

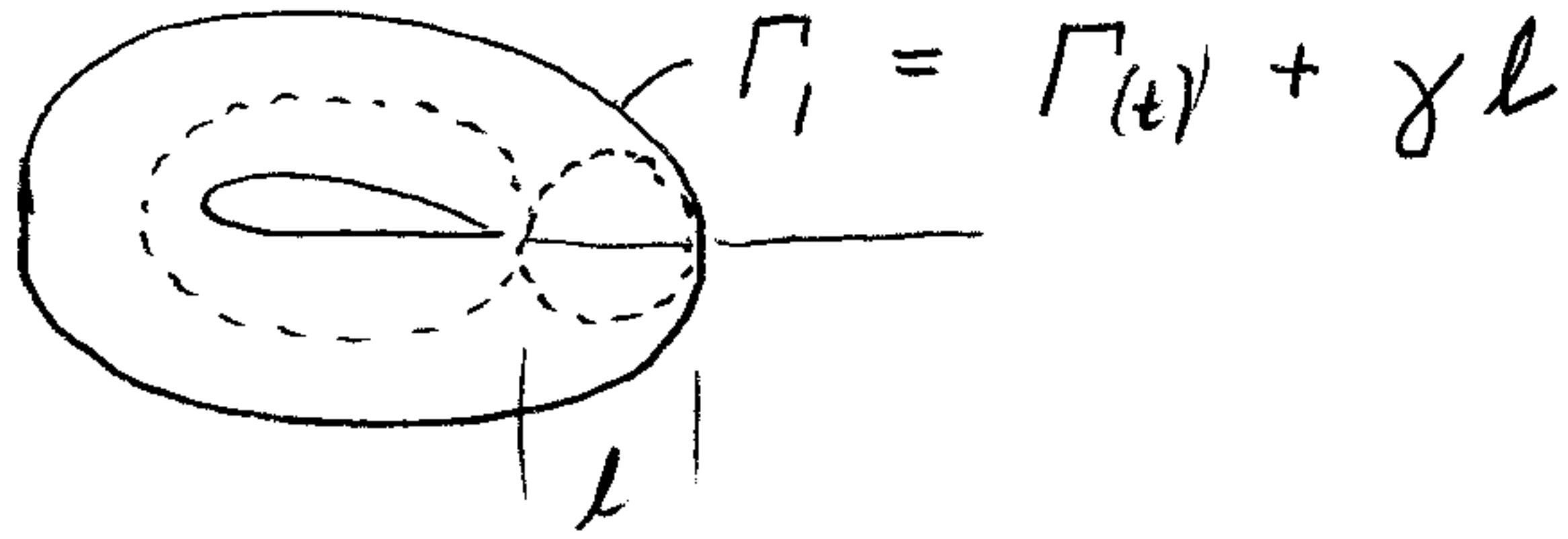
1. a) $C_l = 2\pi(\alpha(t) - \alpha_{L=0})$ instantaneous lift corresponds to instantaneous α , as given

