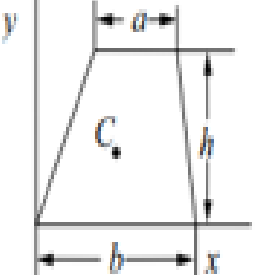
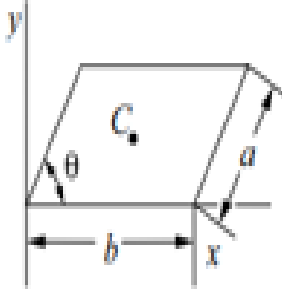


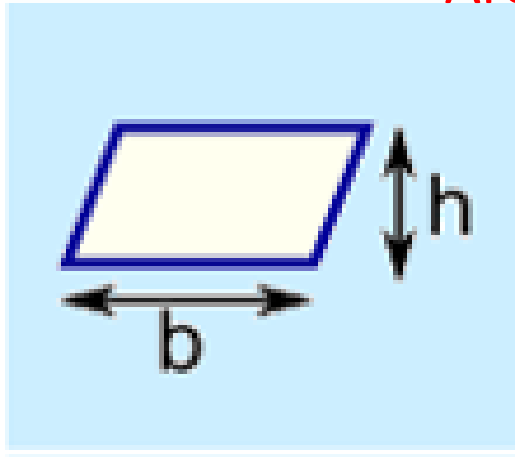
# FE Reference Handbook 10.0

| Figure                                                                             | Area & Centroid                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|   | $A = h(a+b)/2$ $y_c = \frac{h(2a+b)}{3(a+b)}$ $I_{x_c} = \frac{h^3(a^2 + 4ab + b^2)}{36(a+b)}$ $I_x = \frac{h^3(3a+b)}{12}$                                                                                                                                                                        |
|  | $A = ab \sin \theta$ $x_c = (b + a \cos \theta)/2$ $y_c = (a \sin \theta)/2$ $I_{x_c} = (a^3 b \sin^3 \theta)/12$ $I_{y_c} = [ab \sin \theta (b^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta)]/12$ $I_x = (a^3 b \sin^3 \theta)/3$ $I_y = [ab \sin \theta (b + a \cos \theta)^2]/3 - (a^2 b^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)/6$ |

← Parallelogram  
 $x_c = \frac{(b + a \cos \theta)}{2}$

## Area and Cg for Parallelogram.

Area for Parallelogram.

