ME211 Statics and Strength of Materials

Chapter 6

Distributed Forces: Moments of Inertia

Contents

Application

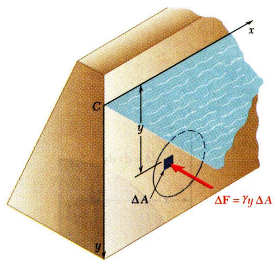
The deflection in structural members and the moment acting on an area behind a dam are examples of analyses requiring the *moment of inertia.*

Introduction

- Previously considered distributed forces which were proportional to the area or volume over which they act.
  - **The resultant was obtained by summing or integrating over the areas or volumes.**
  - The moment of the resultant about any axis was determined by computing the first moments of the areas or volumes about that axis.
- Will now consider forces which are **proportional to the area or volume over which they act but also vary linearly with distance from a given axis.**
  - It will be shown that the magnitude of the resultant depends on the first moment of the force distribution with respect to the axis.
  - The point of application of the resultant depends on the second moment of the distribution with respect to the axis.
- Current chapter will present methods for computing the moments of inertia for areas and masses.

Moment of Inertia of an Area

- Consider distributed forces $\Delta\vec{F}$ whose magnitudes are proportional to the elemental areas ΔA on which they act and also vary linearly with the distance of ΔA from a given axis.
- Example: Consider the net hydrostatic force on a submerged circular gate.



$\Delta F = p\Delta A$

The pressure, p, linearly increases with depth

$p = \gamma y$, so

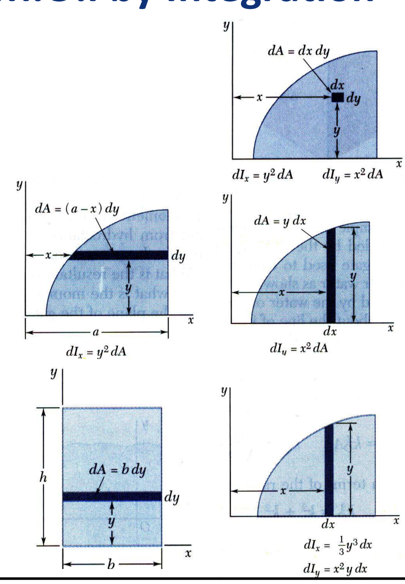
$\Delta F = \gamma y \Delta A$, and the resultant force is

$R = \sum_{\text{all } \Delta A} \Delta F = \gamma \int y\, dA$, while the moment produced is

$M_x = \gamma \int y^2 dA$

- **The integral $\int y\, dA$ is already familiar from our study of centroids.**
- The integral $\int y^2\, dA$ is one subject of this chapter, and is known as the ***area moment of inertia*, or more precisely, the *second moment of the area.***

M.O.I by Integration



- *Second moments* or *moments of inertia* of an area with respect to the x and y axes,

$$I_x = \int y^2 dA \qquad I_y = \int x^2 dA$$

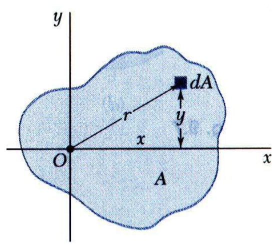
- Evaluation of the integrals is simplified by choosing dA to be a thin strip parallel to one of the coordinate axes.
- For a rectangular area,

$$I_x = \int y^2 dA = \int_0^h y^2 b dy = \tfrac{1}{3} bh^3$$

- The formula for rectangular areas may also be applied to strips parallel to the axes,

