

# 《測量學》

一、於某一基線場使用特定之全站儀 (Total Station) 與稜鏡組合進行率定測量作業，所得順向施測水平距離如下表，試列出觀測方程式及說明計算過程求此儀器組合測距之精度  $\pm (C+S \times D)$  mm，即求其中之  $C$  加常數 (單位 mm)、 $S$  乘常數 (無單位 ppm) 之值，及計算此一率定成果之中誤差。(25分)

項次	順向施測 (儀器站 $\rightarrow$ 稜鏡站)	已知水平距離 $D'$ (m)	實際水平距離 $D$ (m)
1	0 $\rightarrow$ 1	$D_1'$	$D_1$
2	0 $\rightarrow$ 2	$D_2'$	$D_2$
3	0 $\rightarrow$ 3	$D_3'$	$D_3$
4	1 $\rightarrow$ 3	$D_4'$	$D_4$
5	2 $\rightarrow$ 3	$D_5'$	$D_5$

<b>試題評析</b>	本題為電子測距儀的延伸應用。採用最小二乘法解算未知數 $S$ 與 $C$ ，進一步解算未知數 $S$ 與 $C$ 之中誤差即可。
<b>考點命中</b>	第一章測量概論 P.09

解：

1. 條列出觀測方程式

$$0 \rightarrow 1 : D_1 + V_1 = C + S \times D_1'$$

$$0 \rightarrow 2 : D_2 + V_2 = C + S \times D_2'$$

$$0 \rightarrow 3 : D_3 + V_3 = C + S \times D_3'$$

$$1 \rightarrow 3 : D_4 + V_4 = C + S \times D_4'$$

$$2 \rightarrow 3 : D_5 + V_5 = C + S \times D_5'$$

2. 整理成矩陣形式

$$0 \rightarrow 1 : V_1 = C + S \times D_1' - D_1$$

$$0 \rightarrow 2 : V_2 = C + S \times D_2' - D_2$$

$$0 \rightarrow 3 : V_3 = C + S \times D_3' - D_3$$

$$1 \rightarrow 3 : V_4 = C + S \times D_4' - D_4$$

$$2 \rightarrow 3 : V_5 = C + S \times D_5' - D_5$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & D_1' \\ 1 & D_2' \\ 1 & D_3' \\ 1 & D_4' \\ 1 & D_5' \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} C \\ S \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \\ D_4 \\ D_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{改正數向量 } V: \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ V_3 \\ V_4 \\ V_5 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 係數矩陣 } A: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & D_1' \\ 1 & D_2' \\ 1 & D_3' \\ 1 & D_4' \\ 1 & D_5' \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 未知數向量 } X: \begin{bmatrix} C \\ S \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 常數矩陣 } L: \begin{bmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \\ D_4 \\ D_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

3. 假設權與測距長度D成反比，可得權矩陣 $P=$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{D_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{D_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{D_3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{D_4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{D_5} \end{bmatrix}$$

4. 最小二乘法解算未知數矩陣 $X$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} N = A^T P A \\ n = A^T P L \end{cases} \rightarrow X = N^{-1} n, \text{ 可得 } S \text{ 與 } C$$

$$\text{單位權中誤差 } \sigma_0 = \pm \sqrt{\frac{V^T P V}{(n-u)}}$$

未知數變方協變方矩陣  $\sum X = \sigma_0 N^{-1}$  可得 $C$ 與 $S$ 之精度

二、於二維水平面中測量不共線三點 A、B、C 間之水平距離分別為  $AB=102.32 \text{ m}$ 、 $AC=140.24 \text{ m}$ 、 $BC=192.54 \text{ m}$ ，若距離觀測為獨立且中誤差均為  $\pm 0.05 \text{ m}$ ，試求三角形 ABC 面積及其中誤差。(25分)

<b>試題評析</b>	本題為誤差傳播之應用。透過海龍面積公式。
<b>考點命中</b>	採用海龍公式計算面積為第一次出現的考題，但本題重點為海龍公式中變數的線性化，因此可歸類於概論的誤差傳播推導。

