



DEPARTMENT OF
AERONAUTICS AND ASTRONAUTICS

CAMBRIDGE MASSACHUSETTS 02139

ROOM 617-253
TELEX 92-1473 CABLE MIT CAM

WRITTEN QUALIFYING EXAMINATION

FOR

DOCTORAL CANDIDATES

Thursday, February 26, 1987 33-319 1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.

• CLOSED BOOKS AND NOTES •

Answer six (6) but no more (and no less) of the following 18 questions.*

Please answer each question on a separate sheet (or sheets). Do not put the answers to different questions on the same sheet of paper!

Be sure that your name appears on every sheet of paper you turn in.

An announcement will be made when the results are available. Results should be available within 2 weeks.

Oral Examinations, if required, will be arranged individually.

*The questions are variously in the disciplines of

guidance and control
fluids
systems
airplane mechanics

propulsion
thermodynamics
dynamics

structures
bio-engineering
physics

Question 1.

As the performance analyst for Rockdonnel-Marietta Aircraft, you have been given the following characteristics for the new commercial transport your company is designing:

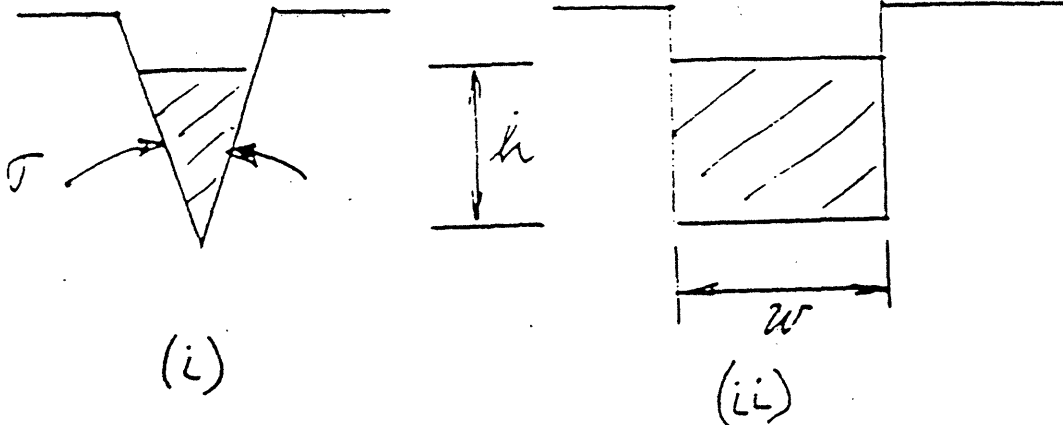
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Total take-off mass} &= 100,000 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Fuel mass} &= 35,000 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Specific Fuel Consumption} &= .03 \left[\frac{\text{kg/hr}}{\text{N}} \right] \\ \text{Span (b)} &= 30 \text{ m} \\ \text{Max thrust} &= 250,000 \text{ N} \\ \text{Span factor (e)} &= 1.0 \\ (c_{L\text{-max}})_{\text{no flaps}} &= 1.2 \\ (c_{L\text{-max}})_{\text{flaps}} &= 2.0 \\ \rho_{\text{sea level}} &= 1.225 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \\ \rho_{\text{cruise}} &= .364 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \\ \text{Wing Area} &= 180 \text{ m}^2 \\ \text{Parasite drag coefficient } (C_{D_0}) &= .05 \end{aligned}$$

- 1.) Find the aspect ratio and wing loading.
- 2.) Find the stall speeds:
 - a.) with flaps at sea level.
 - b.) without flaps at cruise altitude.
- 3.) Find the maximum velocity of the aircraft at cruise conditions and max weight.
- 4.) Find the range of the aircraft at maximum velocity cruise.

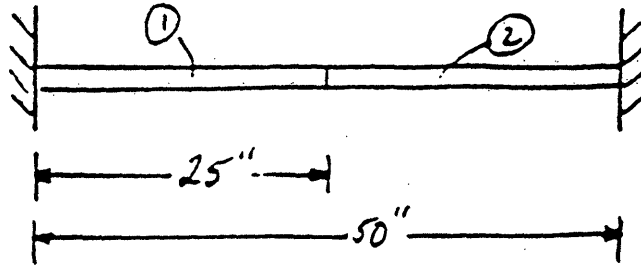
Question 2.

Consider the flow through a spillway, i.e., a notched cutout in a vertical wall through which liquid flows from a reservoir. Typical notches are sketched below. Assume the height h is referred to a reservoir level "far" from the notch, and that the reservoir volume is extremely large.

Determine the functional form for the mass flow rate that exits through the notch [for each of the notches (i) and (ii)]. Be sure to state all the parameters needed to define the problem.



Question 3.



A 50 inch long beam is made of 2 sections each 25 inches long and with a square cross-section of 1 inch to a side. Each section is made of a different isotropic material. The materials both have the same modulus of 10 msi but possess different Poisson's ratios and coefficients of thermal expansion:

Material 1

$$\nu = 0.25$$

$$\alpha = 5 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{F}$$

Material 2

$$\nu = 0.35$$

$$\alpha = 15 \times 10^{-6} / ^\circ\text{F}$$

The beam is subject to a constant temperature change of ΔT .

- (a) If the joint between the two sections is joined perfectly and ideally, at what value of ΔT will buckling occur?
- (b) If the joint between the two sections is simply one of frictionless contact, at what value of ΔT will buckling occur?

NOTE: Ignore any eccentricities and imperfections and calculate the bifurcation load.

Question 4.

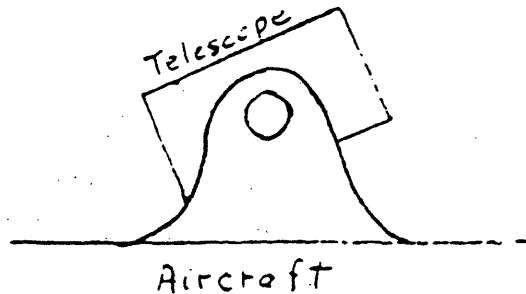
Electric propulsion has the apparent advantage over other forms of propulsion that the exit velocity of the particles that make up the propellant is limited only by the onboard power supply. However, the thrust per unit area of an electric propulsion system is limited by the buildup of space charge. Derive the expression for the thrust per unit area subject to space charge limitations and discuss means of mitigating this limitation.