$$dI_x = \tfrac{1}{3} y^3 dx \qquad dI_y = x^2 dA = x^2 y\, dx$$

Polar Moment of Inertia



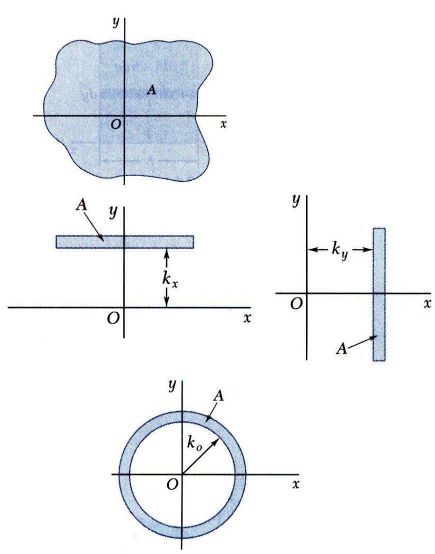
- The *polar moment of inertia* is an important parameter in problems involving torsion of cylindrical shafts and rotations of slabs.

$$J_0 = \int r^2 dA$$

- The polar moment of inertia is related to the rectangular moments of inertia,

$$J_0 = \int r^2 dA = \int \left(x^2 + y^2\right) dA = \int x^2 dA + \int y^2 dA$$
$$= I_y + I_x$$

Radius of Gyration of an Area



- Consider area A with moment of inertia I_x. Imagine that the area is concentrated in a thin strip parallel to the x axis with equivalent I_x.

$$I_x = k_x^2 A \qquad k_x = \sqrt{\frac{I_x}{A}}$$

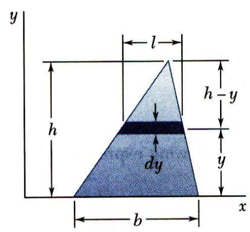
$k_x =$ *radius of gyration* with respect to the x axis

- Similarly,

$$I_y = k_y^2 A \qquad k_y = \sqrt{\frac{I_y}{A}}$$
$$J_O = k_O^2 A \qquad k_O = \sqrt{\frac{J_O}{A}}$$

$$k_O^2 = k_x^2 + k_y^2$$

Sample Problem 9.1



Determine the moment of inertia of a triangle with respect to its base.

SOLUTION:

- A differential strip parallel to the x axis is chosen for dA.

$$dI_x = y^2 dA \qquad dA = l\,dy$$

- For similar triangles,

$$\frac{l}{b} = \frac{h-y}{h} \qquad l = b\frac{h-y}{h} \qquad dA = b\frac{h-y}{h}dy$$

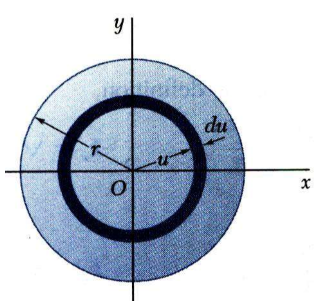
- Integrating dI_x from $y = 0$ to $y = h$,

$$I_x = \int y^2 dA = \int_0^h y^2 b \frac{h-y}{h} dy = \frac{b}{h}\int_0^h \left(hy^2 - y^3\right)dy$$

$$= \frac{b}{h}\left[h\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{4}\right]_0^h$$

$$I_x = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

Sample Problem 9.2



a) Determine the centroidal polar moment of inertia of a circular area by direct integration.

b) Using the result of part *a*, determine the moment of inertia of a circular area with respect to a diameter of the area.

SOLUTION:

- An annular differential area element is chosen,

$$dJ_O = u^2 dA \qquad dA = 2\pi u\,du$$

$$J_O = \int dJ_O = \int_0^r u^2 (2\pi u\,du) = 2\pi \int_0^r u^3 du$$

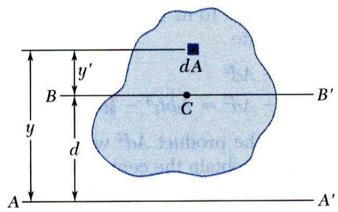
$$J_O = \frac{\pi}{2}r^4$$

- From symmetry, $I_x = I_y$,

$$J_O = I_x + I_y = 2I_x \qquad \frac{\pi}{2}r^4 = 2I_x$$

$$I_{diameter} = I_x = \frac{\pi}{4}r^4$$

Parallel Axis Theorem



- Consider moment of inertia I of an area A with respect to the axis AA'