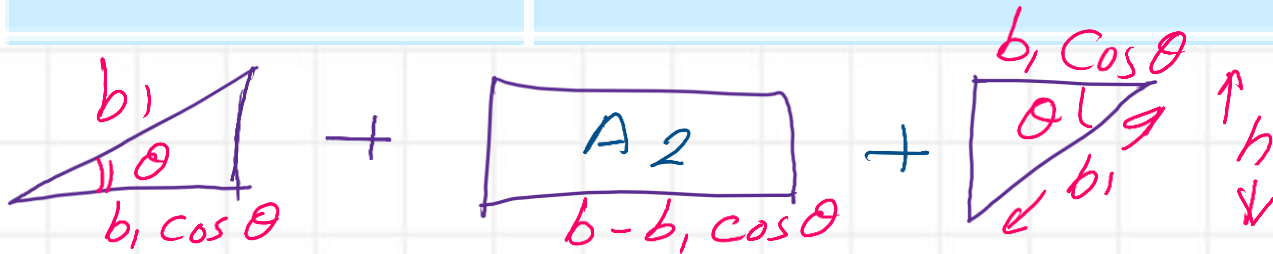


Parallelogram

$$\text{Area} = b \times h$$

b = base

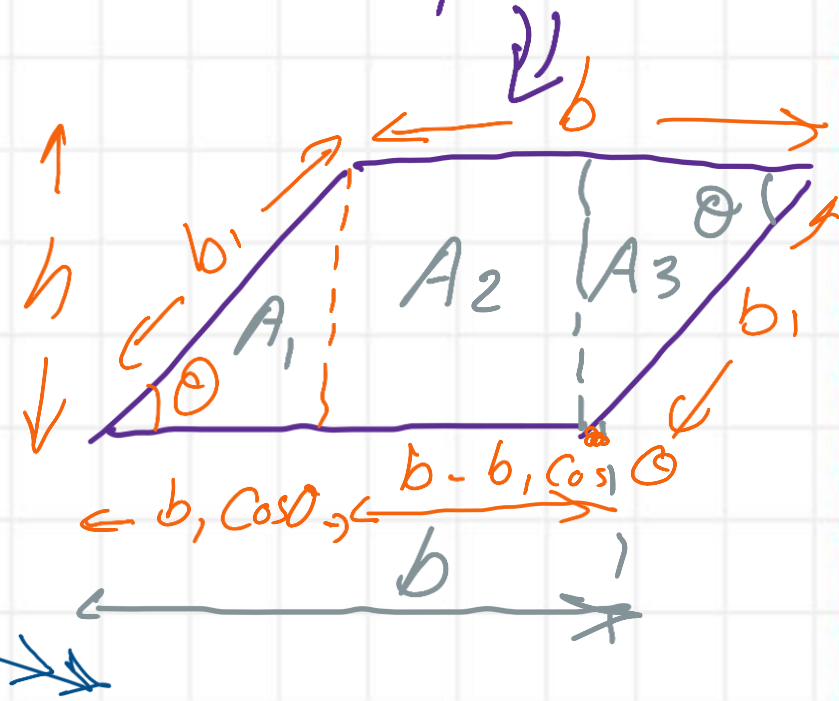
h = vertical height



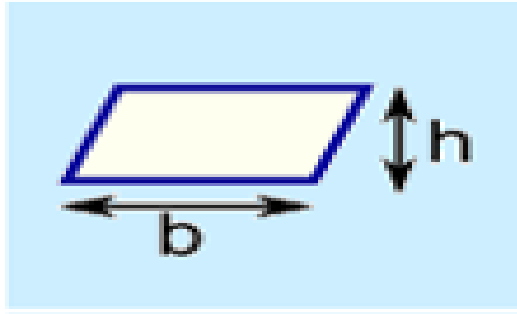
$$A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} (b_1 \cos \theta) h + (b - b_1 \cos \theta) h + \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta (h) \\ &= b_1 \cos \theta h + b h - b_1 \cos \theta h \\ &= b h \end{aligned}$$

