis of length 2b is shown in the figure.

(a) Determine the distance c from the centroid C of the ellipse to the principal point P on the minor axis (y axis). (b) For what ratio a/b do the principal points lie on the circumference of the ellipse? (c) For what ratios do they lie inside the ellipse. (10)