解：

**問題剖析**

$$1. \text{ 海龍公式 } \Delta ABC, \begin{cases} a=\overline{BC}, b=\overline{CA}, c=\overline{AB}. \\ S = \frac{a+b+c}{2} \\ \Delta ABC = \sqrt{S \cdot (S-a) \cdot (S-b) \cdot (S-c)} \end{cases}$$

2. 變數之線性化

**參考題解**

$$1. \Delta ABC, \begin{cases} a=\overline{BC}, b=\overline{CA}, c=\overline{AB}. \\ S = \frac{a+b+c}{2} \\ \Delta ABC = \sqrt{S \cdot (S-a) \cdot (S-b) \cdot (S-c)} \end{cases}$$

## 2. 變數之線性化

$$S = \frac{a+b+c}{2}$$

$$\Delta ABC = \sqrt{S \cdot (S-a) \cdot (S-b) \cdot (S-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{S \cdot (S-a) \cdot (S-b) \cdot (S-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(S^2 - Sa) \cdot (S-b) \cdot (S-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(S^3 - S^2a - S^2b + Sab) \cdot (S-c)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(S^4 - S^3a - S^3b - S^3c + S^2ab + S^2ac + S^2bc - Sabc)}$$

$$= \sqrt{(S^4 - S^3(a+b+c) + S^2(ab+ac+bc) - Sabc)}$$

$$\Delta ABC = \Delta ABC_0 + \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial a} \cdot da + \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial b} \cdot db + \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial c} \cdot dc + \dots$$

參考：微分之連鎖率： $(f(x) \cdot g(x))' = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial a} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] \\ \frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial b} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] \\ \frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial c} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial a} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] \\ \frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial b} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] \\ \frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial c} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial a} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] \\ \frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial b} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] \\ \frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial c} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial a} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 \\ \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial b} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 \\ \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial c} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial a} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 \\ \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial b} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 \\ \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial c} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial a} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 \\ \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial b} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 \\ \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial c} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial a} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (b+c)] \\ \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial b} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+c)] + \\ \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial c} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+b)] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial a} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (b+c)] \\ \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial b} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+c)] + \\ \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial c} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+b)] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial a} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (b+c)] \\ \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial b} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+c)] + \\ \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial c} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+b)] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial a} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot bc] \\ \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial b} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ac] \\ \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial c} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ab] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial a} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot bc] \\ \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial b} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ac] \\ \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial c} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ab] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial a} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot bc] \\ \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial b} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ac] \\ \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial c} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ab] \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta ABC = \Delta ABC_0 + \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial a} \cdot da + \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial b} \cdot db + \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial c} \cdot dc + \dots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial a} = \frac{\frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial a} - \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial a} + \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial a} - \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial a}}{2 \cdot \Delta ABC} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial b} = \frac{\frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial b} - \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial b} + \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial b} - \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial b}}{2 \cdot \Delta ABC} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial c} = \frac{\frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial c} - \frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial c} + \frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial c} - \frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial c}}{2 \cdot \Delta ABC} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial a} = \frac{[4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] - [3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3] + [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (b+c)] - [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot bc]}{2 \cdot \Delta ABC} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial b} = \frac{[4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] - [3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3] + [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+c)] - [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ac]}{2 \cdot \Delta ABC} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial c} = \frac{[4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] - [3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3] + [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+b)] - [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ab]}{2 \cdot \Delta ABC} \end{array} \right.$$

