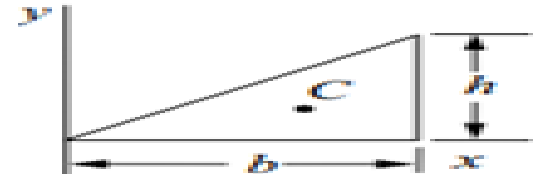
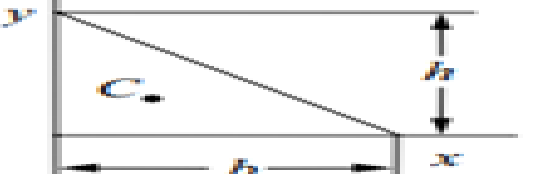
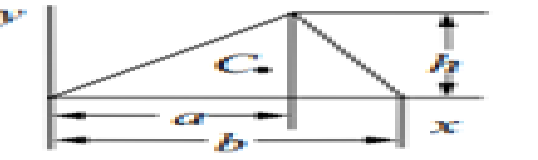
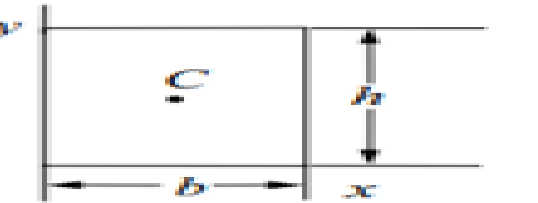
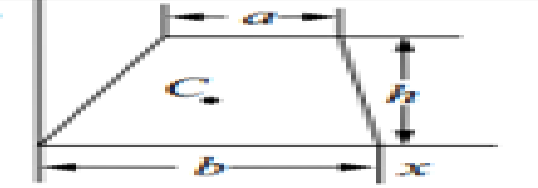
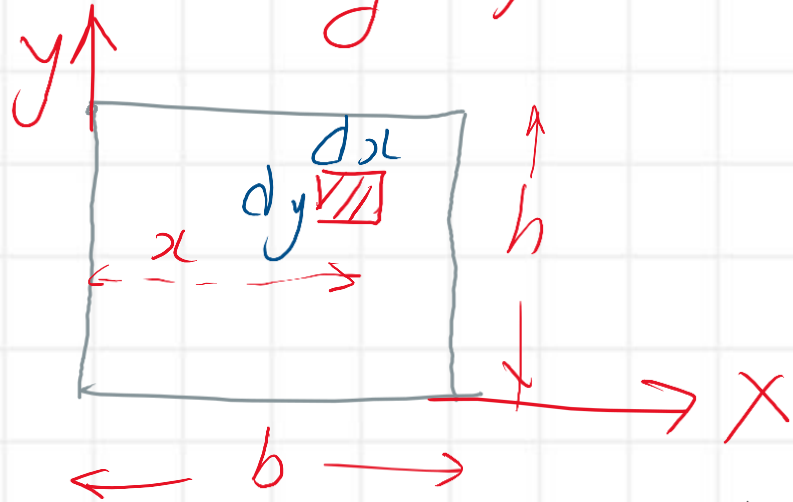


# FE Reference Handbook 10.0

| Figure                                                                              | Area & Centroid                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
|    | $A = bh/2$<br>$x_c = 2b/3$<br>$y_c = h/3$        |
|    | $A = bh/2$<br>$x_c = b/3$<br>$y_c = h/3$         |
|    | $A = bh/2$<br>$x_c = (a+b)/3$<br>$y_c = h/3$     |
|   | $A = bh$<br>$x_c = b/2$<br>$y_c = h/2$           |
|  | $A = h(a+b)/2$<br>$y_c = \frac{h(2a+b)}{3(a+b)}$ |

Area and Cg of rectangle.



Area of small strip  
 $= dx \cdot dy$

For  $\bar{x}$  then  $dA \cdot x = dx(dy)(x)$

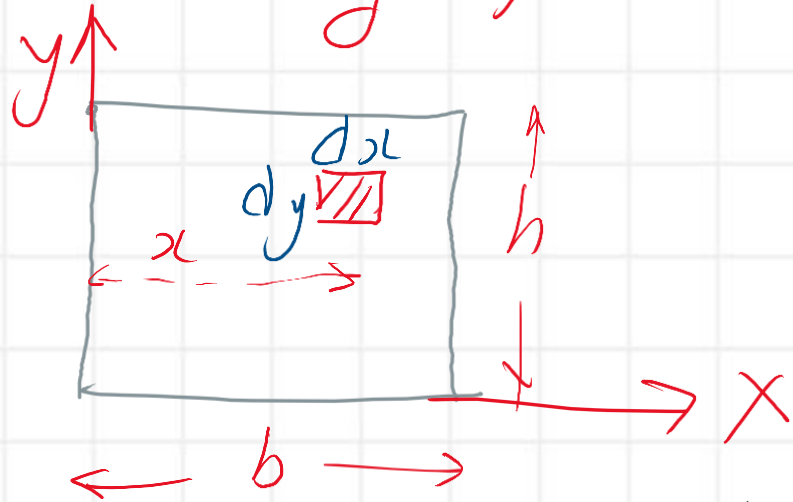
$$A \cdot \bar{x} = \int_0^b dA \cdot x = \iint dx(dy)(x)$$

