ME 141

Engineering Mechanics

Lecture 6: Centroids and Centers of Gravity

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Courtesy: Vector Mechanics for Engineers, Beer and Johnston

Introduction

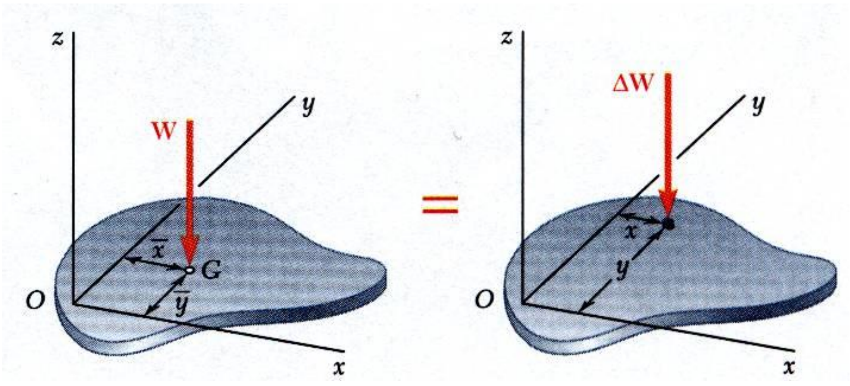
- The earth exerts a gravitational force on each of the particles forming a body. These forces can be replace by a single equivalent force equal to the weight of the body and applied at the *center of gravity* for the body.

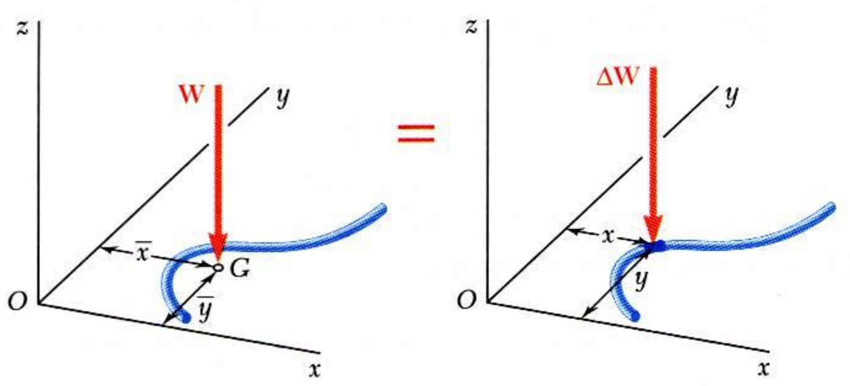
- The *centroid of an area* is analogous to the center of gravity of a body. The concept of the *first moment of an area* is used to locate the centroid.

- Determination of the area of a *surface of revolution* and the volume of a *body of revolution* are accomplished with the *Theorems of Pappus-Guldinus*.

Center of Gravity of a 2D Body

- Center of gravity of a plate
- Center of gravity of a wire

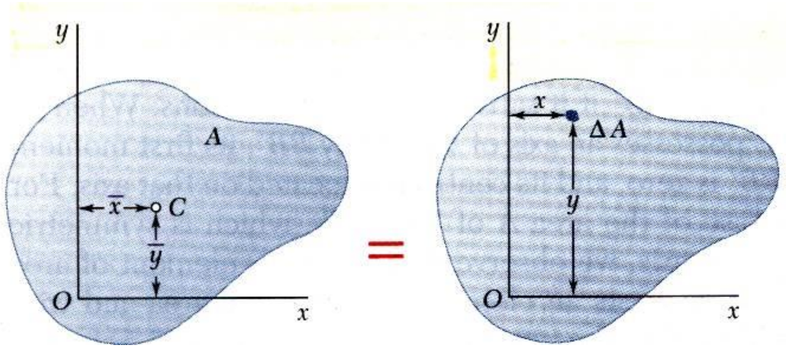




$$\sum M_y, \quad \bar{x}W = \sum x\Delta W$$
$$= \int x\, dW$$
$$\sum M_x, \quad \bar{y}W = \sum y\Delta W$$
$$= \int y\, dW$$

Centroids and First Moments of Areas and Lines

- Centroid of an area



$$\bar{x}W = \int x\,dW$$

$$\bar{x}(\gamma A t) = \int x(\gamma t)\,dA$$

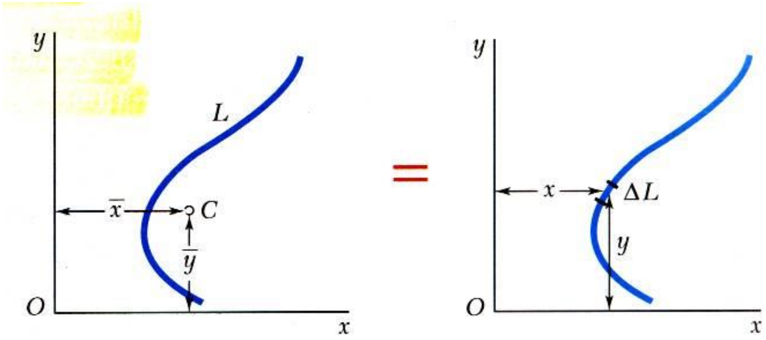
$$\bar{x}A = \int x\,dA = Q_y$$

$$= \text{first moment with respect to } y$$

$$\bar{y}A = \int y\,dA = Q_x$$

$$= \text{first moment with respect to } x$$

- Centroid of a line



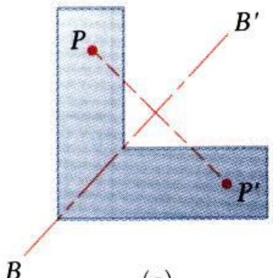
$$\bar{x}W = \int x\,dW$$

$$\bar{x}(\gamma L a) = \int x(\gamma a)\,dL$$

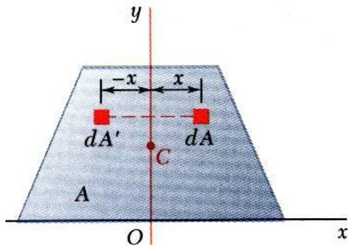
$$\bar{x}L = \int x\,dL$$

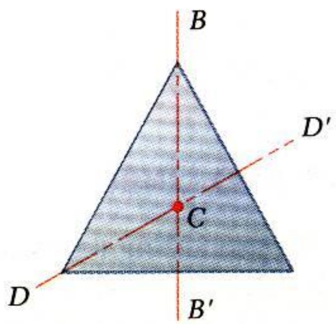
$$\bar{y}L = \int y\,dL$$

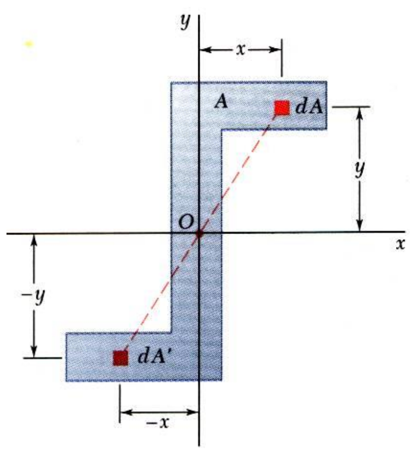
First Moments of Areas and Lines



(a)

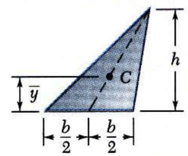
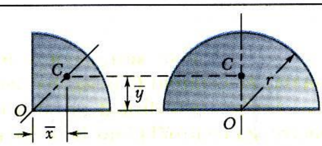
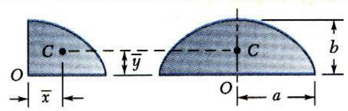
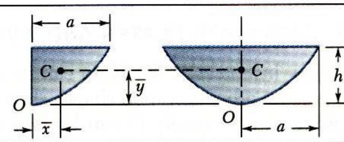
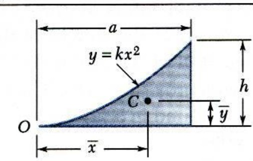
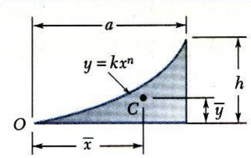
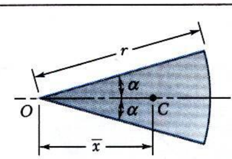




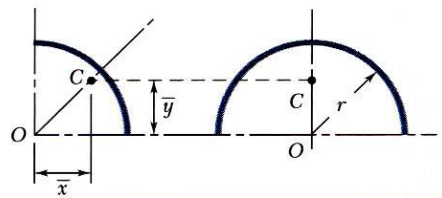
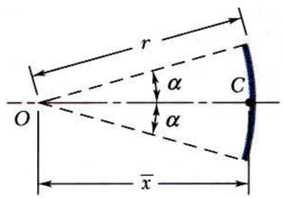


- An area is symmetric with respect to an axis *BB'* if for every point *P* there exists a point *P'* such that *PP'* is perpendicular to *BB'* and is divided into two equal parts by *BB'*.
- The first moment of an area with respect to a line of symmetry is zero.
- If an area possesses a line of symmetry, its centroid lies on that axis
- If an area possesses two lines of symmetry, its centroid lies at their intersection.
- An area is symmetric with respect to a center *O* if for every element *dA* at (*x*,*y*) there exists an area *dA'* of equal area at (-*x*,-*y*).
- The centroid of the area coincides with the center of symmetry.

