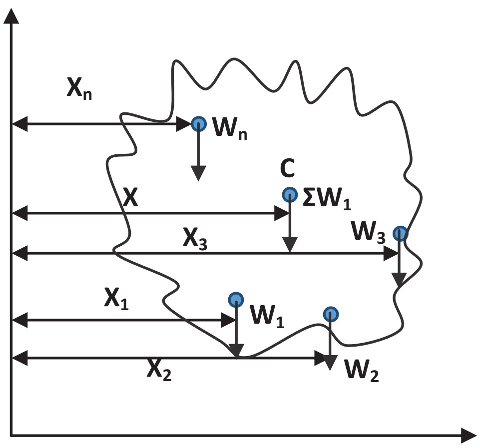
UNIT 3

Centroids and Centers of Gravity

CENTROID AND CENTER OF GRAVITY
UNIT III

Centre of Gravity

- It is defined as an imaginary point on which entire, length, area or volume of body is assumed to be concentrated.
- It is defined as a geometrical centre of object.



- The weight of various parts of body, which acts parallel to each other, can be replaced by an equivalent weight. This equivalent weight acts a point, known as centre of gravity of the body
- The resultant of the force system will algebraic sum of all parallel forces, there force

  $$\mathbf{R = W_1+W_2+\dots\dots\dots+W_n}$$

- It is represented as weight of entire body.

$$\mathbf{W = R =} \ {}_{i=i}^{n}\ \mathbf{wi}$$

- The location of resultant with reference to any axis (say y – y axis) can be determined by taking moment of all forces & by applying varignon's theorem,
- Moment of resultant of force system about any axis = Moment of individual force about the same axis

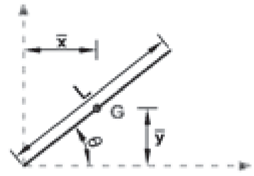
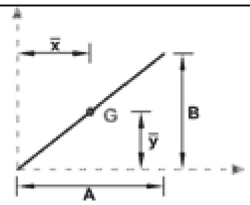
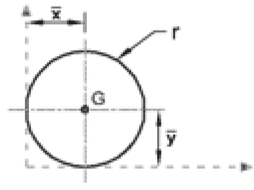
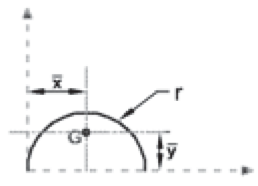
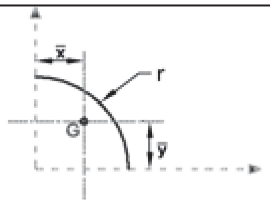
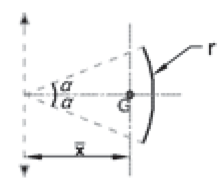
$$R.\bar{x} = W_1x_1+W_2x_2+\dots\dots\dots+W_nx_m$$

we can write,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\mathbf{W1x1 + W2x2\ + \cdots \dots \dots + Wnxm}}{\boldsymbol{N}} = \frac{\boldsymbol{w_i x_i}}{\boldsymbol{w_i}}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int \boldsymbol{x\ dw}}{\int \boldsymbol{dw}}$$

Similarly, $$\bar{\boldsymbol{y}} = \frac{\sum \boldsymbol{w_i y_i}}{\sum \boldsymbol{w_i}}$$

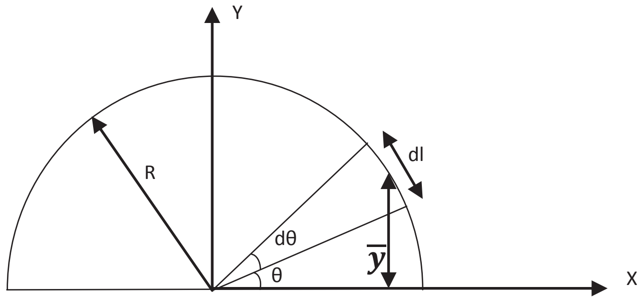
Line Element Centroid – Basic Shape				
Element name	**Geometrical Shape**	**Length**	$\bar{x}$	$\bar{y}$
Straight line		L	$\frac{L}{2}\cos\theta$	$\frac{L}{2}\sin\theta$
Straight line		$\sqrt{A^2+B^2}$	$\frac{A}{2}$	$\frac{B}{2}$
Circular wire		$2\pi r$	r	r
Semi-circular		πr	r	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$
Quarter circular		$\frac{\pi r}{2}$	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$
Circular arc		$2r\alpha$ (α in radian)	$\frac{r\sin\alpha}{\alpha}$	On Axis of Symmetry

Here,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{l_1x_{1+}l_2x_{2+}\ldots + l_nx_n}{l_1+l_2+l_3+\cdots l_n} = \frac{\sum l_ix_i}{\sum l}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum l_iy_i}{\sum l}$$

Centroid of semi – circular arc



- A semi-circular arc be uniform thin wire or a thin road, place it in such a way that y – axis is the axis of symmetry with this symmetry we have$\bar{x}$=0.

Here

$$\frac{y}{R} = sin\theta$$

$$\therefore \text{Y} = sin\theta R$$

$$\frac{dl}{R} = d\theta$$

$$\text{dl} = \text{R. d}\theta$$

- Consider length of element is dl at an angle of θ as shown in fig.

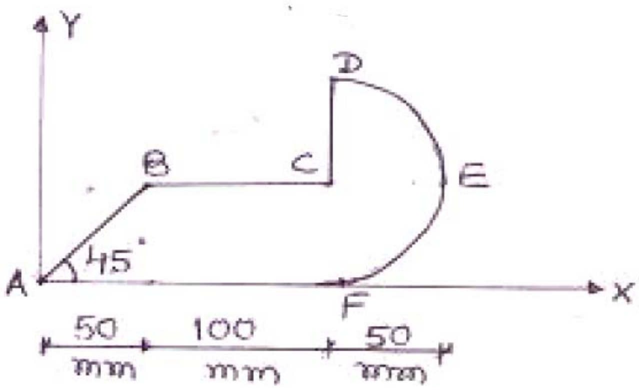
$$\overline{y} = \frac{\int ydl}{\int dl} = \frac{\int R \sin\theta \, R \, d\theta}{\int R \, d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{R \int \sin\theta \; d\theta}{d\theta}$$

$$= \frac{{}_{0}^{\pi} sin\theta \, d\theta}{{}_{0}^{\pi} \, d\theta}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{2R}{\pi}$$

Example: 1. Determine the centroid of bar bent in to a shape as shown in figure.



