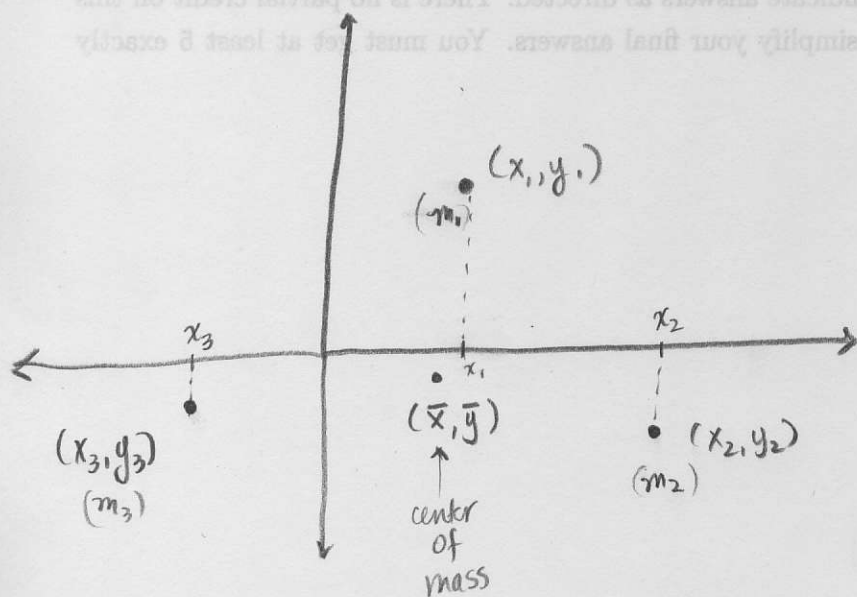


Center of Mass in two dimensions:

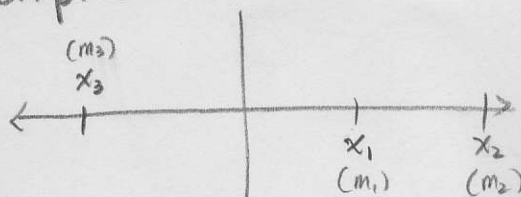
First Key Idea: To find the center of mass of point masses in a plane or a two-dimensional object with density (constant) δ , YOU CAN FIND the center of mass for each coordinate individually - as though the masses were in a line rather than over a plane!

Example:



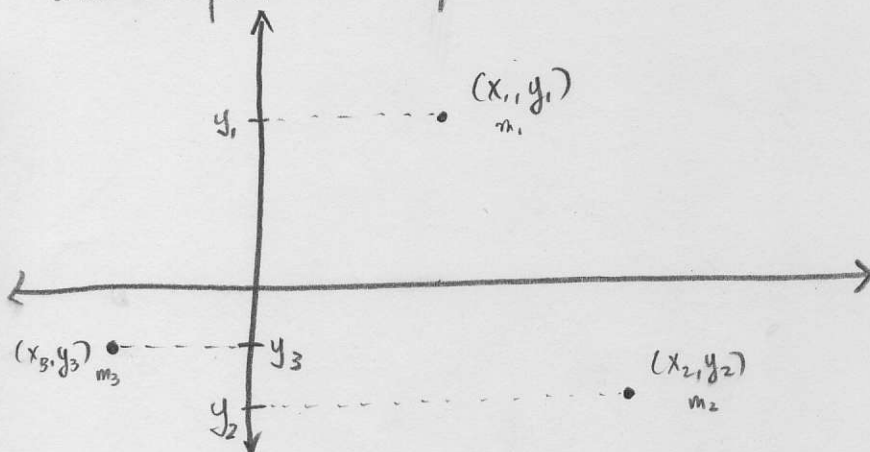
(Reduce to linear case in each component)

to find $\bar{x}$ basically ignore y -component and compute as usual:

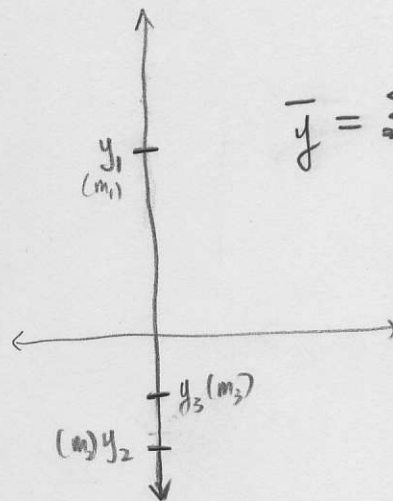


$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 m_i x_i}{\sum m_i}$$

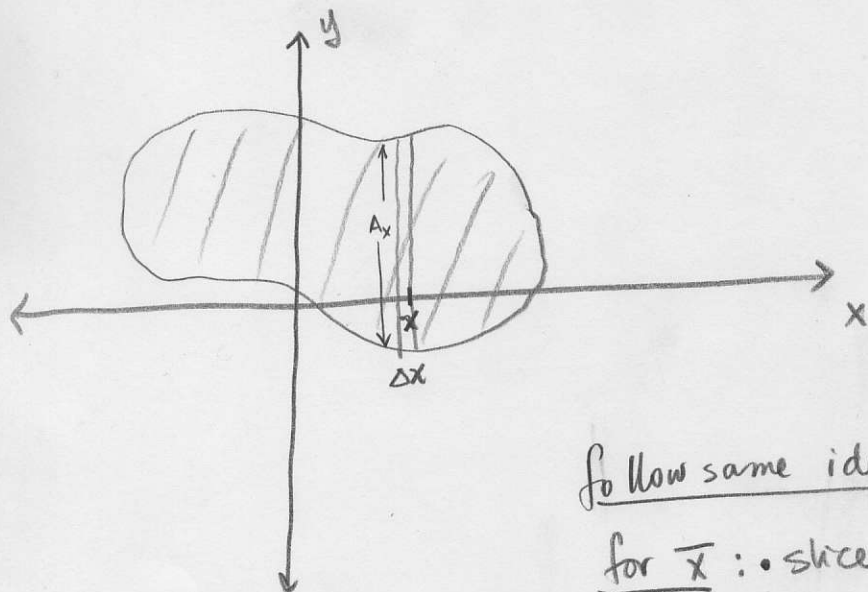
and for $\bar{y}$ - ignore the x -component and compute as before:



$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum m_i y_i}{\sum m_i}$$



So this is how it's done for discrete point masses in a plane. How about if I have a 2-D object with constant density δ ?



Follow same ideas:

for $\bar{x}$: • slice at values of x (i.e. vertically)

• the mass of that slice is
mass = area $\times$ density = $(A_x(x) \cdot \Delta x) \cdot \delta$

where $A_x(x)$ = height of slice at x .

$\Rightarrow$ moment for that slice is $\underline{x} \cdot A_x(x) \Delta x \cdot \delta$

$$\text{so } \bar{x} \approx \frac{\sum x A_x(x) \Delta x \delta}{\sum A_x(x) \Delta x \delta} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{\int \delta x A_x(x) dx}{\int \delta A_x(x) dx}$$

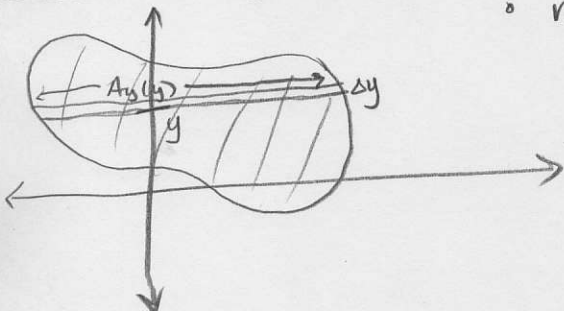
[Notice this is like reducing to the 1-D case by putting all of the mass at a fixed value of x (regardless of y -coord) as a point mass on the x -axis at location of the slice!]