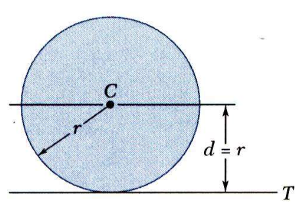
$$I = \int y^2 dA$$

- The axis BB' passes through the area centroid and is called a *centroidal axis.*

$$I = \int y^2 dA = \int (y' + d)^2 dA$$
$$= \int y'^2 dA + 2d \int y' dA + d^2 \int dA$$

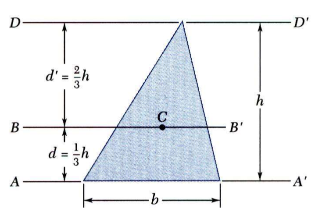
$$I = \bar{I} + Ad^2$$ *parallel axis theorem*

Parallel Axis Theorem



- Moment of inertia I_T of a circular area with respect to a tangent to the circle,

$$I_T = \bar{I} + Ad^2 = \tfrac{1}{4}\pi r^4 + \left(\pi r^2\right) r^2$$
$$= \tfrac{5}{4}\pi r^4$$

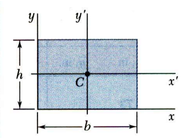
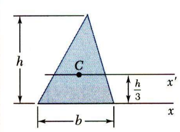
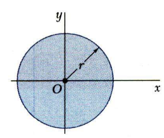
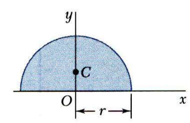
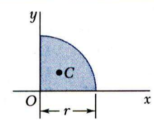
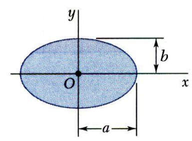


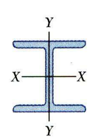
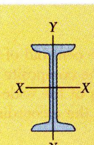
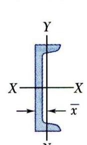
- Moment of inertia of a triangle with respect to a centroidal axis,

$$I_{AA'} = \bar{I}_{BB'} + Ad^2$$
$$\bar{I}_{BB'} = I_{AA'} - Ad^2 = \tfrac{1}{12} bh^3 - \tfrac{1}{2} bh\left(\tfrac{1}{3} h\right)^2$$
$$= \tfrac{1}{36} bh^3$$

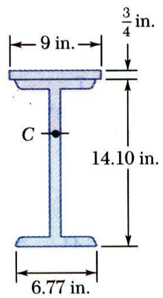
Moments of Inertia of Composite Areas

- The moment of inertia of a composite area A about a given axis is obtained by adding the moments of inertia of the component areas A_1, A_2, A_3, ... , with respect to the same axis.

Rectangle		$\bar{I}_{x'} = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$, $\bar{I}_{y'} = \frac{1}{12}b^3h$, $I_x = \frac{1}{3}bh^3$, $I_y = \frac{1}{3}b^3h$, $J_C = \frac{1}{12}bh(b^2 + h^2)$
Triangle		$\bar{I}_{x'} = \frac{1}{36}bh^3$, $I_x = \frac{1}{12}bh^3$
Circle		$\bar{I}_x = \bar{I}_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$, $J_O = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^4$
Semicircle		$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$, $J_O = \frac{1}{4}\pi r^4$
Quarter circle		$I_x = I_y = \frac{1}{16}\pi r^4$, $J_O = \frac{1}{8}\pi r^4$
Ellipse		$\bar{I}_x = \frac{1}{4}\pi ab^3$, $\bar{I}_y = \frac{1}{4}\pi a^3b$, $J_O = \frac{1}{4}\pi ab(a^2 + b^2)$

