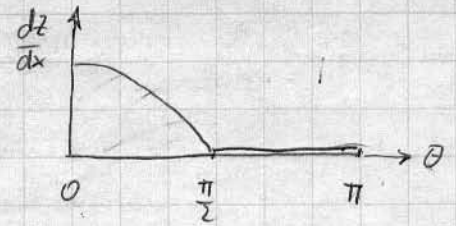


$$1) a) \frac{dz}{dx} = \begin{cases} 4 \frac{h}{c} \left(1 - 2 \frac{x}{c}\right) = 4 \frac{h}{c} \cos \theta & \text{for } \theta < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 & \text{for } \theta > \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



Fourier Analysis:

$$A_0 = \alpha - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} 4 \frac{h}{c} \cos \theta d\theta = \alpha - \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{h}{c}$$

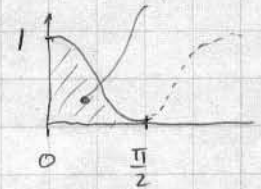
10

since $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta = \sin \theta \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 1$

$$A_1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} 4 \frac{h}{c} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \frac{h}{c}$$

10

since $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$



Only A_0 and A_1 are needed for b), c).

$$b) C_L = \pi (2A_0 + A_1) = \pi \left(2 \left(\alpha - \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{h}{c} \right) + 2 \frac{h}{c} \right)$$

$$C_L = 2\pi\alpha - (8 - 2\pi) \frac{h}{c} = 2\pi\alpha - 1.717 \frac{h}{c}$$

10

$$c) C_L = 2\pi(\alpha - \alpha_{L=0}) = 2\pi\alpha - (8 - 2\pi) \frac{h}{c}$$

$$\therefore \alpha_{L=0} = \left(\frac{4}{\pi} - 1 \right) \frac{h}{c} = 0.273 \frac{h}{c}$$

10

a) Match $\sin n\theta$ coefficients. $\gamma = V_\infty (\sin\theta + 0.1 \sin 3\theta) = 2V_\infty (A_0 \frac{1+\cos\theta}{\sin\theta} + \sum A_n \sin n\theta)$

$\therefore V_\infty \sin\theta = 2V_\infty A_1 \sin\theta \rightarrow A_1 = 0.5$

$V_\infty \cdot 0.1 \sin 3\theta = 2V_\infty A_3 \sin 3\theta \rightarrow A_3 = 0.05$

$C_L = \pi (2A_0 + A_1) = \pi A_1 = 0.5\pi$ (5)

$C_{mch} = \frac{\pi}{4} (A_2 - A_1) = -\frac{\pi}{4} A_1 = -0.125\pi$ (5)

b) $\Delta p = \rho V_\infty^2 \gamma = \rho V_\infty^2 (\sin\theta + 0.1 \sin 3\theta)$

At $\frac{x}{c} = 0.25$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3} = 60^\circ$

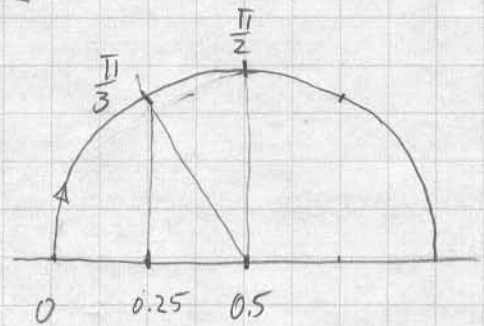
At $\frac{x}{c} = 0.50$, $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = 90^\circ$

$\sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $\sin 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \sin \pi = 0$

$\sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \sin 90^\circ = 1$, $\sin 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -1$

At $x/c = 0.25$: $\Delta p = \rho V_\infty^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 0.1 \cdot 0 \right) = 0.866$ (5)

At $x/c = 0.50$: $\Delta p = \rho V_\infty^2 (1 - 0.1 \cdot 1) = 0.900$ (5)



a) Find A_n 's corresponding to given Γ :

$$\Gamma = 2bV_\infty \sum A_n \sin n\theta = bV_\infty (0.06 \sin\theta + 0.01 \sin 2\theta) \quad (*)$$

Matching $\sin n\theta$ terms:

$$2bV_\infty A_1 = bV_\infty 0.06 \rightarrow A_1 = 0.03$$

$$2bV_\infty A_2 = bV_\infty 0.01 \rightarrow A_2 = 0.005$$

Could also Fourier-analyze (*) for same result.

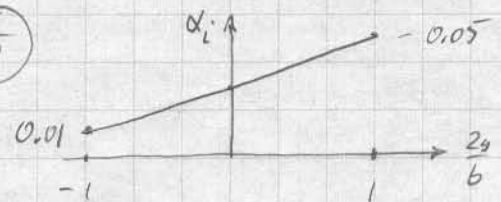
$$\rightarrow C_L = \pi \frac{b^2}{\rho} A_1 = \pi \frac{4}{0.4} \cdot 0.03 = 0.942 \quad (5)$$

$$C_{Di} = \frac{C_L^2}{\pi b^2/\rho} [1 + \delta] = \quad , \quad [1 + \delta] = 1 + 2 \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^2 = 1.05556$$

$$C_{Di} = 0.0298 \quad (5)$$

$$b) \alpha_i = \sum n A_n \frac{\sin n\theta}{\sin\theta} = A_1 + 2A_2 \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sin\theta} = A_1 + 2A_2 \frac{2 \sin\theta \cos\theta}{\sin\theta} = A_1 + A_2 4 \cos\theta$$

$$\alpha_i = A_1 + 4A_2 \frac{2y}{b} = 0.03 + 0.02 \frac{2y}{b} \quad (5)$$



$$c) \Gamma(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} V_\infty C(\theta) C_L(\theta)$$

Since $\Gamma(\theta)$ is known, must specify $C_L(\theta)$, V_∞ uniquely fix $C(\theta)$ (10)

$$d) M_{roll} = \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} L' y dy = \int_0^\pi \rho V_\infty^2 \cdot \frac{b}{2} \cos\theta \cdot \frac{b}{2} \sin\theta d\theta \quad ; \quad \cos\theta \sin\theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta$$

$$M_{roll} = \rho V_\infty^2 \frac{b^3}{4} \int_0^\pi [0.06 \sin\theta + 0.01 \sin 2\theta] \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta d\theta$$

$$M_{roll} = \rho V_\infty^2 \frac{b^3}{16} \pi \cdot 0.01 = 0.005 \pi \quad (10)$$