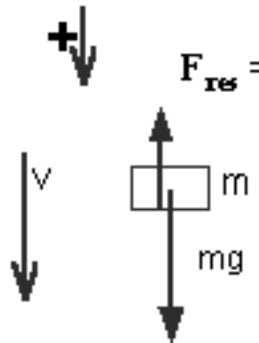


# Air/Fluid Resistance to Moving Object

4-21

$$F_{\text{res}} = \frac{C\rho A}{2} v_{\text{rel}}^2$$

**C = drag coeff.**    **ρ = density of gas(fluid)**  
**A = cross-sectional area of object**  
 **$v_{\text{rel}}$  = speed relative to air**    (air at rest  $v_{\text{rel}} = v$ )  
 (air moving at  $v_a$  /  $v_{\text{rel}} = v + v_a$ )



$$F_{\text{res}} = \frac{C\rho A}{2} v^2$$

$$ma = F$$

$$ma = mg - \frac{C\rho A}{2} v^2$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{C\rho A}{2m} v^2 = g - \frac{1}{L} v^2$$

nonlinear differential equation

$$L = \frac{2m}{C\rho A}$$

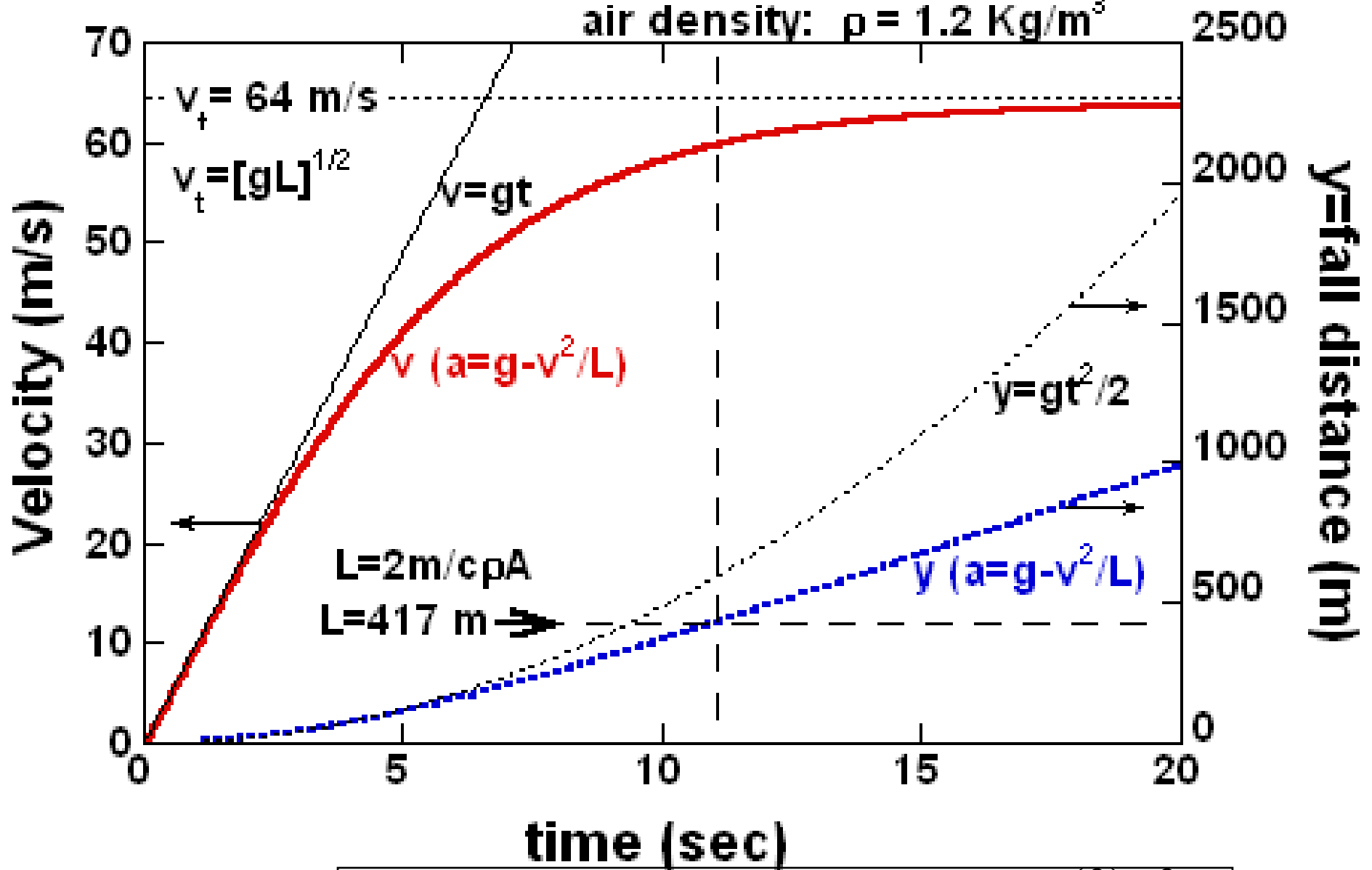
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{v^2}{L}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v$$