	Designation	Area mm²	Depth mm	Width mm	Axis X-X: $\bar{I}_x$ 10⁶ mm⁴	Axis X-X: $\bar{k}_x$ mm	Axis X-X: $\bar{y}$ mm	Axis Y-Y: $\bar{I}_y$ 10⁶ mm⁴	Axis Y-Y: $\bar{k}_y$ mm	Axis Y-Y: $\bar{x}$ mm
W Shapes (Wide-Flange Shapes) 	W460 × 113†	14400	463	280	554	196.3		63.3	66.3	
	W410 × 85	10800	417	181	316	170.7		17.94	40.6	
	W360 × 57	7230	358	172	160.2	149.4		11.11	39.4	
	W200 × 46.1	5890	203	203	45.8	88.1		15.44	51.3	
S Shapes (American Standard Shapes) 	S460 × 81.4†	10390	457	152	335	179.6		8.66	29.0	
	S310 × 47.3	6032	305	127	90.7	122.7		3.90	25.4	
	S250 × 37.8	4806	254	118	51.6	103.4		2.83	24.2	
	S150 × 18.6	2362	152	84	9.2	62.2		0.758	17.91	
C Shapes (American Standard Channels) 	C310 × 30.8†	3929	305	74	53.7	117.1		1.615	20.29	17.73
	C250 × 22.8	2897	254	65	28.1	98.3		0.949	18.11	16.10
	C200 × 17.1	2181	203	57	13.57	79.0		0.549	15.88	14.50
	C150 × 12.2	1548	152	48	5.45	59.4		0.288	13.64	13.00

Sample Problem 9.4

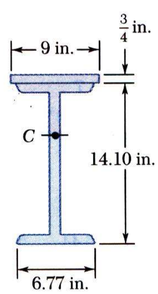


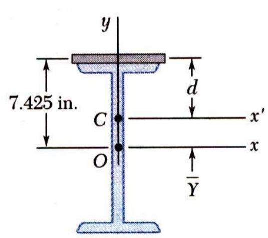
The strength of a W14x38 rolled steel beam is increased by attaching a plate to its upper flange.

Determine the moment of inertia and radius of gyration with respect to an axis which is parallel to the plate and passes through the centroid of the section.

SOLUTION:

- Determine location of the centroid of composite section with respect to a coordinate system with origin at the centroid of the beam section.
- Apply the parallel axis theorem to determine moments of inertia of beam section and plate with respect to composite section centroidal axis.
- Calculate the radius of gyration from the moment of inertia of the composite section.



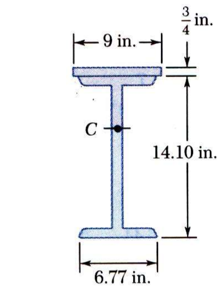


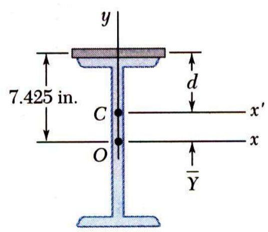
SOLUTION:

- Determine location of the centroid of composite section with respect to a coordinate system with origin at the centroid of the beam section.

Section	A, in^2	$\bar{y}$, in.	$\bar{y}A$, in^3
Plate	6.75	7.425	50.12
Beam Section	11.20	0	0
	$\sum A = 17.95$		$\sum \bar{y}A = 50.12$

$$\bar{Y}\sum A = \sum \bar{y}A \qquad \bar{Y} = \frac{\sum \bar{y}A}{\sum A} = \frac{50.12\text{ in}^3}{17.95\text{ in}^2} = 2.792\text{ in.}$$





- Apply the parallel axis theorem to determine moments of inertia of beam section and plate with respect to composite section centroidal axis.

$$I_{x',\text{beam section}} = \bar{I}_x + A\bar{Y}^2 = 385 + (11.20)(2.792)^2$$
$$= 472.3\ \text{in}^4$$

$$I_{x',\text{plate}} = \bar{I}_x + Ad^2 = \tfrac{1}{12}(9)\left(\tfrac{3}{4}\right)^3 + (6.75)(7.425 - 2.792)^2$$
$$= 145.2\ \text{in}^4$$