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{2} V_\infty C C_l$$

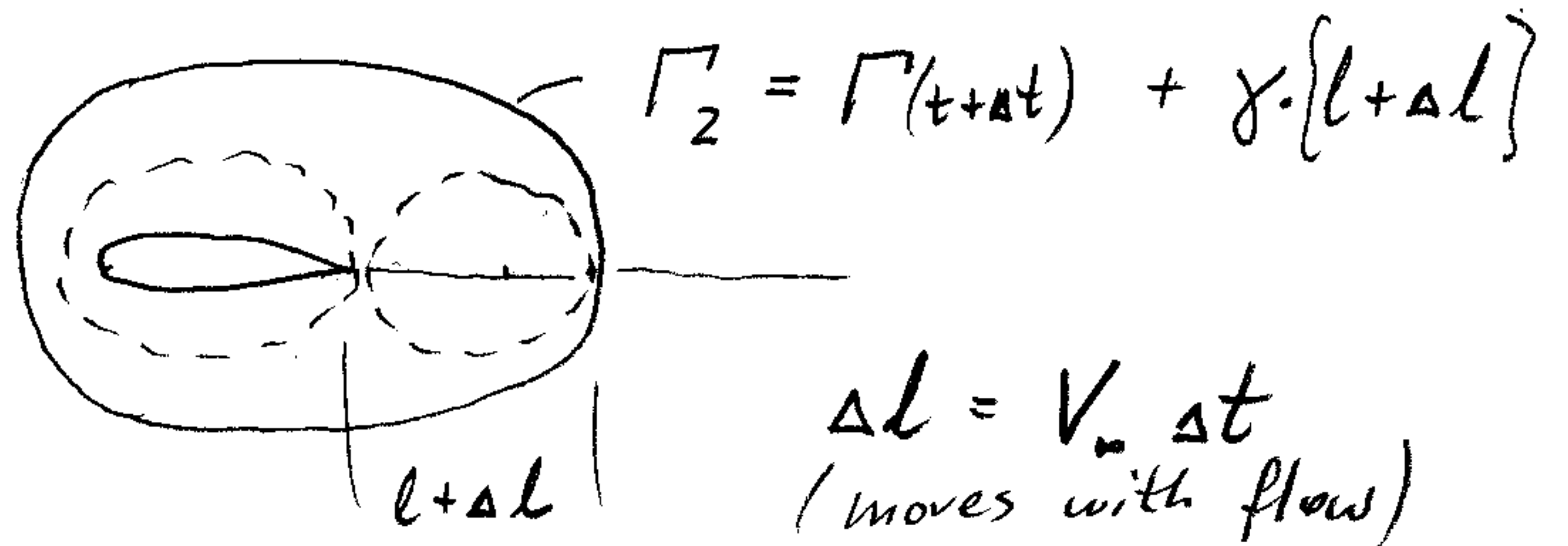
$$\therefore \Gamma(t) = \frac{1}{2} V_\infty C 2\pi(\omega t - \alpha_{L=0}) \quad (\alpha_{L=0} = 0 \text{ if airfoil is symmetric})$$

b) Let l be the length of wake inside larger circuit at time t .

At time t :



At time $t + \Delta t$:
(circuit moves with flow)



Since circuit is defined to move with flow, Kelvin's Theorem applies:

$$\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} V_\infty C 2\pi(\omega t - \alpha_{L=0}) + \gamma l = \frac{1}{2} V_\infty C 2\pi(\omega(t + \Delta t) - \alpha_{L=0}) + \gamma(l + V_\infty \Delta t)$$

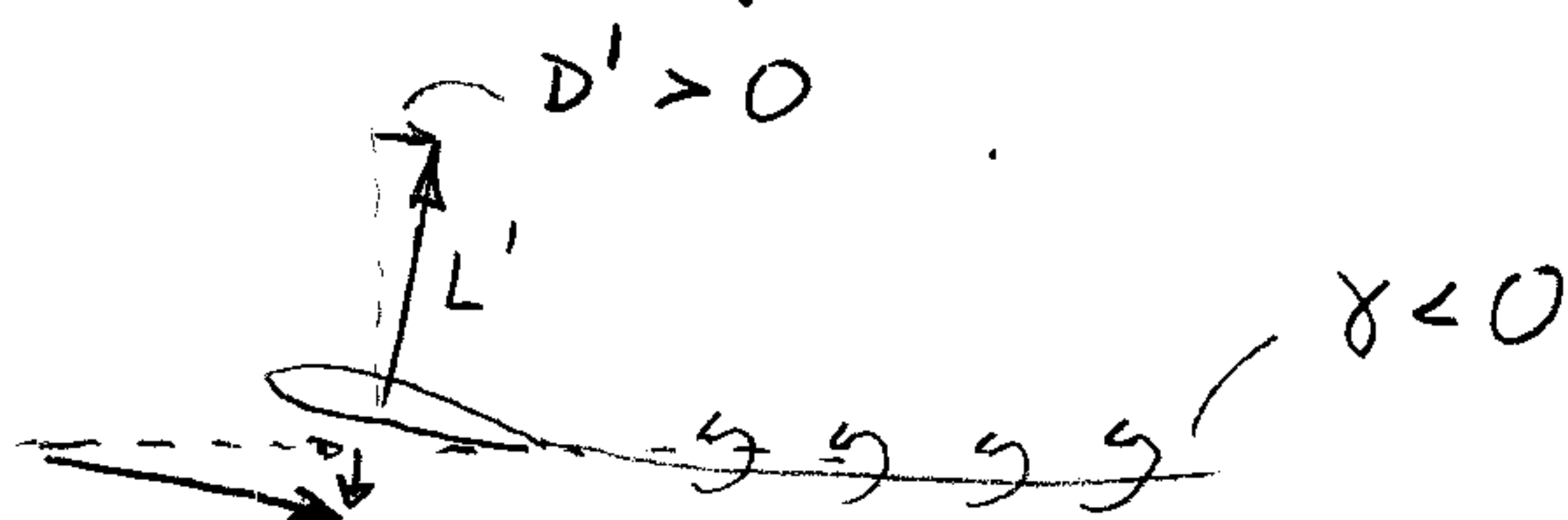
after cancelling left & right terms:

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} V_\infty C 2\pi \omega \Delta t + \gamma V_\infty \Delta t$$

$$\boxed{\gamma = -\pi C \omega}$$

c) Vortex sheet causes downwash at airfoil.

Lift vector will tilt aft, giving $D' > 0$



2. a) T.A.T. Result: $C_L = 2\pi(\alpha + 2\epsilon)$, $\epsilon = \frac{h}{c}$

Here, $h = L'/K$ or $\epsilon = \frac{L'}{cK}$

$$C_L = 2\pi\left(\alpha + 2\frac{L'}{cK}\right)$$

But $L' = \frac{1}{2}\rho V_\infty^2 c C_L$

so $L' = \frac{1}{2}\rho V_\infty^2 c \overset{q_\infty}{2\pi\left(\alpha + 2\frac{L'}{cK}\right)}$

$$L'\left(1 - 4\pi\frac{q_\infty}{K}\right) = q_\infty c 2\pi\alpha$$

$$L' = q_\infty c \frac{2\pi}{1 - 4\pi\frac{q_\infty}{K}} \alpha$$

$$C_L = \frac{L'}{q_\infty c} = \frac{2\pi}{1 - 4\pi\frac{q_\infty}{K}} \alpha$$

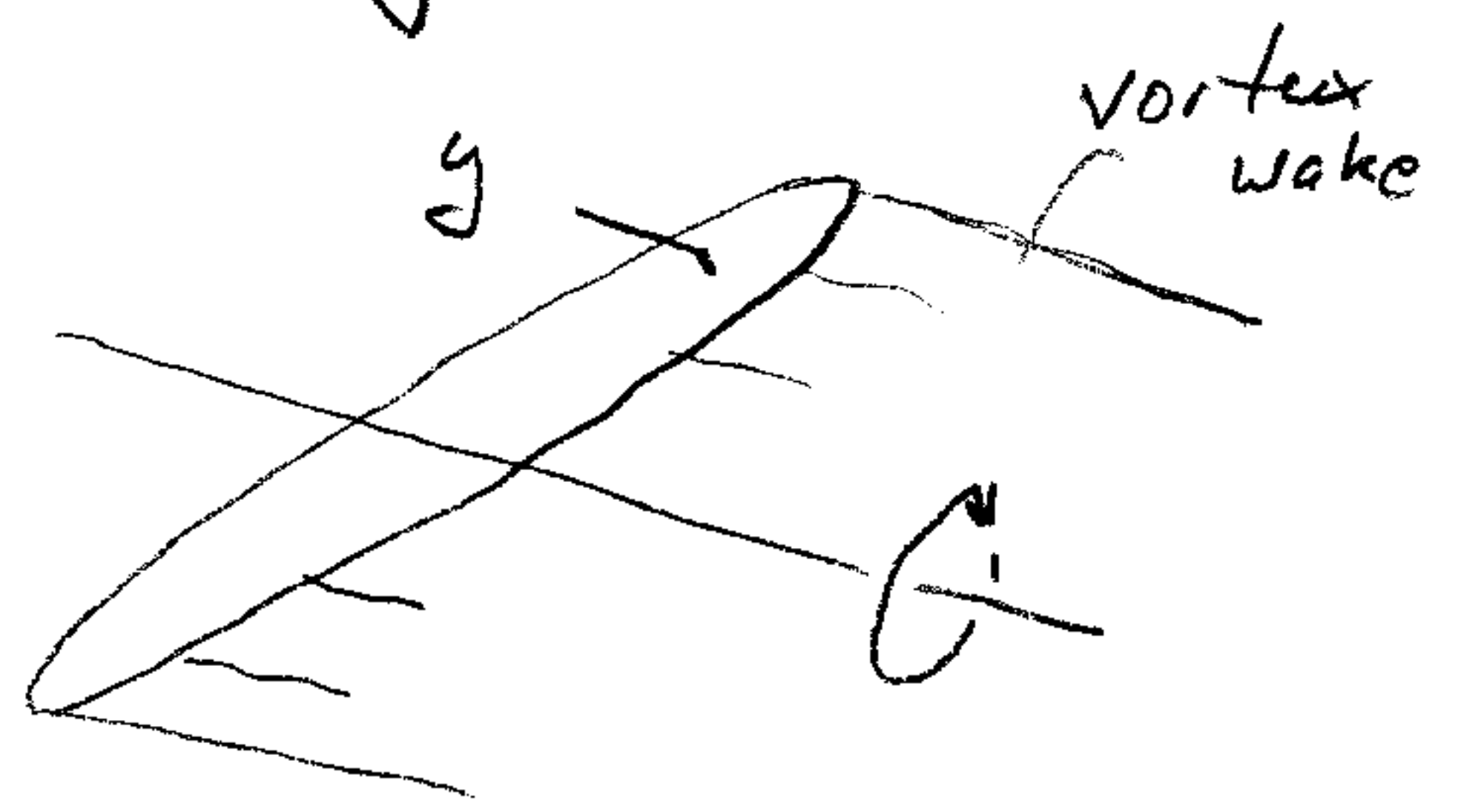
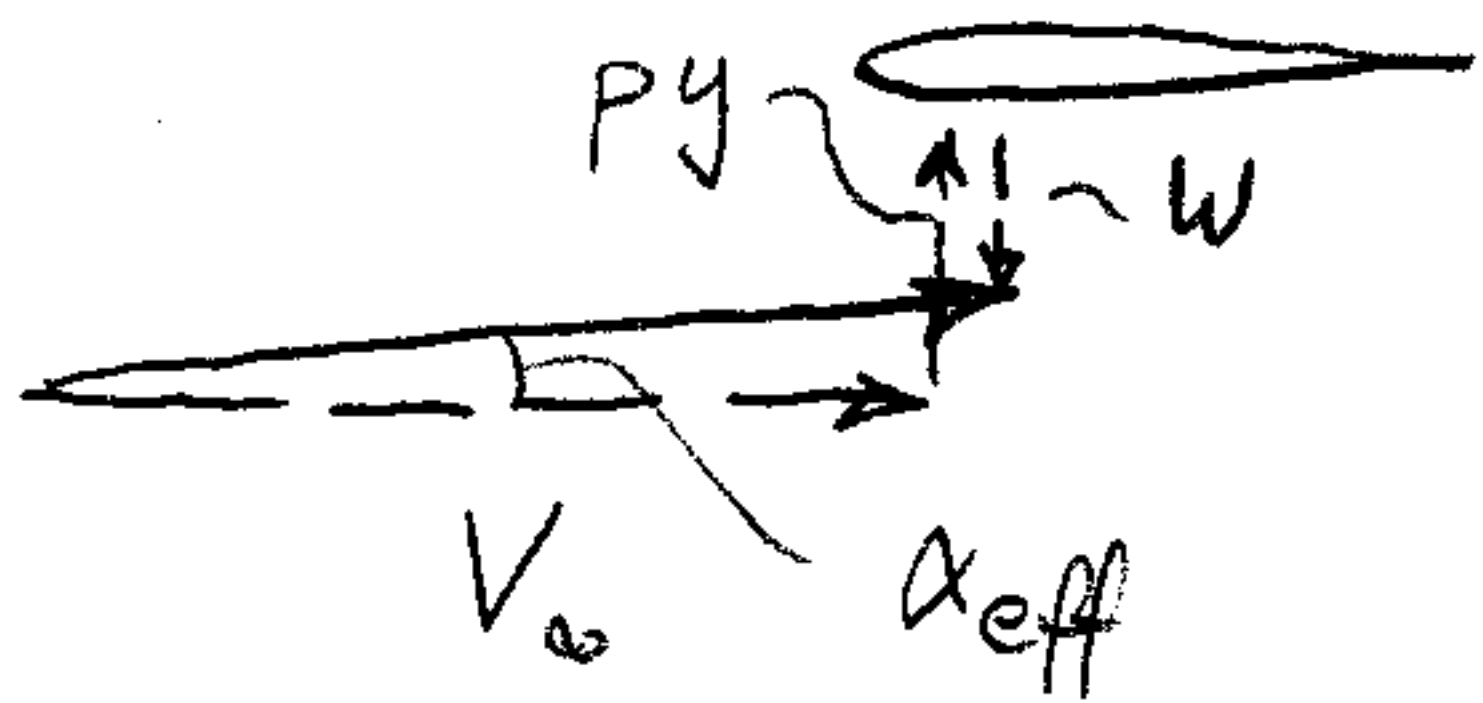
$$\frac{dC_L}{d\alpha} = \frac{2\pi}{1 - 4\pi\frac{q_\infty}{K}}$$