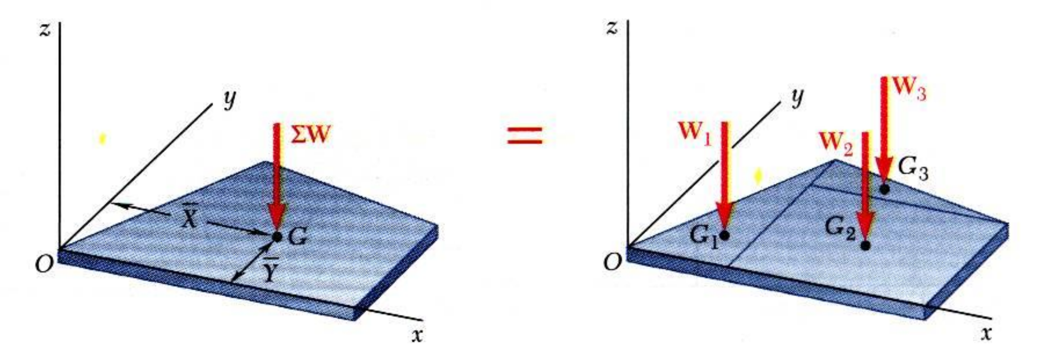
Centroids of Common Shapes of Areas

Shape		$\bar{x}$	$\bar{y}$	Area
Triangular area			$\frac{h}{3}$	$\frac{bh}{2}$
Quarter-circular area		$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{4}$
Semicircular area		0	$\frac{4r}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r^2}{2}$
Quarter-elliptical area		$\frac{4a}{3\pi}$	$\frac{4b}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi ab}{4}$
Semielliptical area		0	$\frac{4b}{3\pi}$	$\frac{\pi ab}{2}$
Semiparabolic area		$\frac{3a}{8}$	$\frac{3h}{5}$	$\frac{2ah}{3}$
Parabolic area		0	$\frac{3h}{5}$	$\frac{4ah}{3}$
Parabolic spandrel		$\frac{3a}{4}$	$\frac{3h}{10}$	$\frac{ah}{3}$
General spandrel		$\frac{n+1}{n+2}a$	$\frac{n+1}{4n+2}h$	$\frac{ah}{n+1}$
Circular sector		$\frac{2r \sin \alpha}{3\alpha}$	0	αr^2

Centroids of Common Shapes of Lines

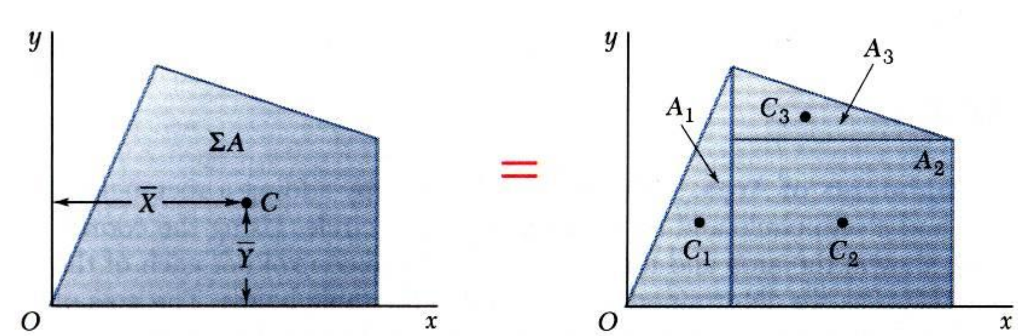
Shape		$\bar{x}$	$\bar{y}$	Length
Quarter-circular arc		$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	$\frac{\pi r}{2}$
Semicircular arc		0	$\frac{2r}{\pi}$	πr
Arc of circle		$\frac{r \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$	0	$2\alpha r$

Composite Plates and Areas



- Composite plates

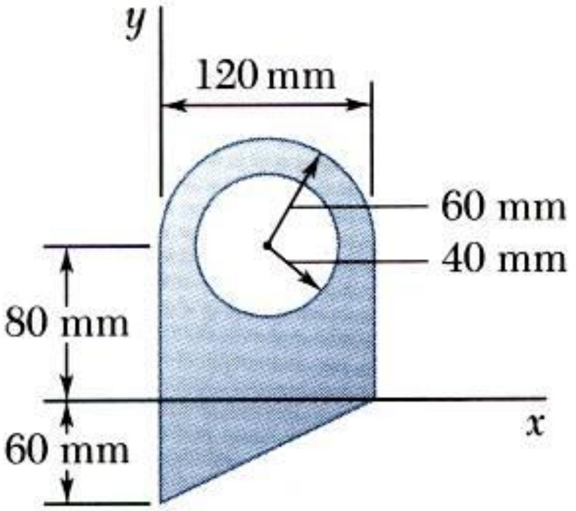
$$\bar{X}\sum W=\sum \bar{x}W$$
$$\bar{Y}\sum W=\sum \bar{y}W$$



- Composite area

$$\bar{X}\sum A=\sum \bar{x}A$$
$$\bar{Y}\sum A=\sum \bar{y}A$$

Sample Problem 5.1

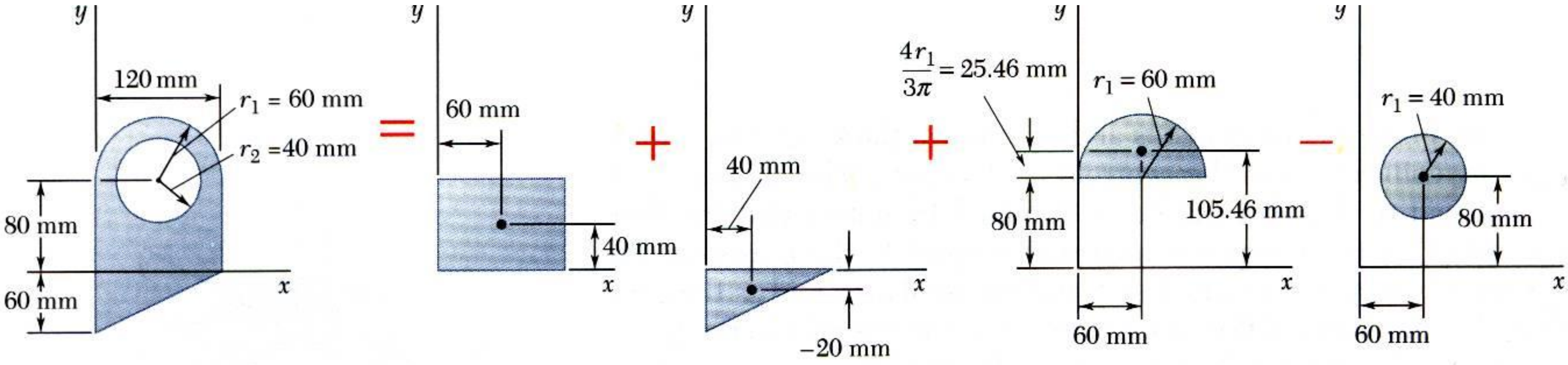


For the plane area shown, determine the first moments with respect to the *x* and *y* axes and the location of the centroid.

<u>SOLUTION</u>:

- Divide the area into a triangle, rectangle, and semicircle with a circular cutout.
- Calculate the first moments of each area with respect to the axes.
- Find the total area and first moments of the triangle, rectangle, and semicircle. Subtract the area and first moment of the circular cutout.
- Compute the coordinates of the area centroid by dividing the first moments by the total area.

Sample Problem 5.1



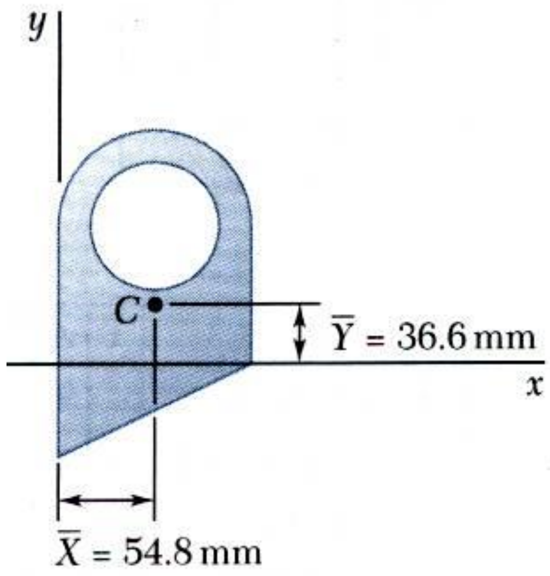
Component	A, mm^2	$\bar{x}$, mm	$\bar{y}$, mm	$\bar{x}A$, mm^3	$\bar{y}A$, mm^3
Rectangle	$(120)(80) = 9.6 \times 10^3$	60	40	$+576 \times 10^3$	$+384 \times 10^3$
Triangle	$\frac{1}{2}(120)(60) = 3.6 \times 10^3$	40	−20	$+144 \times 10^3$	-72×10^3
Semicircle	$\frac{1}{2}\pi(60)^2 = 5.655 \times 10^3$	60	105.46	$+339.3 \times 10^3$	$+596.4 \times 10^3$
Circle	$-\pi(40)^2 = -5.027 \times 10^3$	60	80	-301.6×10^3	-402.2×10^3
	$\Sigma A = 13.828 \times 10^3$			$\Sigma\bar{x}A = +757.7 \times 10^3$	$\Sigma\bar{y}A = +506.2 \times 10^3$

- Find the total area and first moments of the triangle, rectangle, and semicircle. Subtract the area and first moment of the circular cutout.

