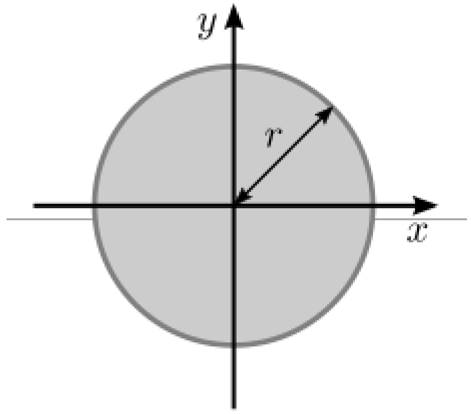
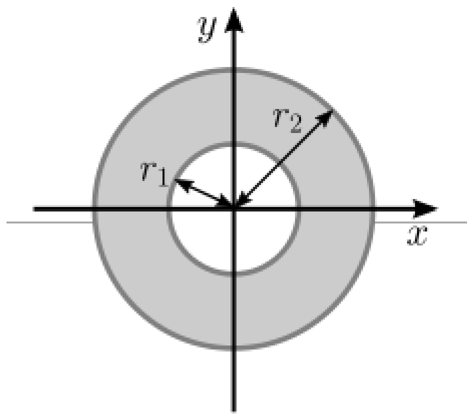
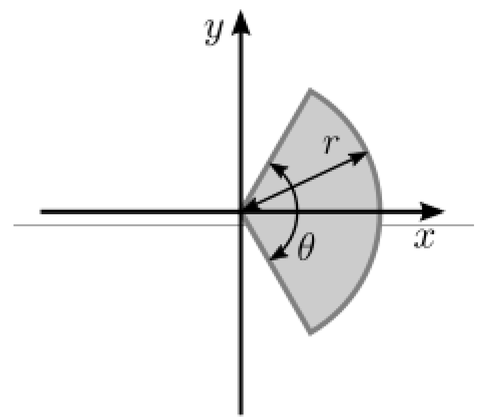
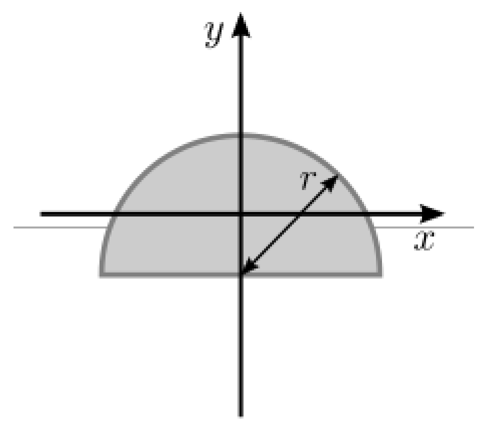
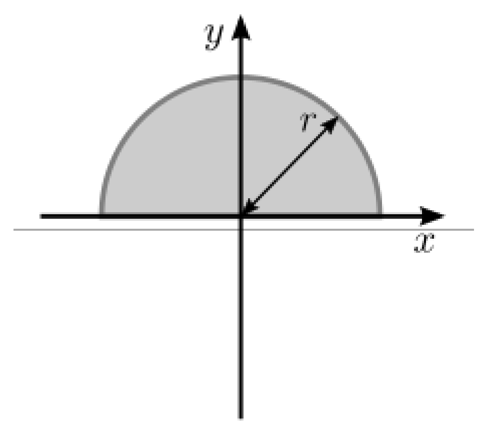
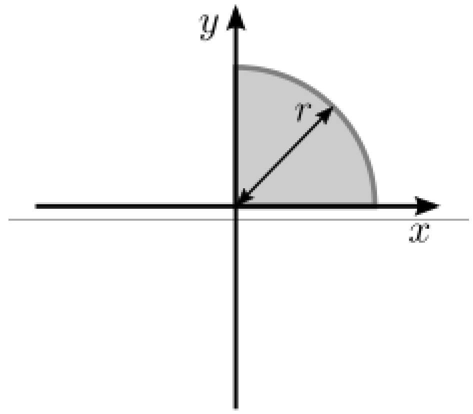
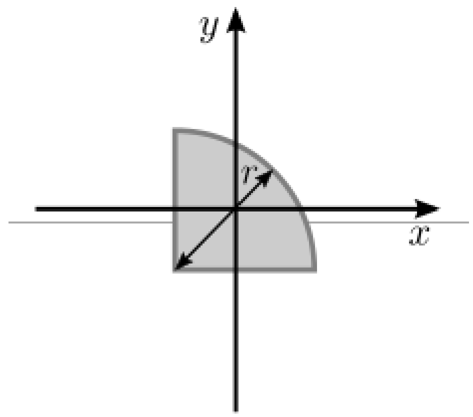
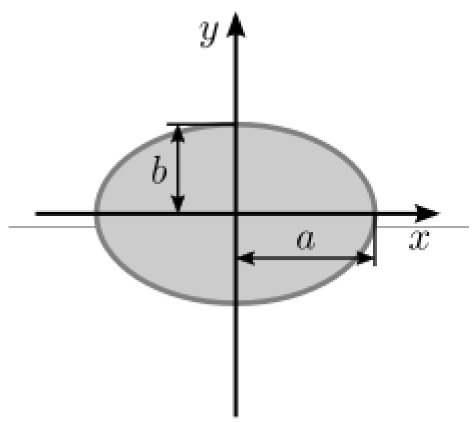
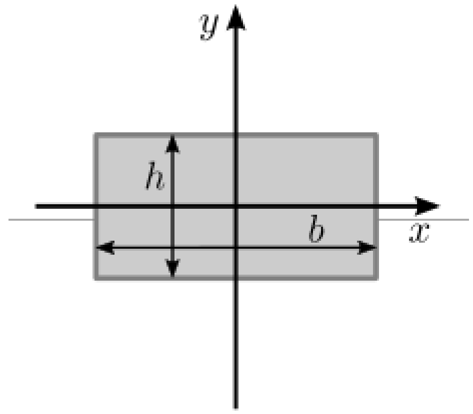
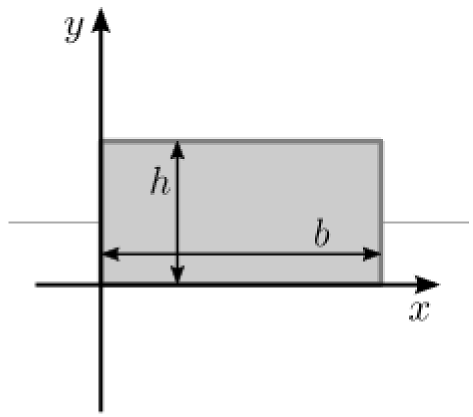