$$a = \overline{BC} = 192.540$$

$$b = \overline{CA} = 140.240$$

$$c = \overline{AB} = 102.320$$

$$S = \frac{a+b+c}{2} = 217.550$$

$$\Delta ABC = \sqrt{S \cdot (S-a) \cdot (S-b) \cdot (S-c)} = 6962.048$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial a} = \frac{[4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] - [3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3] + [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (b+c)] - [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot bc]}{2 \cdot \Delta ABC} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial b} = \frac{[4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] - [3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3] + [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+c)] - [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ac]}{2 \cdot \Delta ABC} \\ \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial c} = \frac{[4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] - [3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3] + [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+b)] - [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ab]}{2 \cdot \Delta ABC} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\partial(S^4)}{\partial a} = [4 \cdot S^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}] = 20592413.888$$

$$\frac{\partial[S^3(a+b+c)]}{\partial a} = 3 \cdot S^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (a+b+c) + S^3 = 41184827.776$$

$$\frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial a} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (b+c)] = 24761712.255$$

$$\frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial b} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+c)] = 27236966.786$$

$$\frac{\partial[S^2(ab+ac+bc)]}{\partial c} = [2 \cdot S \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (ab+ac+bc) + S^2 \cdot (a+b)] = 29031644.641$$

$$\frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial a} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot bc] = 4503115.151$$

$$\frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial b} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ac] = 5667298.298$$

$$\frac{\partial(Sabc)}{\partial c} = [\frac{abc}{2} + S \cdot ab] = 7255656.258$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial a} = -23.974 \\ \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial b} = +70.184 \\ \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial c} = +85.002 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Delta ABC = \Delta ABC_0 + \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial a} \cdot da + \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial b} \cdot db + \frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial c} \cdot dc + \dots$$

$$M_{\Delta ABC} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial a}\right)^2 \cdot \sigma_L^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial b}\right)^2 \cdot \sigma_L^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \Delta ABC}{\partial c}\right)^2 \cdot \sigma_L^2}$$

$$M_{\Delta ABC} = \pm \sqrt{(-23.974)^2 \cdot (0.05)^2 + (70.184)^2 \cdot (0.05)^2 + (85.002)^2 \cdot (0.05)^2} = \pm 5.640m$$

三、於二維平面直角（E、N）坐標系統中二已知點A（100.00, 50.80）、B（480.00, 152.30），今使用一台全站儀設置測站於A點，後視B點將水平角度盤歸零，觀測C點水平角讀數為300°0'00"；移置測站於B點，後視A點將水平角度盤歸零，觀測C點水平角讀數為65°0'00"，試繪草圖及列出觀測方程式計算C點平面坐標（E<sub>c</sub>, N<sub>c</sub>）。（25分）

**試題評析** 本題為前方交會之運算，惟需另納入正弦公式之應用。

**考點命中** 第五章坐標系統P.04

解：

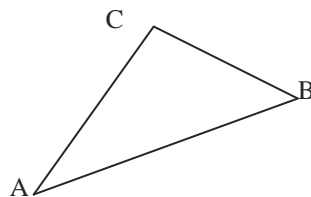
**問題剖析**

1. 前方交會計算
2. 正弦公式計算邊長

**參考題解**

1. 前方交會計算

$$\begin{cases} X_C = X_A + \Delta X_{AC} = X_A + D_{AC} \cdot \sin Az_{i-AC} \\ Y_C = Y_A + \Delta Y_{AC} = Y_A + D_{AC} \cdot \cos Az_{i-AC} \end{cases}$$



$$\overline{AB} = \sqrt{(X_B - X_A)^2 + (Y_B - Y_A)^2} = \sqrt{(\Delta X_{AB})^2 + (\Delta Y_{AB})^2} = 393.322$$

$$D_{AC} \rightarrow \frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin \angle B} = \frac{\overline{AB}}{\sin \angle C},$$

$$\frac{\overline{AC}}{\sin(65^\circ)} = \frac{393.322}{\sin(180^\circ - 60^\circ - 65^\circ)}, D_{AC} = 435.171$$

$$Azi_{AC} = Azi_{AB} - \angle A$$

$$Azi_{AB} = 90^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{Y_B - Y_A}{X_B - X_A}\right) = 90^\circ - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{101.500}{380.000}\right) = 90^\circ - 14^\circ 57' 18'' = 75^\circ 02' 42''$$

$$Azi_{AC} = Azi_{AB} - \angle B = 75^\circ 02' 42'' - 60^\circ 00' 00'' = 15^\circ 02' 42''$$