Two operations : ① First integrate From  $y=0 \rightarrow y=h$   
to create a vertical strip of  $dx \cdot h$



Prepared by Eng. Maged Kamel.

Area and Cg of rectangle.

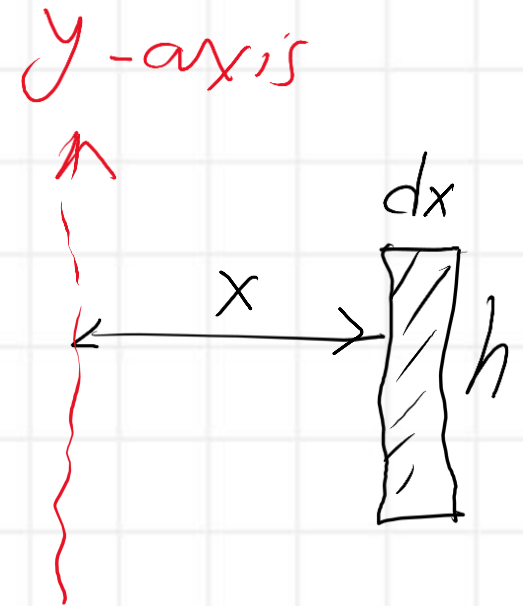


Area of small strip  
 $= dx \cdot dy$

For  $\bar{x}$  then  $dA \cdot x = dx(dy)(x)$

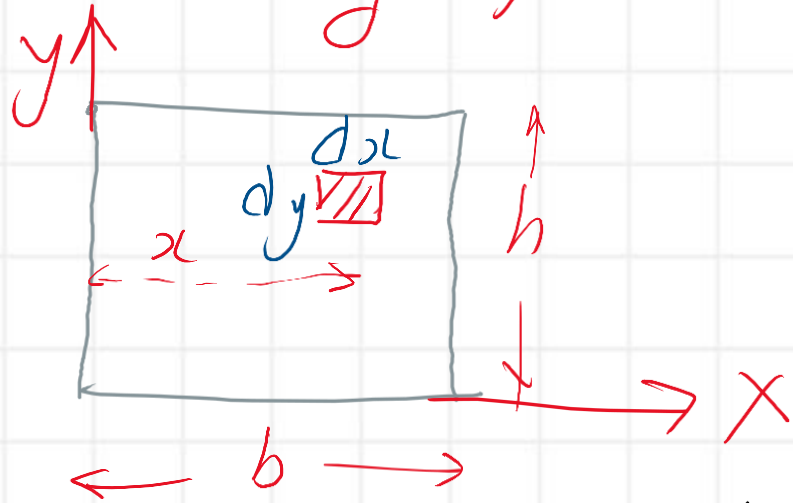
$$A \cdot \bar{x} = \int_0^b dA \cdot x = \iint dx(dy)(x)$$

Two operations  $\Rightarrow$  (2) integrate the VL strip in x-direction for  $A\bar{x}$



Prepared by Eng. Maged Kamel.

Area and Cg of rectangle.



Area of small strip  
 $= dx \cdot dy$

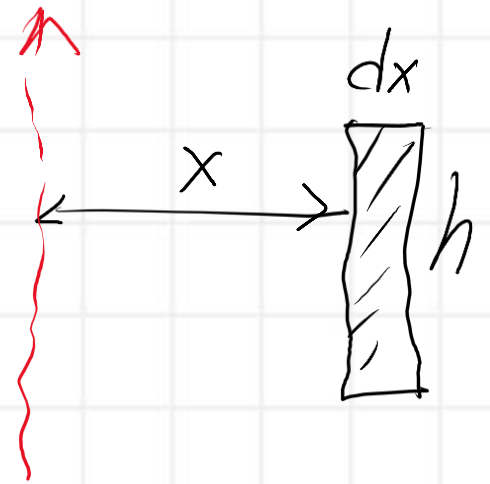
For  $\bar{x}$  then  $dA \cdot x = dx(dy)(x)$