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} Q_x &= +506.2\times10^3\,\text{mm}^3 \\ Q_y &= +757.7\times10^3\,\text{mm}^3 \end{aligned}}$$

Sample Problem 5.1

- Compute the coordinates of the area centroid by dividing the first moments by the total area.



$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum \bar{x}A}{\sum A} = \frac{+757.7 \times 10^3\,\mathrm{mm}^3}{13.828 \times 10^3\,\mathrm{mm}^2}$$

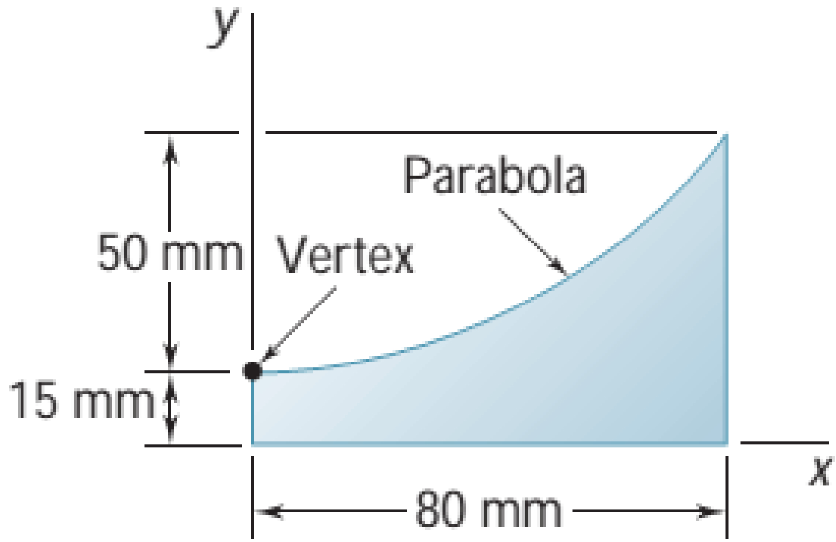
$$\boxed{\bar{X} = 54.8\,\mathrm{mm}}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{\sum \bar{y}A}{\sum A} = \frac{+506.2 \times 10^3\,\mathrm{mm}^3}{13.828 \times 10^3\,\mathrm{mm}^2}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Y} = 36.6\,\mathrm{mm}}$$

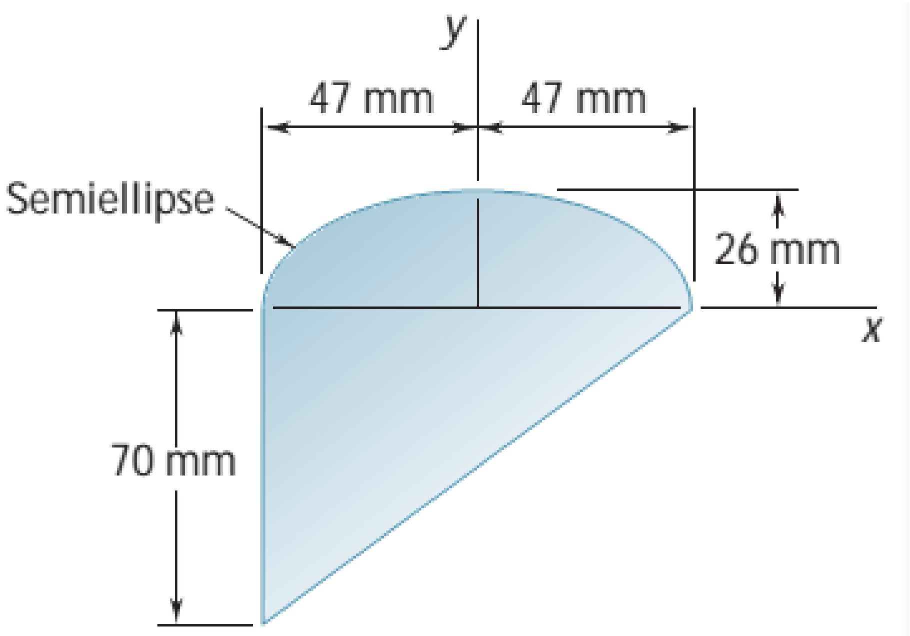
Prob 5.13

- Locate the centroid of the plane area shown.



Prob # 5.15

Locate the centroid of the plane area shown.

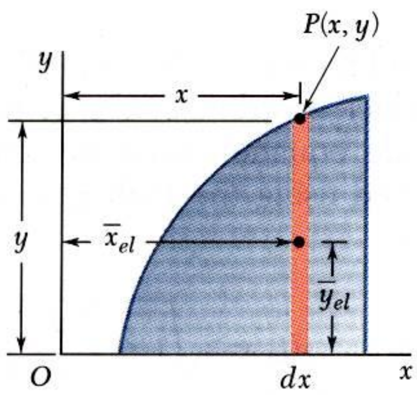


Determination of Centroids by Integration

$$\bar{x}A = \int x dA = \iint x\, dxdy = \int \bar{x}_{el}\, dA$$

$$\bar{y}A = \int y dA = \iint y\, dxdy = \int \bar{y}_{el}\, dA$$

- Double integration to find the first moment may be avoided by defining *dA* as a thin rectangle or strip.

