

PRIVATE PILOT COURSE

AERODYNAMICS OF FLIGHT



FOUR FORCES OF FLIGHT

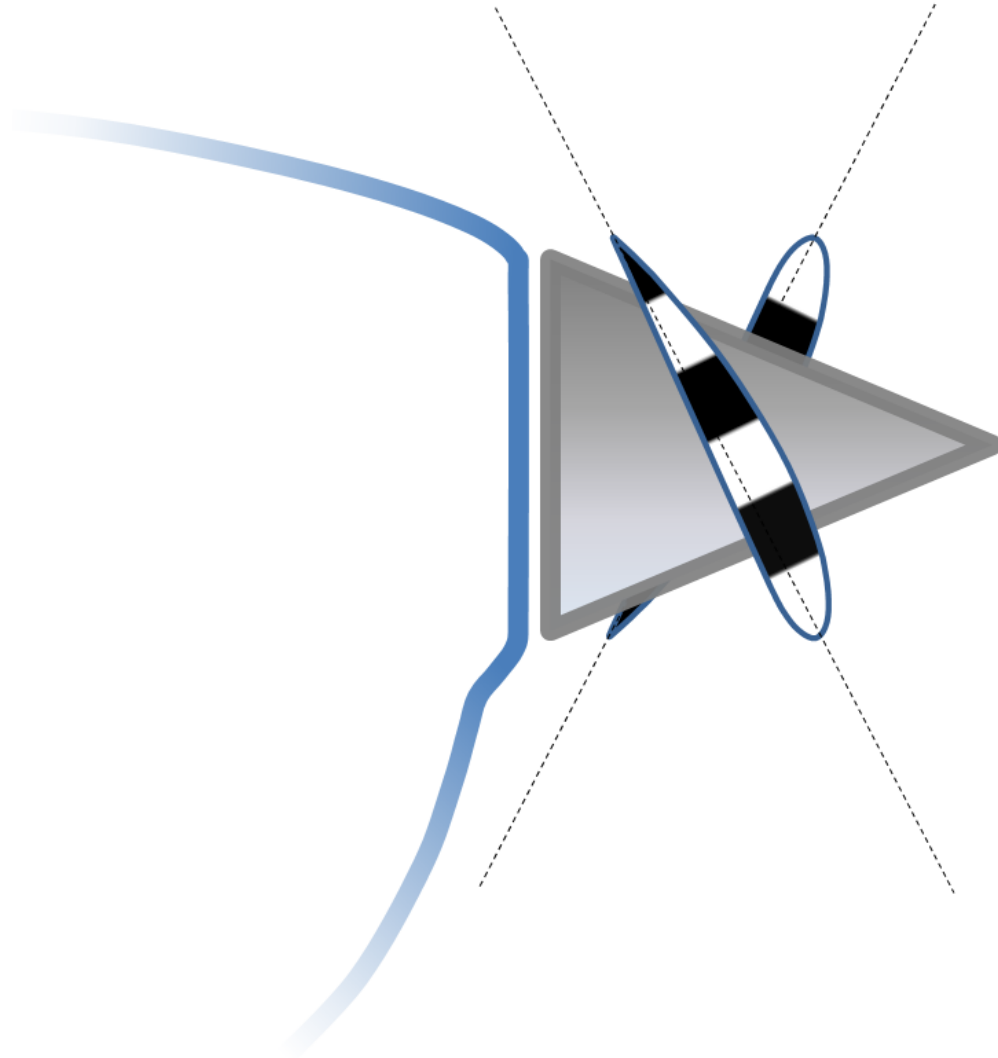


FOUR FORCES OF FLIGHT

When are the four forces that act on an airplane in equilibrium?

- a) During unaccelerated flight.
- b) When the aircraft is at rest on the ground.
- c) When the aircraft is accelerating.

THRUST



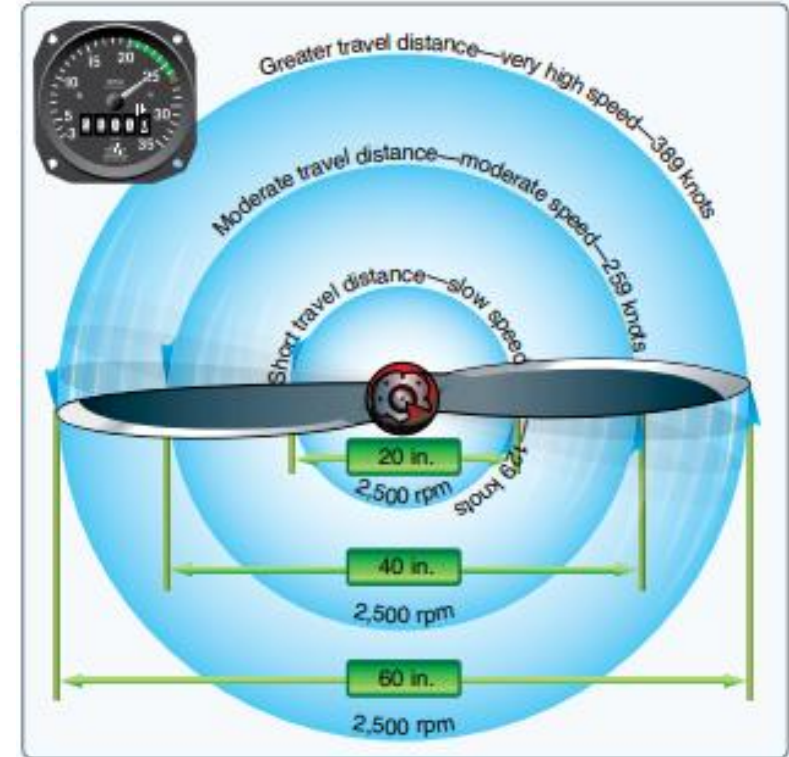
THRUST

Propeller blades are “twisted”, with a higher geometric pitch at the root, and a lower pitch at the tip