$$A \cdot \bar{x} = \int_0^b dA \cdot x = \iint dx(dy)(x)$$

$$A \bar{x} = \int_0^b \int_0^h x dx dy = \int_0^b x dx (y) \Big|_0^h$$

$$A \bar{x} = \int_0^b h x dx = h \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^b = hb^2/2$$

y-axis



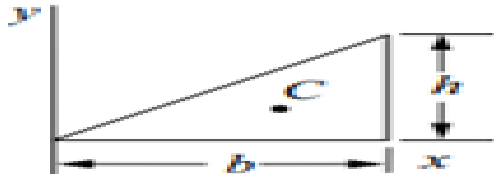
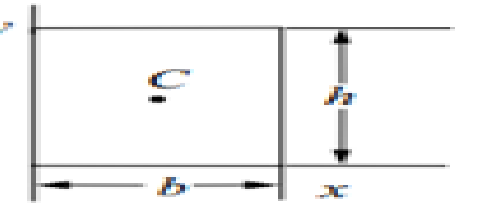
$$\text{Area of rectangle} = A = \int dA = \iint dx dy$$

$$A = \int_0^h dy \int_0^b dx = y \Big|_0^h (x) \Big|_0^b = (h-0)(b-0) = bh$$

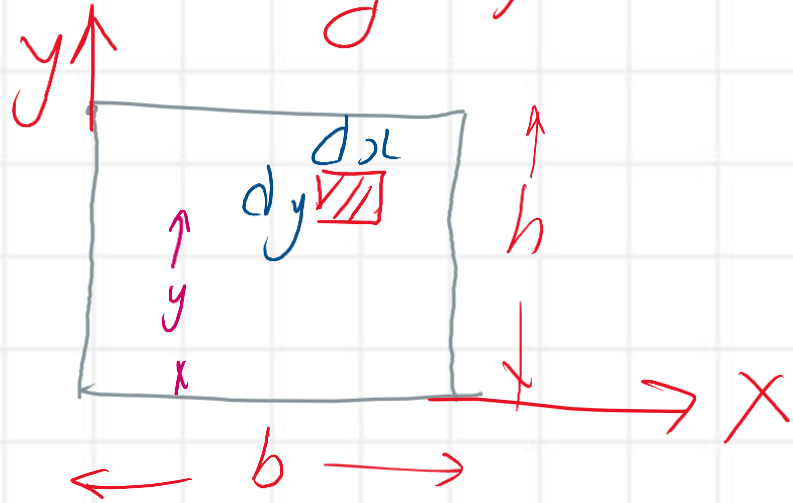
$$\bar{X} = \frac{\int dA \cdot x}{A} = \frac{1}{2} h b^2 \left( \frac{1}{bh} \right) = \frac{b}{2}.$$

**Prepared by Eng. Maged Kamel.**

# FE Reference Handbook 10.0

| Figure                                                                              | Area & Centroid                                        |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
|    | $A = bh/2$<br>$x_c = 2b/3$<br>$y_c = h/3$              |
|    | $A = bh/2$<br>$x_c = b/3$<br>$y_c = h/3$               |
|    | $A = bh/2$<br>$x_c = (a + b)/3$<br>$y_c = h/3$         |
|   | $A = bh$<br>$x_c = b/2$<br>$y_c = h/2$                 |
|  | $A = h(a + b)/2$<br>$y_c = \frac{h(2a + b)}{3(a + b)}$ |

Area and Cg of rectangle.



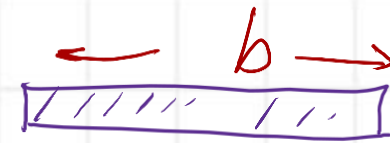
$\bar{y}$  bar

Area of small strip  
 $= dx \cdot dy$

For  $\bar{y}$  then  $dA \cdot y = dx dy y$

$$\int dA \cdot y = A \bar{y} = \int_0^b dx \int_0^h y dy = x \Big|_0^b \int_0^h y dy$$

$$\int dA \cdot y = (b) \int_0^h y dy = b \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^h = b \frac{h^2}{2}$$



$y = h$   
 integrate  
 $y = 0$

$$\text{Area of rectangle} = A = \int dA = \iint dx dy$$

$$A = \int_0^h dy \int_0^b dx = y \Big|_0^h (x) \Big|_0^b = (h-0)(b-0) = bh$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{(bh)} \left( \frac{bh^2}{2} \right) = \frac{h}{2}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int dA \cdot y}{\int A}$$

**Prepared by Eng. Maged Kamel.**