Can solve with calculus with luck : can solve numerically for sure

Sky Diver:  $m=70$  Kg;  $A=0.7$  m<sup>2</sup>;  $C=0.4$

air density:  $\rho = 1.2$  Kg/m<sup>3</sup>



4-21a

<b>solution</b>	$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{v^2}{L}$	$\frac{dy}{dt} = v$	<b>with</b>	$y(0) = 0$
				$v(0) = 0$

# Numerical Integration Solution to Newtons Law

$$a = g - \left(\frac{1}{L}\right) v^2$$

falling object  
with air resistance  
example

best to use  $\bar{v}$  (ave)  
approx. with  
 $v(t_i)$  !

$$\frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = g - \left(\frac{1}{L}\right) v^2$$

$$\Delta v = g \Delta t - \left(\frac{1}{L}\right) v^2 \Delta t$$

$$v(t_i + \Delta t) = v(t_i) - g \Delta t - \left(\frac{1}{L}\right) v^2 \Delta t$$

$$\Delta v = v(t_i + \Delta t) - v(t_i)$$

$$v(t_i + \Delta t) = v(t_i) - g \Delta t - \left(\frac{1}{L}\right) v(t_i)^2 \Delta t$$

$$v_{i+1} = v_i - g \Delta t - \left(\frac{1}{L}\right) v_i^2 \Delta t$$

!! know  $v_i$  ( $v(t_i)$ ) set  $\Delta t$   
∴ you can find  $v_{i+1}$  ( $v(t_i + \Delta t)$ )

anybody can solve with spreadsheet

4-22a

$$t_1 = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$t_2 = t_1 + \Delta t$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$t_3 = t_2 + \Delta t$$

$$v_1 = 0$$

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad \Delta t = 0.05 \text{ s}$$

$$\frac{1}{k} = 417 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = v_1 + g \Delta t - \left(\frac{1}{k}\right) v_1^2 \Delta t$$

$$v_3 = v_2 + g \Delta t - \left(\frac{1}{k}\right) v_2^2 \Delta t$$

$$\Delta x = v_{\text{ave}} \Delta t = \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} \Delta t$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + \frac{v_1 + v_2}{2} \Delta t$$

NUMREAL06.xls			
	A	B	C
1	t	v(t)	x(t)
2		$B3+9.8*0.05-B3^2*0.05/417$	$C3+0.05*(B5+B3)/2$
3	0.05	0	0
4	0.1	0.49	0.02449928
5	0.15	0.979971211	0.073495682
6	0.2	1.469856062	0.146984887
7	0.25	1.959597012	0.244959703
8	0.3	2.449136578	0.367410063
9	0.35	2.938417361	0.514323029
10	0.4	3.427382073	0.685682802
11	0.45	3.915973567	0.881470725
12	0.5	4.404134856	1.101665293
13	0.55	4.891809148	1.346242161
14	0.6	5.378939868	1.615174157
15	0.65	5.865470684	1.908431292
16	0.7	6.351345534	2.225980776
17	0.75	6.836508653	2.567787029
18	0.8	7.320904594	2.933811702