Question 5.

During takeoff roll, the thrust for a transport aircraft is given by $T = T_0 \cdot e^{-kv}$ where T_0 = static thrust, V = airspeed (assume zero wind). The aircraft drag in a zero lift condition is given by $D = D_0 \cdot V^2$ where D_0 is a drag coefficient. If the takeoff is aborted, the reverse thrust and braking action provide a constant braking force, B . If the aircraft mass is m , and the runway length available is S , derive an expression for the maximum decision speed, V_1 (maximum speed at which the takeoff can either be continued or stopped within the available runway).

Question 6.

A telescope is mounted to an aircraft through a gimbal arrangement so it can track target objects and stabilize against aircraft motion. Consider just one axis of stabilization. You may suppose for this exercise that the center of mass of the telescope is on the gimbal axis and that the line of sight to the target is in a fixed direction.



The error angle, the angle between the centerline of the telescope and the line of sight to the target, is available from a processor operating on the data recorded by the telescope. A torque motor drives the telescope relative to the gimbal frame; the torque motor characteristic is

$$T_M = K_1 e - K_2 \dot{\theta}_{AT}$$

where

T_M = torque motor torque

e = applied voltage

$\dot{\theta}_{AT}$ = angular rate of the telescope relative to the aircraft

Suppose that the initial control law is simple proportional feedback of the error angle to voltage applied to the torque motor.

- 1.) What is the transfer function from aircraft motion to telescope error angle?
- 2.) What is the steady state error angle in response to a constant aircraft angular rate?
- 3.) If the answer to (2) is nonzero, suggest the form of a controller such that the steady state error angle due to a constant aircraft angular rate is zero, and show that the resulting system has this characteristic.

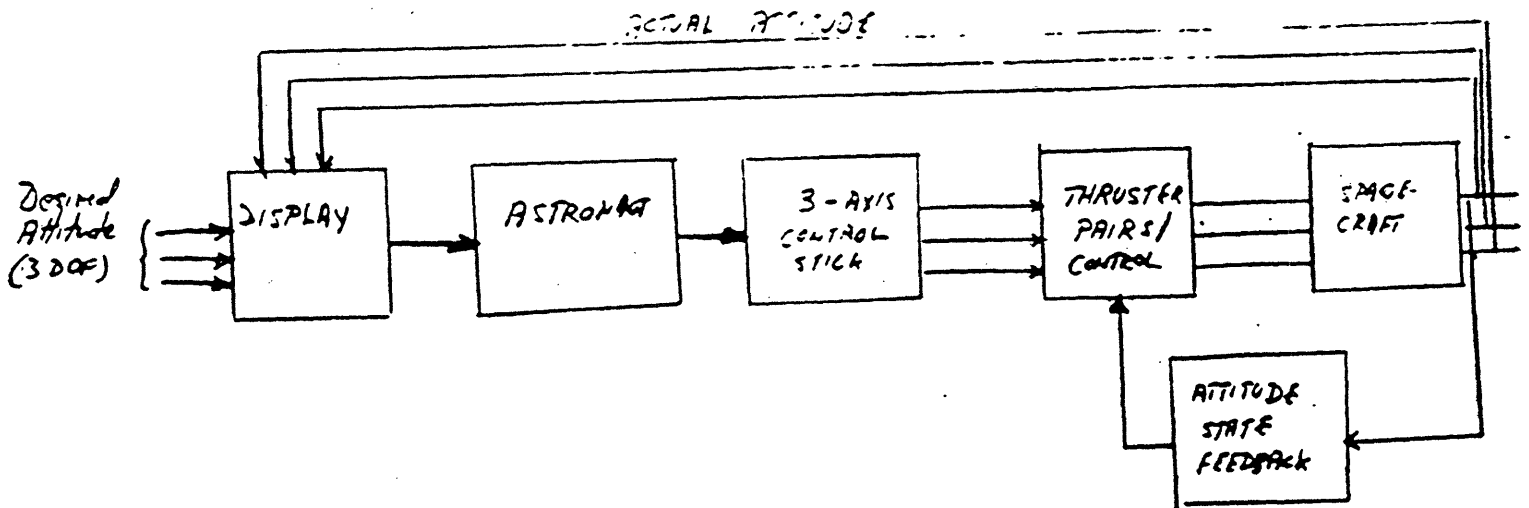
Question 7.

The kinetic energy efficiency η_K of a supersonic diffuser is defined as the ratio of the gas kinetic energy obtainable by re-expanding the gas to ambient pressure to the inlet gas kinetic energy. How is η_K related to the total pressure loss parameter, $\pi_d = \frac{\text{Total pressure after diffuser}}{\text{Total pressure before diffuser}}$ and to the inlet Mach number?

Question 8.

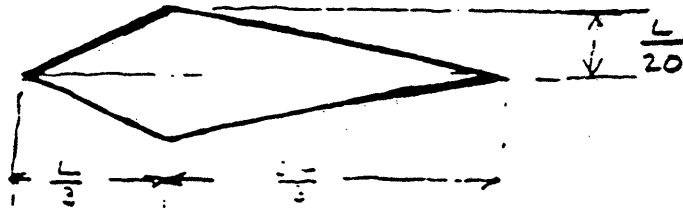
An astronaut may have the task of backup attitude controller to adjust the orientation of a vehicle prior to approach for docking with a very slowly spinning space station. He has 3 pairs of orthogonal, body-fixed and continuously variable thrusters to control.

- 1.) Sketch a display for him or her to observe.
- 2.) From the astronaut viewpoint what is the "ideal" controlled element transfer function?
- 3.) What quantities should be fed back from the vehicle to the thruster control, and how should they be measured?
- 4.) What would happen if the attitude state feedback were disconnected?

