# ENSC 2113 Engineering Mechanics: Statics

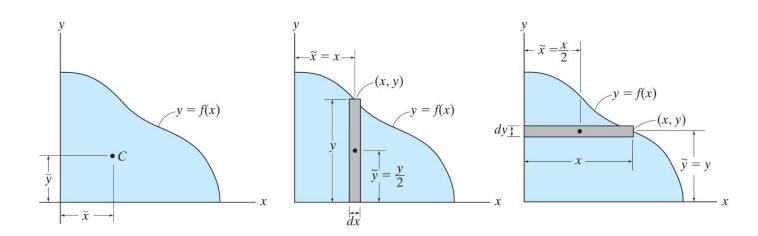
Chapter 9:

Center of Gravity and Centroid

 $\overline{\text{(Section 9.1)}}$ 

### **Chapter 9 Outline:**

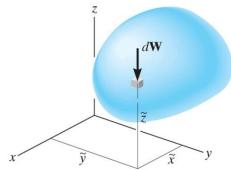
- 9.1 Center of Gravity, Center of Mass, and the Centroid of a Body
- 9.2 Composite Bodies
- 9.3 Theorems of Pappus and Guldinus
- 9.4 Resultant of a General Distributed Loading
- 9.5 Fluid Pressure

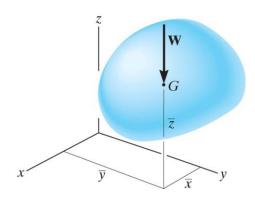


### Chapter 9 Objectives:

- To discuss the concept of the center of gravity, center of mass, and the centroid.
- To show how to determine the location of the center of gravity and centroid for a body of arbitrary shape and one composed of composite parts.
- To use the theorems of Pappus and Guldinus for finding the surface area and volume for a body having axial symmetry.
- To present a method for finding the resultant of a general distributed loading to show how it applies to finding the resultant force of a pressure loading caused by a fluid.

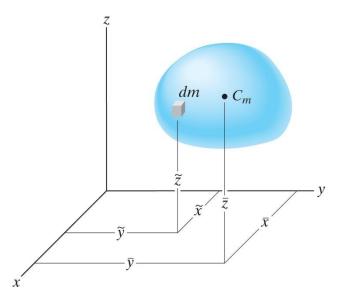
- A body is composed of an infinite number of particles. Each of these particles will have a weight, dW.
- The center of gravity is a point
   which locates the resultant weight
   of a system of particles or a solid
   body
- Coordinates of the center of gravity





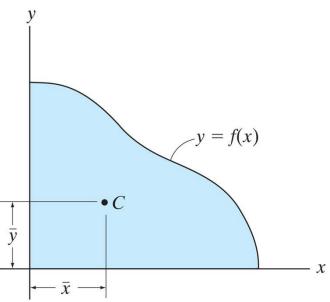
$$ar{x} = rac{\int ilde{x} \ dW}{\int dW} \quad ar{y} = rac{\int ilde{y} \ dW}{\int dW} \quad ar{z} = rac{\int ilde{z} \ dW}{\int dW}$$

- By replacing *W* with a *m* in these equations, the coordinates of the center of mass can be found.
- Similarly, the coordinates of the centroid of volume, area, or length can be obtained by replacing W by V, A, or L.



$$ar{x} = rac{\int ilde{x} \ dm}{\int dm} \quad ar{y} = rac{\int ilde{y} \ dm}{\int dm} \quad ar{z} = rac{\int ilde{z} \ dm}{\int dm}$$

• The **centroid** (geometric center) of an area can be determined by performing a single integration using a rectangular strip for the differential area.

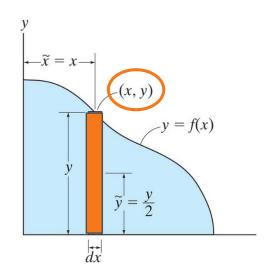


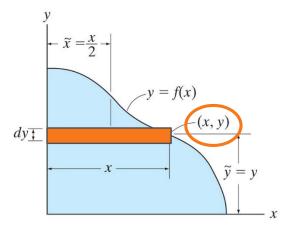
$$ar{x} = rac{\int_A ilde{x} \; dA}{\int_A dA} \quad ar{y} = rac{\int_A ilde{y} \; dA}{\int_A dA}$$

#### Procedure:

#### Differential Element:

- Choose a differential element (rectangle) for integration
- Locate the element so that it touches an arbitrary point (x,y) on the curve that defines the boundary of the shape





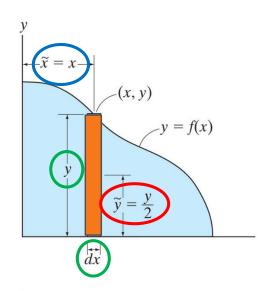
#### Procedure:

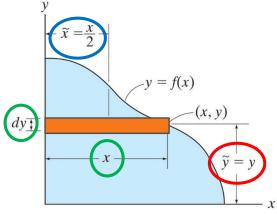
Size and Moment Arms:

Express the area dA of the element in terms of x or y

$$dA = xdy$$

• Locate the centroid of the element,  $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$  in terms of x or y





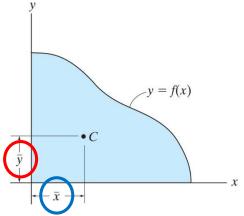
#### Procedure:

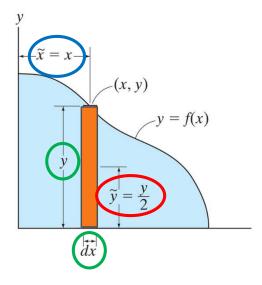
#### Integrations:

- Substitute into the appropriate equations
  - For a vertical slice

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^b \tilde{x} dA}{\int_0^b dA} = \frac{\int_0^b x(yd_x)}{\int_0^b yd_x}$$

$$\overline{y} = \frac{\int_0^b \widetilde{y} dA}{\int_0^b dA} = \frac{\int_0^b \left(\frac{y}{2}\right) (y d_x)}{\int_0^b y d_x}$$





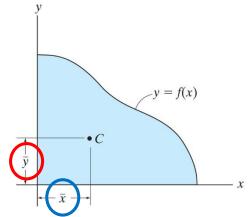
#### Procedure:

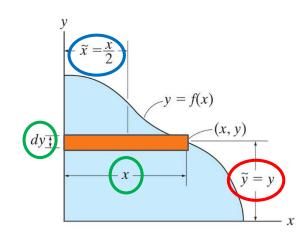
#### Integrations:

- Substitute into the appropriate equations
  - For a horizontal slice

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^h \tilde{x} dA}{\int_0^h dA} = \frac{\int_0^h \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)(x dy)}{\int_0^h x dy}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int_0^h \tilde{y} dA}{\int_0^h dA} = \frac{\int_0^h y (x d_y)}{\int_0^h x d_y}$$

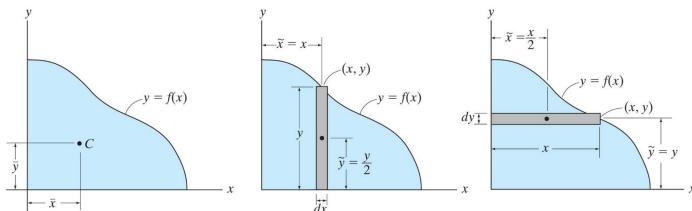




#### Procedure:

#### Integrations:

- Write the function in terms of the same variable as the differential thickness of the element
- The limits of the integral are defined from the two extreme locations of the element's differential thickness
  - Vertical slice: limits are horizontal
  - Horizontal slice: limits are vertical



# ENSC 2113 Engineering Mechanics: Statics

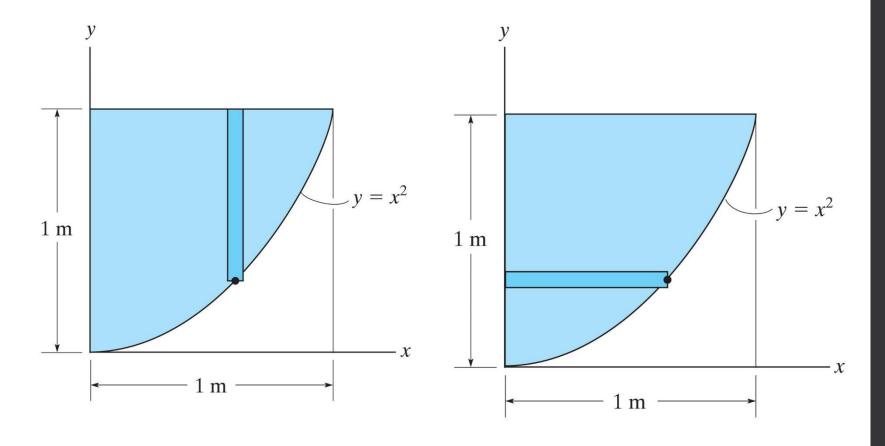
Chapter 9:

Center of Gravity and Centroid

(Section 9.1)

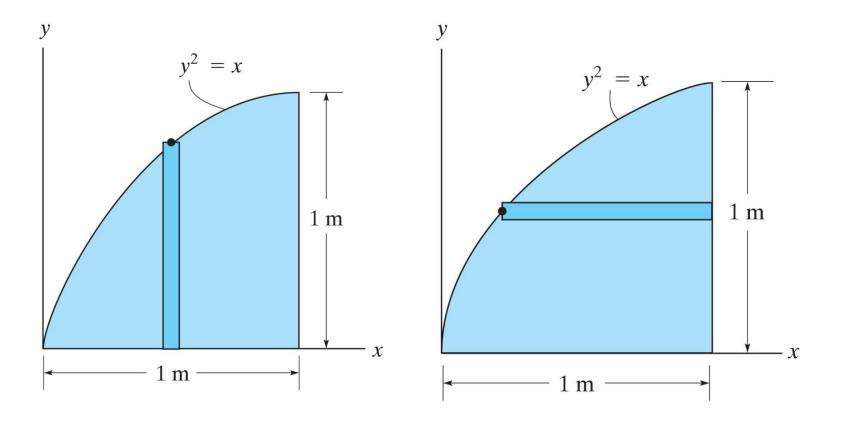
### Example:

For each image, label the size and moment arm of the differential slice and substitute into the appropriate centroidal equations:



### Example:

For each image, label the size and moment arm of the differential slice and substitute into the appropriate centroidal equations:



### Example:

 Calculate the centroid for the shape below. Draw and label the differential element, size, and moment arm.

