

Exercise 36

Find the mass and center of mass of a wire in the shape of the helix $x = t$, $y = \cos t$, $z = \sin t$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, if the density at any point is equal to the square of the distance from the origin.

Solution

The linear density of the wire is

$$\rho(x, y, z) = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right)^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

Integrate this density over the length of the wire to obtain the total mass.

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int_C \rho \, ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \{[x(t)]^2 + [y(t)]^2 + [z(t)]^2\} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (t^2 + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (t^2 + 1) \sqrt{2} \, dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{t^3}{3} + t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{8\pi^3}{3} + 2\pi \right) \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} (4\pi^2 + 3) \end{aligned}$$

Calculate the x -coordinate of the center of mass.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \frac{\int x \, dm}{\int dm} = \frac{\int_C x(\rho \, ds)}{M} \\ &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} x(t) \{[x(t)]^2 + [y(t)]^2 + [z(t)]^2\} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} \, dt \\ &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} t(t^2 + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} \, dt \\ &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} t(t^2 + 1) \sqrt{2} \, dt \\ &= \frac{3}{2\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} (2\pi^2 + 4\pi^4) \\ &= \frac{3\pi(1 + 2\pi^2)}{4\pi^2 + 3} \approx 4.60 \end{aligned}$$

Calculate the y -coordinate of the center of mass.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{y} &= \frac{\int y \, dm}{\int dm} = \frac{\int_C y(\rho \, ds)}{M} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) \{ [x(t)]^2 + [y(t)]^2 + [z(t)]^2 \} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} \, dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t (t^2 + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} \, dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t (t^2 + 1) \sqrt{2} \, dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} t^2 \cos t \, dt + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \, dt \right) \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} t^2 \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) \, dt + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \, dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[\underbrace{(t^2 \sin t) \Big|_0^{2\pi}}_{=0} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt}(t^2) \sin t \, dt + \underbrace{(\sin t) \Big|_0^{2\pi}}_{=0} \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[- \int_0^{2\pi} (2t) \sin t \, dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} t \frac{d}{dt}(\cos t) \, dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[t \cos t \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt}(t) \cos t \, dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[2\pi - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \, dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[2\pi - \underbrace{(\sin t) \Big|_0^{2\pi}}_{=0} \right] \\
 &= \frac{6}{4\pi^2 + 3} \\
 &\approx 0.141
 \end{aligned}$$

Calculate the z -coordinate of the center of mass.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{z} &= \frac{\int z \, dm}{\int dm} = \frac{\int_C z(\rho \, ds)}{M} \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} z(t) \{ [x(t)]^2 + [y(t)]^2 + [z(t)]^2 \} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} \, dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t (t^2 + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} \, dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t (t^2 + 1) \sqrt{2} \, dt \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} t^2 \sin t \, dt + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \, dt \right) \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} t^2 \frac{d}{dt}(-\cos t) \, dt + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \, dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[t^2(-\cos t) \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt}(t^2)(-\cos t) \, dt + \underbrace{(-\cos t) \Big|_0^{2\pi}}_{=0} \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{2\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[-4\pi^2 - \int_0^{2\pi} (2t)(-\cos t) \, dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left(-2\pi^2 + \int_0^{2\pi} t \cos t \, dt \right) \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[-2\pi^2 + \int_0^{2\pi} t \frac{d}{dt}(\sin t) \, dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left[-2\pi^2 + \underbrace{t \sin t \Big|_0^{2\pi}}_{=0} - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d}{dt}(t) \sin t \, dt \right] \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left(-2\pi^2 - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t \, dt \right) \\
 &= \frac{3}{\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \left(-2\pi^2 - \underbrace{(-\cos t) \Big|_0^{2\pi}}_{=0} \right) \\
 &= -\frac{6\pi}{4\pi^2 + 3} \\
 &\approx -0.444
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the center of mass of the wire is roughly $(4.60, 0.141, -0.444)$.