

Parallel Axis Theorem

(7)

Let $\vec{r}_{j/G} = x_{j/G} \hat{i} + y_{j/G} \hat{j}$

Then the moment of inertia about the center of mass is

$$I_G = \sum_{j=1}^N m_j (x_{j/G}^2 + y_{j/G}^2)$$

Note that $x_{j/G}^2 + y_{j/G}^2 = \vec{r}_{j/G} \cdot \vec{r}_{j/G}$

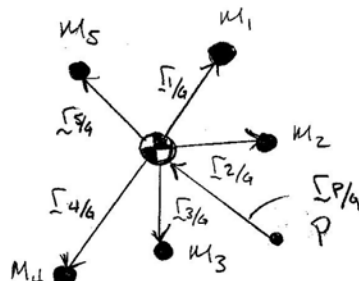
So $I_G = \sum_{j=1}^N m_j \vec{r}_{j/G} \cdot \vec{r}_{j/G}$

Now the moment of inertia about point P is:

But $I_P = \sum_{j=1}^N m_j \vec{r}_{j/P} \cdot \vec{r}_{j/P}$

$\vec{r}_{j/P} = \vec{r}_{G/P} + \vec{r}_{j/G}$

So $I_P = \sum_{j=1}^N m_j (\vec{r}_{G/P} + \vec{r}_{j/G}) \cdot (\vec{r}_{G/P} + \vec{r}_{j/G})$



(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow I_P &= \sum_{j=1}^N m_j \left(r_{G/P} \cdot r_{G/P} + 2 r_{G/P} \cdot r_{j/G} + r_{j/G} \cdot r_{j/G} \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^N \left(m_j r_{G/P} \cdot r_{G/P} \right) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^N \left(r_{G/P} \cdot r_{j/G} \right) m_j \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^N m_j r_{j/G} \cdot r_{j/G} \\ I_P &= r_{G/P} \cdot r_{G/P} \left(\sum_{j=1}^N m_j \right) + 2 r_{G/P} \cdot \left(\sum_{j=1}^N m_j r_{j/G} \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=1}^N m_j r_{j/G} \cdot r_{j/G} = 0\end{aligned}$$

I_G

So

$$I_P = I_G + m r_{G/P} \cdot r_{G/P}$$

$$I_P = I_G + m (x_{G/P}^2 + y_{G/P}^2)$$

Note $x_{G/P}^2 + y_{G/P}^2$ is the distance squared between points G & P