

TABLE C.1. *Properties of Some Plane Areas*

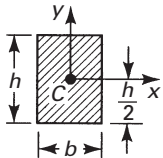
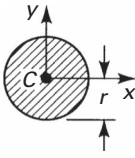

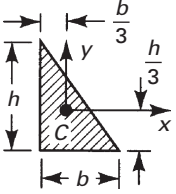
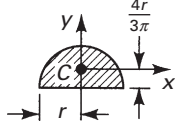
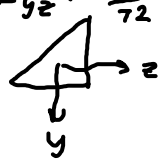
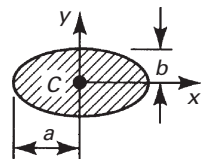
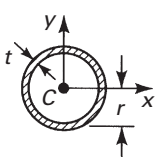
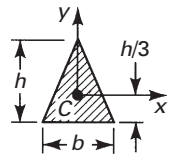
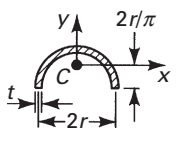
<p>1. Rectangle</p>  $A = bh$ $I_x = \frac{bh^3}{12}$ $J_c = \frac{bh(b^2 + h^2)}{12}$	<p>5. Circle</p>  $A = \pi r^2$ $I_x = \frac{\pi r^4}{4}$ $J_c = \frac{\pi r^4}{2}$
<p><math>I_{yz} = +\frac{b^2 h^3}{72}</math></p>  <p>2. Right triangle</p>  $A = \frac{bh}{2}$ $I_x = \frac{bh^3}{36} \quad I_{xy} = -\frac{b^2 h^2}{72}$ $J_c = \frac{bh(b^2 + h^2)}{36}$	<p>6. Semicircle</p>  $A = \frac{\pi r^2}{2}$ $I_x = 0.110r^4$ $I_y = \frac{\pi r^4}{8}$
<p><math>I_{yz} = -\frac{b^2 h^3}{72}</math></p>  <p>3. Ellipse</p>  $A = \pi ab$ $I_x = \frac{\pi ab^3}{4}$ $J_c = \frac{\pi ab(a^2 + b^2)}{4}$	<p>7. Thin tube</p>  $A = 2\pi r t$ $I_x = \pi r^3 t$ $J_c = 2\pi r^3 t$
<p>4. Isosceles triangle</p>  $A = \frac{bh}{2}$ $I_x = \frac{bh^3}{36} \quad I_y = \frac{hb^3}{48}$ $J_c = \frac{bh}{144} (4h^2 + 3b^2)$	<p>8. Half of thin tube</p>  $A = \pi r t$ $I_x \approx 0.095\pi r^3 t$ $I_y = 0.5\pi r^3 t$

FIGURE C.1. *Plane area A with centroid C.*