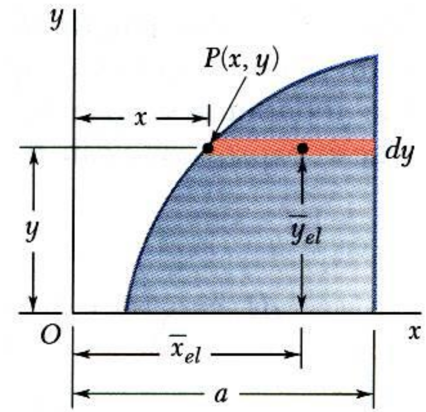


$$\bar{x}A = \int \bar{x}_{el}\, dA$$

$$= \int x(ydx)$$

$$\bar{y}A = \int \bar{y}_{el}\, dA$$

$$= \int \frac{y}{2}(ydx)$$

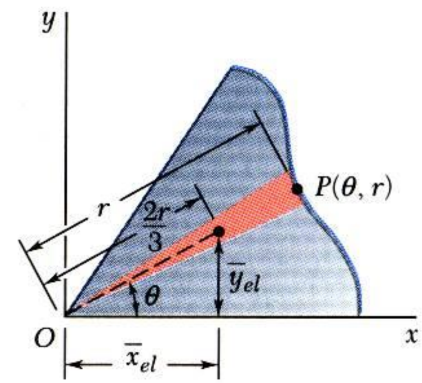


$$\bar{x}A = \int \bar{x}_{el}\, dA$$

$$= \int \frac{a+x}{2}\left[(a-x)dy\right]$$

$$\bar{y}A = \int \bar{y}_{el}\, dA$$

$$= \int y\left[(a-x)dy\right]$$



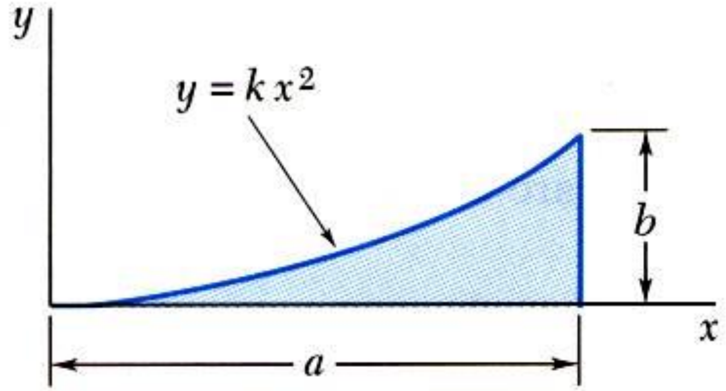
$$\bar{x}A = \int \bar{x}_{el}\, dA$$

$$= \int \frac{2r}{3}\cos\theta\left(\frac{1}{2}r^2 d\theta\right)$$

$$\bar{y}A = \int \bar{y}_{el}\, dA$$

$$= \int \frac{2r}{3}\sin\theta\left(\frac{1}{2}r^2 d\theta\right)$$

Sample Problem 5.4

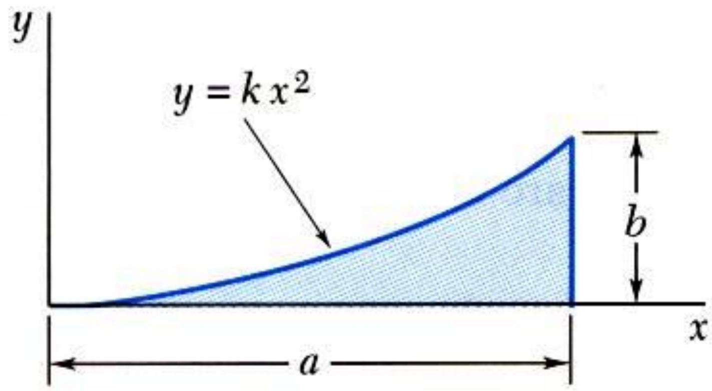


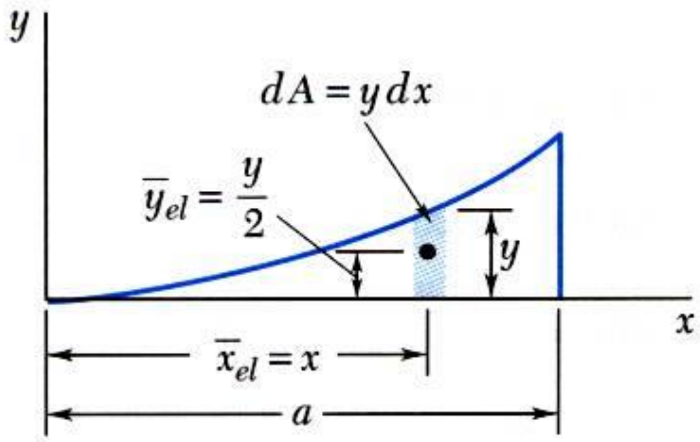
Determine by direct integration the location of the centroid of a parabolic spandrel.

SOLUTION:

- Determine the constant k.
- Evaluate the total area.
- Using either vertical or horizontal strips, perform a single integration to find the first moments.
- Evaluate the centroid coordinates.

Sample Problem 5.4





SOLUTION:

- Determine the constant k.

$$y = k\,x^2$$

$$b = k\,a^2 \quad \Rightarrow k = \frac{b}{a^2}$$

$$y = \frac{b}{a^2}x^2 \quad or \quad x = \frac{a}{b^{1/2}}y^{1/2}$$

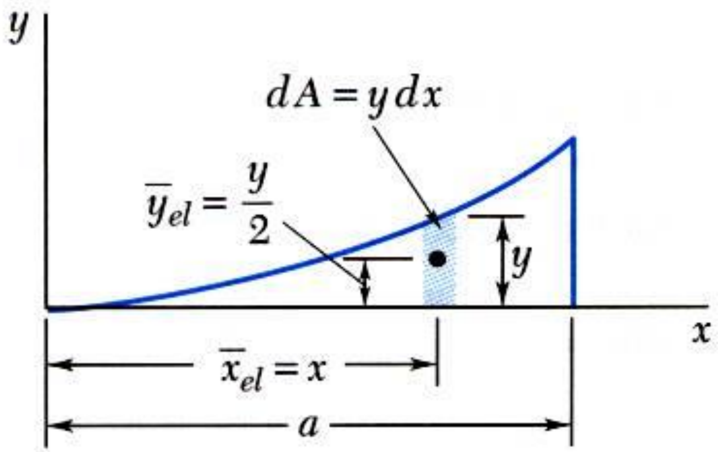
- Evaluate the total area.

$$A = \int dA$$

$$= \int y\,dx = \int_0^a \frac{b}{a^2}x^2 dx = \left[\frac{b}{a^2}\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{ab}{3}$$

Sample Problem 5.4



- Using vertical strips, perform a single integration to find the first moments.

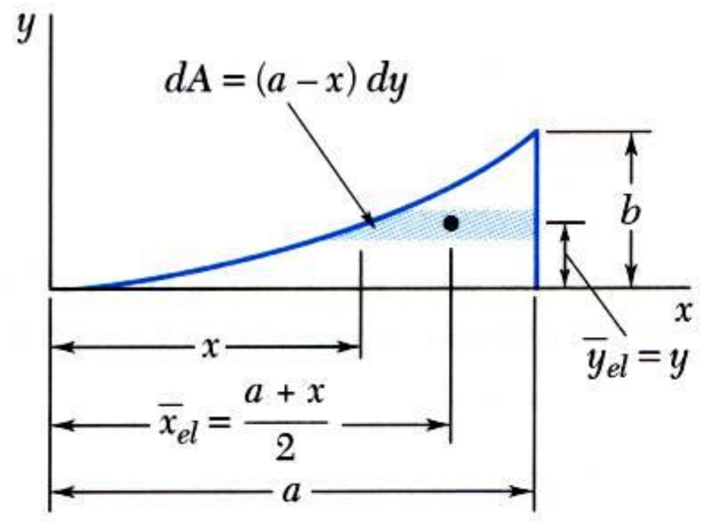
$$Q_y = \int \bar{x}_{el}\,dA = \int xy\,dx = \int_0^a x\left(\frac{b}{a^2}x^2\right)dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{b}{a^2}\frac{x^4}{4}\right]_0^a = \frac{a^2 b}{4}$$

$$Q_x = \int \bar{y}_{el}\,dA = \int \frac{y}{2}\,y\,dx = \int_0^a \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{b}{a^2}x^2\right)^2 dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{b^2}{2a^4}\frac{x^5}{5}\right]_0^a = \frac{ab^2}{10}$$

Sample Problem 5.4



- Or, using horizontal strips, perform a single integration to find the first moments.

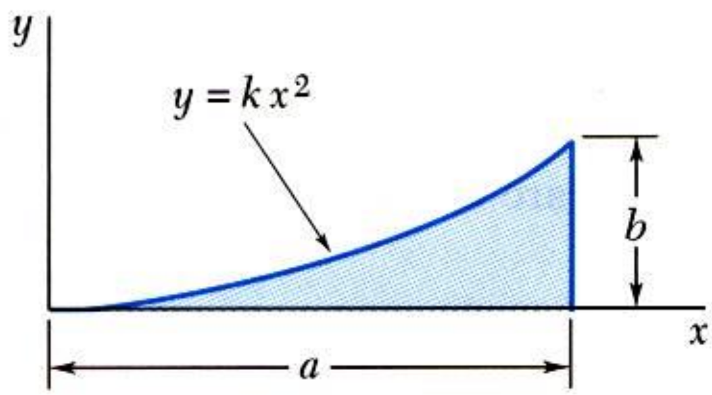
$$Q_y = \int \bar{x}_{el} dA = \int \frac{a+x}{2}(a-x)dy = \int_0^b \frac{a^2 - x^2}{2} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_0^b \left(a^2 - \frac{a^2}{b} y \right) dy = \frac{a^2 b}{4}$$

$$Q_x = \int \bar{y}_{el} dA = \int y(a-x)dy = \int y\left(a - \frac{a}{b^{1/2}} y^{1/2} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^b \left(ay - \frac{a}{b^{1/2}} y^{3/2} \right) dy = \frac{ab^2}{10}$$

Sample Problem 5.4



- Evaluate the centroid coordinates.

