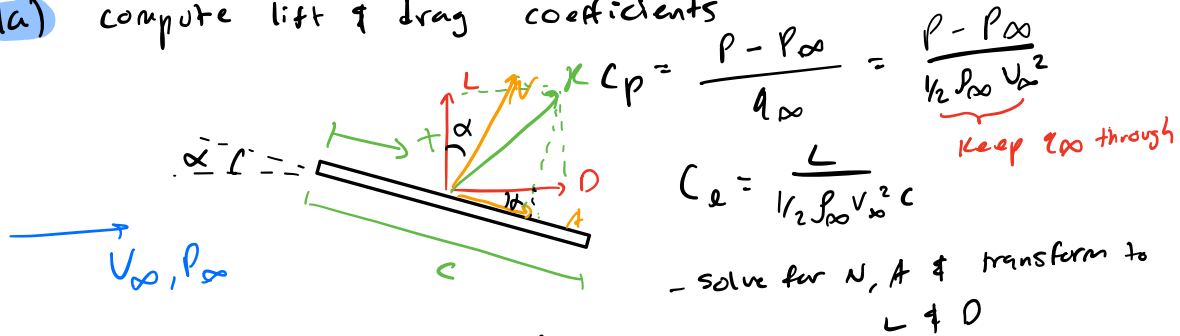


**Problem 1** Thin airfoil at  $\alpha = 5^\circ$  (flat plate) has pressure distribution:

$$\text{upper} \begin{cases} C_{p,u} = 1 - 300\left(\frac{x}{c}\right)^2 & \text{for } \frac{x}{c} < 0.1 \rightarrow \\ C_{p,u} = -2.2277 + 2.2277 \frac{x}{c} & \text{for } \frac{x}{c} > 0.1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{lower} \begin{cases} C_{p,l} = 1 - 0.95 \frac{x}{c} \end{cases}$$

(a) compute lift & drag coefficients



$$C_p = \frac{p - p_\infty}{q_\infty} \quad C_L = \frac{L}{q_\infty c}$$

$$p(x) = C_p(x) \cdot q_\infty$$

$$\left[\frac{N}{q_\infty}\right] N = -\int_0^{0.1} C_{p,u}(x) \cdot q_\infty d\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) - \int_{0.1}^1 C_{p,u}(x) \cdot q_\infty d\left(\frac{x}{c}\right) + \int_0^1 C_{p,l}(x) \cdot q_\infty d\left(\frac{x}{c}\right)$$

$$C_N = \frac{N}{q_\infty} = -\left[\frac{x}{c} - 100\left(\frac{x}{c}\right)^3\right]_0^{0.1} - \left[-2.2277 \frac{x}{c} + \frac{2.2277}{2} \left(\frac{x}{c}\right)^2\right]_{0.1}^1 + \left[\frac{x}{c} - 0.475\left(\frac{x}{c}\right)^2\right]_0^1$$

$$C_N = -\left[0.1 - 100(0.001)\right] - \left[(-2.2277 + \frac{2.2277}{2}) (-0.22277 + \frac{0.022277}{2})\right]$$

$$\frac{N}{q_\infty} = +[1 - 0.475] = 1.427 = C_N = \frac{N}{q_\infty}$$

$$C_L = C_N \cos \alpha, \quad C_D = C_N \sin \alpha$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{aligned} C_L &= 1.427 \cos(5^\circ) = 1.422 \\ C_D &= 1.427 \sin(5^\circ) = 0.124 \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $\tau_w(x) = 0.332 \rho u_\infty^2 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho u_\infty x}} \leftarrow \frac{1}{Re_x}$

Rewrite in terms of non-dimensional params.

$$q = \frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty u_\infty^2$$

$$\frac{\tau_w(x)}{\frac{1}{2} \rho_\infty u_\infty^2} = 0.664 \sqrt{\frac{1}{Re_x}} = C_f$$

(c) use  $C_f$  to get  $C_d$  &  $C_L$  due to shear

$$Re_c = 100,000$$

$$C_f^{(x)} = 0.664 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho u_\infty x}} \xrightarrow{(\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}})} 0.664 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho u_\infty}} \sqrt{\frac{1}{x}} \quad (\sqrt{\frac{1}{x}})$$

$$C_f^{(x)} = 0.664 \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\rho u_\infty c}} \sqrt{\frac{c}{x}}$$

$$\rightarrow C_f^{(x/c)} = 0.664 \sqrt{\frac{1}{100,000}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x/c}}$$

$$C_f = \int_0^1 0.664 \sqrt{\frac{1}{100,000}} \cdot (x/c)^{-1/2} d(x/c)$$

$$C_f = \left[ 0.0021 (2) (x/c)^{1/2} \right]_0^1 = 0.0042$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_L &= -0.0042 \sin(5) = -0.00037 \\ C_D &= 0.0042 \cos(5) = 0.00418 \end{aligned}$$

