F17 + F18 Solution UE Fluids Spring a) Oblique Shock. M, = 1.6, A = 10 -> B = 51° (chart, Anderson p. 513) $M_{\rm h} = M_{\rm h} \sin 51^{\circ} = 1.6 \cdot 0.7777 = 1.243$ $p_2/p_1 = f(M_{n_1}) = 1.636$ (Anderson eq. 9.16, or Appendix B table.) Since p, = po -> p2 = 1.636 po = pa $M_{n_2} = f(M_{n_1}) = 0.817$ b) Expansion fan. M, = Ma = 1.245 $Y(M_2) = Y(M_1) + 20^\circ = 24.7^\circ \rightarrow M_2 =$ 1 + 8-1 M2 8-1 Poz = Po, = Poa (behind obligue shock). Poa/Pon = f(Mn,) = 0.987 Poa = 0.987 poo = 0.987 poo [1+8-1/0] = 4,195 poo 1. $p_2 = 4.195 p_{\infty} \left[1 + \frac{8-1}{2} M_2^2 \right]^{\frac{2}{5-1}} = \left[0.588 p_{\infty} \right]$ Note: If we neglect the obliger shock's loss: Pob = Poa = Pow > Pz = 0.596 Poo (not quite correct) $C) L' = L_a + L_b = (P_{\infty} - P_a) \frac{c}{2} + (P_{\infty} - P_b) \frac{c}{2} = (1 - 1.636) P_{\infty} \frac{c}{2} + (1 - 0.588) P_{\infty} \frac{c}{2}$ Da + Db = - La tam 10 + Lb tam 10 = [-(1-1,636) + (1-0.588)] tam 10 po 2 Using = 200 = 7po Mo = 1.792 po -