Answer:

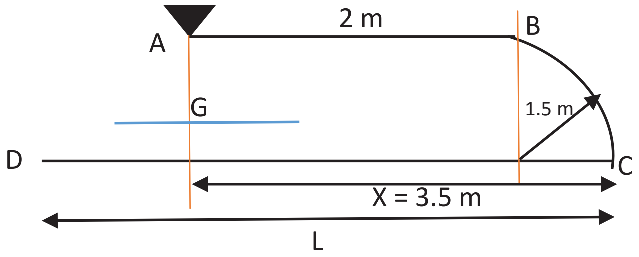
For finding out the centroid of given bar, let's divide the bar in to 4 – element as AB, BC, CD, DEF

Member	Length	x mm	Y mm	lx(mm²)	ly(mm²)
AB	$l_1 = \sqrt{50^2 + 50^2}$ = 70.71	x_1 = (50/2) = 25	y_1 = (50/2) = 25	l_1x_1 = 1249.98	l_1y_1 = 1249.98
BC	$l_2 = 100$	x_2 = (100/2) + 50 =100	y_2 = 50	$l_2x_2 = 10000$	$l_2y_2 = 5000$
CD	$l_3 = 50$	x_3 = 50 +100 = 150	y_3 = (50/2) + 50 = 75	$l_3x_3 = 7500$	$l_3y_3 = 3750$
DEF	$l_4 = \pi r$ = 157.08	x_4 = 50+100 + (2r/π) = 181.83	y_4 = r = 50	$l_4x_4 = 28561.85$	$l_4y_4 = 7853.95$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{l_1x_1 + l_2x_2 + \dots + l_nx_n}{l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + \cdots l_n} = \frac{47311.8}{377.79} = 125.23 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{l_1y_1 + l_2y_2 + \dots + l_ny_n}{l_1 + l_2 + l_3 + \cdots l_n} = \frac{17853.9}{377.79} = 47.25 \text{ mm}$$

Example-2. Calculate length of part DE such that it remains horizontal when ABCDE is hanged through as shown in figure.



ANSWER :

- here, we want to determine length of DC = l such that DC remains horizontal, for that centroidal axisis passes through "A".
- Reference axis is passing through c as shown in figure.

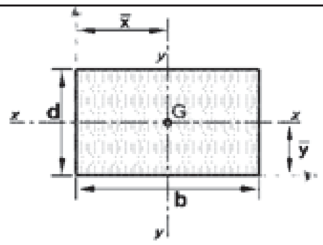
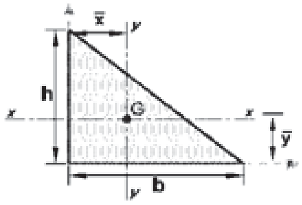
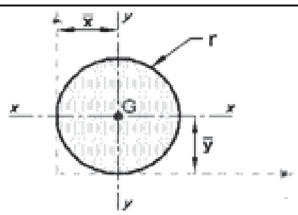
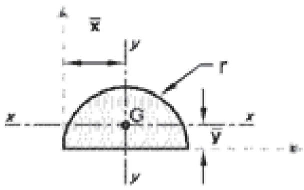
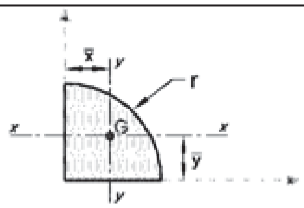
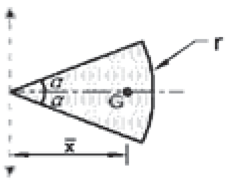
Part	Shape	Length	x mm	lx(m²)
AB	Straight line	$l_1 = 2$	$x_1 = 1.5 - \frac{2}{2}$	$l_1x_1 = 5$
BC	Semi-circular arc	$l_2 = \frac{2\pi r}{4}$	$x_2 = 1.5 - \frac{2r}{\pi}$	$l_2x_2 = 1.284$
CD	Straight line	$l_3 = l$	$x_3 = \frac{l}{2}$	$l_3x_3 = \frac{l^2}{2}$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum l_x}{\sum l} = \frac{0.5l^2+6.284}{4.356+l} = 3.5$$

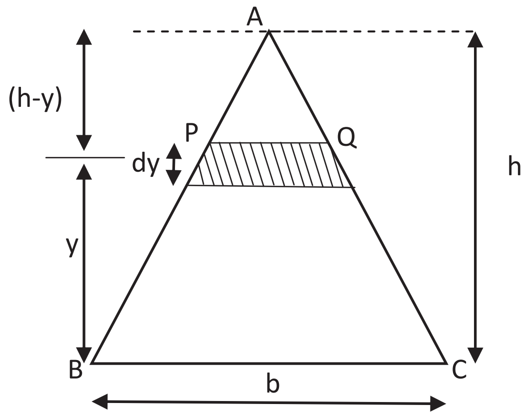
$\therefore$ 15.246+3.5 l= 0.5l^2+6.284

$\therefore$ 0.5l^2–3.5 l-8.962=0

$\therefore$ l =8.993m

Area(Lamina) Element Centroid– Basic Shape				
Element name	**Geometrical Shape**	**Area**	$\overline{x}$	$\overline{y}$
Rectangle		bd	$\frac{b}{2}$	$\frac{d}{2}$
Triangle		$\frac{1}{2}bh$	$\frac{b}{3}$	$\frac{h}{3}$
Circle		πr^2	r	r
Semicircle		$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$	r	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$
Quarter circle		$\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$
Circular segment		αr^2 $(\alpha\ in\ radian)$	$\frac{2\ r\sin\alpha}{3\ \ \alpha}$	On Axis of Symmetry

Centroid of a triangle area



- Place one side of the triangle on any axis, say $x - x$ axis as shown in fig.
- Consider a differential strip of width 'dy' at height y, by similar triangles ΔABC & ΔCDB

$$\frac{DE}{AB} = \frac{h-Y}{h}$$

$$\therefore \text{ DE} = (1-\frac{Y}{h})\text{b}$$

$$= (\text{b}-\frac{Y}{h}\text{b})$$

- Now, area of strip,

$$\text{dA} = (\text{b}-\frac{Y}{h}\text{b})\text{ dy}$$

- Now, we have

$$\overline{y} = \frac{\int \boldsymbol{ydA}}{\boldsymbol{dA}} = \frac{\int \boldsymbol{ydA}}{\boldsymbol{A}}$$

