

選擇題 (20×2 分)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	E	D	A	B	F	A	D	D	E	B	F	B	D	F	A	E	C	F	A

14. $F=kx=(M+m)a \Rightarrow a = \frac{kx}{M+m} \Rightarrow f=ma = \frac{m}{M+m}kx$.

15. 點 A: $\Delta r=45\text{m}=(4+0.5)\lambda$, 無聲; 點 B: $\Delta r=-45\text{m}=- (4+0.5)\lambda$, 無聲.

點 P: $\Delta r=|r-R|$, 最強聲音 $0 \leq \Delta r=|k|\lambda \leq 45\text{m}$, $|k|=0,1,2,\dots \Rightarrow 0 \leq |k| \leq 4.5 \Rightarrow k=-4,-3,-2,-1,0,1,2,3,4$. $n=9$.

16. $\bar{p} = \rho g \frac{H}{2}$, $A_{\perp} = \frac{BH}{\sin \theta}$, $P = \bar{p}A_{\perp} = \rho g \frac{H}{2} \cdot \frac{BH}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\rho g B H^2}{2 \sin \theta}$.

17. $M \times R + (-\frac{1}{4}M) \times \frac{R}{2} = (\frac{3}{4}M) \times PC \Rightarrow PC = \frac{7}{6}R$. 18. $I_p = I_o + Md_p^2 = \frac{3}{2}MR^2 - \frac{3}{32}MR^2 = \frac{45}{32}MR^2$.

19. $I_p = I_c + Md_{pc}^2$, $\frac{45}{32}MR^2 = I_c + \frac{3}{4}M(\frac{7}{6}R)^2 \Rightarrow I_c = \frac{37}{96}MR^2$. 20. $\omega^2 = \frac{mgL}{I} = \frac{(3M/4)g(7R/6)}{45MR^2/32} = \frac{28}{45} \frac{g}{R} \approx 0.6222 \frac{g}{R}$.

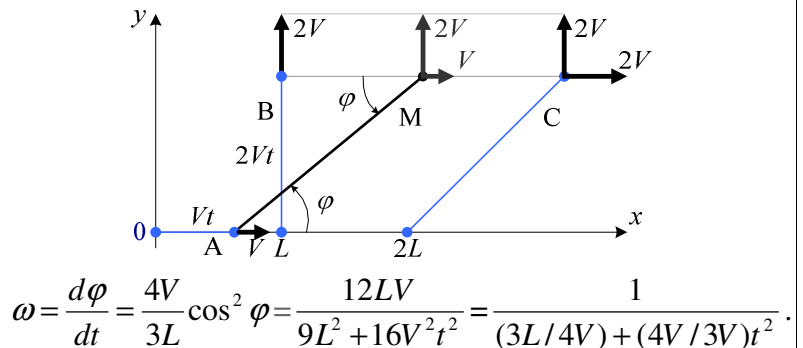
21 (簡答題 8 分) 若有需要, 可使用三角恆等式 $\sec^2 x = 1 + \tan^2 x$ 和微分公式 $d(\sin x) = (\cos x)dx$, $d(\cos x) = (-\sin x)dx$.

(1) 設在時刻 t , MA 連線與正東方向的夾角為 φ ,

則 $\tan \varphi = \frac{y_M - y_A}{x_M - x_A} = \frac{2Vt - 0}{1.5L + Vt - Vt} = \frac{4V}{3L}t$. 並且

$\cos^2 \varphi = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^2 \varphi} = \frac{1}{1 + (4Vt/3L)^2} = \frac{9L^2}{9L^2 + 16V^2t^2}$.

$\frac{d}{dt}(\tan \varphi) = \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{4V}{3L}t) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} \cdot \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{4V}{3L} \Rightarrow$



$\omega = \frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{4V}{3L} \cos^2 \varphi = \frac{12LV}{9L^2 + 16V^2t^2} = \frac{1}{(3L/4V) + (4V/3V)t^2}$.

(2) $L=80\text{m}$, $V=3\text{m/s}$ 和 $t=10\text{s}$. $\omega = \frac{1}{(3 \times 80/4 \times 3) + (4 \times 3/3 \times 80) \times 10^2} = \frac{1}{25} = 0.4 \text{ rad/s}$.

22 (簡答題 10 分) 若有需要, 可使用三角恆等式 $\sin(x \pm y) = \sin x \cos y \pm \cos x \sin y$.