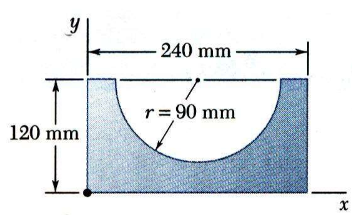
$$I_{x'} = I_{x',\text{beam section}} + I_{x',\text{plate}} = 472.3 + 145.2$$

$$\boxed{I_{x'} = 618\ \text{in}^4}$$

- Calculate the radius of gyration from the moment of inertia of the composite section.

$$k_{x'} = \sqrt{\frac{I_{x'}}{A}} = \frac{617.5\ \text{in}^4}{17.95\ \text{in}^2} \qquad \boxed{k_{x'} = 5.87\ \text{in.}}$$

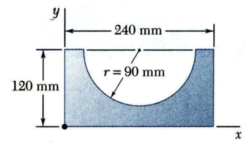
Sample Problem 9.5

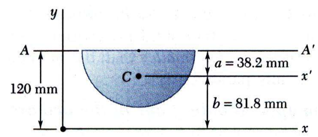


Determine the moment of inertia of the shaded area with respect to the *x* axis.

SOLUTION:

- Compute the moments of inertia of the bounding rectangle and half-circle with respect to the *x* axis.
- The moment of inertia of the shaded area is obtained by subtracting the moment of inertia of the half-circle from the moment of inertia of the rectangle.





$$a = \frac{4r}{3\pi} = \frac{(4)(90)}{3\pi} = 38.2 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{b} = 120 - \text{a} = 81.8 \text{ mm}$$

$$A = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi r^2 = \tfrac{1}{2}\pi(90)^2$$

$$= 12.72 \times 10^3 \text{mm}^2$$

SOLUTION:

- Compute the moments of inertia of the bounding rectangle and half-circle with respect to the *x* axis.

Rectangle:

$$I_x = \tfrac{1}{3}bh^3 = \tfrac{1}{3}(240)(120) = 138.2 \times 10^6 \text{mm}^4$$

Half-circle:

moment of inertia with respect to *AA'*,

$$I_{AA'} = \tfrac{1}{8}\pi r^4 = \tfrac{1}{8}\pi(90)^4 = 25.76 \times 10^6 \text{mm}^4$$

moment of inertia with respect to *x'*,

$$\bar{I}_{x'} = I_{AA'} - Aa^2 = (25.76 \times 10^6)(12.72 \times 10^3)$$

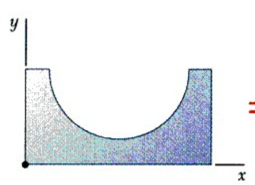
$$= 7.20 \times 10^6 \text{mm}^4$$

moment of inertia with respect to *x*,

$$I_x = \bar{I}_{x'} + Ab^2 = 7.20 \times 10^6 + (12.72 \times 10^3)(81.8)^2$$

$$= 92.3 \times 10^6 \text{mm}^4$$

- The moment of inertia of the shaded area is obtained by subtracting the moment of inertia of the half-circle from the moment of inertia of the rectangle.



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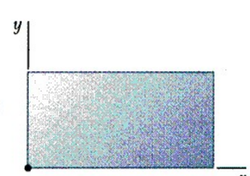

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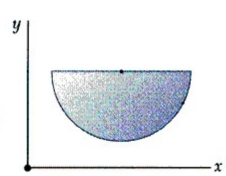

$$I_x \quad = \quad 138.2 \times 10^6 \text{mm}^4 \quad - \quad 92.3 \times 10^6 \text{mm}^4$$

$$\boxed{I_x = 45.9 \times 10^6 \text{mm}^4}$$