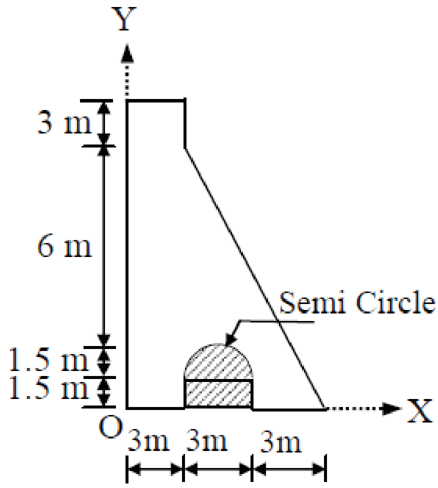
$$\therefore \text{A}\overline{y} = \int_0^h y\, dA$$

$$= \int_0^h y(by - \frac{b}{h}\ y2)\text{dy}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times b \times h \times \overline{y} = \frac{bh2}{2} - \frac{bh2}{3}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{h}{3}$$

Example-3. Determine co-ordinates of centroid with respect to 'o' of the section as shown in figure.



Answer:

Let divide the given section in to 4 (four) pare

(1) : Rectangular (3 X 12)

(2) : Triangle (6 x 9)

(3) : Rectangular (3 x 1.5)

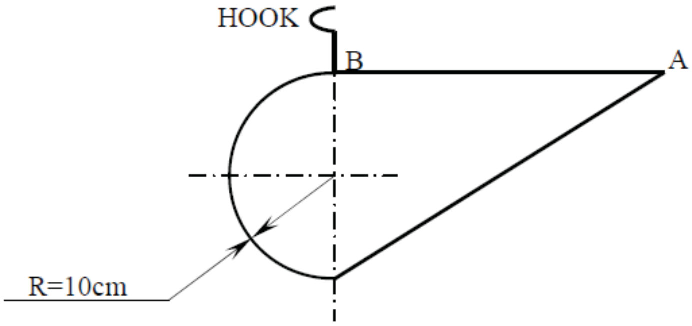
(4) : Semi – circular (r = 1.5m)

Sr. no	Shape	Area (m^2)	x (m)	Y(m)	Ax (m^3)	Ay (m^3)
1	Rectangle	$A_1 = 12X3$ =36	$x_1 = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5$	$y_1 = \frac{12}{2} = 6$	$A_1x_1 = 54$	$A_1y_1 = 216$
2	Triangle	$A_1 = \frac{1}{2}X6X9$ =27	$x_2 = 3 + \frac{6}{3} = 5$	$y_2 = \frac{9}{3} = 3$	$A_2x_2 = 135$	$A_2y_2 = 81$
3	Rectangle	$A_3 = -3X1.5 = -4.5$	$x_3 = 3 + 1.5 = 4.5$	$y_3 = \frac{1.5}{2} = o.75$	$A_3x_3 = -20.25$	$A_3y_3 = -3.375$
4	Semi-circle	$A_4 = -\frac{\pi r2}{2}$ =– 3.53	$x_4 = 3 + 1.5 = 4.5$	$y_4 = 1.5 + \frac{4r}{3\pi} = 2.134$	$A_4x_4 = -15.885$	$A_4y_4 = -7.53$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum Ax}{\sum A} = \frac{A_1x_1 + A_2x_2 + \dots + A_nx_n}{A_1+A_2+A_3+\dots+A_n} = 2.78 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum AY}{\sum A} = \frac{A_1y_1 + A_2y_2 + \dots + A_ny_n}{A_1+A_2+A_3+\dots+A_n} = 5.20 \text{ mm}$$

Example 4 A lamina of uniform thickness is hung through a weight less hook at point B such that side AB remains horizontal as shown in fig. determine the length AB of the lamina.



Answer:

Let, length AB=L, for remains horizontal of given lamina moment of areas of lamina on either side of the hook must be equal.

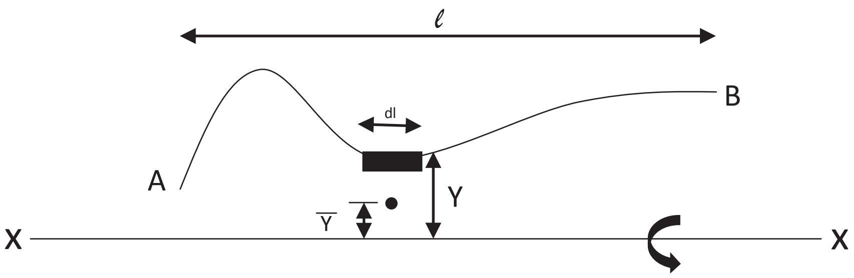
$$\therefore \boldsymbol{A_1 x_1 = A_2 x_2}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{1}{2}\ x\ L\ x\ 20\right)\left(\frac{1}{3}\ x\ L\right) = \left(\frac{10^2}{2}\ x\ \pi\right)\left(\frac{4\ X\ (r=10)}{3\pi}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{20l^2}{6} = 157.08 \text{ x } 4.244$$

$$\therefore \text{L} = 14.14 \text{ cm}$$

Pappus Guldinus first theorem



- This theorem states that, "the area of surface of revolution is equal to the product of length of generating curves & the distance travelled by the centroid of the generating curve while the surface is being generated".
- As shown in fig. consider small element having length dl & at 'y' distance from $x - x$ axis.
- Surface area dA by revolving this element dA= 2πy.dl (complete revolution)
- Now, total area,

$\therefore$ A = $\int dA$ =$\int 2\pi y dl$= 2π$\int y dl$

$\therefore$ A = 2π$\overline{y}\, l$

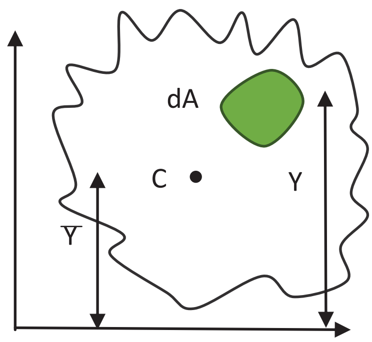
- When the curve rotate by an angle 'θ'