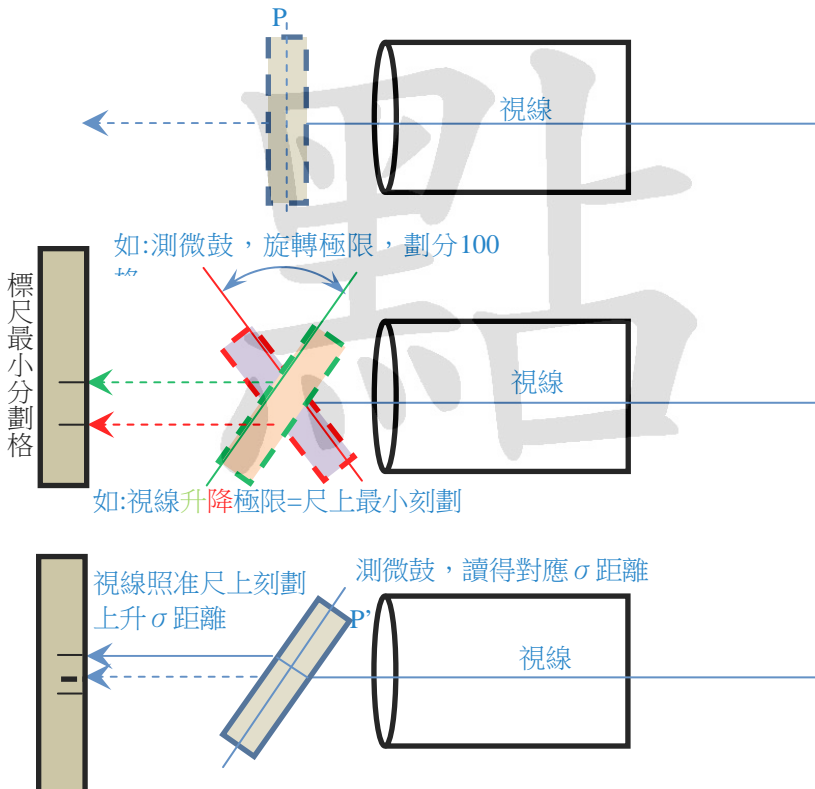
$$\begin{cases} X_C = X_A + D_{AC} \cdot \sin Azi_{AC} = 100.000 + 435.171 \cdot \sin(15^\circ 02' 42'') \\ Y_C = Y_A + D_{AC} \cdot \cos Azi_{AC} = 50.800 + 435.171 \cdot \cos(15^\circ 02' 42'') \end{cases}, \begin{cases} X_C = 212.961 \\ Y_C = 471.054 \end{cases}$$

四、精密水準測量一般使用精密水準儀搭配平行玻璃板測微器 (Parallel plate micrometer) 與鋼鋼水準尺施測，試繪簡圖並說明平行玻璃板測微器之作用原理。(25分)

<b>試題評析</b>	本題為水準儀的儀器應用。
<b>考點命中</b>	第三章，水準測量P04。

解：

平行玻璃板原理:兩面互相平行之玻璃板，裝置於水準儀物鏡前，藉玻璃版不同傾斜之折光，水平視線仍平行升降以讀定標尺最小分劃格之小數，此板即稱平行(平面)玻璃板。



如圖：玻璃版由一桿相連于測微鼓D，當版直立如P時，水平視線不發生曲折，直射如虛線進行，此時測微鼓讀數為零。旋轉測微鼓而使玻璃版傾斜如P'時，則水平視線平行升降如實線進行，升降距離 $\delta$ 之大小，隨玻璃版傾斜之大小而定，如測微鼓旋轉一周，引致視線升降距離 $\delta$ 與標尺最小分劃大小相等，則標尺最小格讀數，可于測微鼓上讀定之，測微鼓如刻記100分劃，則此時可讀得標尺最小格之百分之一。

# 高點