Similarly for $\bar{y}$: • slice at a value of y (horizontally)

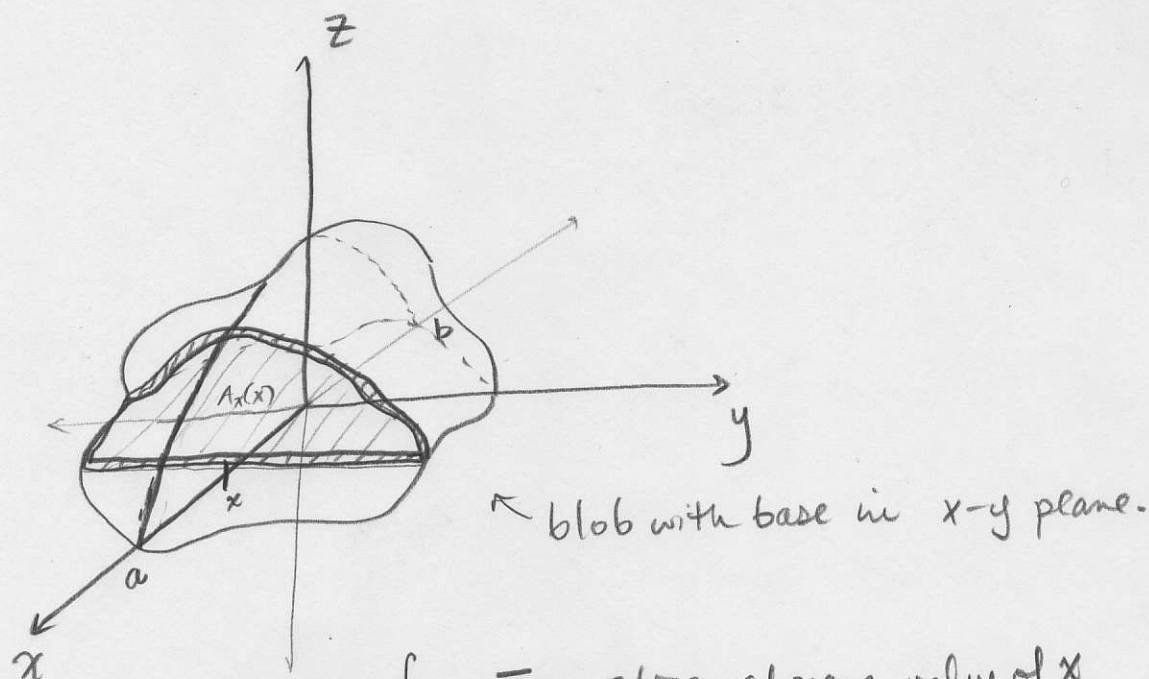
• mass of slice = $\underbrace{\delta}_{\text{density}} \cdot \underbrace{A_y(y) \Delta y}_{\text{area}}$

• moment of slice = $y \cdot \delta A_y(y) \Delta y$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\int \delta y A_y(y) dy}{\int \delta A_y(y) dy}$$



3D:



for $\bar{x}$: slice along a value of x

- If the density is constant $= \delta$,
mass of slice $\cong \underbrace{A_x(x) \Delta x}_{\text{volume}} \cdot \underbrace{\delta}_{\text{density}}$

Where $A_x(x) = \text{surface area of slice at } x!$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{\int_a^b \delta x A_x(x) dx}{\int_a^b \delta A_x(x) dx}$$

moment of slice $\cong x \cdot A_x(x) \Delta x \cdot \delta$

(similarity: $\bar{y} = \frac{\int \delta y A_y(y) dy}{\int \delta A_y(y) dy}$, $\bar{z} = \frac{\int \delta z A_z(z) dz}{\int \delta A_z(z) dz}$)

Again, this is like concentrating all of the mass in a slice at x into a point mass at x on the x -axis - ignoring other coordinates - so we essentially reduce to the 1D case again.