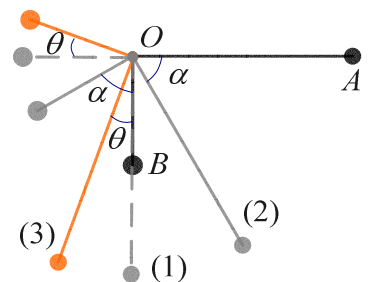
由機械能守恆定律, 系統轉過 α 角時 $v^2 = \frac{8}{11}gL(4\sin \alpha + 3\cos \alpha - 3)$.

(1) 當 OA 桿到達豎直位置時 $\alpha=90^\circ$, A 球的速度 $v = \sqrt{\frac{8}{11}gL(4\sin 90^\circ + 3\cos 90^\circ - 3)} = \sqrt{\frac{8gL}{11}}$.

(2) $v^2 = \frac{40}{11}gL(\frac{4}{5}\sin \alpha + \frac{3}{5}\cos \alpha - \frac{3}{5}) = \frac{40}{11}gL(\sin(\alpha + 36.9^\circ) - \frac{3}{5})$;

當 $\alpha + 36.9^\circ = 90^\circ$, 即 $\alpha=53.1^\circ$ 時, A 球達到的最大速度 $v_{\max} = 4\sqrt{\frac{gL}{11}}$.

(3) B 小球上升到最大高度 h 時速度為零, 此時 $4\sin \alpha + 3\cos \alpha - 3 = 0$, 即當 OB 桿轉動了角度 $\alpha=106.3^\circ$ 時, B 球上升到(相對於其初始位置)最大高度 $h = L(1 - \cos \alpha) = 1.28L$.



23 (簡答題 8 分) 若有需要, 可使用微分公式 $d(x^n) = nx^{n-1}dx$.

(1) 小車靜止時受電場力 $F = kQ^2(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{(L-x)^2})$. 平衡位置 $F=0 \Rightarrow x_0 = (\sqrt{2}-1)L = 0.41L$.

(2) 在平衡位置 x_0 處受到微小干擾 x 後回復力 $F = \frac{kQ^2}{(x_0+x)^2} - \frac{2kQ^2}{(L-x_0-x)^2} \Rightarrow$

$\frac{F}{kQ^2} \approx \frac{1}{x_0^2 + 2x_0x} - \frac{2}{(L-x_0)^2 - 2(L-x_0)x} = \frac{1}{x_0(x_0+2x)} - \frac{2}{(L-x_0)((L-x_0)-2x)}$

$\approx \frac{x_0 - 2x}{x_0^3} - \frac{2((L-x_0)+2x)}{(L-x_0)^3} = \frac{1}{x_0^2} - \frac{2x}{x_0^3} - \frac{2}{(L-x_0)^2} - \frac{4x}{(L-x_0)^3} = -2\left(\frac{1}{x_0^3} + \frac{2}{(L-x_0)^3}\right)x = -2 \cdot \frac{24+17\sqrt{2}}{2L^3}x$.

$$F = -(24+17\sqrt{2})\frac{kQ^2}{L^3}x = Ma \Rightarrow a + (24+17\sqrt{2})\frac{kQ^2}{ML^3}x = 0 \Rightarrow \text{固有頻率 } \omega^2 = (24+17\sqrt{2})\frac{kQ^2}{ML^3}, \omega \approx 6.93\sqrt{\frac{kQ^2}{ML^3}}.$$

24 (簡答題 14 分)

(1) $k = \frac{\rho R}{P 2t}$, $\xi = \frac{h}{H}$ 和 $\eta = \frac{h_C}{H}$.

(a)
$$h_C = \frac{MX + mx}{M + m} = \frac{P(2\pi RHt)\frac{H}{2} + \rho(\pi R^2 h)\frac{h}{2}}{P(2\pi RHt) + \rho(\pi R^2 h)} = \frac{1 + (\frac{\rho R}{P 2t})(\frac{h}{H})^2}{1 + (\frac{\rho R}{P 2t})(\frac{h}{H})} \cdot \frac{H}{2} = \frac{1 + k\xi^2}{1 + k\xi} \cdot \frac{H}{2}, \therefore \eta = \frac{1 + k\xi^2}{2(1 + k\xi)}.$$