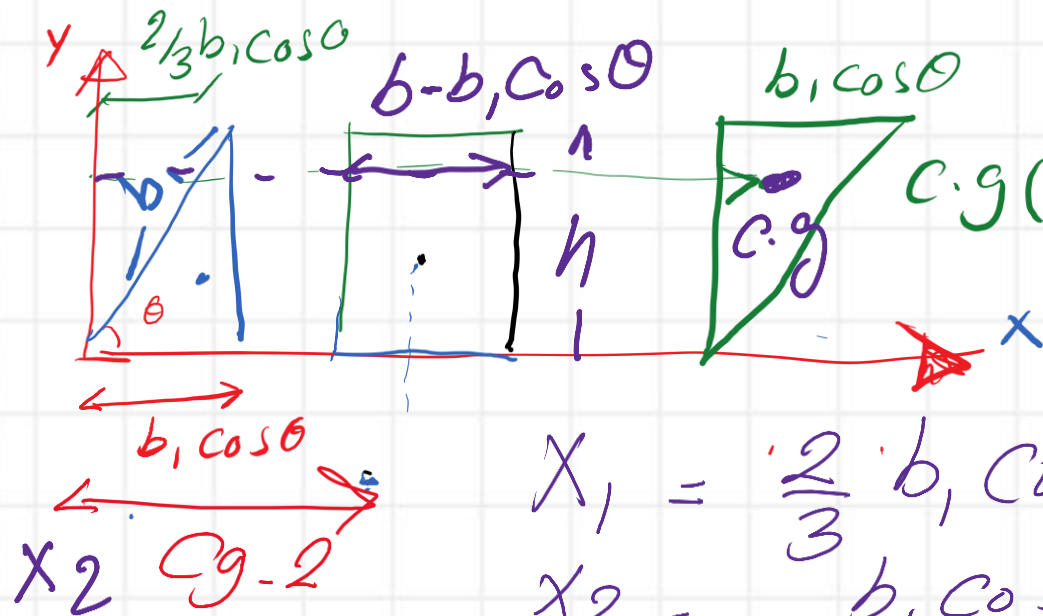
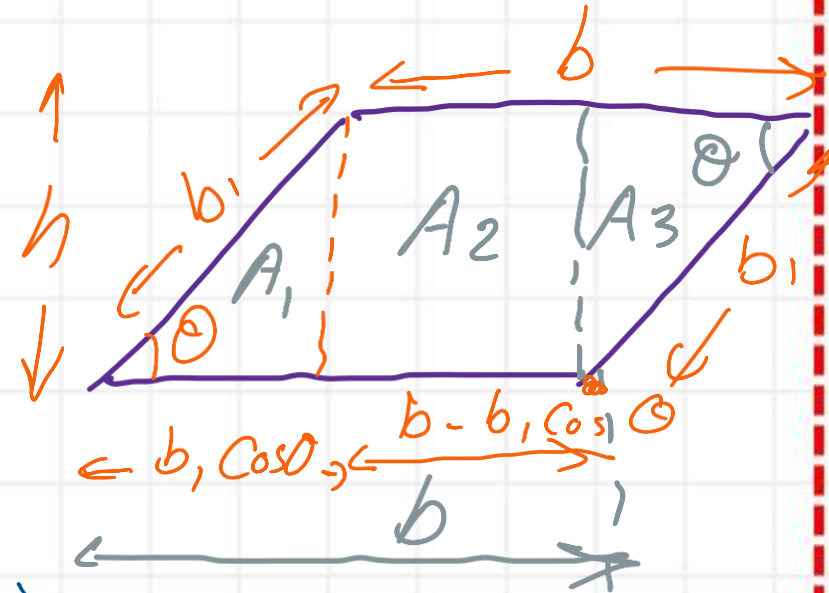
Three areas :  $A_1, A_2 \& A_3$



## Cg for Parallelogram.



Parallelogram  
 Area =  $b \times h$   
 $b$  = base  
 $h$  = vertical height



$$C.g(3) = b + \frac{1}{3} b_1 \cos \theta$$

$\times$  Cg distances for  $A_1, A_2$  &  $A_3$

$$X_1 = \frac{2}{3} b_1 \cos \theta$$

$$X_2 = b \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} (b - b_1 \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2} (b + b \cos \theta)$$

$$X_3 = b + \frac{1}{3} b_1 \cos \theta$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_1 &= \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta (h) \\ \bar{X}_1 &= \frac{2}{3} b_1 \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} A_2 &= (b - b_1 \cos \theta) h \\ \bar{X}_2 &= \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta + \frac{b}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} A_3 &= \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta \cdot h \\ \bar{X}_3 &= b + \frac{1}{3} b_1 \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 A_i \bar{X}_i = \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta h \left( \frac{2}{3} b_1 \cos \theta \right) + (b - b_1 \cos \theta) h \left( \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta + \frac{b}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta h \left( b + \frac{1}{3} b_1 \cos \theta \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} b_1^2 \cos^2 \theta (h) + \frac{1}{2} b b_1 \cos \theta h + \frac{b^2}{2} h - \frac{1}{2} b_1^2 \cos^2 \theta h - \frac{b b_1}{2} \cos \theta h + \frac{1}{6} b_1^2 \cos^2 \theta h$$

$$A \bar{X} = h \left[ \frac{1}{3} b_1^2 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} b_1^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{6} b_1^2 \cos^2 \theta \right] = 0 \quad b_1^2 \text{ Term}$$

$$h \left[ \frac{1}{2} b b_1 \cos \theta \right] \quad , \quad h b^2 / 2 \quad \text{For } b^2 \text{ term}$$