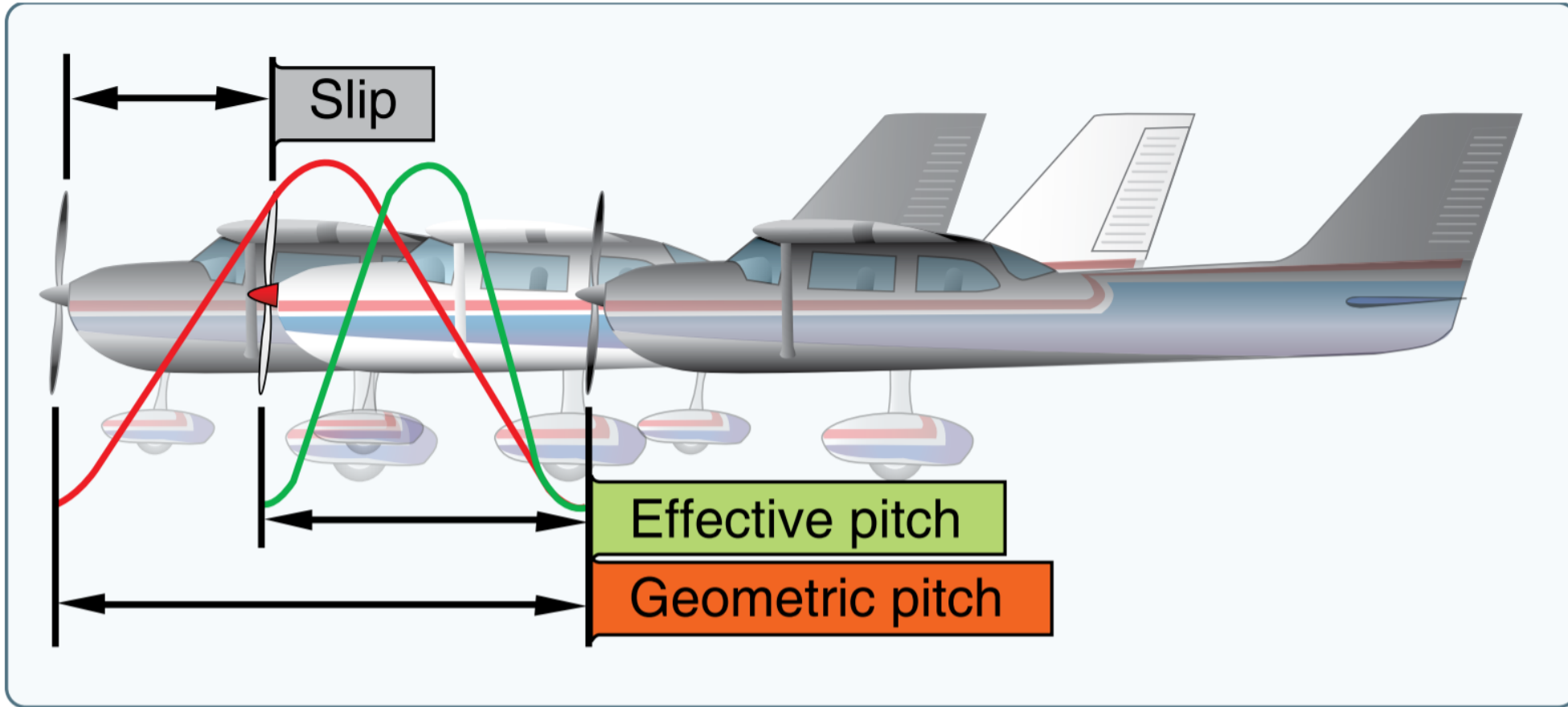
Higher pitch

Lower pitch

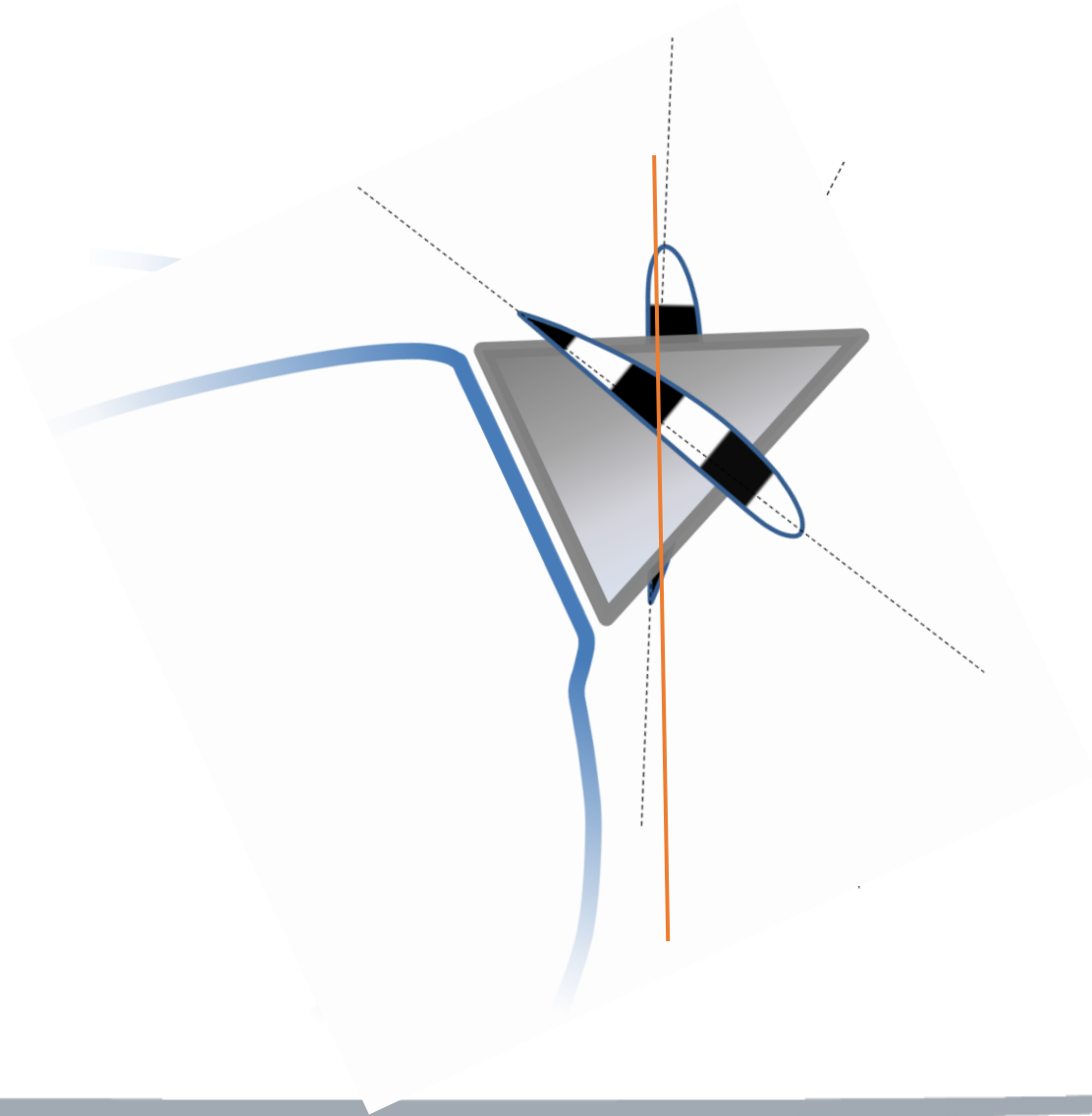