$\therefore$ A = 2π$\overline{y}\, l \frac{\theta}{2\pi}$ = θ $\overline{y} l$

Pappus guldinus second theorem

- This the rem states that, "the volume of a body of revolution is equal to the product of the generating area & distance travelled by the centroid of revolving area while rotating around its axis of rotation.
- Consider area 'dA' as shown in fig. the volume generated by revolution will be

dv= Q π Y .dA



- Now, the total volume generated by lamina,

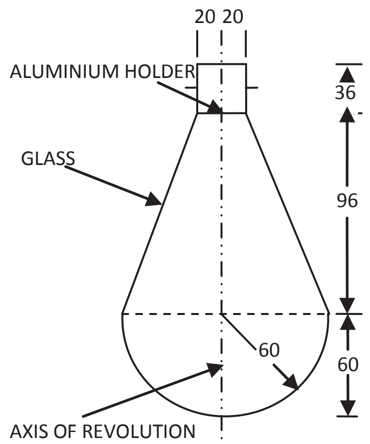
V=$\int dv$ =$\int 2\pi y d$A

= 2π$\overline{y}$A (completed revolution)

- When the area revolves about 'θ′ angle volume will be

V=2π$\overline{y}A \frac{\theta}{2\pi}$ = θ $\overline{y}\, A$

Example-5. Find surface area of the glass to manufacture an electric bulb shown in fig using first theorem of Pappu's Guldinus.



Line	length	x mm	lx(mm^2)
AB	L1=20	$x_1 = \frac{20}{2} = 10$	200
BC	L2=36	$x_1 = 20$	720
CD	L3=$\sqrt{40^2 + 96^2}$ =104	$x_3 = 20 + \frac{40}{2} = 40$	4160
DE	L4=$\frac{\pi R}{2}$ =94.25	$x_4 = \frac{2r}{\pi} = 38.20$	36000

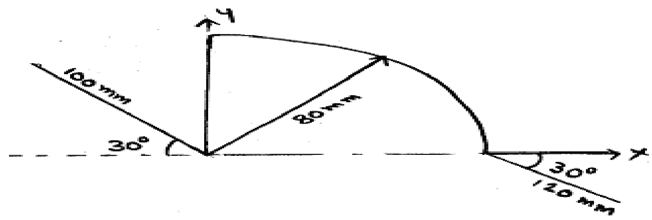
$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum L x}{L} = 34.14\text{mm}$$

Surface area = L$\theta\,\bar{x}$ = 254.25 x 2π x34.14

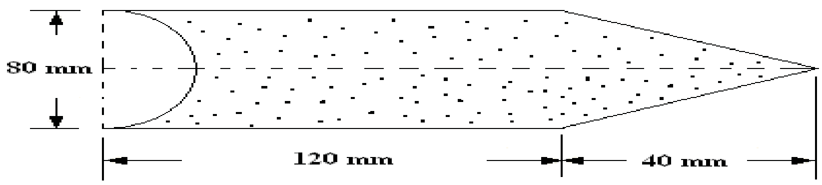
= 54510.99mm^2

Tutorial Questions

1. Locate the centroid of the wire bent as shown in figure

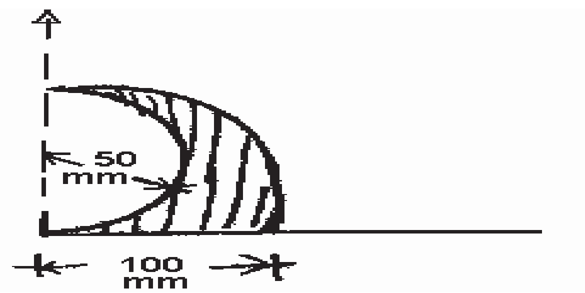


2. Find the Centroid for the shaded area about y – axis. As shown in the fig.



3. State and prove Pappus theorem

4. Locate the centroid of the shaded area shown in figure

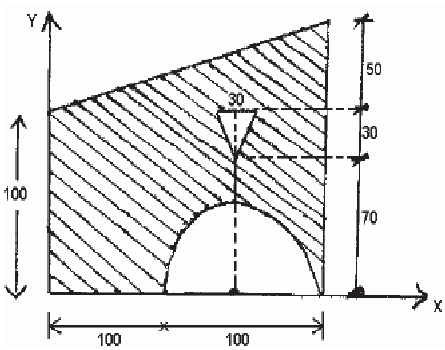


5. Find the centroid of Quarter circle having the radius R

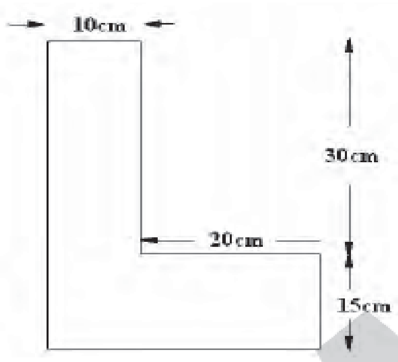
Assignment Questions

1.Determine the centre of gravity of solid cone of base Radius 'R' and height 'h'

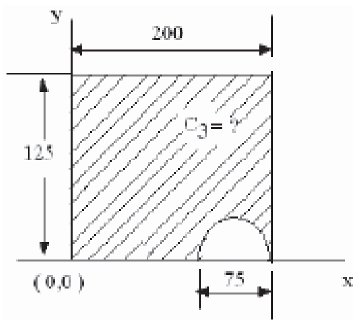
2 Locate the centroid of the shaded area and also find the moment of inertia about horizontal centroidal axis shown in figure. All dimensions in mm.



3.Determine the centroid of the figure



4.Determine the centroid of the shaded area as shown in figure



5. Determine the centre of gravity of right solid circularcine of radius R and height h

UNIT 4

Moment of Inertia

&

Mass Moment of Inertia

MOMENT OF INERTIA
UNIT IV

Introduction

- The moment of force about any point is defined as product of force and perpendicular distance between direction of force and point under consideration. It is also called as first moment of force.
- In fact, moment does not necessary involve force term, a moment of any other physical term can also be determined simply by multiplying magnitude of physical quantity and perpendicular distance. Moment of areas about reference axis has been taken to determine the location of centroid. Mathematically it was defined as,

Moment = area x perpendicular distance.