$\Rightarrow b \& b_1 \text{ Terms}$

Parallelogram

→ Expression For  $A \cdot \bar{X}$

$$\begin{aligned} A\bar{X} &= h \left[ \frac{1}{3} b^2 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} b_1^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{6} b_1^2 \cos^2 \theta \right] = 0 \quad b_1 \text{ Term} \\ &+ h \left[ \frac{1}{2} b b_1 \cos \theta \right], \quad b b_1 \text{ term} \\ &= + h \left( \frac{b^2}{2} \right) = \frac{h b^2}{2} + \frac{h}{2} (b b_1 \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{2} h (b^2 + b b_1 \cos \theta) \end{aligned}$$

but  $A = b h$

$$\text{Then } \bar{X} = \frac{h b (b + b_1 \cos \theta)}{2 b h} = \frac{1}{2} (b + b_1 \cos \theta)$$

For  $b_1 = a$  as in FE Reference

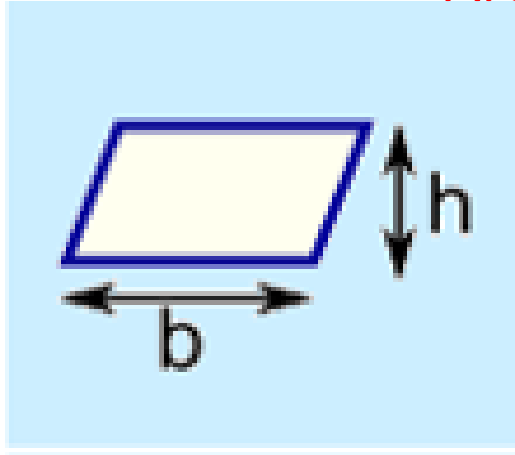
$$\bar{X} = \frac{1}{2} (b + a \cos \theta)$$

