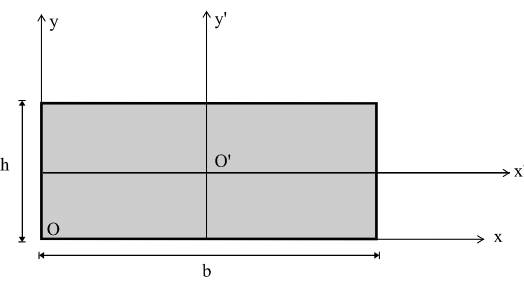
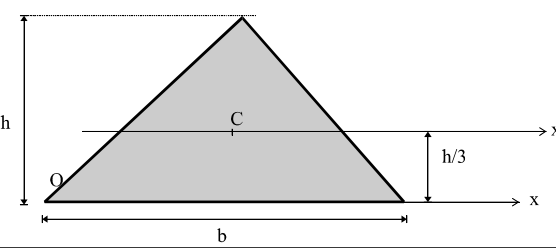
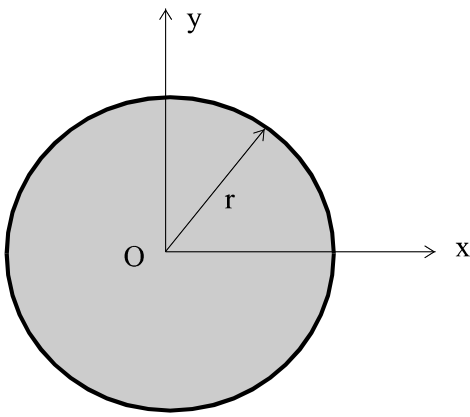
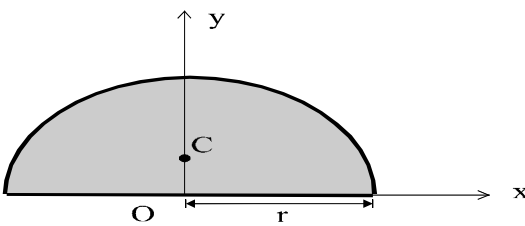
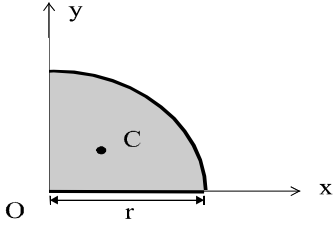
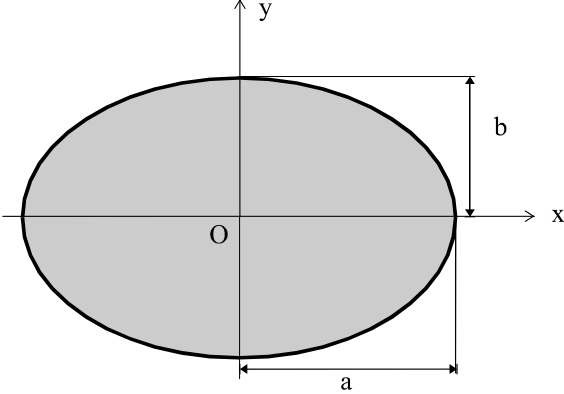
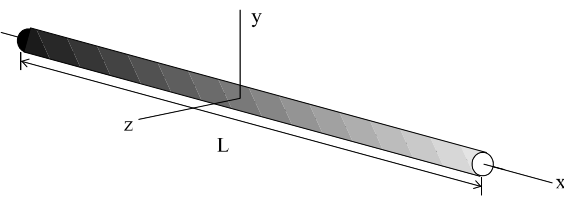
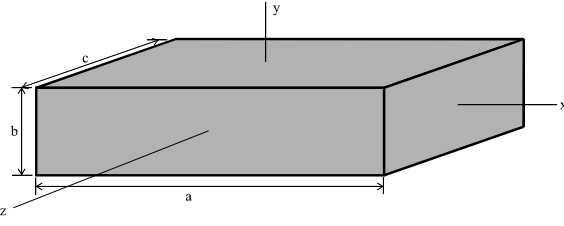
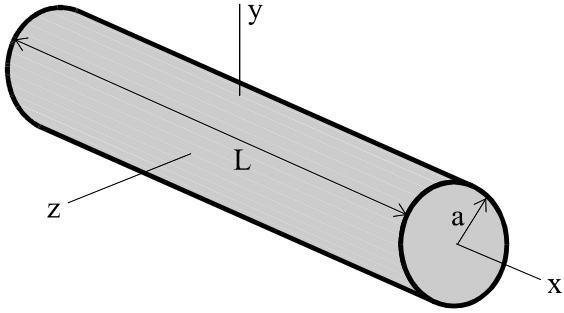
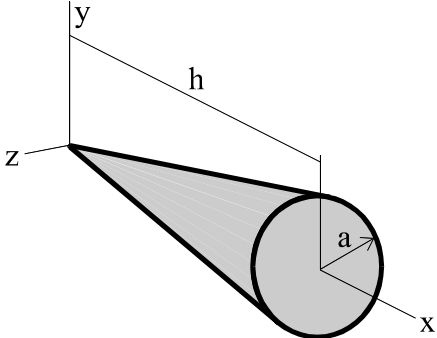
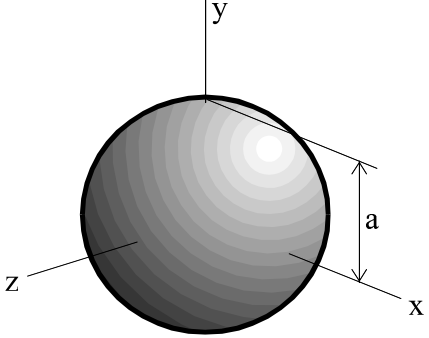


## Momentos de Inércia de formas geométricas frequentes

O índice indica o eixo em relação ao qual se apresenta o valor do momento de inércia.

Rectângulo		$I_{x'} = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$ $I_{y'} = \frac{1}{12}b^3h$ $I_x = \frac{1}{3}bh^3$ $I_y = \frac{1}{3}b^3h$ $I_C = \frac{1}{12}bh(b^2 + h^2)$
Triângulo		$I_{x'} = \frac{1}{36}bh^3$ $I_x = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$
Círculo		$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$ $I_O = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^4$
Semicírculo		$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$ $I_O = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$

<p>Quadrante</p>		$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{16} \pi r^4$ $I_O = \frac{1}{8} \pi r^4$
<p>Elipse</p>		$I_x = \frac{1}{4} \pi a b^3$ $I_y = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^3 b$ $I_O = \frac{1}{4} \pi a b (a^2 + b^2)$
<p>Haste delgada</p>		$I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{12} m L^2$
<p>Prisma rectangular</p>		$I_x = \frac{1}{12} m (b^2 + c^2)$ $I_y = \frac{1}{12} m (c^2 + a^2)$ $I_z = \frac{1}{12} m (a^2 + b^2)$
<p>Cilindro circular</p>		$I_x = \frac{1}{2} m a^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{1}{12} m (3a^2 + L^2)$

Cone circular		$I_x = \frac{3}{10} m a^2$ $I_y = I_z = \frac{3}{5} m \left[ \frac{1}{4} a^2 + h^2 \right]$
Esfera		$I_x = I_y = I_z = \frac{2}{5} m a^2$