

## Lesson 51. Mass and Center of Mass, Revisited

### 1 Definitions

- Suppose a solid object occupies a region  $E$  in space
- Let  $\rho(x, y, z)$  = density of the object at  $(x, y, z)$
- The **mass** of the object is

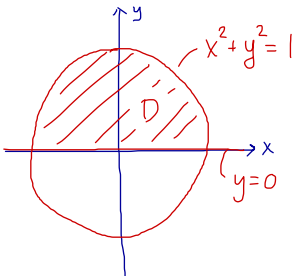
$$m = \iiint_E \rho(x, y, z) \, dV$$

- The **center of mass** of the object is located at  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ , where

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E x \rho(x, y, z) \, dV \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E y \rho(x, y, z) \, dV \quad \bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E z \rho(x, y, z) \, dV$$

### 2 Problems

**Example 1.** Set up integrals to find the mass and center of mass of the solid  $E$ , where  $E$  is the solid above the  $xy$ -plane and bounded by the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and the planes  $z = y$  and  $z = 0$ , and the density function is  $\rho(x, y, z) = 1 + x + y + z$ .



$$m = \iiint_E \rho(x, y, z) \, dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^y (1+x+y+z) \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

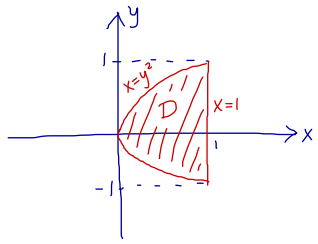
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E x \rho(x, y, z) \, dV = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^y x(1+x+y+z) \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E y \rho(x, y, z) \, dV = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^y y(1+x+y+z) \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E z \rho(x, y, z) \, dV = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^y z(1+x+y+z) \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

**Example 2.** Let  $E$  be the solid bounded by the parabolic cylinder  $x = y^2$  and the planes  $z = x$ ,  $z = 0$ , and  $x = 1$ , and let the density function be  $\rho(x, y, z) = y^2$ .

- Set up integrals for the mass and center of mass of  $E$ .
- Use your calculator to evaluate the integrals you set up in part a.



$$m = \iiint_E \rho(x, y, z) dV = \iint_D \int_0^x y^2 dz dA$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{y^2}^1 y^2 dz dx dy = \frac{4}{21}$$

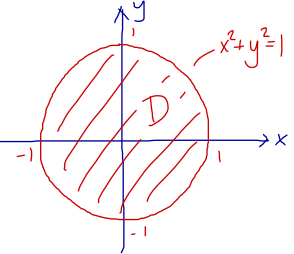
$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E x \rho(x, y, z) dV = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{y^2}^1 \int_0^x xy dz dx dy = \left(\frac{21}{4}\right)\left(\frac{4}{27}\right) = \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E y \rho(x, y, z) dV = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{y^2}^1 \int_0^x y^2 dz dx dy = \left(\frac{21}{4}\right)(0) = 0$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E z \rho(x, y, z) dV = \frac{1}{m} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{y^2}^1 \int_0^x yz dz dx dy = \left(\frac{21}{4}\right)\left(\frac{2}{27}\right) = \frac{7}{18}$$

**Example 3.** Let  $E$  be the solid bounded by the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  and the  $xy$ -plane, and let the density function be  $\rho(x, y, z) = (x - 1)^2$ .

- Set up integrals for the mass and center of mass of  $E$ .
- Use your calculator to evaluate the integrals you set up in part a.



$$m = \iiint_E \rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} (x-1)^2 dz dy dx = \frac{4\pi}{5}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E x \rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} x(x-1)^2 dz dy dx = \left(\frac{5}{4\pi}\right)\left(-\frac{4\pi}{15}\right) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E y \rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} y(x-1)^2 dz dy dx = \left(\frac{5}{4\pi}\right)(0) = 0$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_E z \rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z(x-1)^2 dz dy dx = \left(\frac{5}{4\pi}\right)\left(\frac{7\pi}{24}\right) = \frac{35}{96}$$