→ Final  
Expression

## Area and Cg for Parallelogram.

## Part-2 Estimate

### Area for Parallelogram.

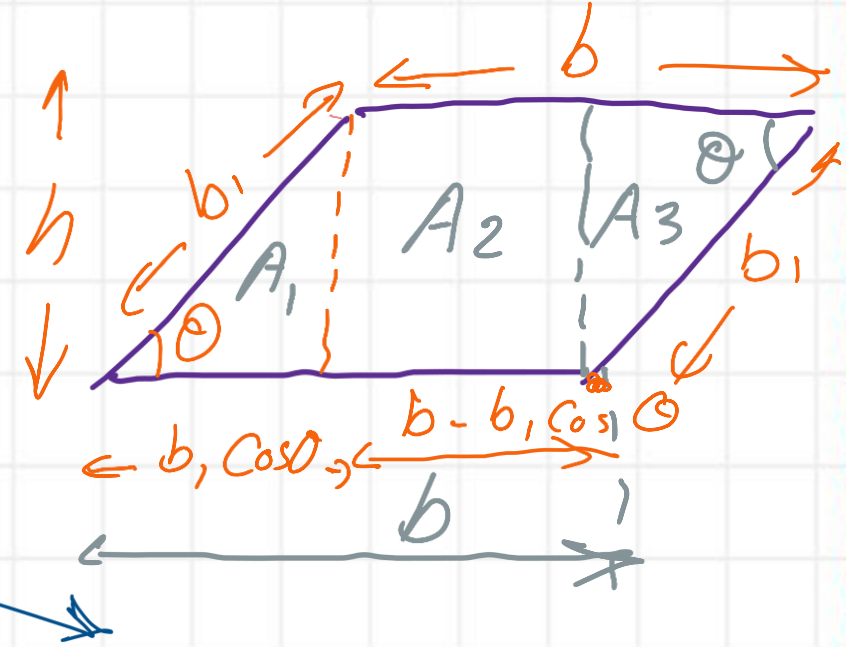
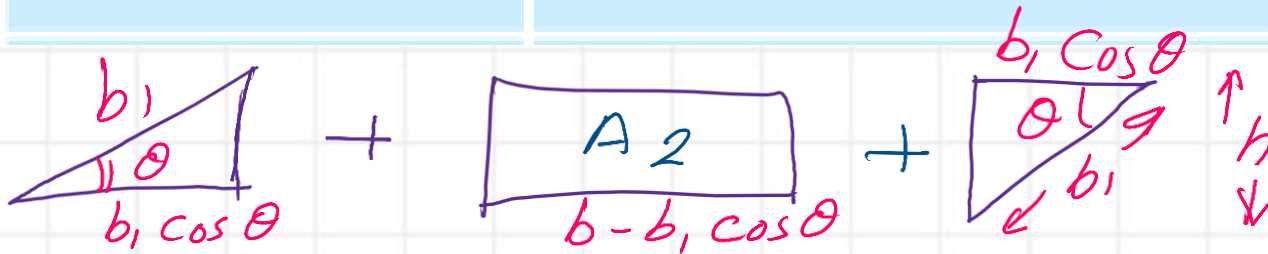


### Parallelogram

$$\text{Area} = b \times h$$

b = base

h = vertical height



$$A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$$

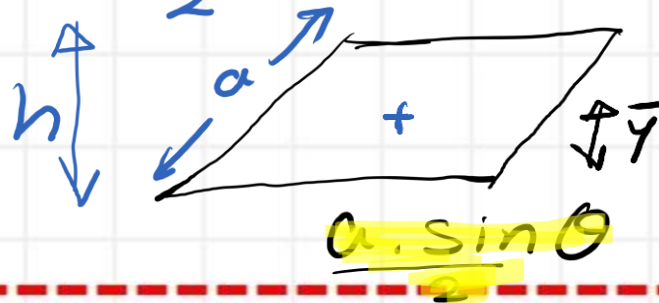
$$A = \frac{1}{2} (b_1 \cos \theta) h + (b - b_1 \cos \theta) h + \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta (h)$$
$$= b_1 \cos \theta h + b h - b_1 \cos \theta h$$
$$= b h$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &A_1 = \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta (h) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_2 = (b - b_1 \cos \theta) h \\ A_3 = \frac{1}{2} b_1 \cos \theta \cdot h \end{array} \right. \\
 &y_1 = \frac{1}{3} h \quad \text{Area } A_1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_2 = \frac{h}{2} \quad \text{Area-2} \\ y_3 = \frac{2}{3} h \quad \text{Area-3} \end{array} \right. \\
 &\text{VL distance} \downarrow \text{C.g.} \rightarrow \text{X-axis} \\
 &A_1 \bar{y}_1 = \frac{1}{6} b_1 h^2 \cos \theta \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_2 \bar{y}_2 = \frac{1}{2} h^2 (b - b_1 \cos \theta) \\ A_3 \bar{y}_3 = \frac{1}{3} h^2 (b_1 \cos \theta) \end{array} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^3 A_i \bar{y}_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{h^2}{6} [b_1 \cos \theta + 3b - 3b_1 \cos \theta + 2b_1 \cos \theta] \\
 &= \frac{h^2}{6} [3b + 0] = \frac{3bh^2}{6} = bh^2/2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = bh \rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{bh^2}{2} \times \frac{1}{bh} = \frac{h}{2} = b_1 \sin \theta / 2$$



$b_1 \Rightarrow$  Considerd  
 as  $a$  in Some  
 Text books