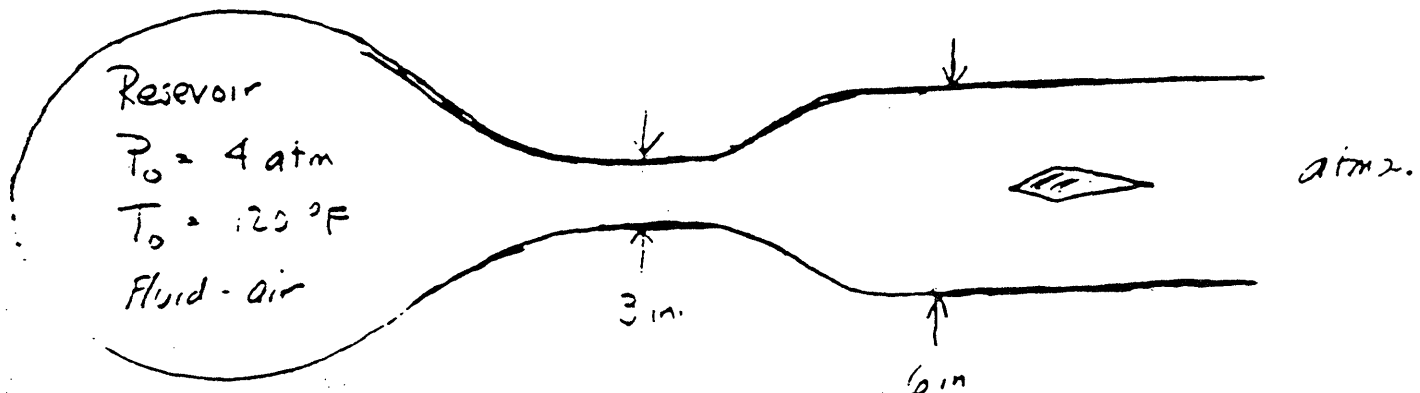


Question 9.

A two-dimensional wedge shape strut of the following geometry



is to be tested in the supersonic wind tunnel sketched below to determine aerodynamic heat rates.



The test engineers need the following questions answered in order to design the model. You may use the attached one-dimensional flow tables.

- 1.) What supersonic test section Mach number(s) can be obtained in this wind tunnel?
- 2.) What is a reasonable estimate for the longest model which can be tested without being contaminated by wave reflections from the walls?
- 3.) What will be the drag force (per unit span -- or depth into the paper) for the largest model which can be tested.

BONUS: For this largest model, will the tunnel be able to "start"?
If not, how can the model be changed to permit the tunnel to "start"?

(Please note: Table on next page)

Parameters for Normal Shock Wave Flow

M_1	P_2/P_1	ρ_2/ρ_1	T_2/T_1	a_2/a_1	P_0^*/P_0^{*1}	M_2 for Normal Shocks Only
1.00	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.0000	1.0000
1.01	1.023	1.017	1.007	1.008	1.0070	0.991
1.02	1.047	1.033	1.013	1.007	1.0030	0.982
1.03	1.071	1.050	1.020	1.010	1.0000	0.972
1.04	1.096	1.067	1.026	1.013	0.9970	0.963
1.05	1.120	1.084	1.033	1.016	0.994	0.953
1.06	1.144	1.101	1.039	1.019	0.990	0.944
1.07	1.169	1.118	1.046	1.022	0.986	0.935
1.08	1.194	1.135	1.053	1.025	0.982	0.927
1.09	1.219	1.152	1.060	1.028	0.978	0.918
1.10	1.244	1.169	1.066	1.031	0.974	0.910
1.11	1.271	1.186	1.071	1.034	0.970	0.901
1.12	1.297	1.203	1.078	1.037	0.966	0.893
1.13	1.323	1.221	1.084	1.041	0.962	0.885
1.14	1.350	1.238	1.090	1.044	0.958	0.877
1.15	1.378	1.256	1.097	1.047	0.954	0.870
1.16	1.405	1.273	1.103	1.050	0.950	0.862
1.17	1.433	1.290	1.109	1.053	0.946	0.855
1.18	1.461	1.307	1.115	1.056	0.942	0.848
1.19	1.489	1.324	1.122	1.059	0.938	0.841
1.20	1.517	1.342	1.128	1.062	0.934	0.834
1.21	1.545	1.359	1.134	1.065	0.930	0.827
1.22	1.573	1.376	1.141	1.068	0.926	0.820
1.23	1.601	1.394	1.147	1.071	0.922	0.813
1.24	1.629	1.411	1.153	1.074	0.918	0.806
1.25	1.657	1.429	1.159	1.077	0.914	0.800
1.26	1.685	1.446	1.166	1.080	0.910	0.793
1.27	1.713	1.463	1.172	1.083	0.906	0.787
1.28	1.741	1.481	1.178	1.086	0.902	0.781
1.29	1.770	1.498	1.185	1.089	0.900	0.775
1.30	1.798	1.516	1.191	1.091	0.896	0.769
1.31	1.826	1.533	1.197	1.094	0.892	0.763
1.32	1.854	1.551	1.204	1.097	0.888	0.757
1.33	1.882	1.568	1.210	1.100	0.884	0.751
1.34	1.910	1.586	1.216	1.103	0.880	0.745

M_1	P_2/P_1	ρ_2/ρ_1	T_2/T_1	a_2/a_1	P_0^*/P_0^{*1}	M_2 for Normal Shocks Only
1.35	1.938	1.603	1.223	1.106	0.876	0.739
1.36	1.967	1.621	1.229	1.109	0.872	0.733
1.37	1.995	1.639	1.235	1.111	0.868	0.727
1.38	2.024	1.657	1.241	1.114	0.864	0.721
1.39	2.052	1.675	1.247	1.117	0.860	0.715
1.40	2.080	1.693	1.253	1.120	0.856	0.709
1.41	2.109	1.711	1.259	1.123	0.852	0.703
1.42	2.137	1.729	1.265	1.126	0.848	0.697
1.43	2.166	1.747	1.271	1.129	0.844	0.691
1.44	2.194	1.765	1.277	1.132	0.840	0.685
1.45	2.223	1.783	1.283	1.135	0.836	0.679
1.46	2.251	1.801	1.289	1.138	0.832	0.673
1.47	2.280	1.819	1.295	1.141	0.828	0.667
1.48	2.308	1.837	1.301	1.144	0.824	0.661
1.49	2.336	1.855	1.307	1.147	0.820	0.655
1.50	2.365	1.873	1.313	1.150	0.816	0.649
1.51	2.393	1.891	1.319	1.153	0.812	0.643
1.52	2.421	1.909	1.325	1.156	0.808	0.637
1.53	2.450	1.927	1.331	1.159	0.804	0.631
1.54	2.478	1.945	1.337	1.162	0.800	0.625
1.55	2.506	1.963	1.343	1.165	0.796	0.619
1.56	2.535	1.981	1.349	1.168	0.792	0.613
1.57	2.563	1.999	1.355	1.171	0.788	0.607
1.58	2.591	2.017	1.361	1.174	0.784	0.601
1.59	2.620	2.035	1.367	1.177	0.780	0.595
1.60	2.648	2.053	1.373	1.180	0.776	0.589
1.61	2.676	2.071	1.379	1.183	0.772	0.583
1.62	2.705	2.089	1.385	1.186	0.768	0.577
1.63	2.733	2.107	1.391	1.189	0.764	0.571
1.64	2.761	2.125	1.397	1.192	0.760	0.565
1.65	2.790	2.143	1.403	1.195	0.756	0.559
1.66	2.818	2.161	1.409	1.198	0.752	0.553
1.67	2.846	2.179	1.415	1.201	0.748	0.547
1.68	2.875	2.197	1.421	1.204	0.744	0.541
1.69	2.903	2.215	1.427	1.207	0.740	0.535

