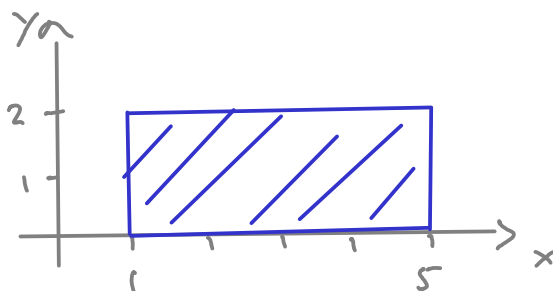


Examples of centroids

Problem: Find the centre of mass of the rectangle
 $[1, 5] \times [0, 2]$

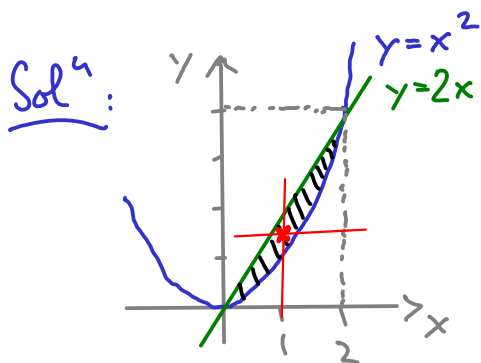


Solⁿ: The area is $A=8$.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{A} \int_1^5 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{8} \left[x^2 \right]_1^5 = \frac{1}{8} (25-1) = 3$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{2A} \int_1^5 4 \, dx = \frac{1}{16} \left[4x \right]_1^5 = \frac{1}{16} (20-4) = 1.$$

Problem: Find the centre of mass of the bounded area
between the curves $y = x^2$ and $y = 2x$.



① The area is

$$A = \int_0^2 (2x - x^2) \, dx = \left[x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2$$
$$= 4 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

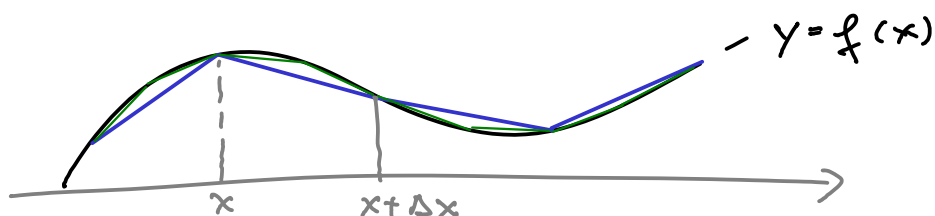
$$\textcircled{2} \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^2 x(2x - x^2) \, dx = \frac{3}{4} \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right]_0^2$$
$$= \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{16}{3} - 4 \right) = 1$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{2A} \int_0^2 ((2x)^2 - x^4) \, dx = \frac{3}{8} \left[\frac{4}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right]_0^2$$
$$= \frac{3}{8} \left(32 \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \right) = \frac{24}{15} = \frac{8}{5}$$

Lengths of Curves

How long is the graph of the sine wave from 0 to π ?

Or a piece of a parabola?



Idea: Approximate the curve by short line segments,

say from $(x, f(x))$ to $(x+\Delta x, f(x+\Delta x))$, sum them up and then take the limit when $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$, i.e. the number of pieces goes to infinity

The length of the line segment from $(x, f(x))$ to $(x+\Delta x, f(x+\Delta x))$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (f(x+\Delta x) - f(x))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \right)^2 \right)} \\ &= \Delta x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} \right)^2} \xrightarrow{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \end{aligned}$$

Summing all the lengths of the pieces and taking the limit results in the formula for the length:

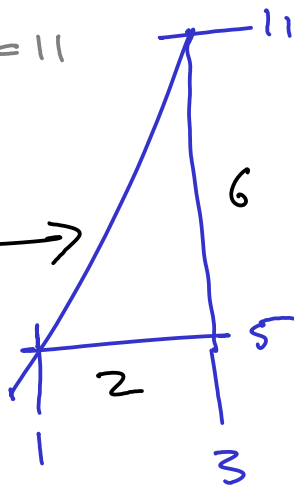
$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$$

Easy example: Find the length of $f(x) = 3x + 2$ between $x = 1$ and $x = 3$.

Solⁿ: $L = \int_1^3 \sqrt{1 + 3^2} dx = \sqrt{10} [x]_1^3 = 2\sqrt{10}$

Check: $f(1) = 5$, $f(3) = 11$

$\sqrt{40} = 2\sqrt{10}$ →



Warning: Often the integral one gets is near impossible to work out!

One example you might try is the cyloid, the curve described by a point on a wheel rolling along