$$\bar{x}A = Q_y$$

$$\bar{x}\frac{ab}{3} = \frac{a^2 b}{4}$$

$$\boxed{\bar{x} = \frac{3}{4}a}$$

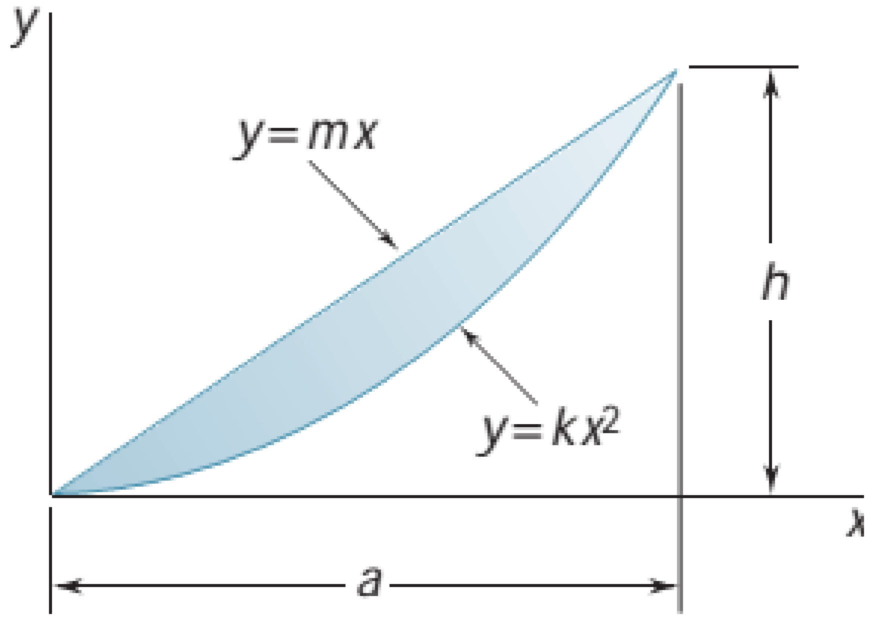
$$\bar{y}A = Q_x$$

$$\bar{y}\frac{ab}{3} = \frac{ab^2}{10}$$

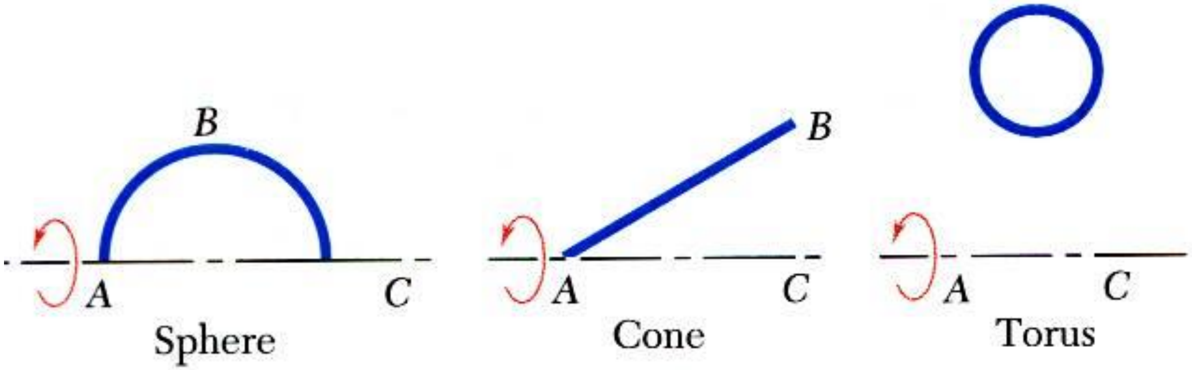
$$\boxed{\bar{y} = \frac{3}{10}b}$$

Prob# 5.36

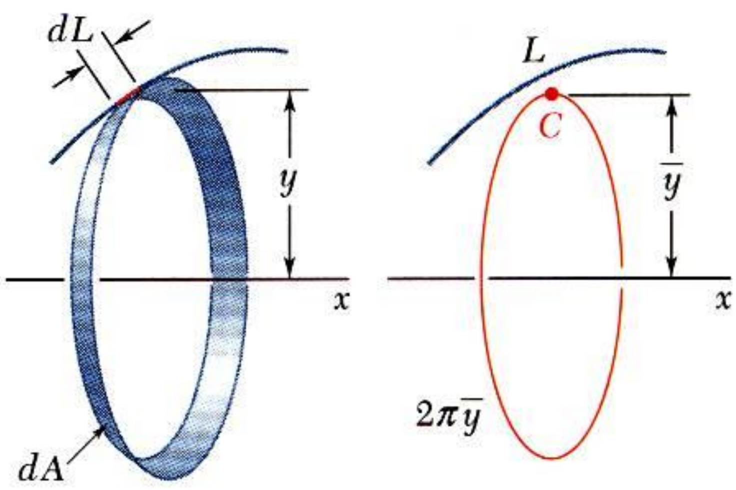
Determine by direct integration the centroid of the area shown. Express your answer in terms of a and h.



Theorems of Pappus-Guldinus



- Surface of revolution is generated by rotating a plane curve about a fixed axis.

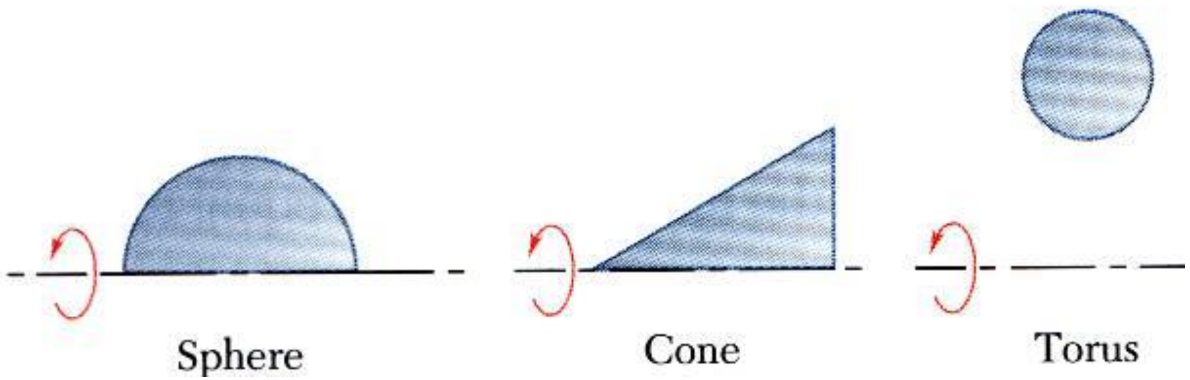


Theorem I

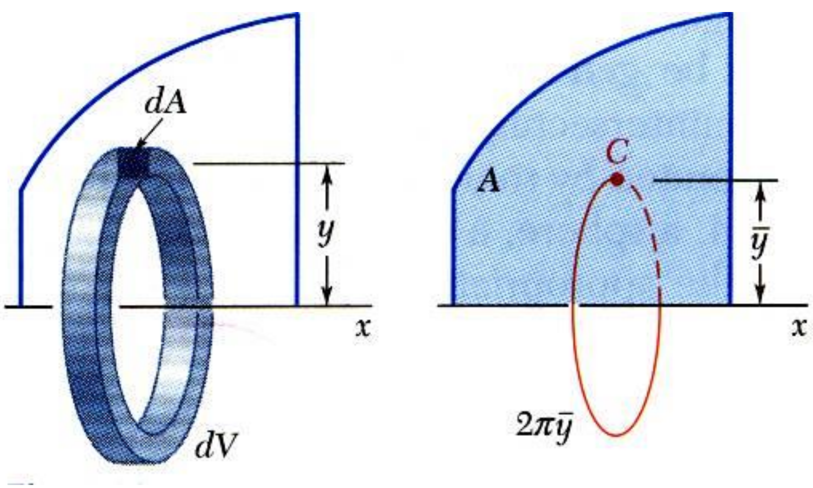
- Area of a surface of revolution is equal to the length of the generating curve times the distance traveled by the centroid through the rotation.

$$A = 2\pi\bar{y}L$$

Theorems of Pappus-Guldinus



- Body of revolution is generated by rotating a plane area about a fixed axis.

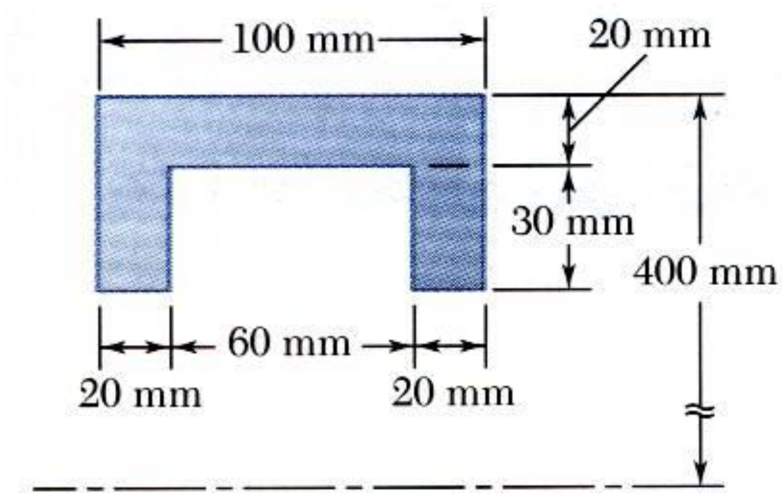


Theorem II

- Volume of a body of revolution is equal to the generating area times the distance traveled by the centroid through the rotation.

$$V = 2\pi \bar{y} A$$

Sample Problem 5.7



The outside diameter of a pulley is 0.8 m, and the cross section of its rim is as shown. Knowing that the pulley is made of steel and that the density of steel is $\rho = 7.85\times10^3\ \mathrm{kg/m^3}$ determine the mass and weight of the rim.

SOLUTION:

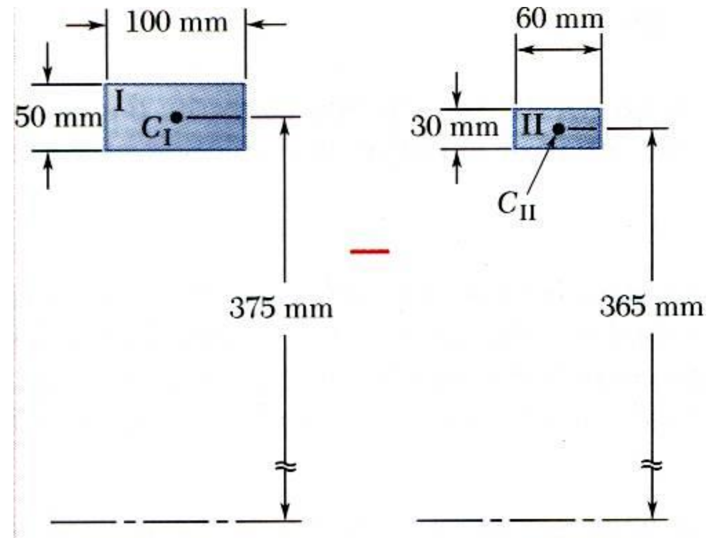
- Apply the theorem of Pappus-Guldinus to evaluate the volumes or revolution for the rectangular rim section and the inner cutout section.
- Multiply by density and acceleration to get the mass and acceleration.