M_1	P_2/P_1	ρ_2/ρ_1	T_2/T_1	a_2/a_1	P_0^*/P_0^{*1}	M_2 for Normal Shocks Only
1.70	3.205	2.176	1.458	1.208	0.737	0.529
1.71	3.246	2.214	1.464	1.211	0.733	0.523
1.72	3.285	2.250	1.470	1.214	0.729	0.517
1.73	3.325	2.287	1.476	1.217	0.725	0.511
1.74	3.366	2.323	1.482	1.220	0.721	0.505
1.75	3.406	2.359	1.488	1.223	0.717	0.500
1.76	3.447	2.396	1.494	1.226	0.713	0.494
1.77	3.488	2.431	1.500	1.229	0.709	0.488
1.78	3.529	2.467	1.506	1.232	0.705	0.483
1.79	3.571	2.502	1.512	1.235	0.701	0.477
1.80	3.613	2.538	1.518	1.238	0.697	0.471
1.81	3.655	2.573	1.524	1.241	0.693	0.466
1.82	3.698	2.609	1.530	1.244	0.689	0.460
1.83	3.740	2.644	1.536	1.247	0.685	0.455
1.84	3.783	2.680	1.542	1.250	0.681	0.449
1.85	3.826	2.715	1.548	1.253	0.677	0.443
1.86	3.870	2.751	1.554	1.256	0.673	0.438
1.87	3.913	2.786	1.560	1.259	0.669	0.432
1.88	3.957	2.822	1.566	1.262	0.665	0.427
1.89	4.001	2.857	1.572	1.265	0.661	0.421
1.90	4.046	2.893	1.578	1.268	0.657	0.415
1.91	4.090	2.928	1.584	1.271	0.653	0.410
1.92	4.134	2.964	1.590	1.274	0.649	0.404
1.93	4.179	3.000	1.596	1.277	0.645	0.398
1.94	4.224	3.037	1.602	1.280	0.641	0.393
1.95	4.270	3.073	1.608	1.283	0.637	0.387
1.96	4.315	3.109	1.614	1.286	0.633	0.381
1.97	4.361	3.145	1.620	1.289	0.629	0.376
1.98	4.407	3.181	1.626	1.292	0.625	0.370
1.99	4.453	3.217	1.632	1.295	0.621	0.365
2.00	4.500	3.253	1.638	1.298	0.617	0.359
2.01	4.547	3.289	1.644	1.301	0.613	0.353
2.02	4.594	3.325	1.650	1.304	0.609	0.348
2.03	4.641	3.361	1.656	1.307	0.605	0.342
2.04	4.689	3.397	1.662	1.310	0.601	0.336

M_1	P_2/P_1	ρ_2/ρ_1	T_2/T_1	a_2/a_1	P_0^*/P_0^{*1}	M_2 for Normal Shocks Only
2.05	4.736	3.740	1.729	1.318	0.597	0.330
2.06	4.781	3.775	1.737	1.321	0.593	0.324
2.07	4.827	3.799	1.745	1.324	0.589	0.318
2.08	4.871	3.783	1.754	1.327	0.585	0.312
2.09	4.920	3.798	1.762	1.330	0.581	0.306
2.10	4.970	3.813	1.770	1.333	0.577	0.300
2.11	5.020	3.828	1.779	1.336	0.573	0.294
2.12	5.070	3.843	1.787	1.339	0.569	0.288
2.13	5.120	3.858	1.796	1.342	0.565	0.282
2.14	5.170	3.873	1.804	1.345	0.561	0.276
2.15	5.220	3.888	1.813	1.348	0.557	0.270
2.16	5.270	3.903	1.822	1.351	0.553	0.264
2.17	5.320	3.918	1.831	1.354	0.549	0.258
2.18	5.370	3.933	1.840	1.357	0.545	0.252
2.19	5.420	3.948	1.849	1.360	0.541	0.246
2.20	5.470	3.963	1.858	1.363	0.537	0.240
2.21	5.520	3.978	1.867	1.366	0.533	0.234
2.22	5.570	3.993	1.876	1.369	0.529	0.228
2.23	5.620	4.008	1.885	1.372	0.525	0.222
2.24	5.670	4.023	1.894	1.375	0.521	0.216
2.25	5.720	4.038	1.903	1.378	0.517	0.210
2.26	5.770	4.053	1.912	1.381	0.513	0.204
2.27	5.820	4.068	1.921	1.384	0.509	0.198
2.28	5.870	4.083	1.930	1.387	0.505	0.192
2.29	5.920	4.098	1.939	1.390	0.501	0.186
2.30	5.970	4.113	1.948	1.393	0.497	0.180
2.31	6.020	4.128	1.957	1.396	0.493	0.174
2.32	6.070	4.143	1.966	1.399	0.489	0.168
2.33	6.120	4.158	1.975	1.402	0.485	0.162
2.34	6.170	4.173	1.984	1.405	0.481	0.156
2.35	6.220	4.188	1.993	1.408	0.477	0.150
2.36	6.270	4.203	2.002	1.411	0.473	0.144
2.37	6.320	4.218	2.011	1.414	0.469	0.138
2.38	6.370	4.233	2.020	1.417	0.465	0.132
2.39	6.420	4.248	2.029	1.420	0.461	0.126