M = (A x y)

- If the moment of moment is taken about same reference axis, it is known as moment of inertia in terms of area, which is defined as,

Moment of inertia = moment x perpendicular distance.

$$I_A = (M \times y) = A.y \times y = A\, y^2$$

- Where I_A is area moment of inertia, A is area and 'y' is the distance been centroid of area and reference axis. On similar notes, moment of inertia is also determined in terms of mass, which is defined as,

$$I_m = mr^2$$

- Where 'm' is mass of body, 'r' is distance between center of mass of body and reference axis and I_m is mass of moment of inertia about reference axis. It must be noted here that for same area or mass moment of inertia will be change with change in location of reference axis.

- **Theorem of parallel Axis: -**
  - It states, "If the moment of inertia of a plane area about an axis through its center of gravity is denoted by I_G, then moment of inertia of the area about any other axis AB parallel to the first and at a distance 'h' from the center of gravity is given by,

$$I_{AB} = I_G + ah^2$$

  - Where I_{AB} = moment of inertia of the area about AB axis

I_G = Moment of inertia of the area about centroid

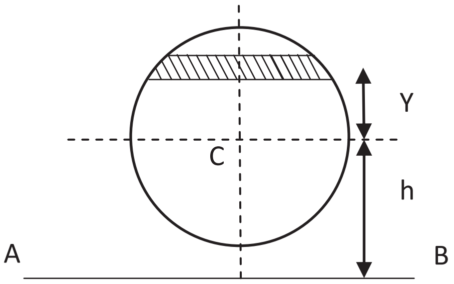
a = Area of section

h = Distance between center of gravity (centroid) of the section and axis AB.

Proof: -

- Consider a strip of a circle, whose moment of inertia is required to be found out a line 'AB' as shown in figure.

Let d_a = Area of the strip.
y = Distance of the strip from the C.G. of the section
h = Distance between center of gravity of the section and the 'AB 'axis.



- We know that moment of inertia of the whole section about an axis passing through the center of gravity of the section.

$$= d_a y^2$$

- And M.I of the whole section about an axis passing through centroid.

$$I_G = \Sigma d_a\, y^2$$

- Moment of inertia of the section about the AB axis

$$I_{AB} = \Sigma d_a (h+y)^2$$

$$= \Sigma d_a\,(h^2 + 2hy + y^2)$$

$$= ah^2 + I_G$$

- It may be noted that $\Sigma d_a h^2 = ah$ and $\Sigma y^2 d_a = I_G$ and $\Sigma d_a y$ is the algebraic sum of moments of all the areas, about an axis through center of gravity of the section and is equal $a\bar{y}$, where $\bar{y}$ is the distance between the section and the axis passing through the center of gravity which obviously is zero.

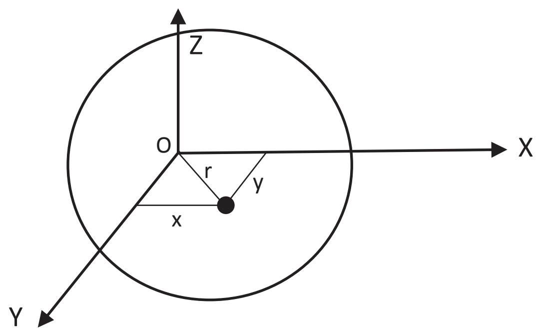
➢ **Theorem of Perpendicular Axis: -**

- It states, If I_{XX} and I_{YY} be the moment of inertia of a plane section about two perpendicular axis meeting at 'o' the moment of inertia I_{ZZ} about the axis Z-Z, perpendicular to the plane and passing through the intersection of X-X and Y-Y is given by,

$$I_{ZZ} = I_{ZZ} + I_{YY}$$

Proof: -

- consider a small lamina (P) of area 'd_a' having co-ordinates as ox and oy two mutually perpendicular axes on a plane section as shown in figure.
- Now, consider a plane OZ perpendicular ox and oy. Let (r) bethe distance of the lamina (p) from z-z axis such that op = r.



- From the geometry of the figure,we find that,

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

- We know that the moment of inertia of the lamina 'p' about x-x axis,

$$I_{XX} = d_a \cdot y^2$$

$$\text{Similarly, } I_{yy} = d_a\, x^2$$

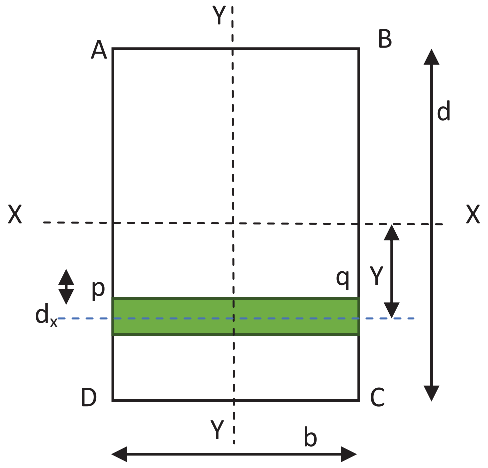
$$\text{and } Izz = d_a\, r^2$$

$$= d_a\,(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$= d_a\, x^2 + d_a\, y^2$$

$$I_{ZZ} = I_{ZZ} + I_{YY}$$

➢ **Moment of Inertia of a Rectangular Section: -**



- Consider a rectangular section ABCD as shown in fig. whose moment of inertia is required to be found out.
- Let, b = width of the section
  d = Depth of the section
- Now, consider a strip PQ of thickness d_y parallel to x-x axis and at a distance y-from it as shown in fig.

$$\text{Area of strip} = b.d_y$$

- We know that moment of inertia of the strip about x-x axis,

$$= \text{Area x } y^2$$

$$= (b.d_y)\, y^2$$

- Now, moment of inertia of the whole section may be found out by integrating the about equation for the whole length of the lamina i.e. from –d/2 to +d/2

$$IXX = \int_{-d/2}^{+d/2} b.y^2 d\,y$$

$$IXX = b \;\; {}_{-d/2}^{+d/2} \;\; .y^2 d\,y$$

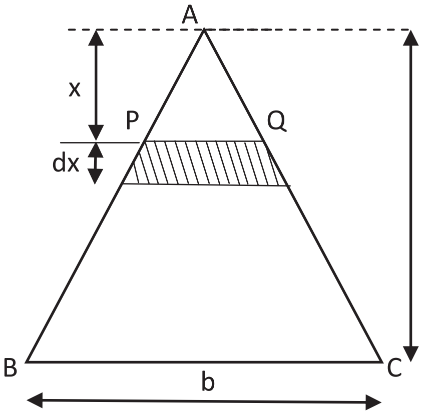
$$= \left[\frac{y^3}{3}\right]_{-d/2}^{+d/2}$$

$$= \frac{bd^3}{12}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } I_{YY} = \frac{db^3}{12}$$