boldmethod



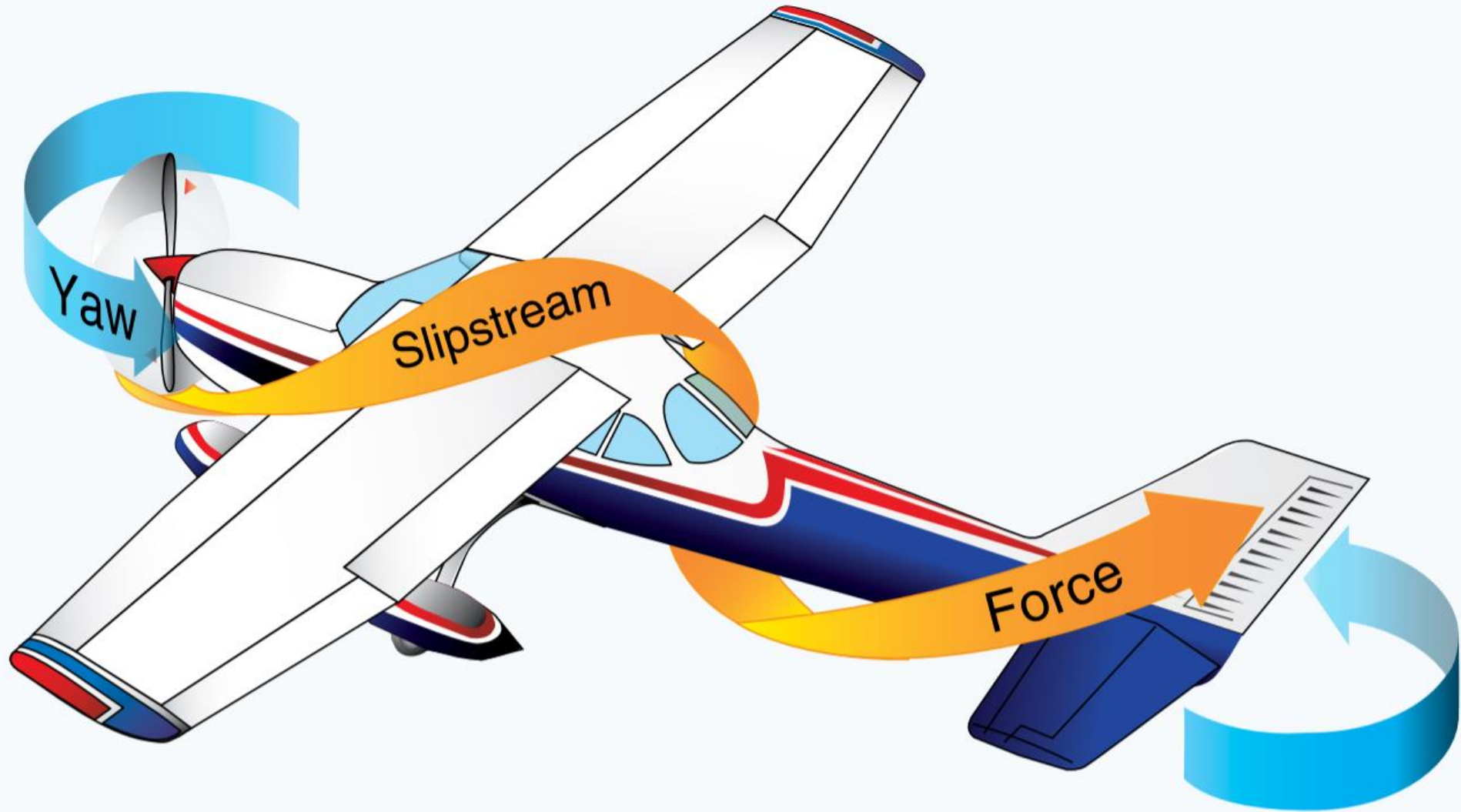
THRUST



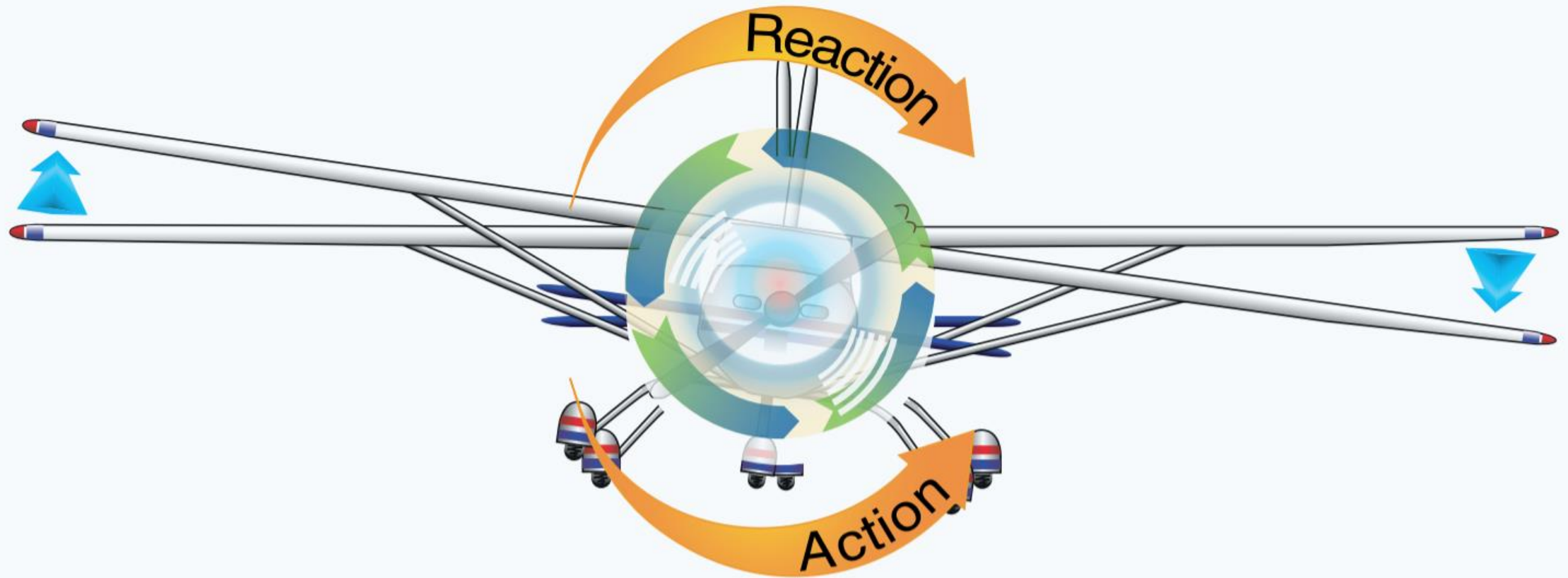