(Isentropic Flow Charts on Other Side)

Problem 9, table continued

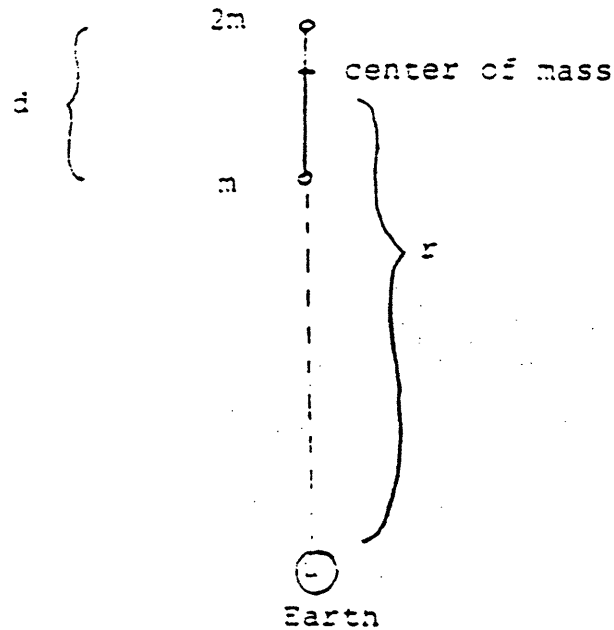
Parameters for ID Isentropic Supersonic Flow

M	$\frac{P}{P_0}$	$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$	$\frac{T}{T_0}$	$\frac{r}{r_0}$	$\frac{A^*}{A}$	$\frac{V}{a_0}$	θ
1.00	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.000	0
1.01	0.998	0.998	0.998	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.473
1.02	0.996	0.996	0.996	1.000	1.000	0.000	0.947
1.03	0.994	0.994	0.994	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.421
1.04	0.992	0.992	0.992	1.000	1.000	0.000	1.895
1.05	0.990	0.990	0.990	1.000	1.000	0.000	2.369
1.06	0.988	0.988	0.988	1.000	1.000	0.000	2.843
1.07	0.986	0.986	0.986	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.317
1.08	0.984	0.984	0.984	1.000	1.000	0.000	3.791
1.09	0.982	0.982	0.982	1.000	1.000	0.000	4.265
1.10	0.980	0.980	0.980	1.000	1.000	0.000	4.739
1.11	0.978	0.978	0.978	1.000	1.000	0.000	5.213
1.12	0.976	0.976	0.976	1.000	1.000	0.000	5.687
1.13	0.974	0.974	0.974	1.000	1.000	0.000	6.161
1.14	0.972	0.972	0.972	1.000	1.000	0.000	6.635
1.15	0.970	0.970	0.970	1.000	1.000	0.000	7.109
1.16	0.968	0.968	0.968	1.000	1.000	0.000	7.583
1.17	0.966	0.966	0.966	1.000	1.000	0.000	8.057
1.18	0.964	0.964	0.964	1.000	1.000	0.000	8.531
1.19	0.962	0.962	0.962	1.000	1.000	0.000	9.005
1.20	0.960	0.960	0.960	1.000	1.000	0.000	9.479
1.21	0.958	0.958	0.958	1.000	1.000	0.000	9.953
1.22	0.956	0.956	0.956	1.000	1.000	0.000	10.427
1.23	0.954	0.954	0.954	1.000	1.000	0.000	10.901
1.24	0.952	0.952	0.952	1.000	1.000	0.000	11.375
1.25	0.950	0.950	0.950	1.000	1.000	0.000	11.849
1.26	0.948	0.948	0.948	1.000	1.000	0.000	12.323
1.27	0.946	0.946	0.946	1.000	1.000	0.000	12.797
1.28	0.944	0.944	0.944	1.000	1.000	0.000	13.271
1.29	0.942	0.942	0.942	1.000	1.000	0.000	13.745
1.30	0.940	0.940	0.940	1.000	1.000	0.000	14.219
1.31	0.938	0.938	0.938	1.000	1.000	0.000	14.693
1.32	0.936	0.936	0.936	1.000	1.000	0.000	15.167
1.33	0.934	0.934	0.934	1.000	1.000	0.000	15.641
1.34	0.932	0.932	0.932	1.000	1.000	0.000	16.115

