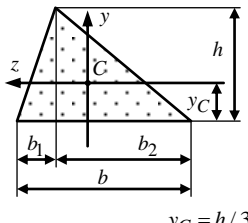
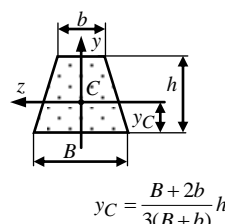
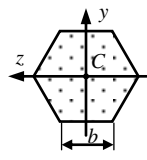
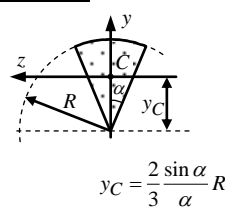
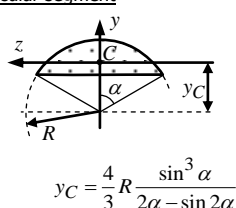


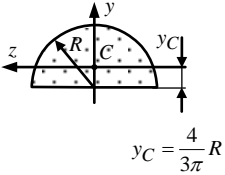
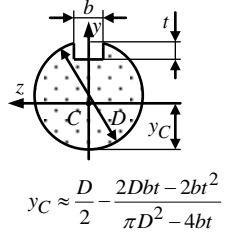
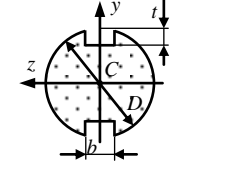
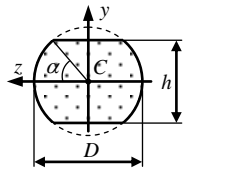
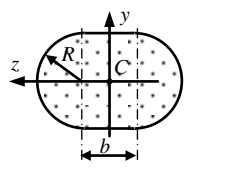
## Geometrical properties of simple planar shapes

Figure	Area	Inertial properties	Section modulus properties
<p><u>Rectangle</u></p>	$A = bh$	$I_y = \frac{b^3 h}{12}$ $I_z = \frac{bh^3}{12}$	$S_y = \frac{b^2 h}{6}$ $S_z = \frac{bh^2}{6}$
<p><u>Square</u></p>	$A = a^2$	$I_y = I_z = \frac{a^4}{12}$ $I_t = 0,1406 a^4$	$S_y = S_z = \frac{a^3}{6}$ $S_t = 0,208 a^3$
<p><u>Circle</u></p>	$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$	$I_y = I_z = \frac{\pi D^4}{64}$ $I_C = \frac{\pi D^4}{32}$	$S_y = S_z = \frac{\pi D^3}{32}$ $S_C = \frac{\pi D^3}{16}$
<p><u>Ring</u></p>	$A = \frac{\pi}{4} (D^2 - d^2)$	$I_y = I_z = \frac{\pi D^4}{64} (1 - \alpha^4)$ $I_C = \frac{\pi D^4}{32} (1 - \alpha^4)$ $\alpha = \frac{d}{D}$	$S_y = S_z = \frac{\pi D^3}{32} (1 - \alpha^4)$ $S_C = \frac{\pi D^3}{16} (1 - \alpha^4)$ $\alpha = \frac{d}{D}$
<p><u>Isosceles triangle</u></p>	$A = \frac{bh}{2}$	$I_y = \frac{b^3 h}{36}$ $I_z = \frac{bh^3}{48}$	$S_y = \frac{b^2 h}{24}$ $S_z = \frac{bh^2}{24}$
<p><u>Right-angle triangle</u></p>	$A = \frac{bh}{2}$	$I_y = \frac{b^3 h}{36}$ $I_z = \frac{bh^3}{36}$ $I_{yz} = -\frac{b^2 h^2}{72}$	<p style="text-align: center;">not applicable</p>