P-FACTOR



LEFT TURNING TENDENCIES



LEFT TURNING TENDENCIES

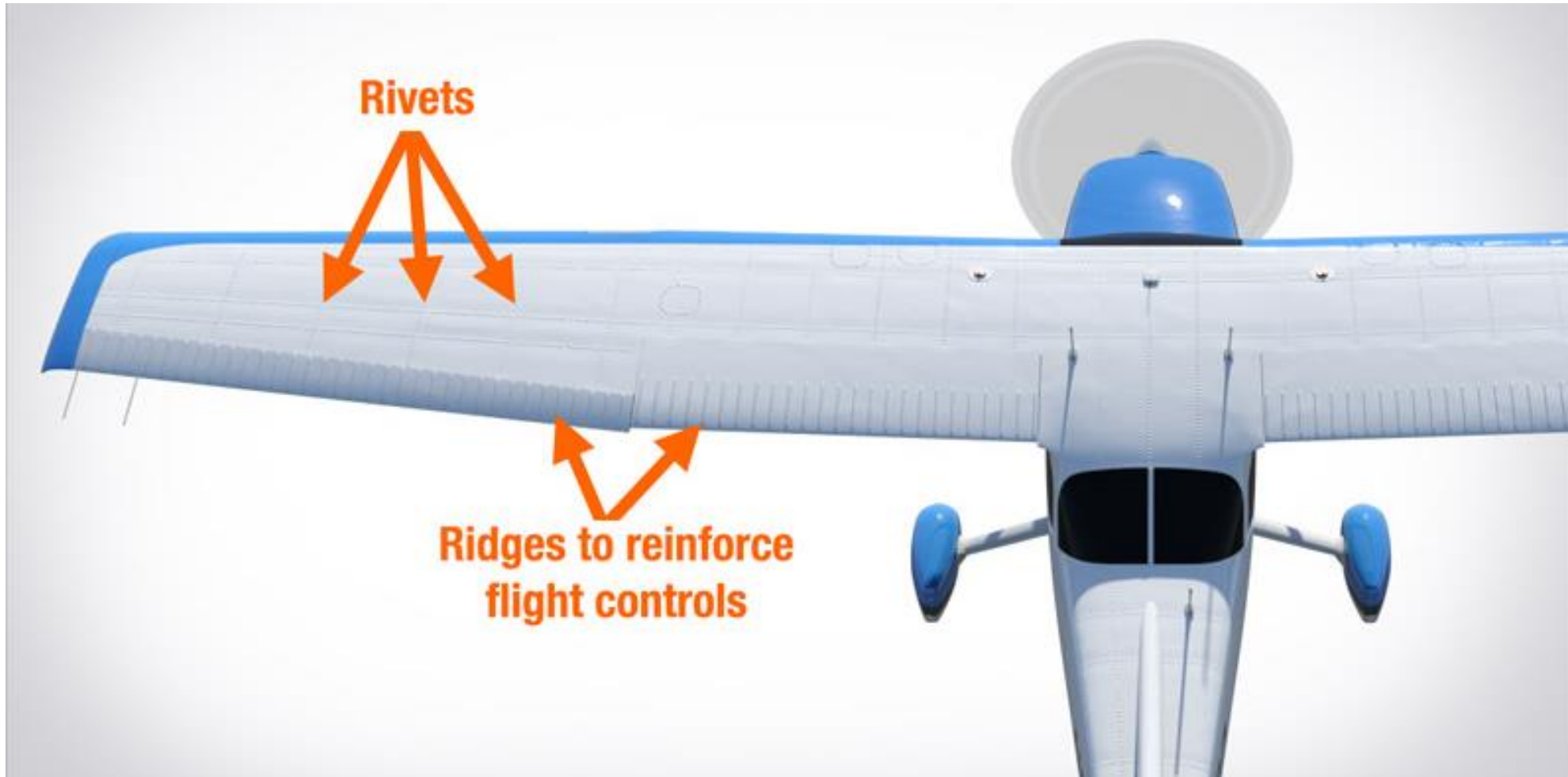


