

$$1a) \boxed{A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \theta^2 \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$A_n = -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \theta \cos n\theta d\theta = -\frac{2}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \theta \sin n\theta \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin n\theta d\theta \right\} \quad (\text{integrating by parts})$$

$$A_n = -\frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \left(-\cos n\theta \Big|_0^{\pi} \right)$$

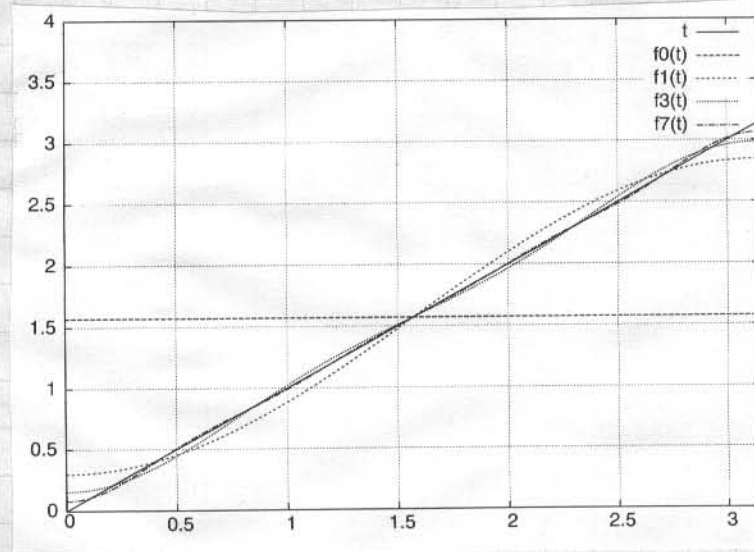
note: $\cos(0) = 1$

$$\cos(n\pi) = \begin{cases} 1 & n \text{ even} \\ -1 & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

$$\boxed{A_n = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ even} \\ \frac{4}{\pi n^2} & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}}$$

$$\therefore f(\theta) \approx \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \left[\cos\theta + \frac{\cos 3\theta}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 5\theta}{5^2} + \dots \right]$$

1b) The plot clearly shows that the series approaches $f(\theta)$ as the number of terms N is increased. Accuracy improves as N is increased.



$$2a) V_u(x) = V_{\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \gamma(x) \rightarrow V_u^2 = V_{\infty}^2 + V_{\infty} \gamma + \frac{1}{4} \gamma^2$$

$$V_c(x) = V_{\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \gamma(x) \rightarrow V_c^2 = V_{\infty}^2 - V_{\infty} \gamma + \frac{1}{4} \gamma^2$$

$$p_u + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_u^2 = p_{0\infty} \rightarrow \boxed{p_u = p_{0\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \rho [V_{\infty}^2 + V_{\infty} \gamma + \frac{1}{4} \gamma^2]}$$

$$p_c + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_c^2 = p_{0\infty} \rightarrow \boxed{p_c = p_{0\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \rho [V_{\infty}^2 - V_{\infty} \gamma + \frac{1}{4} \gamma^2]}$$

$$\boxed{L' = \int_0^c (p_c - p_u) dx = \int_0^c \rho V_{\infty} \gamma dx = \rho V_{\infty} \int_0^c \gamma dx} \quad (\text{all but } V_{\infty} \gamma \text{ terms cancel})$$

$$2b) \Gamma = \int d\Gamma = \int_0^c \gamma dx$$

$$\boxed{L' = \rho V_{\infty} \Gamma = \rho V_{\infty} \int_0^c \gamma dx}$$

same result as 2a) but much easier!