

Übung 8

A3 1. Ges.: $w_z(z)$

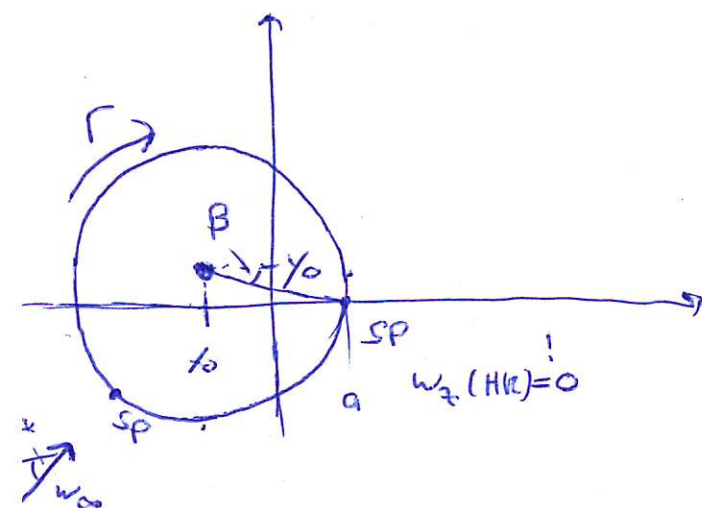
$$F(z) = w_{\infty} e^{-i\alpha} (z-z_0) + w_{\infty} e^{i\alpha} \frac{R^2}{z-z_0} + \frac{i\Gamma}{2\pi} \ln(z-z_0)$$

$$z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$$

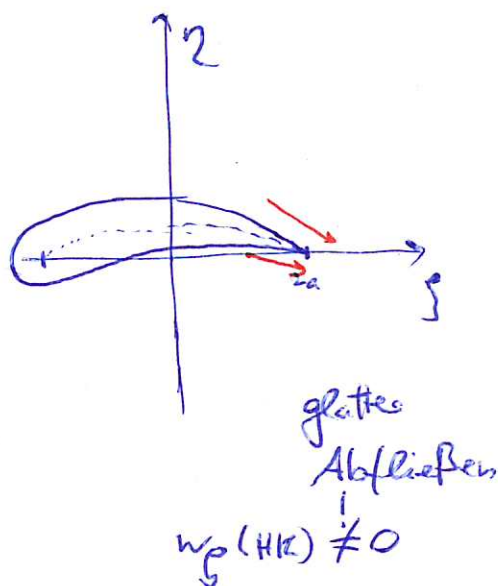
$$w_z(z) = \frac{dF}{dz} = w_{\infty} e^{-i\alpha} - \frac{w_{\infty} e^{i\alpha} R^2}{(z-z_0)^2} + \frac{i\Gamma}{2\pi(z-z_0)}$$

2) Kutta'sche Abflussbed.

z -Ebene



ζ -Ebene



HK bei: $z = a, \varphi = -\beta$

$$z_{HK} = z_0 + R e^{-i\beta} = a$$

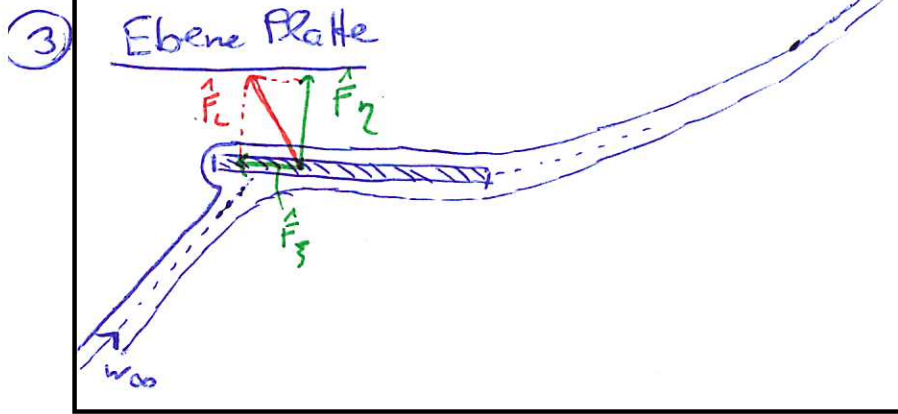
$$w_z(z=a) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 = w_{\infty} e^{-i\alpha} - \frac{w_{\infty} e^{i\alpha} R^2}{(R e^{-i\beta})^2} + \frac{i\Gamma}{2\pi R e^{-i\beta}}$$