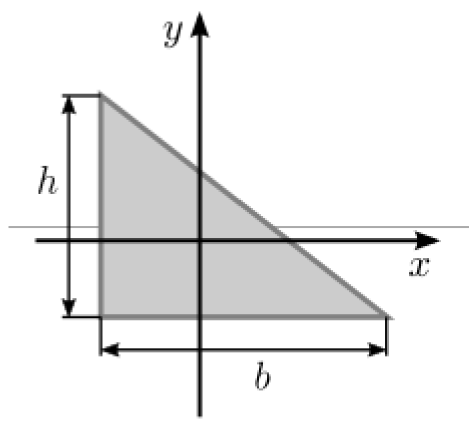
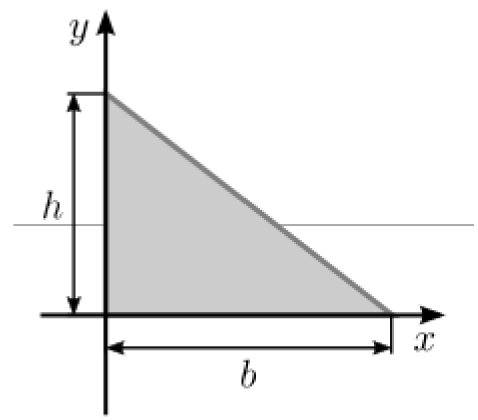
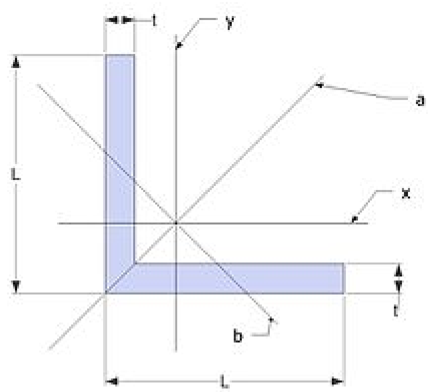
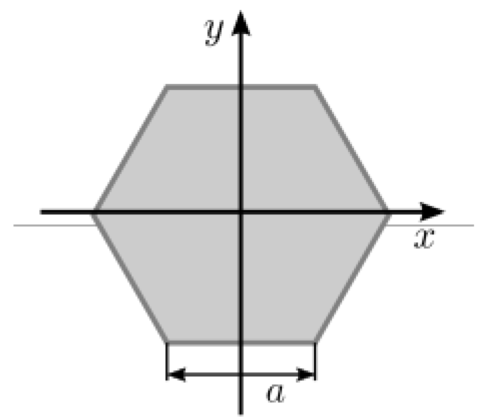
Description	Figure	Area moment of inertia	Comment
A filled circular area of radius *r*		$I_x = \frac{\pi}{4} r^4$ $I_y = \frac{\pi}{4} r^4$ $I_z = \frac{\pi}{2} r^4$ [1]	I_z is the Polar moment of inertia.