LEFT TURNING TENDENCIES

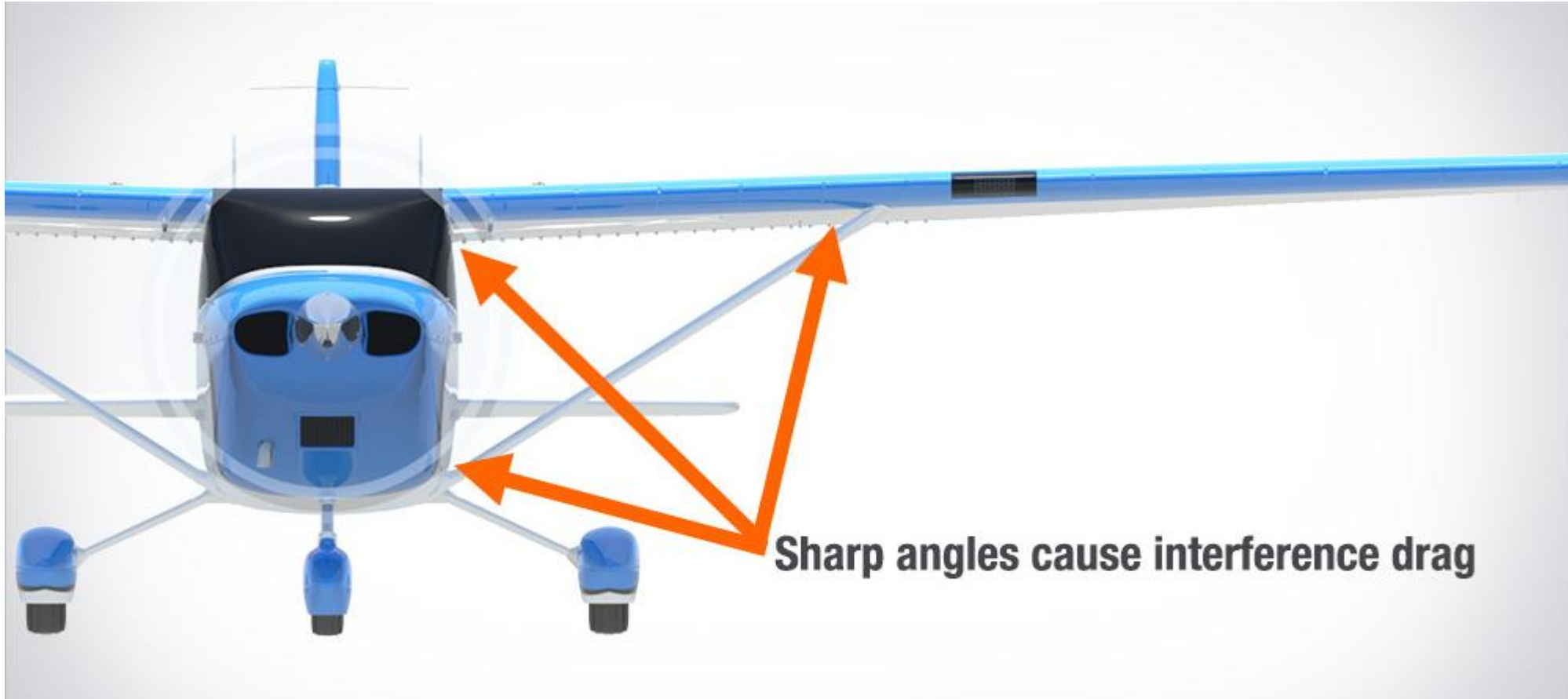
Gyroscopic Precession



3 TYPES OF PARASITE DRAG