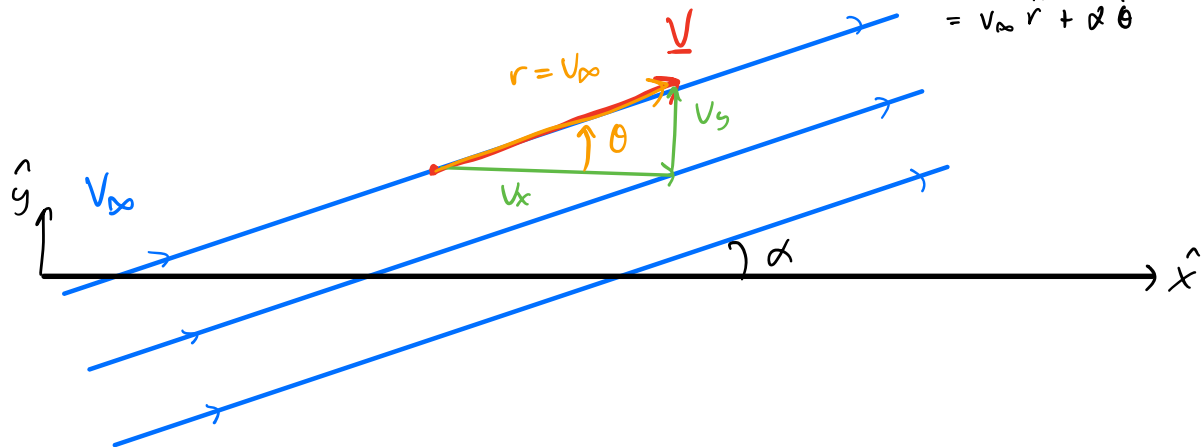
(d)  $C_{L \text{ total}} = 1.4216 \rightarrow -0.03\% \text{ lift from shear}$

$C_{D \text{ total}} = 0.1282 \rightarrow 3.26\% \text{ drag from shear}$

Problem 2 Uniform flow of velocity  $V_\infty$  w/ angle  $\alpha$  w/  $\hat{x}$

2a) Draw velocity vector at arb. point in space, Show its cart. & polar coords.

$$\underline{V} = V_\infty \cos \alpha \hat{i} + V_\infty \sin \alpha \hat{j} \\ = V_\infty \hat{r} + \alpha \hat{\theta}$$



2b) Determine stream function in both cart. & polar

$$[\Psi = \Psi(x, y) \text{ \& } \Psi = \Psi(r, \theta)]$$

Cartesian:  $u = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y}, v = -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \quad \left| \quad V_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \theta}, V_\theta = -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} \right.$

$$\Psi(x, y) = V_\infty \cos \alpha y - V_\infty \sin \alpha x$$

from textbook

Polar:

$$V_r = V_x \cos \theta + V_y \sin \theta \\ V_\theta = -V_x \sin \theta + V_y \cos \theta$$

Substitute  $\rightarrow V_x = V_\infty \cos \alpha, V_y = V_\infty \sin \alpha$

$$V_r = V_\infty \cos \alpha \cos \theta + V_\infty \sin \alpha \sin \theta \\ V_\theta = -V_\infty \cos \alpha \sin \theta + V_\infty \sin \alpha \cos \theta$$

$$\cos(A-B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B, \sin(A-B) = \sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B$$

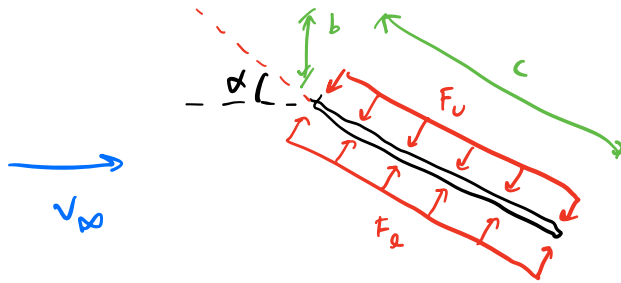
$$\rightarrow V_r = V_\infty \cos(\theta - \alpha) \\ V_\theta = -V_\infty \sin(\theta - \alpha)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{integrate } V_\theta \text{ w.r.t. } r \rightarrow -\int -V_\infty \sin(\theta - \alpha) dr$$

$$\rightarrow \psi(r, \theta) = V_{\infty} r \sin(\theta - \alpha)$$

Problem 3 infinitely thin flat plate, chord  $c$  & width  $b$ , angle  $\alpha$   
 $\rho_u(s) = c_1$   $\rho_d(s) = c_2$ ,  $c_2 > c_1$

3a) Figure w/ distributed forces on plate



3b) compute  $M_{LE}$

$$\underline{M} = \underline{r} \times \underline{F}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{LE} &= \int_0^c s \cdot F(s) ds \\ &= \int_0^c \left[ \rho_u(s)(sb) - \rho_d(s)(sb) \right] ds \end{aligned}$$

$c$ : prove  $\int = 0$

$$M_{LE} = \int_0^c c_1 b s ds - \int_0^c c_2 b s ds$$

$$M_{LE} = \frac{c_1 b}{2} c^2 - \frac{c_2 b}{2} c^2$$

$$M_{LE} = \frac{c^2 b}{2} (c_1 - c_2)$$

3c) Compute  $M_{L/2}$

$$M_{L/2} = \int_{-L/2}^0 c_1 b s \, ds + \int_0^{L/2} c_1 b s \, ds \\ + \int_{-L/2}^0 c_2 b s \, ds + \int_0^{L/2} c_2 b s \, ds$$

$$M_{L/2} = \frac{c_1 b}{2} \left[ \left( 0 - \cancel{(-L/2)^2} \right) + \left( \cancel{(L/2)^2} - 0 \right) \right] \\ + \frac{c_2 b}{2} \left[ \left( 0 - \cancel{(-L/2)^2} \right) + \left( \cancel{(L/2)^2} - 0 \right) \right] \rightarrow M_{L/2} = 0$$