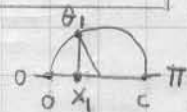


Anderson 4.6

$$\frac{dz}{c} = \begin{cases} 0.25 \left[0.8 \frac{x}{c} - \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 \right] \\ 0.111 \left[0.2 + 0.8 \frac{x}{c} - \left(\frac{x}{c} \right)^2 \right] \end{cases} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \begin{cases} 0.25 \left[0.8 - 2 \frac{x}{c} \right] & ; 0 \leq \frac{x}{c} \leq 0.4 \\ 0.111 \left[0.8 - 2 \frac{x}{c} \right] & ; 0.4 \leq \frac{x}{c} \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Fourier Analysis: Must do integrals in 2 pieces:



$$\int_0^\pi () d\theta = \int_0^{\theta_1} () d\theta + \int_{\theta_1}^\pi () d\theta \quad ; \quad \frac{x_1}{c} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos \theta_1) = 0.4 \rightarrow \theta_1 = 78.46^\circ = 1.369 \text{ rad}$$

Make trig substitution:

$$\frac{dz}{dx}(\theta) = \begin{cases} 0.25 \left[0.8 - (1 - \cos \theta) \right] = 0.25 \left[\cos \theta - 0.2 \right] \\ 0.111 \left[0.8 - (1 - \cos \theta) \right] = 0.111 \left[\cos \theta - 0.2 \right] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi A_0 &= \int_0^{\theta_1} \left(\alpha - \frac{dz}{dx} \right) d\theta + \int_{\theta_1}^\pi \left(\alpha - \frac{dz}{dx} \right) d\theta = \alpha \cdot \pi - \int_0^{\theta_1} 0.25 \left[\cos \theta - 0.2 \right] d\theta - \int_{\theta_1}^\pi 0.111 \left[\cos \theta - 0.2 \right] d\theta \\ &= \alpha \pi + 0.05 \theta_1 + 0.25 \sin \theta \Big|_0^{\theta_1} + 0.0222 (\pi - \theta_1) - 0.111 \sin \theta \Big|_{\theta_1}^\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$A_0 = \alpha - 0.00903$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\pi}{2} A_1 &= \int_0^{\theta_1} \left(\alpha - \frac{dz}{dx} \right) \cos \theta d\theta + \int_{\theta_1}^\pi \left(\alpha - \frac{dz}{dx} \right) \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^\pi \alpha \cos \theta d\theta - \int_0^{\theta_1} 0.25 \left[\cos \theta - 0.2 \right] \cos \theta d\theta \\ &\quad - \int_{\theta_1}^\pi 0.111 \left[\cos \theta - 0.2 \right] \cos \theta d\theta \\ \therefore A_1 &= 0.1629 \end{aligned}$$

= -0.2559 (numerically)

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\pi}{2} A_2 &= \int_0^{\theta_1} \left(\alpha - \frac{dz}{dx} \right) \cos 2\theta d\theta + \int_{\theta_1}^\pi \left(\alpha - \frac{dz}{dx} \right) \cos 2\theta d\theta = \int_0^\pi \alpha \cos 2\theta d\theta - \int_0^{\theta_1} 0.25 \left[\cos \theta - 0.2 \right] \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ &\quad - \int_{\theta_1}^\pi 0.111 \left[\cos \theta - 0.2 \right] \cos 2\theta d\theta \\ A_2 &= 0.0277 \end{aligned}$$

= -0.0436

$$C_L = 2\pi(\alpha - \alpha_{L=0}) = 2\pi A_0 + \pi A_1$$

$$\therefore \alpha_{L=0} = \alpha - A_0 - \frac{1}{2} A_1 = 0.00903 - \frac{1}{2} 0.1629 = -0.0724 \text{ rad} = -4.15^\circ$$

For $\alpha = 3^\circ = 0.0524 \text{ rad} \rightarrow C_L = 2\pi(\alpha - \alpha_{L=0}) = 0.7839$

Anderson 4.7: $C_{m/c4} = \frac{\pi}{4}(A_2 - A_1) = -0.1062$

$$x_{cp}/c = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{C_{m/c4}}{C_L} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{-0.1062}{0.7839} = 0.3855$$

Can check using NACA 4402 airfoil in XFOIL

(same camber line as 4412 airfoil, but thinner)