INTERFERENCE DRAG



FORM DRAG

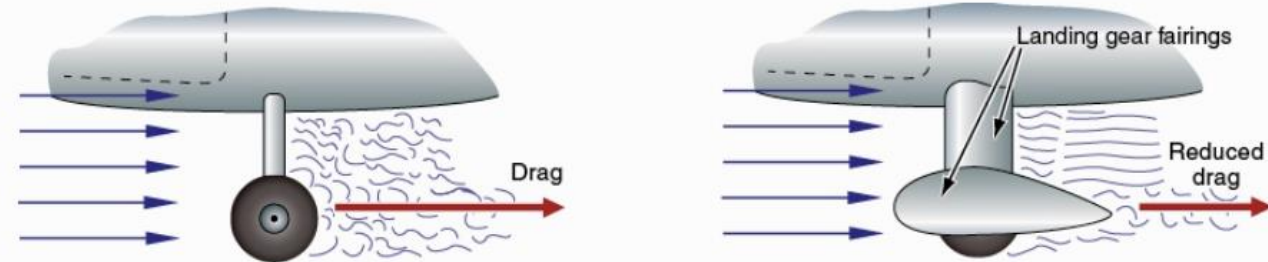
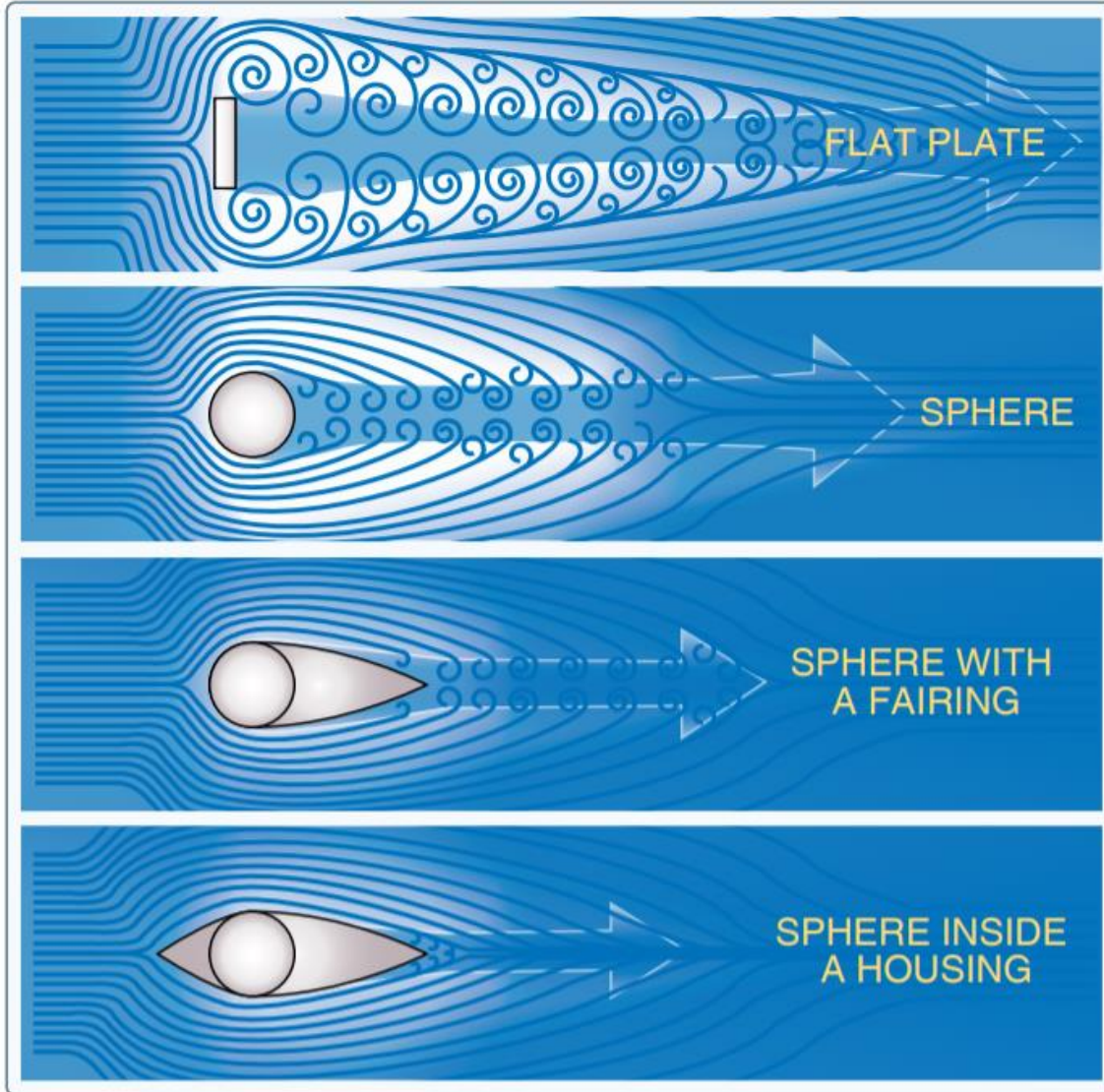