Sample Problem 5.7

SOLUTION:

- Apply the theorem of Pappus-Guldinus to evaluate the volumes or revolution for the rectangular rim section and the inner cutout section.

- Multiply by density and acceleration to get the mass and acceleration.



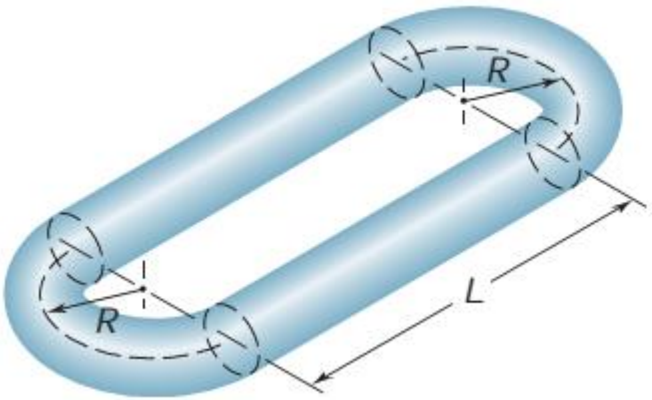
	Area, mm²	$\bar{y}$, mm	Distance Traveled by C, mm	Volume, mm³
I	+5000	375	$2\pi(375) = 2356$	$(5000)(2356) = 11.78 \times 10^6$
II	−1800	365	$2\pi(365) = 2293$	$(-1800)(2293) = -4.13 \times 10^6$
				Volume of rim $= 7.65 \times 10^6$

$$m = \rho V = \left(7.85\times10^3\,\text{kg}/\text{m}^3\right)\left(7.65\times10^6\,\text{mm}^3\right)\left(10^{-9}\,\text{m}^3/\text{mm}^3\right) \qquad \boxed{m = 60.0\,\text{kg}}$$

$$W = mg = (60.0\,\text{kg})\left(9.81\,\text{m}/\text{s}^2\right) \qquad \boxed{W = 589\,\text{N}}$$

Prob# 5.56

Determine the volume and the surface area of the chain link shown, which is made from a 6-mm-diameter bar, if R = 10 mm and L = 30 mm



Prob # 5.60

The aluminum shade for the small high-intensity lamp shown has a uniform thickness of 1 mm. Knowing that the density of aluminum is 2800 kg/m^3, determine the mass of the shade.

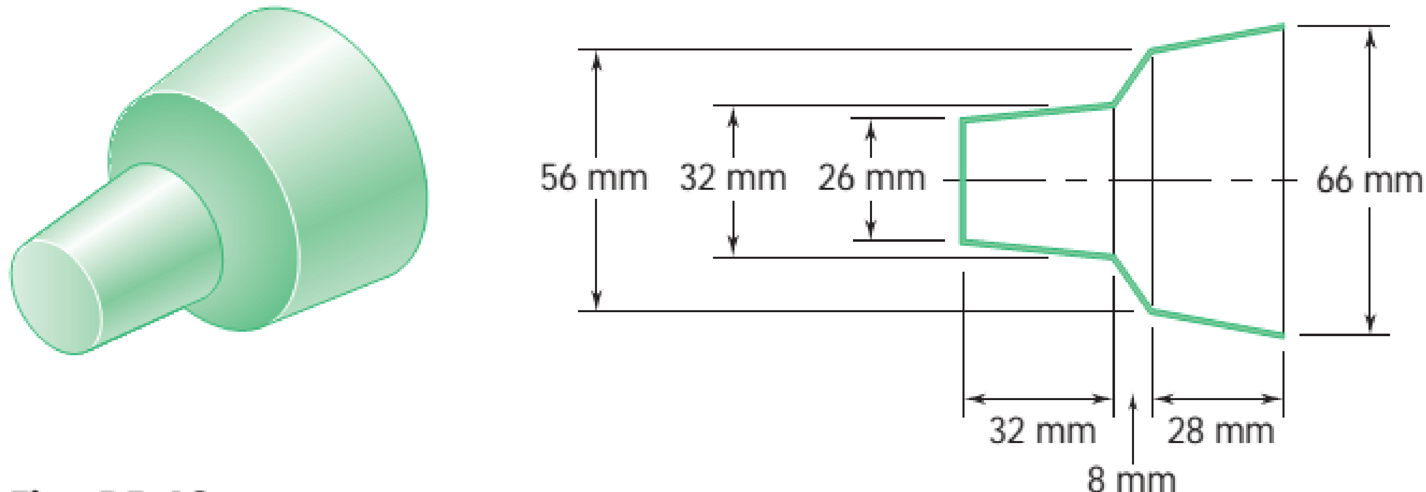
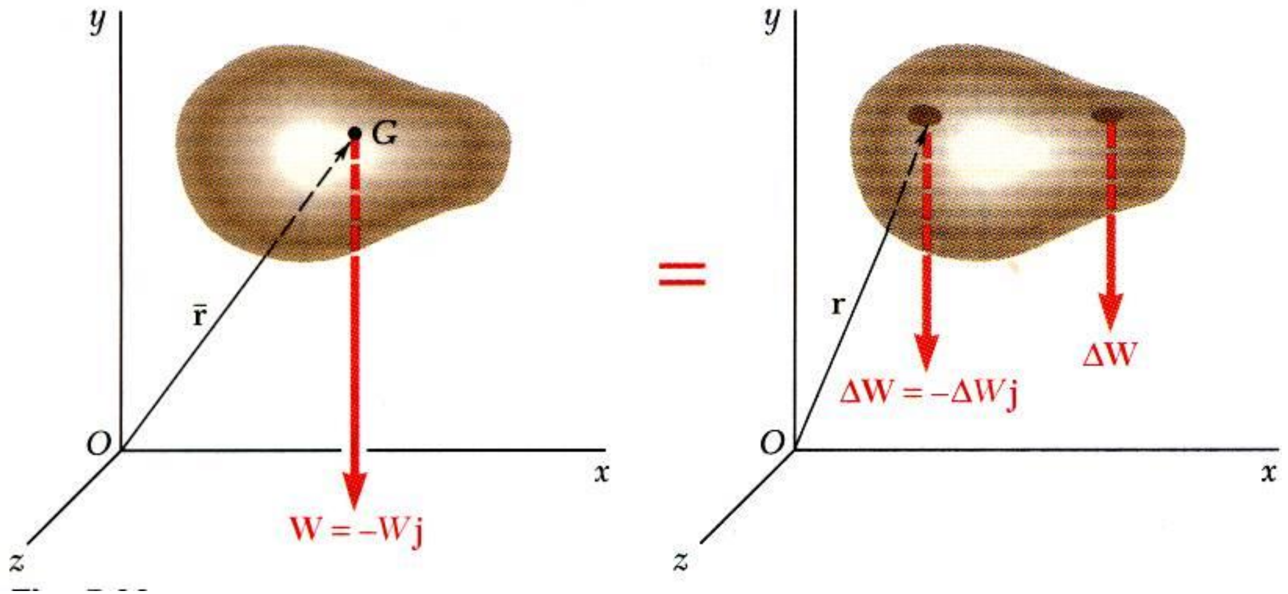


Fig. P5.60

Center of Gravity of a 3D Body: Centroid of a Volume



- Center of gravity G

$$-W\vec{j} = \sum\left(-\Delta W\vec{j}\right)$$

$$\vec{r}_G \times \left(-W\vec{j}\right) = \sum\left[\vec{r} \times \left(-\Delta W\vec{j}\right)\right]$$

$$\vec{r}_G W \times \left(-\vec{j}\right) = \left(\sum \vec{r}\Delta W\right) \times \left(-\vec{j}\right)$$

$$W = \int dW \qquad \vec{r}_G W = \int \vec{r}\, dW$$

- Results are independent of body orientation,

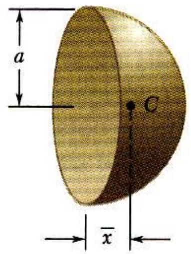
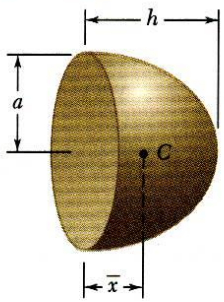
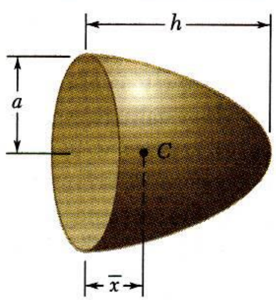
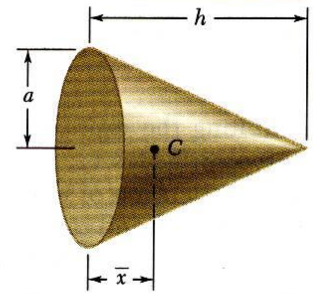
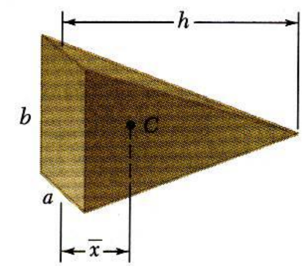
$$\bar{x}W = \int x\,dW \quad \bar{y}W = \int y\,dW \quad \bar{z}W = \int z\,dW$$

