

“JUST THE MATHS”

SLIDES NUMBER

13.14

**INTEGRATION APPLICATIONS 14
(Second moments of a volume (B))**

by

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13.14.1 The parallel axis theorem

13.14.2 The radius of gyration of a volume

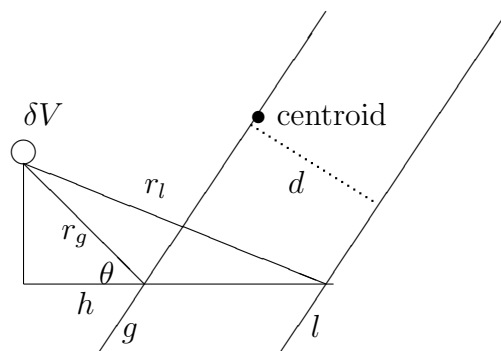
UNIT 13.14 - INTEGRATION APPLICATIONS 14

SECOND MOMENTS OF A VOLUME (B)

13.14.1 THE PARALLEL AXIS THEOREM

Suppose that M_g denotes the second moment of a given region, R , about an axis, g , through its centroid.

Suppose also that M_l denotes the second moment of R about an axis, l , which is parallel to the first axis and has a perpendicular distance of d from the first axis.



In the above **three dimensional** diagram, we have

$$M_l = \sum_R r_l^2 \delta V \text{ and } M_g = \sum_R r_g^2 \delta V.$$

But, from the Cosine Rule,

$$r_l^2 = r_g^2 + d^2 - 2r_g d \cos(180^\circ - \theta) = r_g^2 + d^2 + 2r_g d \cos \theta.$$

Hence,

$$r_l^2 = r_g^2 + d^2 + 2dh;$$

and so

$$\sum_R r_l^2 \delta V = \sum_R r_g^2 \delta V + \sum_R d^2 \delta V + 2d \sum_R h \delta V$$

Finally, the expression

$$\sum_R h \delta V$$

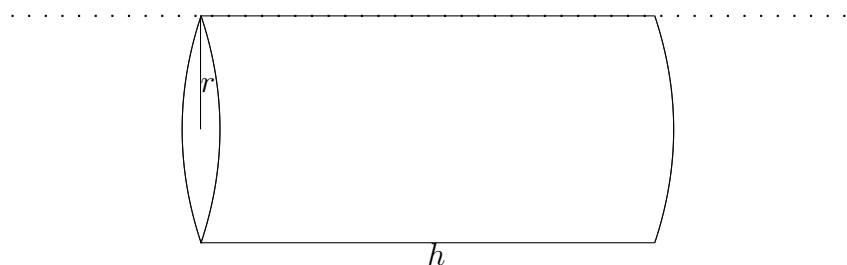
represents the first moment of R about a plane through the centroid which is perpendicular to the plane containing l and g . Such a first moment will be zero and hence,

$$M_l = M_g + Vd^2.$$

EXAMPLE

Determine the second moment of a solid right-circular cylinder about one of its generators (that is, a line in the surface, parallel to the central axis).

Solution



The second moment of the cylinder about the central axis was shown in Unit 13.13, section 13.13.2, to be

$$\frac{\pi a^4 h}{2}.$$

Since the central axis and the generator are a distance a apart, the required second moment is given by

$$\frac{\pi a^4 h}{2} + (\pi a^2 h) a^2 = \frac{3\pi a^4 h}{2}.$$

13.14.2 THE RADIUS OF GYRATION OF A VOLUME

Having calculated the second moment of a three-dimensional region about a certain axis, it is possible to determine a positive value, k , with the property that the second moment about the axis is given by Vk^2 , where V is the total volume of the region.

We simply divide the value of the second moment by V in order to obtain the value of k^2 and hence the value of k .

The value of k is called the “**radius of gyration**” of the given region about the given axis.

Note:

The radius of gyration effectively tries to concentrate the whole volume at a single point for the purposes of considering second moments; but, unlike a centroid, this point has no specific location.

EXAMPLES

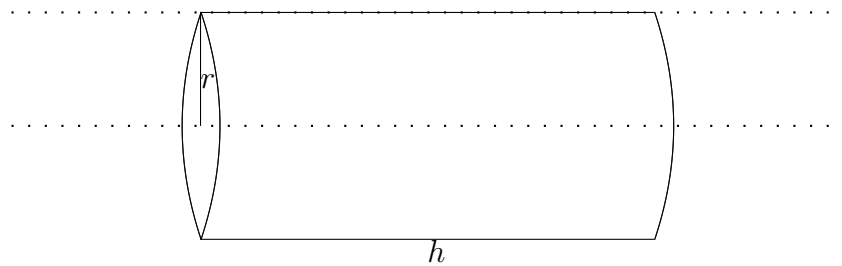
1. Determine the radius of gyration of a solid right-circular cylinder with height, h , and radius, a , about

(a) its own axis

and

(b) one of its generators.

Solution



Using earlier examples, together with the volume, $V = \pi a^2 h$, the required radii of gyration are

(a)

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi a^4 h}{2} \div \pi a^2 h} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$$

and

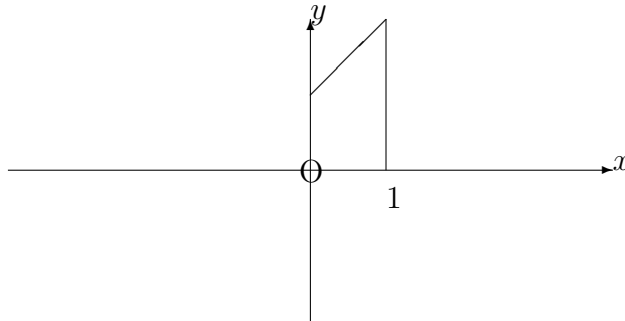
(b)

$$\sqrt{\frac{3\pi a^4 h}{2} \div \pi a^2 h} = a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

2. Determine the radius of gyration of the volume of revolution about the x -axis, of the region bounded in the first quadrant by the x -axis, the y -axis, the line $x = 1$ and the line whose equation is

$$y = x + 1.$$

Solution



From Unit 13.13, section 13.13.3, the second moment about the given axis is

$$\frac{31\pi}{10}.$$

The volume itself is given by

$$\int_0^1 \pi(x+1)^2 dx = \left[\pi \frac{(x+1)^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{7\pi}{3}.$$

Hence,

$$k^2 = \frac{31\pi}{10} \times \frac{3}{7\pi} = \frac{93}{70} \quad \text{and so} \quad k = \sqrt{\frac{93}{70}} \simeq 1.15$$