Course Code: ESC106A Course Title: Construction Materials and Engineering Mechanics

Lecture No. 41:
Determination of Moment of Inertia

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Lecture Intended Learning Outcomes

At the end of this lecture, students will be able to:

- Determine the Moment of Inertia for different sections by integration method
- Apply parallel axis theorem for determination of MI



Contents

Moment of inertia of triangular section and uniform thin rod



Moment of Inertia of triangular section

Case 1: MI about the base

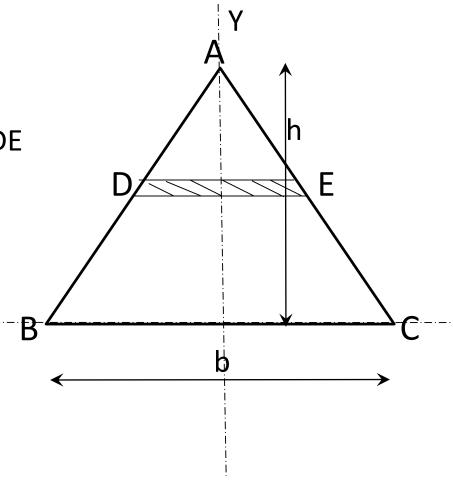
$$dA = DE.dy$$

Distance DE is obtained from ΔABC & ΔADE

$$\frac{DE}{BC} = \frac{y}{h}$$

$$DE = \frac{by}{h}$$

$$dA = \frac{by}{h} dy$$





Moment of Inertia of triangular section

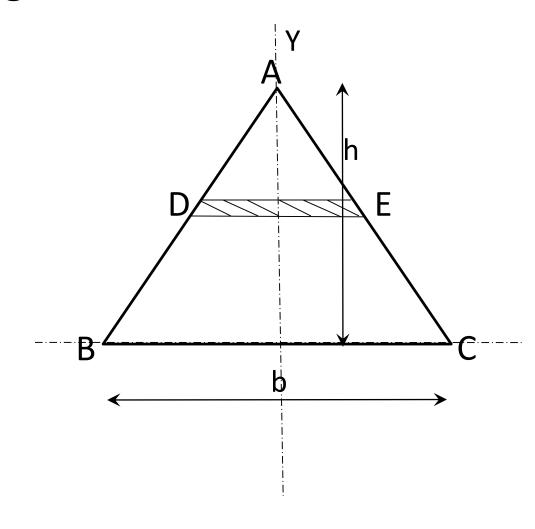
MI of the strip about the base

$$(I_{BC})_{DE} = \frac{by}{h} dy.(h-y)^2$$

$$I_{BC} = \int_{0}^{h} \frac{by}{h} [h - y]^{2}.dy$$

$$I_{BC} = \frac{b}{h} \int_{0}^{h} y [h^{2} - 2hy + y^{2}] dy$$

$$I_{BC} = \frac{b}{h} \cdot h^4 \left[\frac{6+3-8}{12} \right] = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$



Moment of Inertia of triangular section

Case 2: MI about an axis passing through CG and

parallel to base.

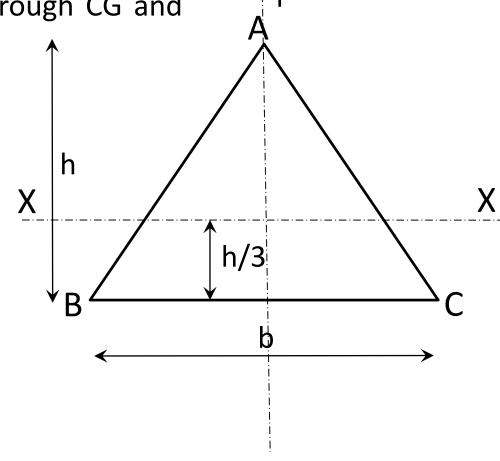
From parallel axis theorem,

$$I_{BC} = I_G + A \left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^2$$

$$I_G = I_{BC} - A \left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^2$$

$$I_G = \frac{bh^3}{12} - \frac{1}{2}bh \left(\frac{h}{3}\right)^2$$

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



Moment of Inertia of uniform thin rod

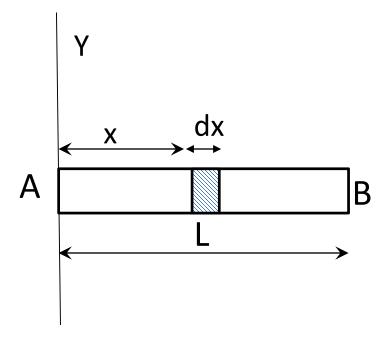
- Consider a uniform thin rod AB of length L. If m is the mass per unit length of the rod,
- Total mass of the rod M = m.L

$$M_{strip} = m.dx$$

$$(I_{YY})_{strip} = mdx.x^{2} = mx^{2}dx$$

$$I_{YY} = \int_{0}^{L} mx^{2}dx = \left[m\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{0}^{L} = \frac{mL^{3}}{3}$$

$$I_{YY} = \frac{ML^{2}}{3}$$



Summary

- Moment of inertia of area (mass) of various sections about the considered reference axis is obtained by integration method.
- Parallel axis theorem is applied for finding out the moment of inertia of various sections.