- For homogeneous bodies,

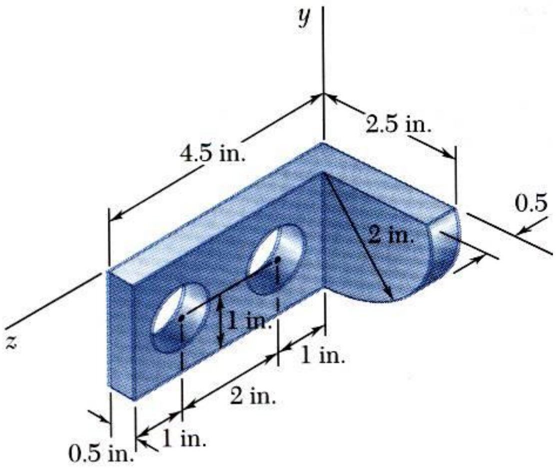
$$W = \gamma V \ \text{ and } \ dW = \gamma\, dV$$

$$\bar{x}V = \int x\,dV \quad \bar{y}V = \int y\,dV \quad \bar{z}V = \int z\,dV$$

Centroids of Common 3D Shapes

Shape		$\bar{x}$	Volume
Hemisphere		$\frac{3a}{8}$	$\frac{2}{3}\pi a^3$
Semiellipsoid of revolution		$\frac{3h}{8}$	$\frac{2}{3}\pi a^2 h$
Paraboloid of revolution		$\frac{h}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 h$
Cone		$\frac{h}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}\pi a^2 h$
Pyramid		$\frac{h}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}abh$

Composite 3D Bodies

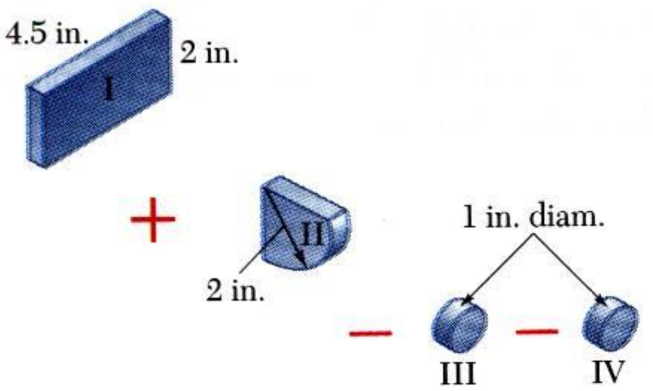


- Moment of the total weight concentrated at the center of gravity G is equal to the sum of the moments of the weights of the component parts.

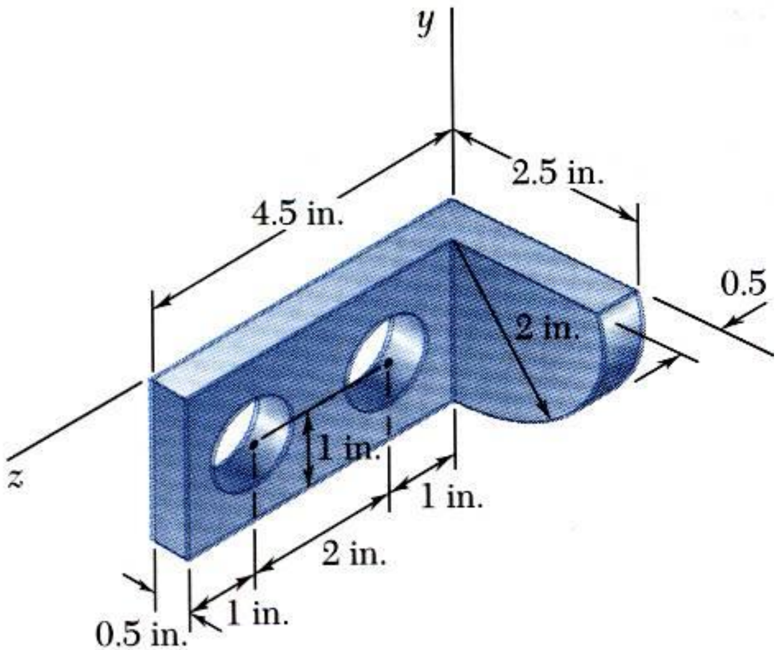
$$\bar{X}\sum W = \sum \bar{x} W \quad \bar{Y}\sum W = \sum \bar{y} W \quad \bar{Z}\sum W = \sum \bar{z} W$$

- For homogeneous bodies,

$$\bar{X}\sum V = \sum \bar{x} V \quad \bar{Y}\sum V = \sum \bar{y} V \quad \bar{Z}\sum V = \sum \bar{z} V$$



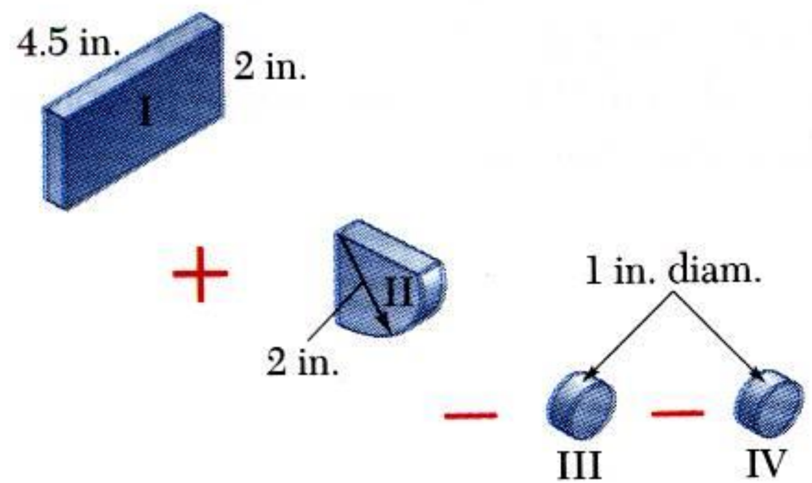
Sample Problem 5.12



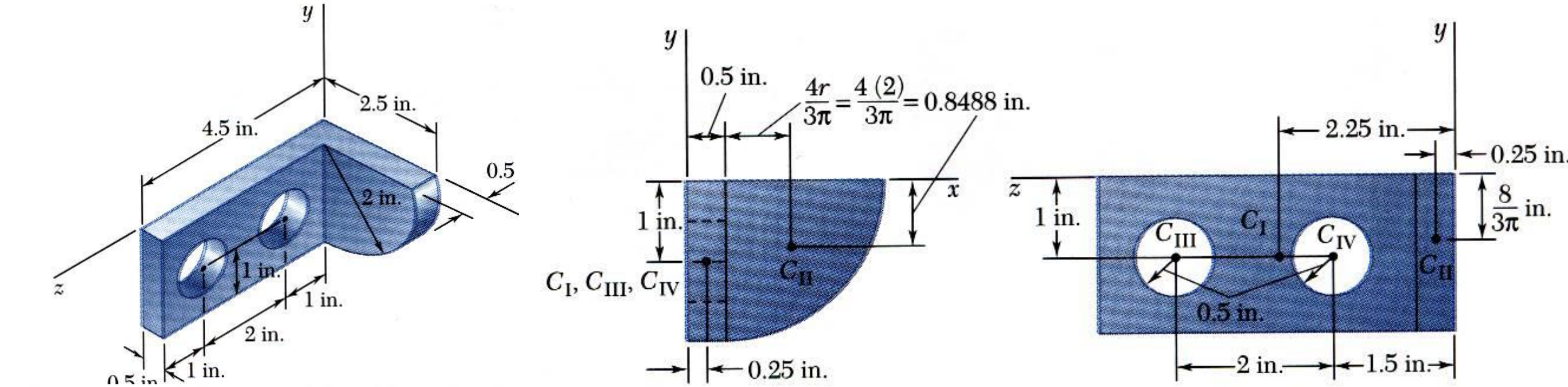
Locate the center of gravity of the steel machine element. The diameter of each hole is 1 in.

