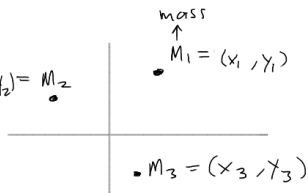


Centers of Mass (centroid)

For discrete mass

$$(x_2, y_2) = M_2$$



To find the centroid

$$1. X = M_1 x_1 + M_2 x_2 + M_3 x_3$$

$$2. Y = M_1 y_1 + M_2 y_2 + M_3 y_3$$

$$3. M = M_1 + M_2 + M_3$$

$$\text{Centroid} = \left( \frac{X}{M}, \frac{Y}{M} \right)$$

For masses that are not discrete, we use calculus  
Lamina = thin surface, with uniform density  $\rho$ .

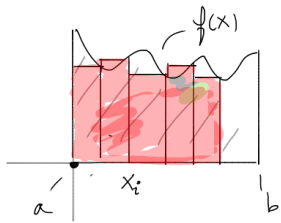
weighted avg Centroid:

$$1. \text{Moment w.r.t. } x\text{-axis} \leftrightarrow Y \quad (M_x)$$

$$2. \text{Moment w.r.t. } y\text{-axis} \leftrightarrow X \quad (M_y)$$

$$3. \text{Total Mass} = M$$

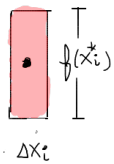
$$\left( \frac{X}{M}, \frac{Y}{M} \right) = \left( \frac{M_y}{M}, \frac{M_x}{M} \right)$$



Total Mass = Area  $\times$  Density

$$= \int_a^b f(x) dx \times \rho = \rho \int_a^b f(x) dx = M$$

$M_x$ : Assume Mass is centered at center of rectangle. This doesn't change the moment.



Moment of Rectangle = Mass of Rectangle  $\times$  Distance to x-axis

$$= \rho \cdot \text{length} \times \text{width} \times \frac{1}{2} f(x_i^*)$$

Single Rectangle

$$= \rho \cdot f(x_i^*) \cdot \Delta x_i \cdot \frac{1}{2} f(x_i^*)$$

Approx centroid

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \rho \frac{(f(x_i^*))^2}{2} \Delta x_i$$

take lim  $n \rightarrow \infty$

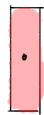
$$M_x = \rho \int_a^b \frac{(f(x))^2}{2} dx$$

$\Delta x_i \rightarrow dx$

small change in  $x_i$

infinitesimal change in  $x$  differential of  $x$

For  $M_y$ :



Rectangle Mass  $\times$  Distance to y-axis

$$\rho f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i \cdot x_i^*$$

$$\text{Total approx} \rightarrow \rho \sum_{i=0}^n f(x_i^*) x_i^* \Delta x_i$$

take lim  $n \rightarrow \infty$

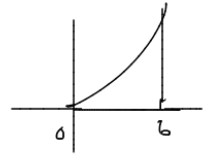
$$\rho \int_a^b x f(x) dx = M_y$$

$$\text{Centroid: } \left( \frac{M_y}{M}, \frac{M_x}{M} \right)$$

Ex Find the centroid of the region bounded by:

$$y = 4x^2 + 9x, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 6$$

$$M_x, M_y, M \Rightarrow \left( \frac{M_y}{M}, \frac{M_x}{M} \right) \quad (\text{assume } \rho = 1)$$



$$M = \int_0^6 f(x) dx = \int_0^6 (4x^2 + 9x) dx = 450$$

$$M_x = \int_0^6 \frac{(f(x))^2}{2} dx = \int_0^6 \frac{(4x^2 + 9x)^2}{2} dx = 27021.6$$

$\left( \frac{1944}{450}, \frac{27021.6}{450} \right)$

$$M_y = \int_0^6 x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_0^6 x(4x^2 + 9x) dx = 1944$$