If it is square section,

$$I_{xx} = I_{YY} = \frac{b^4}{12} = \frac{d^4}{12}$$



Let, b = Base of the triangular section.
h = height of the triangular section.
Now, consider a small strip PQ of thickness 'dx' at a distance from the vertex A as shown in figure, we find that the two triangle APQ and ABC are similar.

$$\frac{PQ}{BC} = \frac{x}{h} \quad \text{or } PQ = \frac{BC\ .\ x}{h} = \frac{b*x}{h}$$

We know that area of the strip PQ = $\frac{b*x}{h}$ dx

And moment of inertia of the strip about the base BC

= Area x $(\text{Distance})^2$

= $\frac{b\ .x}{h}$ dx $(h-x)^2$

- Now, moment of inertia of the whole triangular section may be found out by integrating the above equation for the above equation for the whole height of the triangle i.e. from 0 to h.

$$I_{BC} = \int_0^h \frac{b\ .x}{h} (h - x)^2\ dx$$

$$= \frac{b}{h} \int_0^h (\ h^2 +\ x^2 + 2hx\ )\ x\ dx$$

$$= \frac{b}{h} \left[\frac{x^2\ y^2}{2} + \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{2hx^3}{3} \right]_0^h$$

$$I_{BC} = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

- We know that the distance between center of gravity of the triangular section and Base BC,

$$d = \frac{h}{3}$$

- so, Moment of the inertia of the triangular section about an axis through its center through its center of gravity parallel to x-x axis,

$$I_G = I_{BC} - ad^2$$

$$= \frac{bh^3}{12} - \frac{bh}{3} \left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^2$$

$$I_G = \frac{bh^3}{36}$$

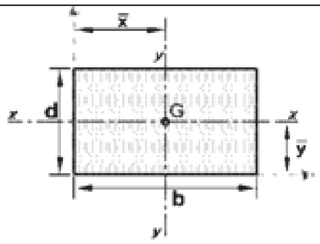
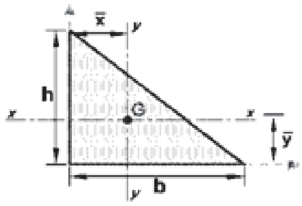
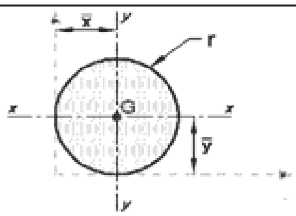
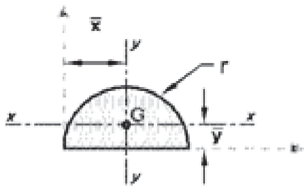
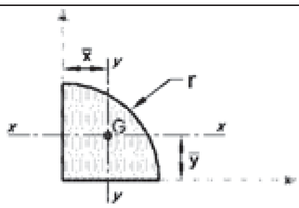
Note: - The moment of inertia of section about an axis through its vertex and parallel to the base.

$$I_{top} = I_G + ad^2$$

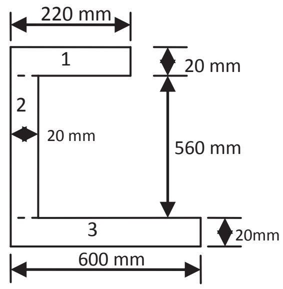
$$= \frac{bh^3}{36} + \left(\frac{bh}{2}\right)\left(\frac{2h}{3}\right)^2$$

$$= \frac{9bh^3}{36}$$

$$= \frac{bh^3}{4}$$

Area (Lamina) Element – Moment of Inertia (Basic Shape)				
Element name	**Geometrical Shape**	**Area**	I_{xx}	I_{yy}
Rectangle		bd	$\frac{bd^3}{12}$	$\frac{db^3}{12}$
Triangle		$\frac{1}{2}bh$	$\frac{bh^3}{36}$	$\frac{hb^3}{36}$
Circle		πr^2	$\frac{\pi d^4}{64}$	$\frac{\pi d^4}{64}$
Semicircle		$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$	$0.11\, r^4$	$\frac{\pi d^4}{128}$
Quarter circle		$\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$	$0.055\, r^4$	$0.055\, r^4$
d= diameter				

Example – 1: Find out moment of inertia at horizontal and vertical centroid axes, top and bottom edge of the given lamina.



Answer: -

1) **centroid of given lamina**

Let's divide the given lamina in to three Rectangle

(1) Top rectangle 200 x 20 mm^2
(2) Middle rectangle 20 x 600 mm^2
(3) Bottom rectangle 580 x 20 mm^2

Sr no	Shape	Area (mm^2)	X (mm)	Y (mm)	AX (mm^2)	AY (mm^2)
1	1	A_1 = 200 x20 = 4000	$X_1 = 20+\frac{200}{2} = 120$	$Y_1 = 20+560+\frac{20}{2} = 590$	A_1X_1= 480,000	A_1Y_1 = 2,36,0000
2	2	A_2 = 600 x 20 = 12000	$X_2 = \frac{20}{2} = 10$	$Y_2 = \frac{600}{2} = 300$	A_2X_2 = 1,20,000	A_2Y_2 = 3,60,0000
3	3	A_3 = 580 x 20 = 11600	$X_3 = \frac{580}{2} + 20 = 310$	$Y_3 = \frac{20}{2} = 10$	A_3X_3 = 35,96,000	A_3Y_3 = 116000
		ΣA =27600			ΣAX = 4196000	ΣAY = 6076000

$\bar{Y} = \frac{\Sigma AY}{\Sigma A} = \frac{6076000}{27600} = 220.15$ mm

$\ddot{X} = \frac{\Sigma AX}{\Sigma A} = \frac{4196000}{27600} = 152.03$ mm

(2) Moment of inertia about centroid horizontal axis: -

Sr No	Area (mm^2)	h (mm)	Ah^2 (mm^4)	I_G (mm^4)	$I_{XX} = I_G + Ah^2$
1	A_1 = 4000	$h_1 = y_t - \frac{d_1}{2} = 369.85$	$A_1h_1^2 = 5.4716 \times 10^8$	$I_{G1} = b_1h_1^3/12 = 1.33334 \times 10^5$	$I_1 = 5.4729 \times 10^8$
2	A_2 = 12000	$h_2 = y_t - \frac{d_2}{2} = 79.85$	$A_2h_2^2 = 7.6512 \times 10^7$	$I_{G2} = b_2h_2^3/12 = 3.6 \times 10^8$	$I_2 = 4.3651 \times 10^8$
3	A_3 = 11600	$h_3 = y_b - \frac{d_3}{2} = 210.15$	$A_3h_3^2 = 5.1229 \times 10^8$	$I_{G3} = b_3h_3^3/12 = 3.8667 \times 10^5$	$I_3 = 5.1268 \times 10^8$