An annulus of inner radius r_1 and outer radius r_2		$I_x = \frac{\pi}{4} \left({r_2}^4 - {r_1}^4\right)$ $I_y = \frac{\pi}{4} \left({r_2}^4 - {r_1}^4\right)$ $I_z = \frac{\pi}{2} \left({r_2}^4 - {r_1}^4\right)$	For thin tubes, $r \equiv r_1 \approx r_2$ and $r_2 \equiv r_1 + t$. So, for a thin tube, $I_x = I_y \approx \pi r^3 t$. I_z is the Polar moment of inertia.
A filled circular sector of angle θ in radians and radius *r* with respect to an axis through the centroid of the sector and the center of the circle		$I_x = (\theta - \sin\theta)\,\frac{r^4}{8}$	This formula is valid only for $0 \le \theta \le \pi$

			
A filled semicircle with radius *r* with respect to a horizontal line passing through the centroid of the area		$I_x = \left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{8}{9\pi}\right) r^4 \approx 0.1098 r^4$ $I_y = \frac{\pi r^4}{8}$ [2]	
A filled semicircle as above but with respect to an axis collinear with the base		$I_x = \frac{\pi r^4}{8}$ $I_y = \frac{\pi r^4}{8}$ [2]	I_x: This is a consequence of the parallel axis theorem and the fact that the distance between the x axes of the previous one and this one is $\frac{4r}{3\pi}$
A filled quarter circle with radius *r* with the			

axes passing through the bases		$I_x = \frac{\pi r^4}{16}$ $I_y = \frac{\pi r^4}{16}$ [3]	
A filled quarter circle with radius r with the axes passing through the centroid		$I_x = \left(\frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{4}{9\pi}\right) r^4 \approx 0.0549 r^4$ $I_y = \left(\frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{4}{9\pi}\right) r^4 \approx 0.0549 r^4$ [3]	This is a consequence of the parallel axis theorem and the fact that the distance between these two axes is $\frac{4r}{3\pi}$
A filled ellipse whose radius along the *x*-axis is *a* and whose radius along the *y*-axis is *b*		$I_x = \frac{\pi}{4} a b^3$ $I_y = \frac{\pi}{4} a^3 b$	
A filled rectangular area with a base width of			

b and height *h*		$I_x = \frac{bh^3}{12}$ $I_y = \frac{b^3h}{12}$ [4]	
A filled rectangular area as above but with respect to an axis collinear with the base		$I_x = \frac{bh^3}{3}$ $I_y = \frac{b^3h}{3}$ [4]	This is a result from the parallel axis theorem
A filled triangular area with a base width of *b* and height *h* with respect to an axis through the centroid		$I_x = \frac{bh^3}{36}$ $I_y = \frac{b^3h}{36}$ [5]	
A filled triangular area as above but with			This is a

respect to an axis collinear with the base		$I_x = \frac{bh^3}{12}$ $I_y = \frac{b^3h}{12}$ [5]	consequence of the parallel axis theorem
An equal legged angle, commonly found in engineering applications		$I_x = I_y = \frac{t(5L^2 - 5Lt + t^2)(L^2 - Lt + t^2)}{12(2L - t)}$ $I_{(xy)} = \frac{L^2t(L-t)^2}{4(t-2L)}$ $I_a = \frac{t(2L-t)(2L^2 - 2Lt + t^2)}{12}$ $I_b = \frac{t(2L^4 - 4L^3t + 8L^2t^2 - 6Lt^3 + t^4)}{12(2L-t)}$	$I_{(xy)}$ is the often unused product of inertia, used to define inertia with a rotated axis
A filled regular hexagon with a side length of *a*		$I_x = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{16}a^4$ $I_y = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{16}a^4$	The result is valid for both a horizontal and a vertical axis through the centroid, and therefore is also valid for an axis with arbitrary direction that passes through the origin.