

## FAQ's

### **1. Define moment of inertia of area.**

Moment of inertia of area is defined as the product of the area and the square of its perpendicular distance between cg of the area and the reference axis.

### **2. State the formula for moment of inertia of a rectangular section and triangular section about their centroidal axes.**

Rectangular section:

$$I_{xx} = bd^3/12\text{mm}^4$$

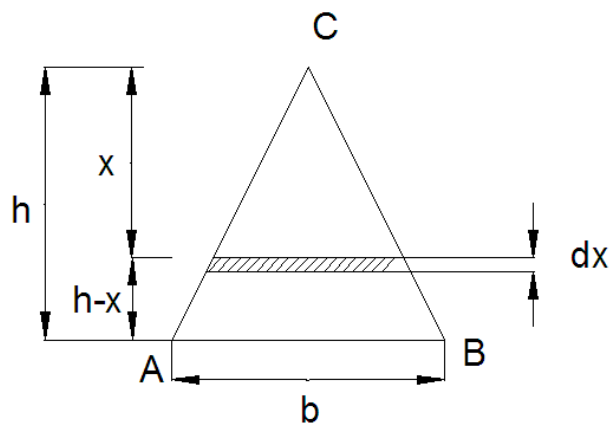
$$I_{yy} = bd^3/12\text{mm}^4$$

Triangular section:

$$I_{xx} = bh^3/36 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$I_{yy} = hb^3/48 \text{ mm}^4$$

### **3. Derive the expression for calculating moment of inertia of triangular section.**



Consider an elementary strip PQ located at a distance of 'x' from the apex 'C'.

By similar triangle principle,

$$x/h = PQ/AB = PQ/b$$

Therefore width of the elementary strip,  $PQ = xb/h$

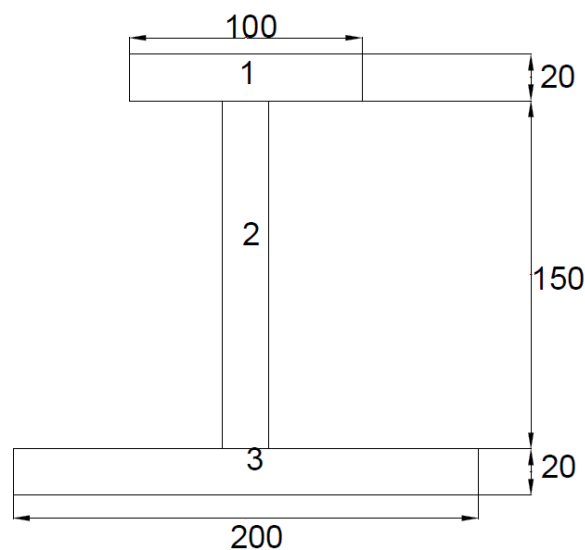
Area of strip =  $xb/h * dx$

Moment of inertia of this strip about 'AB' =  $xb/h * dx * (h-x)^2$

Moment of inertia of the whole triangular section about 'AB'

$$\begin{aligned}I_{AB} &= \int_{x=0}^h b/h * x(h-x)^2 dx \\&= b/h \int_{x=0}^h (xh^2 - x^3 - 2hx^2) dx \\I_{AB} &= b/h [h^2x^2/2 - x^4/4 - 2hx^3/3]_0^h \\&= b/h [h^4/2 - h^4/4 - 2h^4/3] = bh^3/12 \\I_{AB} &= bh^3/12 \\I_{AB} &= i_g + ah^2 \\Bh^3/12 &= I_{xx} + 1/2bh * (h/3)^2 \\Bh^3/12 &= I_{xx} + bh^3/18 \\I_{xx} &= bh^3/12 - bh^3/18 \\I_{xx} &= bh^3/36\end{aligned}$$

**4. For the section shown below determine the moment of inertia about x axis.**



(Note: All dimensions are in mm)

### Step 1: To find centroidal distances

$$\bar{X} = a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + a_3X_3 / \Sigma a$$

$$\bar{Y} = a_1Y_1 + a_2Y_2 + a_3Y_3 / \Sigma a$$

#### Section 1:

$$a_1 = 100 \times 20 = 2000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$x_1 = 50 + (100/2) = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_1 = 20 + 150 + (20/2) = 180 \text{ mm}$$

#### Section 2:

$$a_2 = 150 \times 20 = 3000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$x_2 = 90 + (20/2) = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_2 = 20 + (150/2) = 95 \text{ mm}$$

#### Section 3:

$$a_3 = 200 \times 20 = 4000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$x_3 = 200/2 = 100 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_3 = 20/2 = 10 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{Y} = (a_1y_1 + a_2y_2 + a_3y_3) / \Sigma a$$

$$= (2000 \times 180 + 3000 \times 95 + 4000 \times 10) / (2000 + 3000 + 4000)$$

$$= 76.11 \text{ mm}$$

$$I_{xx} = I_{xx1} + I_{xx2} + I_{xx3}$$

$$= (d_1b_1^3/12 + a_1h_1^2) + (d_2b_2^3/12 + a_2h_2^2) + (d_3b_3^3/12 + a_3h_3^2)$$

$$= (100 \times 20^3/12) + (2000 \times 103.89^2) + (20 \times 150^3/12) + (3000 \times 18.89^2) + (200 \times 20^3/12) + (4000 \times 66.11^2)$$

$$= 28.63 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$$

**Result:**  $I_{xx} = 28.63 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$