M	$\frac{P}{P_0}$	$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$	$\frac{T}{T_0}$	$\frac{r}{r_0}$	$\frac{A^*}{A}$	$\frac{V}{a_0}$	θ
1.35	0.930	0.930	0.930	1.000	1.000	0.000	16.589
1.36	0.928	0.928	0.928	1.000	1.000	0.000	17.063
1.37	0.926	0.926	0.926	1.000	1.000	0.000	17.537
1.38	0.924	0.924	0.924	1.000	1.000	0.000	18.011
1.39	0.922	0.922	0.922	1.000	1.000	0.000	18.485
1.40	0.920	0.920	0.920	1.000	1.000	0.000	18.959
1.41	0.918	0.918	0.918	1.000	1.000	0.000	19.433
1.42	0.916	0.916	0.916	1.000	1.000	0.000	19.907
1.43	0.914	0.914	0.914	1.000	1.000	0.000	20.381
1.44	0.912	0.912	0.912	1.000	1.000	0.000	20.855
1.45	0.910	0.910	0.910	1.000	1.000	0.000	21.329
1.46	0.908	0.908	0.908	1.000	1.000	0.000	21.803
1.47	0.906	0.906	0.906	1.000	1.000	0.000	22.277
1.48	0.904	0.904	0.904	1.000	1.000	0.000	22.751
1.49	0.902	0.902	0.902	1.000	1.000	0.000	23.225
1.50	0.900	0.900	0.900	1.000	1.000	0.000	23.699
1.51	0.898	0.898	0.898	1.000	1.000	0.000	24.173
1.52	0.896	0.896	0.896	1.000	1.000	0.000	24.647
1.53	0.894	0.894	0.894	1.000	1.000	0.000	25.121
1.54	0.892	0.892	0.892	1.000	1.000	0.000	25.595
1.55	0.890	0.890	0.890	1.000	1.000	0.000	26.069
1.56	0.888	0.888	0.888	1.000	1.000	0.000	26.543
1.57	0.886	0.886	0.886	1.000	1.000	0.000	27.017
1.58	0.884	0.884	0.884	1.000	1.000	0.000	27.491
1.59	0.882	0.882	0.882	1.000	1.000	0.000	27.965
1.60	0.880	0.880	0.880	1.000	1.000	0.000	28.439
1.61	0.878	0.878	0.878	1.000	1.000	0.000	28.913
1.62	0.876	0.876	0.876	1.000	1.000	0.000	29.387
1.63	0.874	0.874	0.874	1.000	1.000	0.000	29.861
1.64	0.872	0.872	0.872	1.000	1.000	0.000	30.335
1.65	0.870	0.870	0.870	1.000	1.000	0.000	30.809
1.66	0.868	0.868	0.868	1.000	1.000	0.000	31.283
1.67	0.866	0.866	0.866	1.000	1.000	0.000	31.757
1.68	0.864	0.864	0.864	1.000	1.000	0.000	32.231
1.69	0.862	0.862	0.862	1.000	1.000	0.000	32.705
1.70	0.860	0.860	0.860	1.000	1.000	0.000	33.179
1.71	0.858	0.858	0.858	1.000	1.000	0.000	33.653
1.72	0.856	0.856	0.856	1.000	1.000	0.000	34.127
1.73	0.854	0.854	0.854	1.000	1.000	0.000	34.601
1.74	0.852	0.852	0.852	1.000	1.000	0.000	35.075
1.75	0.850	0.850	0.850	1.000	1.000	0.000	35.549
1.76	0.848	0.848	0.848	1.000	1.000	0.000	36.023
1.77	0.846	0.846	0.846	1.000	1.000	0.000	36.497
1.78	0.844	0.844	0.844	1.000	1.000	0.000	36.971
1.79	0.842	0.842	0.842	1.000	1.000	0.000	37.445
1.80	0.840	0.840	0.840	1.000	1.000	0.000	37.919
1.81	0.838	0.838	0.838	1.000	1.000	0.000	38.393
1.82	0.836	0.836	0.836	1.000	1.000	0.000	38.867
1.83	0.834	0.834	0.834	1.000	1.000	0.000	39.341
1.84	0.832	0.832	0.832	1.000	1.000	0.000	39.815
1.85	0.830	0.830	0.830	1.000	1.000	0.000	40.289
1.86	0.828	0.828	0.828	1.000	1.000	0.000	40.763
1.87	0.826	0.826	0.826	1.000	1.000	0.000	41.237
1.88	0.824	0.824	0.824	1.000	1.000	0.000	41.711
1.89	0.822	0.822	0.822	1.000	1.000	0.000	42.185
1.90	0.820	0.820	0.820	1.000	1.000	0.000	42.659
1.91	0.818	0.818	0.818	1.000	1.000	0.000	43.133
1.92	0.816	0.816	0.816	1.000	1.000	0.000	43.607
1.93	0.814	0.814	0.814	1.000	1.000	0.000	44.081
1.94	0.812	0.812	0.812	1.000	1.000	0.000	44.555
1.95	0.810	0.810	0.810	1.000	1.000	0.000	45.029
1.96	0.808	0.808	0.808	1.000	1.000	0.000	45.503
1.97	0.806	0.806	0.806	1.000	1.000	0.000	45.977
1.98	0.804	0.804	0.804	1.000	1.000	0.000	46.451
1.99	0.802	0.802	0.802	1.000	1.000	0.000	46.925
2.00	0.800	0.800	0.800	1.000	1.000	0.000	47.399
2.01	0.798	0.798	0.798	1.000	1.000	0.000	47.873
2.02	0.796	0.796	0.796	1.000	1.000	0.000	48.347
2.03	0.794	0.794	0.794	1.000	1.000	0.000	48.821
2.04	0.792	0.792	0.792	1.000	1.000	0.000	49.295

M	$\frac{P}{P_0}$	$\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}$	$\frac{T}{T_0}$	$\frac{r}{r_0}$	$\frac{A^*}{A}$	$\frac{V}{a_0}$	θ
1.70	0.798	0.798	0.798	1.000	1.000	0.000	17.81
1.71	0.796	0.796	0.796	1.000	1.000	0.000	18.28
1.72	0.794	0.794	0.794	1.000	1.000	0.000	18.75
1.73	0.792	0.792	0.792	1.000	1.000	0.000	19.22
1.74	0.790	0.790	0.790	1.000	1.000	0.000	19.69
1.75	0.788	0.788	0.788	1.000	1.000	0.000	20.16
1.76	0.786	0.786	0.786	1.000	1.000	0.000	20.63
1.77	0.784	0.784	0.784	1.000	1.000	0.000	21.10
1.78	0.782	0.782	0.782	1.000	1.000	0.000	21.57
1.79	0.780	0.780	0.780	1.000	1.000	0.000	22.04
1.80	0.778	0.778	0.778	1.000	1.000	0.000	22.51
1.81	0.776	0.776	0.776	1.000	1.000	0.000	22.98
1.82	0.774	0.774	0.774	1.000	1.000	0.000	23.45
1.83	0.772	0.772	0.772	1.000	1.000	0.000	23.92
1.84	0.770	0.770	0.770	1.000	1.000	0.000	24.39
1.85	0.768	0.768	0.768	1.000	1.000	0.000	24.86
1.86	0.766	0.766	0.766	1.000	1.000	0.000	25.33
1.87	0.764	0.764	0.764	1.000	1.000	0.000	25.80
1.88	0.762	0.762	0.762	1.000	1.000	0.000	26.27
1.89	0.760	0.760	0.760	1.000	1.000	0.000	26.74
1.90	0.758	0.758	0.758	1.000	1.000	0.000	27.21
1.91	0.756	0.756	0.756	1.000	1.000	0.000	27.68
1.92	0.754	0.754	0.754	1.000	1.000	0.000	28.15
1.93	0.752	0.752	0.752	1.000	1.000	0.000	28.62
1.94	0.750	0.750	0.750	1.000	1.000	0.000	29.09
1.95	0.748	0.748	0.748	1.000	1.000	0.000	29.56
1.96	0.746	0.746	0.746	1.000	1.000	0.000	30.03
1.97	0.744	0.744	0.744	1.000	1.000	0.000	30.50
1.98	0.742	0.742	0.742	1.000	1.000	0.000	30.97
1.99	0.740	0.740	0.740	1.000	1.000	0.000	31.44
2.00	0.738	0.738	0.738	1.000	1.000	0.000	31.91
2.01	0.736	0.736	0.736	1.000	1.000	0.000	32.38
2.02	0.734	0.734	0.734	1.000	1.000	0.000	32.85
2.03	0.732	0.732	0.732	1.000	1.000	0.000	33.32
2.0							

Question 10.



