

2. The c.g. of a rectangle (or a parallelogram) is a point, where its diagonals meet each other. It is also the middle point of the length as well as breadth of the rectangle as shown in Fig 1.1

3. The c.g., of a triangle is a point where the three medians (a median is the line connecting the vertex and the middle point of the opposite side) of the triangle meet as shown in Fig 1.2

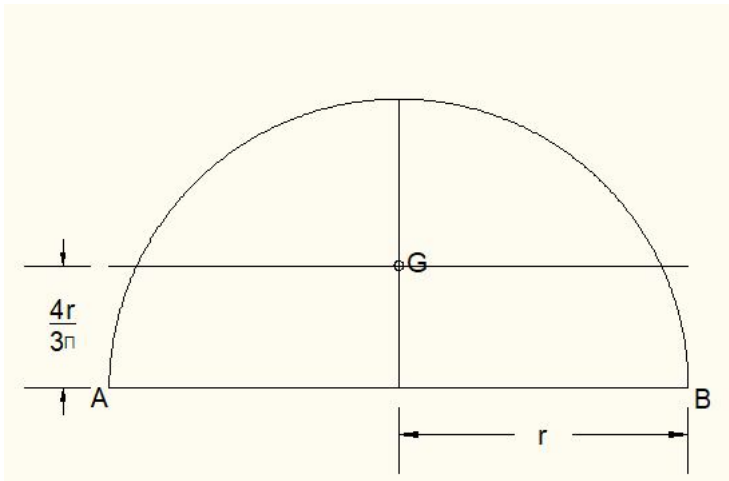


Fig 1.3

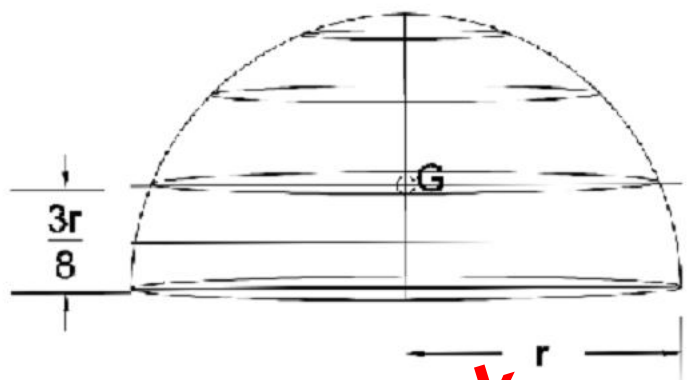


Fig 1.4

4. The c.g., of a semicircle is at a distance of $\frac{4r}{3\pi}$ from its base measured along the vertical radius as shown in Fig 1.3

5. The c.g., of hemisphere is at a distance of $\frac{3r}{8}$ from its base measured along the vertical radius as shown in Fig 1.4

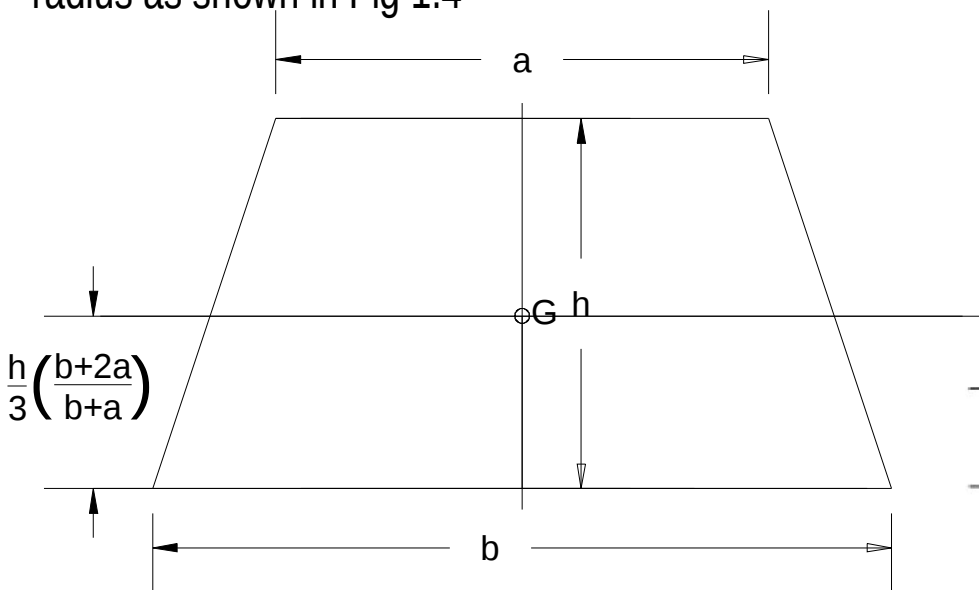


Fig 1.5

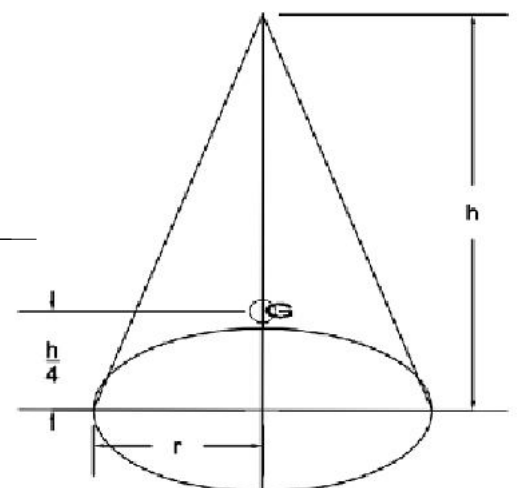


Fig 1.6