Now, Moment of inertia at centroid horizontal axis

$I_{XX} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

$= 1.4965 \times 10^9$ mm^4

(3) Moment of inertia about centroid verticalaxis: -

Shape No	Area (mm^2)	h (mm)	Ah^2 (mm^4)	I_G (mm^4)	$I_{yy} = I_G + Ah^2$
1	A_1 = 4000	$h_1 = X_l - X_1$ = 32.03	$A_1h_1^2 = 4.1036 \times 10^6$	$I_{G1} = d_1b_1^3/12$ = 1.33334×10^7	$I_1 = 1.7437 \times 10^7$
2	A_2 = 12000	$h_1 = X_l - X_2$ = 142.03	$A_2h_2^2 = 2.4207 \times 10^8$	$I_{G2} = d_2b_2^3/ 12$ = 4×10^5	$I_2 = 2.4247 \times 10^8$
3	A_3 = 11600	$h_1 = X_3 - X_l$ = 310	$A_3h_3^2 = 1.1148 \times 10^9$	$I_{G3} = d_3b_3^3/ 12$ = 3.2519×10^8	$I_3 = 1.4399 \times 10^9$

Now, Moment of inertia at centroidal axis

$I_{yy} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

$= 1.6998 \times 10^9\ mm^4$

(4) Moment of inertia about top edge of horizontal axis: -

Shape no	Area (mm^2)	h (mm)	Ah^2 (mm^4)	I_G (mm^4)	$I_{tt} = I_G + Ah^2$
1	A_1 = 4000	$h_1 = \frac{d_1}{2} = 10$	$A_1h_1^2 = 4 \times 10^5$	$I_{G1} = b_1d_1^3/ 12$ = 1.33334×10^5	$I_1 = 5.3334 \times 10^5$
2	A_2 = 12000	$h_2 = \frac{d_2}{2} = 300$	$A_2h_2^2 = 1.08 \times 10^9$	$I_{G2} = b_2d_2^3/ 12$ = 3.6×10^9	$I_2 = 1.44 \times 10^9$
3	A_3 = 11600	$h_3 = \frac{d_3}{2} = 590$	$A_3h_3^2 = 4.038 \times 10^9$	$I_{G3} = b_3d_3^3/ 12$ = 3.8667×10^5	$I_3 = 4.0384 \times 10^9$

Now, Moment of inertia at top edge of horizontal axis

$I_{tt} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

$= 5.4789 \times 10^9\ mm^4$

(5) Moment of inertia about bottom edge of horizontal axis: -

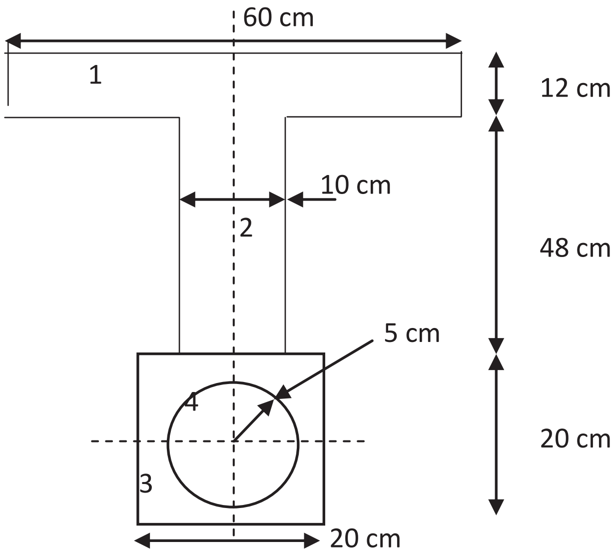
Shape no	Area (mm^2)	h (mm)	Ah^2 (mm^4)	I_G (mm^4)	$I_{bb} = I_G + Ah^2$
1	A_1 = 4000	$h_1 = d_2 - \frac{d_1}{2}$ = 590	$A_1h_1^2 = 1.3924 \times 10^9$	$I_{G1} = b_1d_1^3/12$ = 1.33334×10^5	$I_1 = 1.3925 \times 10^9$
2	A_2 = 12000	$h_2 = \frac{d_2}{2}$ = 300	$A_2h_2^2 = 1.08 \times 10^9$	$I_{G2} = b_2d_2^3/12$ = 3.6×10^5	$I_2 = 1.44 \times 10^9$
3	A_3 = 11600	$h_3 = \frac{d_3}{2}$ = 10	$A_3h_3^2 = 1.16 \times 10^6$	$I_{G3} = b_3d_3^3/ 12$ = 3.8667×10^5	$I_3 = 1.5467 \times 10^6$

Now, Moment of inertia at bottom edge of horizontal axis

$I_{tt} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

$= 2.834 \times 10^9\ mm^4$

Example-2: Determine moment of inertia of a section shown in figure about horizontal centroid axis.



Answer: -

(1) Centroid of given lamina

Let's divide the given lamina in to four part

- **(i)** Top rectangular 60 x 12 cm^2
- **(ii)** Middle rectangular 10 x 48 cm^2
- **(iii)** Bottom square 20 x 20 cm^2
- **(iv)** Deduct circle of radius 5 cm from bottom square

SR NO.	Shape	Area (cm^2)	Y (cm)	AY (cm^3)
1	1	$A_1 = 60 \times 12 = 720$	$Y_1 = 20+48+\frac{12}{2} = 74$	$A_1Y_1 = 34560$
2	2	$A_2 = 10 \times 48 = 480$	$Y_2 = 20 + \frac{48}{2} = 300$	$A_2Y_2 = 21120$
3	3	$A_3 = 20 \times 20 = 400$	$Y_3 = \frac{20}{2} = 10$	$A_3Y_3 = 4000$
4	4	$A_4 = -\pi r^2 = -78.54$	$Y_4 = \frac{20}{2} = 10$	$A_4Y_4 = -785.4$
		$\Sigma A = 1521.46$		$\Sigma AY = 58894.6$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\Sigma AY}{\Sigma A} = \frac{58894.6}{1521.46} = 38.70 \text{ cm}$$