## Geometrical properties of simple planar shapes

Figure	Area	Inertial properties	Section modulus properties
<p><u>Triangle</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>y_C = h/3</math></p>	$A = \frac{bh}{2}$	$I_y = \frac{bh}{36}(b^2 - b_1b_2)$ $I_z = \frac{bh^3}{36}$ $I_{yz} = \frac{bh^2}{72}(b_1 - b_2)$	not applicable
<p><u>Isosceles trapezoid</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>y_C = \frac{B+2b}{3(B+b)}h</math></p>	$A = \frac{(B+b)h}{2}$	$I_y = \frac{h(B+b)(B^2 + b^2)}{48}$ $I_z = \frac{h^3(B^2 + 4Bb + b^2)}{36(B+b)}$	$S_y = \frac{h(B+b)(B^2 + b^2)}{24B}$ $S_z = \frac{h^2(B^2 + 4Bb + b^2)}{12(2B+b)}$
<p><u>Hexagon</u></p> 	$A = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}b^2$	$I_y = I_z = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{16}b^4$ $I_t = 1,0306b^4$	$S_y = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{16}b^3$ $S_z = \frac{5}{8}b^3$ $S_t = 0,981b^3$
<p><u>Circular sector</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>y_C = \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{3 \alpha} R</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\alpha</math> is in radians!</p>	$A = R^2\alpha$	$I_y = \frac{\alpha R^4}{4} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2\alpha}\right)$ $I_z = \frac{\alpha R^4}{4} \left(1 + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2\alpha} - \frac{16 \sin^2 \alpha}{9 \alpha^2}\right)$	$S_y = \frac{\alpha R^3}{4 \sin \alpha} \left(1 - \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2\alpha}\right)$ $S_z = \frac{3\alpha}{2R \sin \alpha} I_z$
<p><u>Circular segment</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>y_C = \frac{4}{3}R \frac{\sin^3 \alpha}{2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha}</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\alpha</math> is in radians!</p>	$A = \frac{R^2}{2} (2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)$	$I_y = \frac{R^4}{48} (12\alpha - 8 \sin 2\alpha + \sin 4\alpha)$ $I_z = \frac{R^4}{16} (4\alpha - \sin 4\alpha) - \frac{8}{9}R^4 \frac{\sin^6 \alpha}{2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha}$	$S_y = \frac{I_z}{R \sin \alpha}$ $S_z = \frac{I_y}{R - z_C}$

## Geometrical properties of simple planar shapes

Figure	Area	Inertial properties	Section modulus properties
<p><u>Semicircle</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>y_C = \frac{4}{3\pi} R</math></p>	$A = \frac{\pi R^2}{2}$	$I_y = R^4 \frac{\pi}{8} \approx 0,3927R^4$ $I_z = R^4 \left( \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{8}{9\pi} \right) \approx 0,1098R^4$	$S_y = R^3 \frac{\pi}{8} \approx 0,3927R^3$ $S_z = \frac{R^3(9\pi^2 - 64)}{24(3\pi - 4)} \approx 0,1908R^3$
<p><u>Circle with parallel key</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>y_C \approx \frac{D}{2} - \frac{2Dbt - 2bt^2}{\pi D^2 - 4bt}</math></p>	$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} - bt$	$I_y \approx \frac{\pi D^4}{64} - \frac{b^3 t}{12}$ $I_z \approx \frac{\pi D^4}{64} - \frac{bt(D-t)^2}{4}$ $I_t \approx \frac{\pi D^4}{32} - \frac{bt(D-t)^2}{4}$	$S_y \approx \frac{\pi D^3}{32} - \frac{b^3 t}{6D}$ $S_z \approx \frac{\pi D^3}{32} - \frac{bt(D-t)^2}{2D}$ $S_t \approx \frac{\pi D^3}{16} - \frac{bt(D-t)^2}{2D}$
<p><u>Circle with two parallel keys</u></p> 	$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} - 2bt$	$I_y \approx \frac{\pi D^4}{64} - \frac{b^3 t}{6}$ $I_z \approx \frac{\pi D^4}{64} - \frac{bt(D-t)^2}{2}$ $I_t \approx \frac{\pi D^4}{32} - \frac{bt(D-t)^2}{2}$	$S_y \approx \frac{\pi D^3}{32} - \frac{b^3 t}{3D}$ $S_z \approx \frac{\pi D^3}{32} - \frac{bt(D-t)^2}{D}$ $S_t \approx \frac{\pi D^3}{16} - \frac{bt(D-t)^2}{D}$
<p><u>Double oblique circle</u></p>  <p style="text-align: center;"><math>\alpha</math> is in radians!</p>	$A = \frac{D^2}{4} (\pi - 2\alpha + \sin 2\alpha)$	$I_y = \frac{D^4}{32} \left( \alpha + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{3} \right)$ $I_z = \frac{D^4}{32} \left( \alpha - \frac{\sin 4\alpha}{4} \right)$	$S_y = \frac{D^3}{16} \left( \alpha + \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{3} \right)$ $S_z = \frac{D^3}{16 \sin \alpha} \left( \alpha - \frac{\sin 4\alpha}{4} \right)$
<p><u>Oval</u></p> 	$A = 2Rb + \pi R^2$	$I_y = \frac{b^3 R}{6} + \frac{9\pi^2 - 64}{36\pi} R^4 + \pi R^2 \left( \frac{b}{2} + \frac{4}{3\pi} R \right)^2$ $I_z = \frac{R^3}{4} \left( \pi R + \frac{8b}{3} \right)$	$S_y = \frac{I_z}{R + 0,5b}$ $S_z = \frac{R^2}{4} \left( \pi R + \frac{8b}{3} \right)$

\* Symbols are given in page 4.

# LIST OF SYMBOLS

---

---

<b>h</b> -	height;
<b>b</b> -	width;
<b>A</b> -	area;
<b>I<sub>y</sub>, I<sub>z</sub></b> -	second moments of inertia;
<b>I<sub>yz</sub></b> -	product of inertia;
<b>S<sub>y</sub>, S<sub>z</sub></b> -	section modulus;