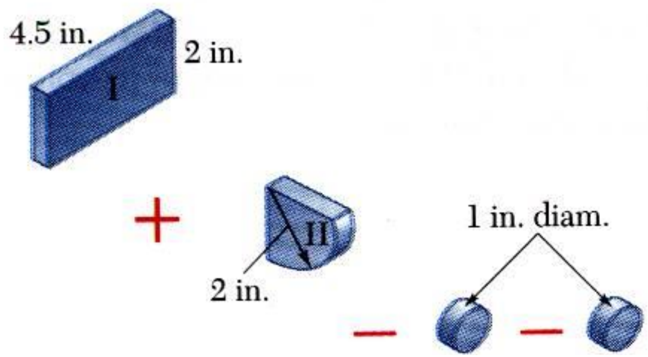
SOLUTION:

- Form the machine element from a rectangular parallelepiped and a quarter cylinder and then subtracting two 1-in. diameter cylinders.



Sample Problem 5.12

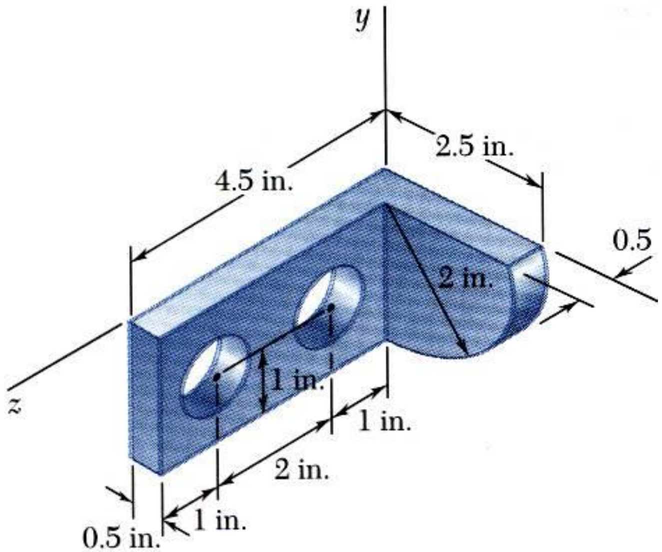




	V, in³	$\bar{x}$, in.	$\bar{y}$, in.	$\bar{z}$, in.	$\bar{x}V$, in⁴	$\bar{y}V$, in⁴	$\bar{z}V$, in⁴
I	$(4.5)(2)(0.5) = 4.5$	0.25	−1	2.25	1.125	−4.5	10.125
II	$\frac{1}{4}\pi(2)^2(0.5) = 1.571$	1.3488	−0.8488	0.25	2.119	−1.333	0.393
III	$-\pi(0.5)^2(0.5) = -0.3927$	0.25	−1	3.5	−0.098	0.393	−1.374
IV	$-\pi(0.5)^2(0.5) = -0.3927$	0.25	−1	1.5	−0.098	0.393	−0.589
	$\Sigma V = 5.286$				$\Sigma\bar{x}V = 3.048$	$\Sigma\bar{y}V = -5.047$	$\Sigma\bar{z}V = 8.555$

Sample Problem 5.12

	V, in^3	$\bar{x}$, in.	$\bar{y}$, in.	$\bar{z}$, in.	$\bar{x}V$, in^4	$\bar{y}V$, in^4	$\bar{z}V$, in^4
I	$(4.5)(2)(0.5) = 4.5$	0.25	-1	2.25	1.125	-4.5	10.125
II	$\frac{1}{4}\pi(2)^2(0.5) = 1.571$	1.3488	-0.8488	0.25	2.119	-1.333	0.393
III	$-\pi(0.5)^2(0.5) = -0.3927$	0.25	-1	3.5	-0.098	0.393	-1.374
IV	$-\pi(0.5)^2(0.5) = -0.3927$	0.25	-1	1.5	-0.098	0.393	-0.589
	$\Sigma V = 5.286$				$\Sigma\bar{x}V = 3.048$	$\Sigma\bar{y}V = -5.047$	$\Sigma\bar{z}V = 8.555$



$$\bar{X} = \sum \bar{x}V \Big/ \sum V = \left(3.08\,\text{in}^4\right) \Big/ \left(5.286\,\text{in}^3\right)$$

$$\boxed{\bar{X} = 0.577\,\text{in.}}$$

$$\bar{Y} = \sum \bar{y}V \Big/ \sum V = \left(-5.047\,\text{in}^4\right) \Big/ \left(5.286\,\text{in}^3\right)$$

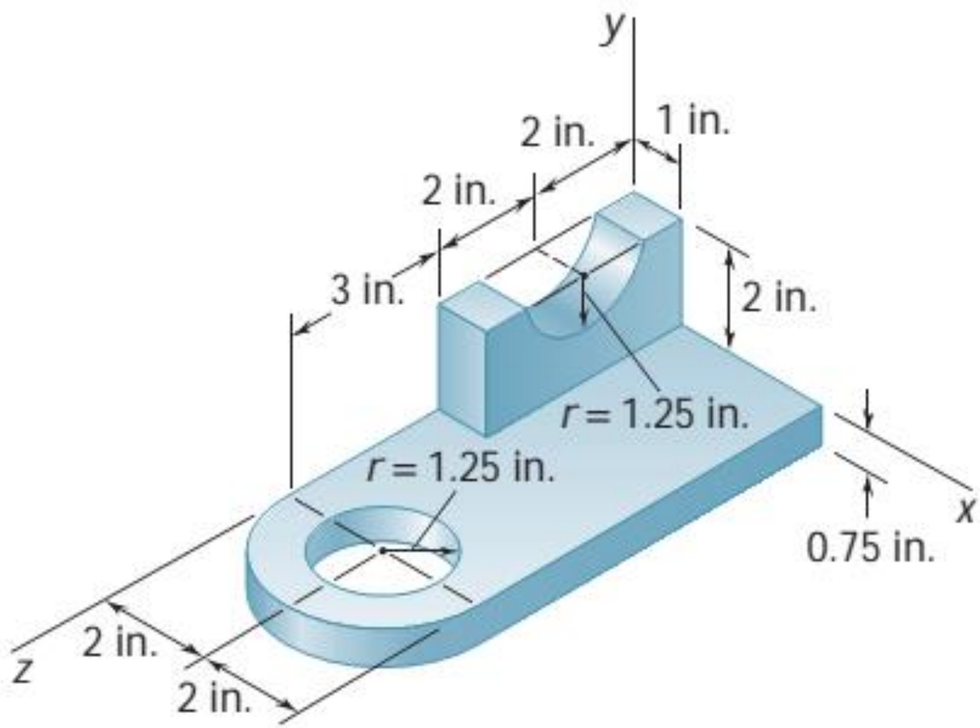
$$\boxed{\bar{Y} = -0.955\,\text{in.}}$$

$$\bar{Z} = \sum \bar{z}V \Big/ \sum V = \left(1.618\,\text{in}^4\right) \Big/ \left(5.286\,\text{in}^3\right)$$

$$\boxed{\bar{Z} = 1.618\,\text{in.}}$$

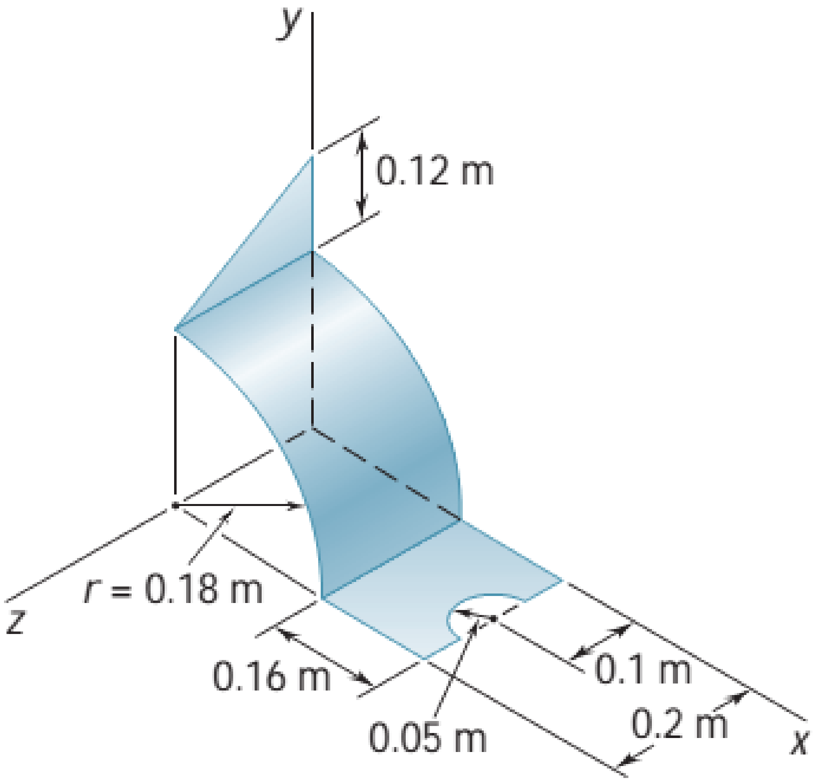
Prob # 5.100 and 5.103

For the machine element shown, locate y and z coordinates of the center of gravity.



Prob # 5.107

Locate the center of gravity of the sheet-metal form shown



Prob #5.115

Locate the center of gravity of the figure shown, knowing that it is made of thin brass rods of uniform diameter.