$$= e^{i\beta} \left(w_{\infty} \underbrace{e^{-i\alpha} e^{-i\beta}}_{e^{-i(\alpha+\beta)}} - w_{\infty} \underbrace{e^{i\alpha} e^{i\beta}}_{e^{i(\alpha+\beta)}} + \frac{i\Gamma}{2\pi R} \right) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w_{\infty} (\cancel{\cos(\alpha+\beta)} - i \sin(\alpha+\beta) - \cancel{\cos(\alpha+\beta)} - i \sin(\alpha+\beta)) + \frac{i\Gamma}{2\pi R} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -i 2 w_{\infty} \sin(\alpha+\beta) + \frac{i\Gamma}{2\pi R} = 0$$

$$\boxed{\Gamma = 4\pi R w_{\infty} \sin(\alpha+\beta)}$$



$$F_g = F_3 - iF_2 = \frac{i\rho}{2} \oint w_z^2 \frac{dz}{dz} dz$$

$$w_z^2 = \left(\underbrace{w_\infty e^{-iz}}_{A_0} - \underbrace{\frac{w_\infty e^{iz} R^2}{(z-z_0)^2}}_{A_2} + \underbrace{\frac{i\Gamma}{2\pi(z-z_0)}}_{A_1} \right)^2$$

$$w_z^2 = \left(A_0 + \frac{A_1}{(z-z_0)} + \frac{A_2}{(z-z_0)^2} \right)^2$$

mit Hinweis: $\frac{1}{z-z_0} \approx \frac{1}{z} + \frac{z_0}{z^2}$

und $\frac{1}{(z-z_0)^2} \approx \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{2z_0}{z} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} w_z^2 &= \left(A_0 + \frac{A_1}{z} + \frac{A_1 z_0}{z^2} + \frac{A_2}{z^2} + \frac{2A_2 z_0}{z^3} \right)^2 \\ &= A_0^2 + \frac{2A_0 A_1}{z} + \frac{A_1^2 + 2A_0 A_1 z_0 + 2A_2 A_0}{z^2} + \mathcal{O}(z^{-3}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\vartheta} = \frac{1}{(d\vartheta/dz)}$$

$$\frac{d\vartheta}{dz} = 1 - \frac{a_1}{z^2} - \frac{2a_2}{z^3} - \frac{3a_3}{z^4} \dots$$

$$\frac{dz}{d\vartheta} = \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{a_1}{z^2} + \frac{2a_2}{z^3} + \frac{3a_3}{z^4} \dots \right)}$$

mit Hinweis: $\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon} \approx 1+\varepsilon$

$$\frac{dz}{d\vartheta} = 1 + \frac{a_1}{z^2} + \mathcal{O}(z^{-3})$$

$$\frac{dz}{dz} = 1 + \frac{a_1}{z^2} + \mathcal{O}(z^{-3})$$

$$F_g = \frac{i\varrho}{2} \oint \left(\underbrace{A_0^2}_{B_0} + \underbrace{\frac{2A_0 A_1}{z}}_{B_1} + \frac{(\dots)}{z^2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{a_1}{z} + \dots \right) dz$$

$$F_g = \frac{i\varrho}{2} (i 2\pi) \cdot \underbrace{2A_0 A_1}_{B_1} = -2\pi \varrho A_0 A_1$$

Einsetzen von $A_0 \ll A_1$

$$F_g = -i\varrho \omega_\infty \Gamma e^{-i\alpha} = \varrho \omega_\infty \Gamma e^{-i(\alpha + \pi/2)}$$

$$4 \quad F_L = \|F_g\| = \|\varrho \omega_\infty \Gamma e^{-i(\alpha + \pi/2)}\|$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\varrho \omega_\infty \Gamma}}$$

Satz von Kutta
Zhukhovski

$$F_L = 4\pi R \varrho \omega_\infty^2 \sin(\alpha + \beta)$$
