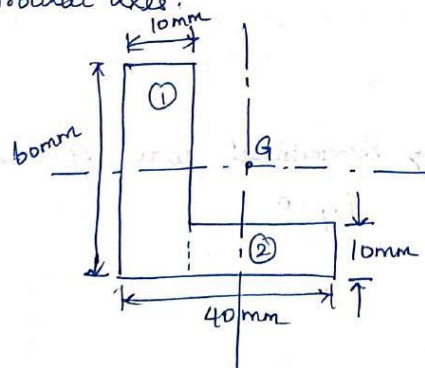




1. Determine the product of inertia of the angle section, shown in figure with respect to its centroidal axes.



\* Location of Centroid

① (10x60mm)

$$a_1 = 10 \times 60 = 600 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$x_1 = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{60}{2} = 30 \text{ mm}$$

② (30x10mm)

$$a_2 = 30 \times 10 = 300 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$x_2 = 10 + \left(\frac{30}{2}\right) = 25 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{10}{2} = 5 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2}{a_1 + a_2}$$

$$= \frac{(600 \times 5) + (300 \times 25)}{600 + 300}$$

$$= \frac{600 + 300}{11.67 \text{ mm}}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{a_1 y_1 + a_2 y_2}{a_1 + a_2}$$

$$= \frac{(600 \times 30) + (300 \times 5)}{600 + 300}$$

$$= \frac{600 + 300}{21.67 \text{ mm}}$$

$$= 21.67 \text{ mm}$$



\* Product of inertia coordinates

Rectangle (1)

$$x_1' = -(\bar{x} - x_1)$$

$$= -[11.67 - 5] \quad [\because \text{centroid is on left of } yy \text{ axis}]$$

$$= -6.67 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_1' = (y_1 - \bar{y})$$

$$= 30 - 21.67 \quad [\because +ve, \text{ located above } xx \text{ axis}]$$

$$= 8.33 \text{ mm}$$

Rectangle (2)

$$x_2' = (x_2 - \bar{x}) = 25 - 11.67 = 13.33 \text{ mm}$$

$$y_2' = -(\bar{y} - y_2) = -(21.67 - 5) = -16.67 \text{ mm}$$

\* Product of inertia about centroidal axes.

$$I_{xy} = \sum (I_{xy}) + ax'y' \quad [\because (I_{xy})_1 = (I_{xy})_2 = 0]$$

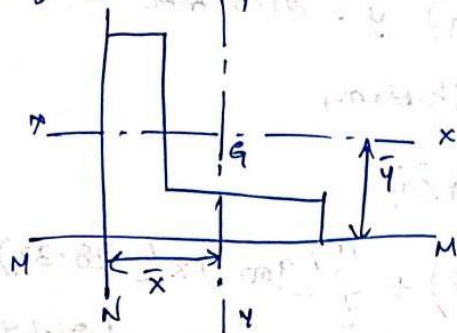
$$= (a_1 x_1' y_1') + (a_2 x_2' y_2')$$

$$= \left[ \left\{ 600 \times (-6.67) \times (8.33) \right\} + \left\{ (300) \times (13.33) \times (-16.67) \right\} \right]$$

$$= -1 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4$$



2. In the above problem, determine PoI about the reference axes MN.



We know,

$$I_{xy} = -1 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4$$

$$\bar{x} = 11.67 \text{ mm}$$

$$\bar{y} = 21.67 \text{ mm}$$

Both  $\bar{x}$  &  $\bar{y}$  are positive since axis is right side of NN & above MM axis.

From parallel axis Theorem

$$I_{MN} = I_{xy} + A\bar{x}\bar{y}$$

$$= (-1 \times 10^5) + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A = 600 + 300 \\ = 900 \text{ mm}^2 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ 900 \times 11.67 \times 21.67 \right\}$$

$$= 1.276 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4.$$

3. In the above problem, determine PoI about pq axes, shown in figure.

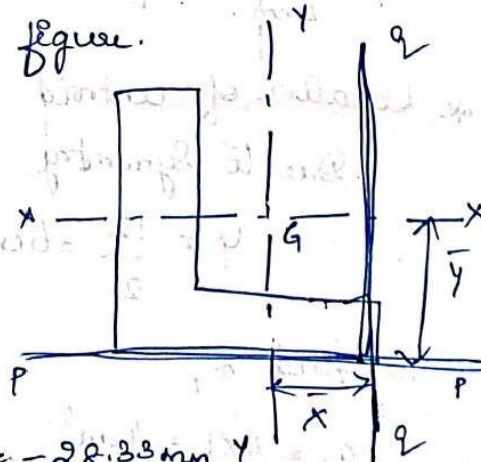
We know that

$$I_{xy} = -1 \times 10^5$$

$\bar{x}$  = Negative

$\bar{y}$  = Positive

$$\bar{x} = -(40 - 11.67) = -28.33 \text{ mm}$$





From parallel axis theorem,

$$I_{pq} = I_{xy} + A\bar{x}\bar{y}$$

$$= (-1 \times 10^5) + \left\{ (900) \times (-28.33) \times (21.64) \right\}$$

$$= -6.525 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4.$$