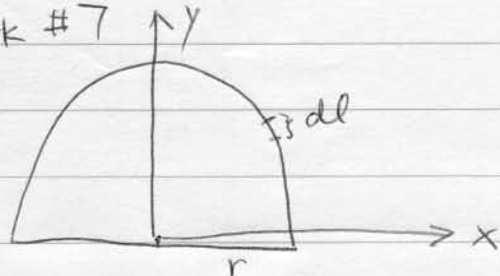


Homework #7

1.



total length: $(2+\pi)r$

mass per unit length: $\frac{m}{(2+\pi)r}$

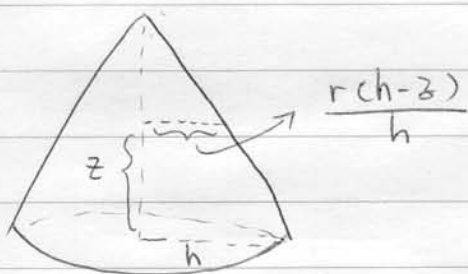
$$\begin{aligned}\vec{r}_{cm} &= \int \vec{r} dm / m \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \left[\int_{-r}^r \frac{m}{(2+\pi)r} x \hat{e}_x dx + \int_{-r}^r \frac{m}{(2+\pi)r} [x \hat{e}_x + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} \hat{e}_y] dl \right] \\ dl &= r d\theta = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{r}_{cm} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{m}{(2+\pi)r} \left[\int_{-r}^r x \hat{e}_x dx + \int_{-r}^r \frac{x r \hat{e}_x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} dx + \int_{-r}^r r \hat{e}_y dx \right]$$

integrands are odd function

$$= \frac{1}{(2+\pi)r} \int_{-r}^r r \hat{e}_y dx = \frac{2r}{(2+\pi)} \hat{e}_y$$

2.



$$\begin{aligned}\text{(a). Volume } V &= \int_0^h dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\frac{r(h-z)}{h}} dp p \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^h dz \int_0^{\frac{r(h-z)}{h}} dp p \\ &= \pi \int_0^h \frac{r^2 (h-z)^2}{h^2} dz = \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(b). } \vec{r}_{cm} &= \int \vec{r} dm / m = \int \vec{r} dv / V \\ &= \int_0^h dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\frac{r(h-z)}{h}} dp p (p \cos \phi \hat{e}_x + p \sin \phi \hat{e}_y + z \hat{e}_z) / V \\ &= \int_0^h dz \int_0^{\frac{r(h-z)}{h}} dp p (0 + 0 + 2\pi z \hat{e}_z) / V \\ &= \int_0^h z dz \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{r^2 (h-z)^2}{h^2} / V \\ &= \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2 V} \int_0^h z (h-z)^2 dz = \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2 \cdot \frac{\pi r^2 h}{3}} \int_0^h z (h^2 + z^2 - 2hz) dz = \frac{h}{4}\end{aligned}$$