b) $\frac{dC_L}{d\alpha}$ tends to ∞ as $4\pi\frac{q_\infty}{K} \rightarrow 1$ or $q_\infty \rightarrow \frac{K}{4\pi}$

Airfoil billows out without limit

if q_∞ exceeds $\frac{K}{4\pi}$

3. a) Velocities seen by airfoil at location y :



$$\alpha_{\text{eff}} = \frac{p/2}{V_0} - \alpha_i, \quad \alpha_i = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n A_n \frac{\sin n\theta}{\sin \theta}$$

For this case, only A_2 is nonzero: $\alpha_i = 2A_2 \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\sin \theta}$

$$\text{or } \alpha_i = 2A_2 \frac{2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\sin \theta} = 4A_2 \cos \theta$$

$$C_l = 2\pi \alpha_{\text{eff}} = 2\pi \left[\frac{p/2}{V_0} - 4A_2 \cos \theta \right] = 2\pi \left[\frac{pb}{2V_0} - 4A_2 \right] \cos \theta$$

$$\text{since } y = \frac{b}{2} \cos \theta$$

$$b) \quad \Gamma = A_2 \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} V_0 C_l$$

$$2bV_0 A_2 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} V_0 C_l \sin \theta \cdot 2\pi \left[\frac{pb}{2V_0} - 4A_2 \right] \cos \theta$$

$$4bV_0 A_2 = \pi V_0 C_l \left[\frac{pb}{2V_0} - 4A_2 \right]$$

$$\left[4bV_0 + \pi V_0 C_l \cdot 4 \right] A_2 = \pi V_0 C_l \frac{pb}{2V_0}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{\pi C_l pb / 2}{[4b + 4\pi C_l] V_0}$$

c) Moment is opposite to roll rate