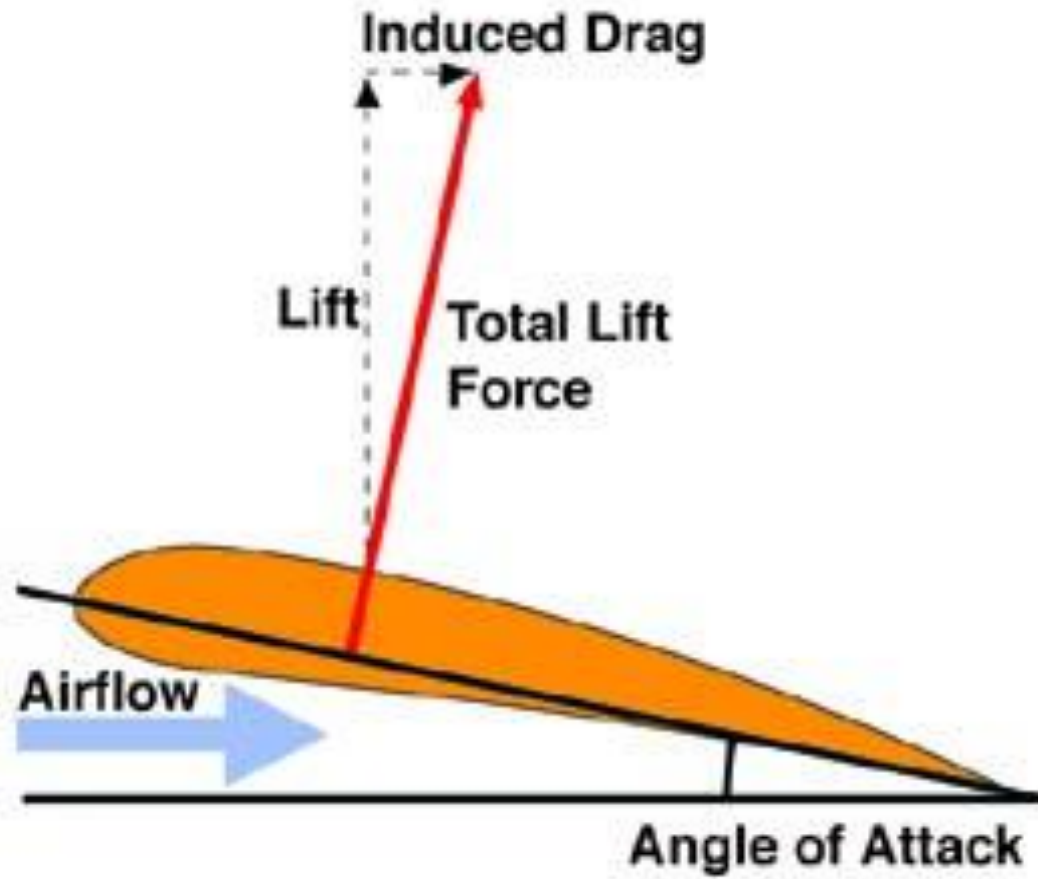


Figure 1-38 Streamlining reduces form drag.