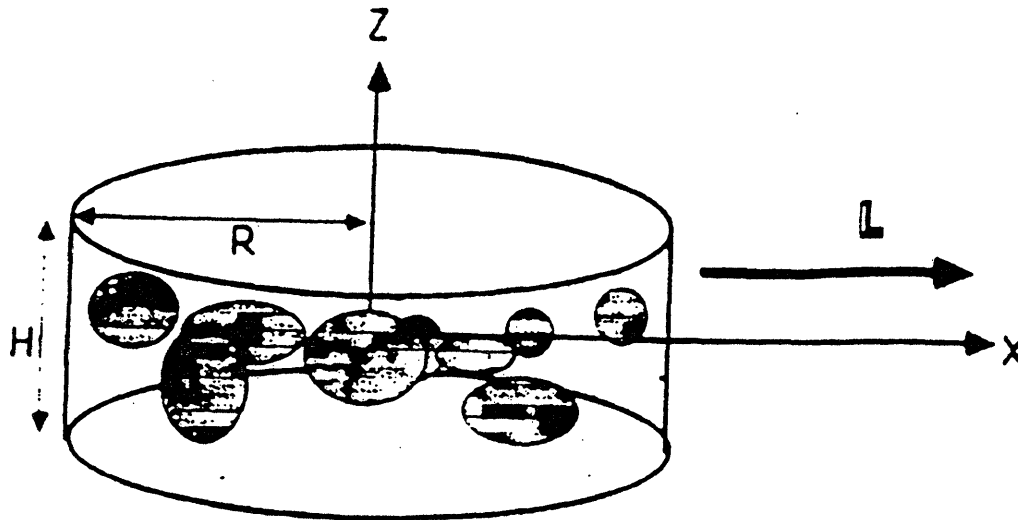
Two satellites of mass, m and $2m$, are connected by a massless vertical tether of length, d . The center of mass of the two satellites is in circular orbit at distance, r , from the center of Earth which has gravitational parameter, μ .

For the center of mass and each separate mass write an expression in terms of m , r , d , μ for:

- 1.) velocity
- 2.) angular momentum
- 3.) kinetic energy
- 4.) potential energy
- 5.) total energy

Use your result to describe what you could expect to happen as the tether is wound in.

Question 11.



A $1/4$ full, massless cylindrical fuel tank with a radius R twice the height H is freely floating in zero gravity with the fuel arbitrarily distributed throughout the tank. Due to a thruster malfunction, an angular momentum L is imparted to the system about the x axis. This torque also excites fuel slosh in the tank which results in energy dissipation. Using energy and conservation considerations, describe the state of the system after a very long time:

- Where will the fluid be located within the tank?
- What will be the final rotation rate?
- What will be the axis of rotation?

Explain your reasoning.

Question 12.

Assume that the density ρ of the atmosphere varies with altitude h according to the formula:

$$\rho = \rho_0 e^{-h/b}$$

where ρ_0 is the density at sea level ($h=0$), and b is some constant.

An airplane of mass M is flying through this atmosphere at a constant lift coefficient.

- 1.) If the airplane's speed at sea level is V_0 , what is its speed as a function of altitude?
- 2.) Propulsive power is defined as (thrust) \times (flight speed). If the airplane's lift-to-drag ratio is L/D , what is its level-flight propulsive power P_{LEVEL} as a function of altitude?
- 3.) The airplane starts at sea level ($h=0$) at time $t=0$, and flies at a constant propulsive power P . What is its altitude as a function of time? What is its ceiling at this power level?

Question 13.

Answer all five parts.

a.) For what value of k does the matrix equation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & k \\ 8 & -3 & 4k \end{pmatrix} \bar{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

have no solution?

b.) Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 4y = 0$ subject to initial conditions $y(0) = 1$,
 $\frac{dy}{dt}(0) = 1$. Find y_{\max} , the maximum value of $y(t)$, and the time(s)
at which $y(t) = y_{\max}$.

c.) Find a vector which is orthogonal to both

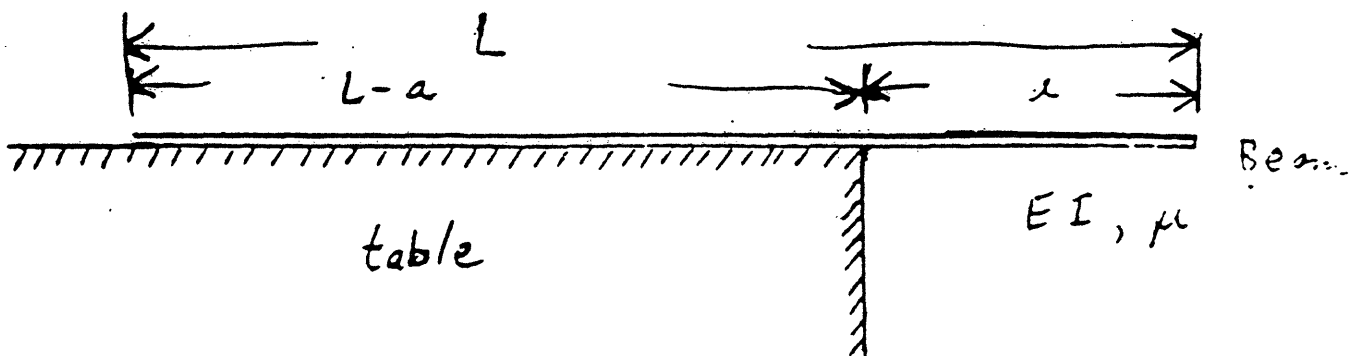
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -4 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

d.) Integrate $\int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx =$

e.) Find the first 5 terms of the Taylor series expansion of
 $f(x) = \cos[x(1-x)]$ about $x = 0$.

Question 14.

A uniform slender beam of length L , with bending stiffness EI and weight per unit length " μ " rests on a rigid horizontal table. A small portion of the beam, length a , $a = \frac{1}{3} L$, extends past the table's edge.