(2) Moment of inertia about centroid horizontal axis: -

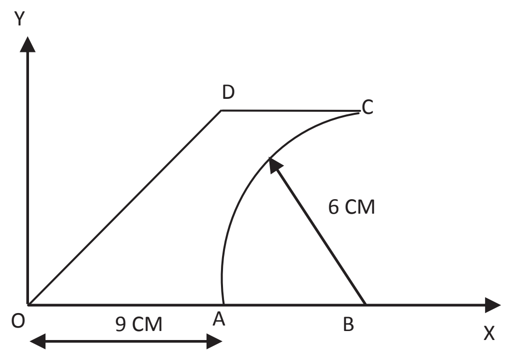
Shape no	Area (cm^2)	h (cm)	Ah^2 (cm^4)	I_G (cm^4)	$I_{XX} = I_G + Ah^2$
1	A_1 = 720	$h_1 = y_t - \frac{d_1}{2} = 35.3$	$A_1h_1^2$ = 897.1 x 10^3	$I_{G1} = b_1h_1^3/12$ = 8640	I_1 = 905824.8
2	A_2 = 480	$h_2 = y_t - \frac{d_2}{2} = 17.3$	$A_2h_2^2$ = 143.65 x 10^3	$I_{G2} = b_2h_2^3/12$ = 92160	I_2 = 235819.2
3	A_3 = 400	$h_3 = y_b - \frac{d_3}{2} = 28.7$	$A_3h_3^2$ = 329.4 x 10^3	$I_{G3} = b_3h_3^3/12$ = 13333.34	I_3 = 342809.34
4	A_4 = 78.54	H_4= 28.7	$A_4h_4^2$ = -64.6 x 10^3	$I_{G3} = \Pi d^4/64$ = -490.8	I_3 = -65183.48

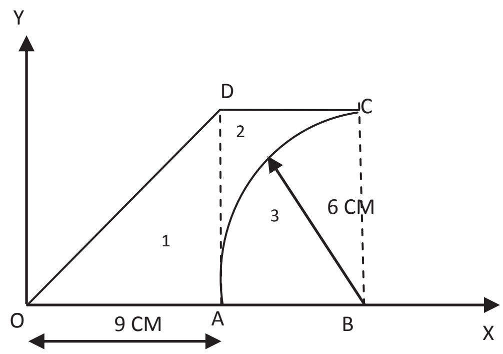
Now, Moment of inertia at centroid horizontal axis

$I_{XX} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

$= 1.419 \times 10^6\ cm^4$

Example-3: - Find the moment of inertia about Y-axis and X-axis for the area shown in fig.





(1) Moment of inertia about x- axis (o-x line)

Sr No	Area (cm^2)	h (cm)	Ah^2 (cm^4)	I_G (cm^4)	$I_{OX} = I_G + Ah^2$
1	A_1 = ½ bh = 4000	$h_1 = \frac{h}{3} = 2$	$A_1h_1^2$ = 108	$I_{G1} = bh^3/36$ = 54	I_1 = 162
2	A_2 = d x d = 12000	$h_2 = \frac{d}{2} = 3$	$A_2h_2^2$ = 324	$I_{G2} = d^4/12$ = 108	I_2 = 432
3	$A_3 = \frac{\Pi}{4}r^2$=11600	$h_3 = \frac{4r}{3\Pi} = 2.55$	$A_3h_3^2$ = 183.35	$I_{G3} = 0.055r^4$ = 71.28	I_3 = 254.62

Now, Moment of inertia at centroid horizontal axis

$I_{XX} = I_1 + I_2 + I_3$

$= 339.37\ cm^4$

(2) Moment of inertia about y- axis (OY - line)

Shape no	Area (cm^2)	h (cm)	Ah^2 (cm^4)	I_G (cm^4)	$I_{OY} = I_G + Ah^2$
1	A_1 = 27	h_1 = 6	$A_1h_1^2$ = 972	$I_{G1} = b^3h/36$ = 121.5	I_1 = 1093.5
2	A_2 = 12	h_2 = 12	$A_2h_2^2$ = 5184	$I_{G2} = d^4/12$ = 108	I_2 = 5292
3	A_3 = 12.45	h_3= 12.45	$A_3h_3^2$ = 4381.9	$I_{G3} = 0.055r^4$ = 71.28	I_3 = 4456.35

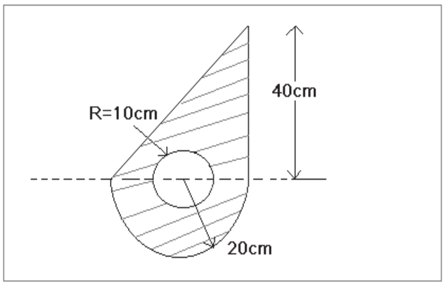
Now, Moment of inertia at centroid horizontal axis

$I_{XX} = I_1 + I_2 - I_3$

$= 1929.15\ cm^4$

Tutorial Questions

1. From first principles deduce an expression to determine the Moment of Inertia of a triangle of base ‘b’ and height ‘h’
2. Find the moment of inertia about the horizontal centroidal axis.



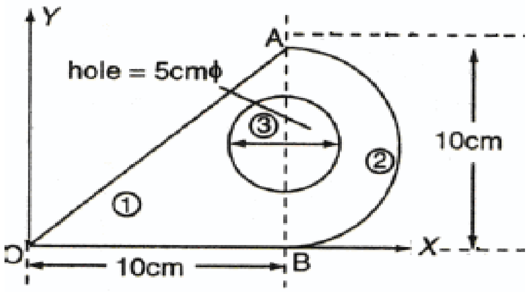
3. Determine the mass moment of inertia of sphere about its diametrical axis

4. Determine moment of inertia of a quarter circle having the radius 'r'

5. Locate the centroid and calculate moment of inertia about horizontal and vertical axis through the centroid as shown in figure

Assignment Questions

1. Find the moment of Inertia of the given figure



2.Find the mass moment of inertia of a circular plate about centroidal axis

3.Determine the Mass moment of inertia a solid sphere of Radius R about its diametrical axis

4. Determine the mass moment of Inertia of Rod of Length L

5. Find the Moment of inertia of the shaded area shown in figure about Centroidal X and Y axis. All dimensions are in cm.