(b) 當 η 最小時, 系統具有最佳穩度 $\frac{d\eta}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+k\xi)(1+k\xi)' - (1+k\xi^2)(1+k\xi)'}{(1+k\xi)^2} = \frac{k}{2} \cdot \frac{k\xi^2 + 2\xi - 1}{(1+k\xi)^2}.$

$k\xi^2 + 2k\xi - 1 = 0, \xi = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{(2k)^2 - 4(-1)}}{2k} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+k}}{k}.$ 當 $\xi = \frac{\sqrt{1+k} - 1}{k},$

$$\eta_{\min} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 + k(\frac{\sqrt{1+k} - 1}{k})^2}{1 + k(\frac{\sqrt{1+k} - 1}{k})} = \frac{\sqrt{1+k} - 1}{k}. \therefore \text{注入液體的高度 } h = \frac{\sqrt{1+k} - 1}{k} H.$$

(2) $P = 2.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3, H = 10 \text{ m}, R = 5 \text{ m}, t = 12.5 \text{ cm}; \rho = 1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3.$ 參數 $k = \frac{\rho R}{P 2t} = \frac{1 \times 10^3}{2.5 \times 10^3 \cdot 2 \times 0.125} = 8,$

系統具有最佳穩度 $\eta_{\min} = \xi = \frac{\sqrt{1+k} - 1}{k} = \frac{\sqrt{1+8} - 1}{8} = \frac{1}{4},$ 注入液體高度 $h =$ 系統重心 C 高度 $h_C = \xi H = 2.5 \text{ m}.$

(3) $\rho_{air} = 1.5 \text{ kg/m}^3,$ 面積 $A = 2RH = 100 \text{ m}^2.$ 總重量 $W = (M+m)g = [P(2\pi RHt) + \rho(\pi R^2 h)]g = \pi Rg(2PHt + \rho Rh).$

$F_{wind} h_C \leq WR \Rightarrow \text{風力 } \rho_{air} A v^2 = F_{wind} \leq \pi R^2 g(2PHt + \rho Rh) / h_C = 2.945 \times 10^6 \text{ N} \Rightarrow \text{風速 } v \leq \sqrt{F_{wind} / \rho_{air} A} = 140 \text{ m/s}.$

25 (簡答題 20 分)

(1) $k = \underline{k_C + 1}.$ (2) 剛體繞溝渠 A 邊滾動至碰到 B 邊

(a) 之前瞬時角速度 $\omega_B^- = \sqrt{\omega_0^2 + \frac{2g}{kR}(1 - \cos\theta)}$ 和之後瞬時的角速度 $\omega_B^+ = K\omega_B^-$, 其中 $K = \frac{k_C + \cos 2\theta}{k};$

滾過溝渠 B 邊之後在平面 BQ 上作純滾動的角速度 $\omega_{BQ} = \sqrt{(\omega_B^+)^2 - \frac{2g}{kR}(1 - \cos\theta)}.$

(b) 剛體在溝渠 A 邊時一直保持與其無滑動接觸的最大初始角速度 $\omega_{0\max} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{R} \left(\cos\theta - \frac{2}{k}(1 - \cos\theta) \right)}$

(c) 能使剛體滾過溝渠 B 邊時的最小初始角速度 $\omega_{0\min} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{kR}(1 - \cos\theta) \left(\frac{1}{K^2} - 1 \right)}.$

(d) 要使(b)和(c)的條件都成立, 角度 θ 必須滿足不等式 $f(\theta) = (2 + kK^2) \cos\theta - 2 \geq 0.$

(3) 設 $\theta = 30^\circ,$ 及薄壁圓柱殼的 $k_C = \underline{1}$ 和 $k = \underline{2}; K = \frac{3}{4}.$

(a) 最大初始角速度 $\omega_{0\max} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3} - 1)\frac{g}{R}} = 0.8556\sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}$ 和最小初始角速度 $\omega_{0\min} = \sqrt{\frac{7}{9}(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})\frac{g}{R}} = 0.3228\sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}.$

(b) 取 $\omega_0 = \omega_{0\min}$ 時: $\omega_B^- = 0.4880\sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}, \omega_B^+ = 0.3660\sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}, \omega_{BQ} = \underline{0}.$

取 $\omega_0 = \omega_{0\max}$ 時: $\omega_B^- = 0.9306\sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}, \omega_B^+ = 0.6980\sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}, \omega_{BQ} = 0.3532\sqrt{\frac{g}{R}}.$