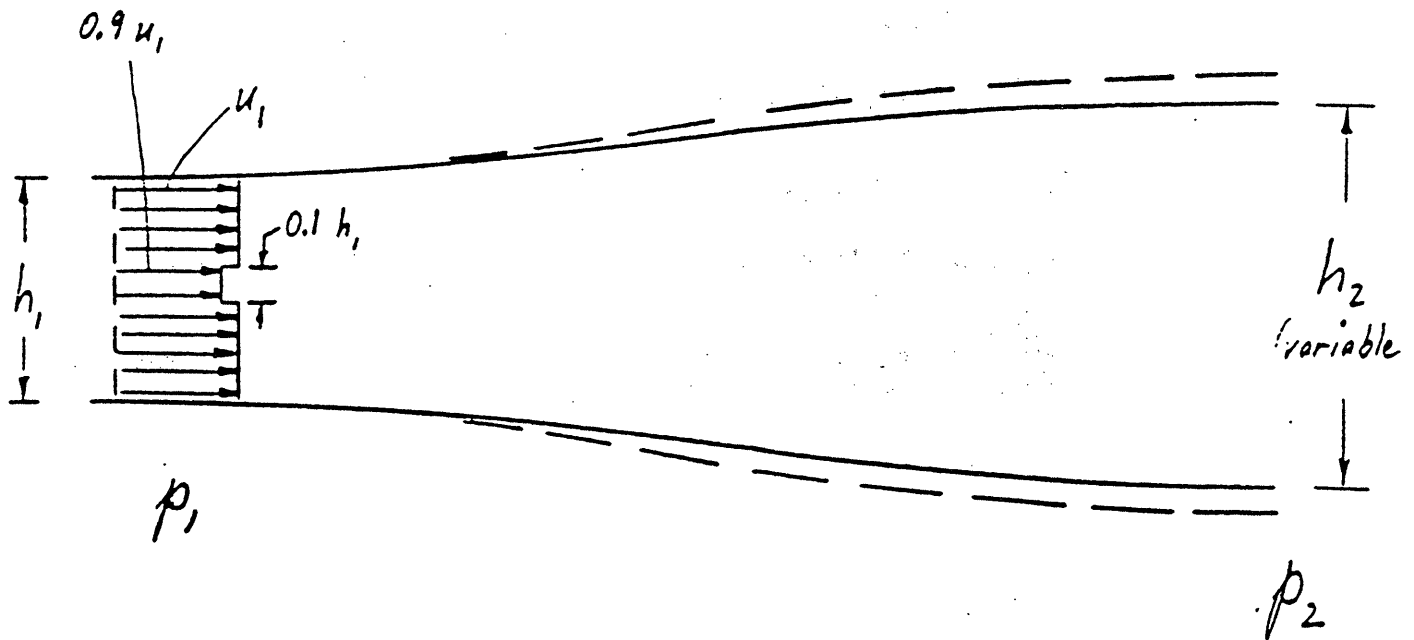
- Assume:
- the table is rigid
 - no friction between the table and the beam, except sufficient friction at the corner to keep the beam on the table
 - infinitesimal deflections

- Sketch the deflection curve of the beam.
- What is the force distribution between the beam and the table surface?
- What effects not modelled here might be important and how might they change the solution?

Question 15.

An incompressible, inviscid flow with density ρ is introduced into a diffuser having an adjustable exit height h_2 . The inlet flow has a 90% low velocity region which covers 10% of the inlet cross-sectional area (see sketch).

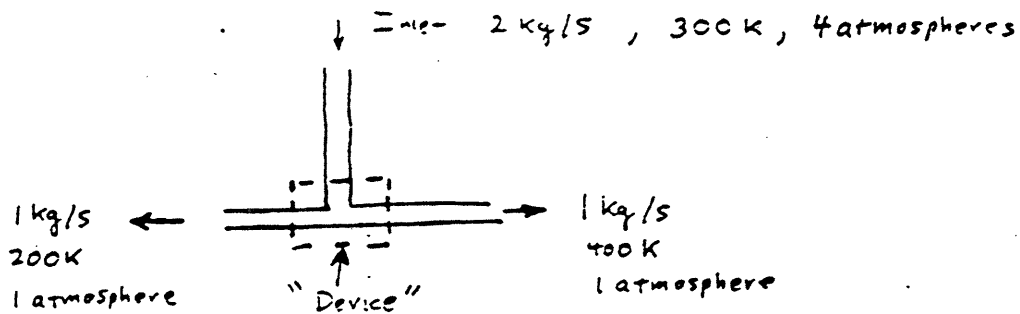
- 1.) What is the maximum pressure rise $(p_2 - p_1)$ which can be obtained from this diffuser?
- 2.) What is the corresponding exit height h_2 ?
- 3.) Sketch the exit velocity profile for this case.



Question 17.

An inventor claims to have a flow device which takes 2 kg/s air at room temperature, say 300k, at a pressure of four atmospheres ($\sim 4 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$) and yields 1 kg/s of air at atmosphere pressure at 400 k and one kg/s of air at atmosphere pressure and 200k.

- a.) Is this possible?
- b.) Why or why not?



Question 18.

The force exerted on a charge q by an "electric field" which is measured by observer (1) to be \vec{E} is $q\vec{E}$. The force due to a magnetic field \vec{B} is $q\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$, where \vec{v} is the particle velocity as seen by the same observer (1). For non-relativistic speeds, \vec{B} is independent of the motion of the reference frame; so is q in all cases. What is the electric field as seen by an observer (2) moving at velocity \vec{V} with respect to the observer (1)?

Question 18.

The cylinder shown in the sketch has a velocity of $8,000 \text{ m/s}$; it is orbiting where the molecular number density is $n = 8.33 \times 10^{15}/\text{m}^3$, the ambient gas is predominantly O and the ambient temperature is 855K . The cylinder requires $150 \text{ watts}/\text{m}^2$ of power to overcome deceleration due to drag. Assuming equal values for normal (σ) and tangential (τ) accommodation coefficients estimate:

- The fraction of the power that is used to overcome tangential drag.
- The value of τ .
- The drag coefficient on the frontal surface.
- The net kinetic energy transferred per second to the frontal surface.