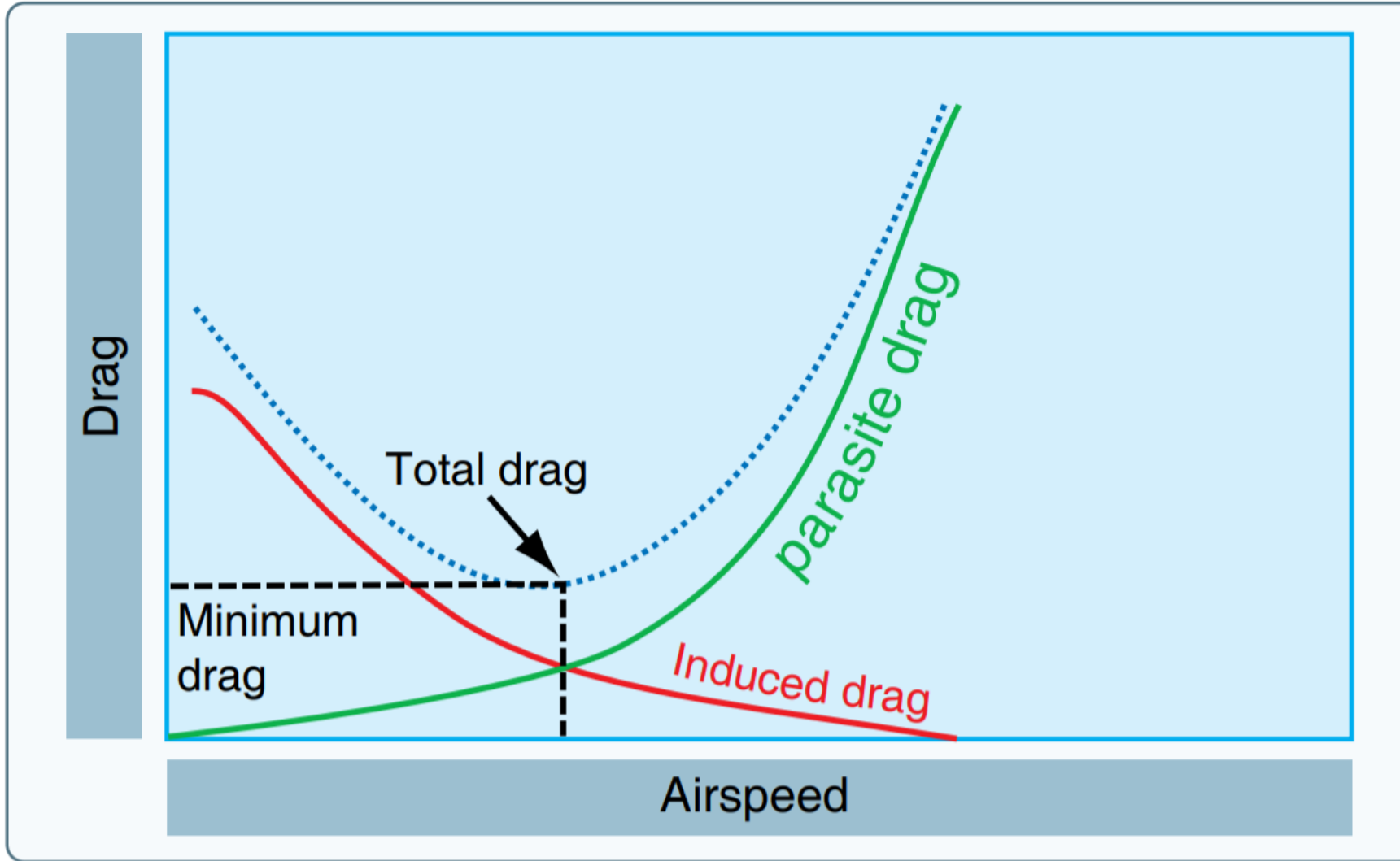
SKIN FRICTION DRAG



INDUCED DRAG



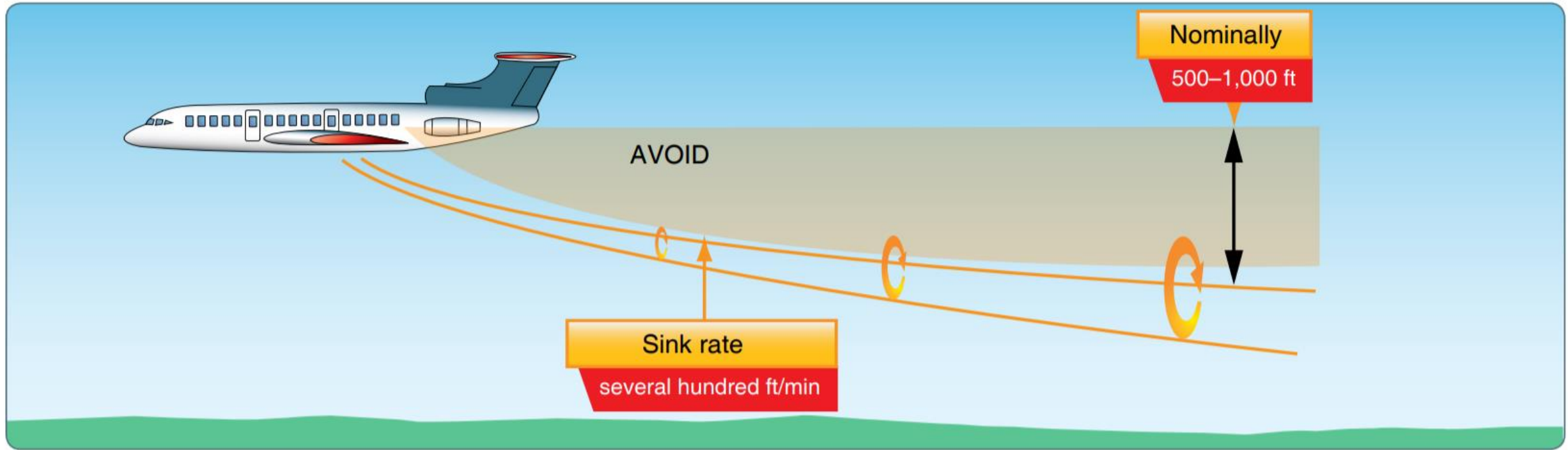
TOTAL DRAG



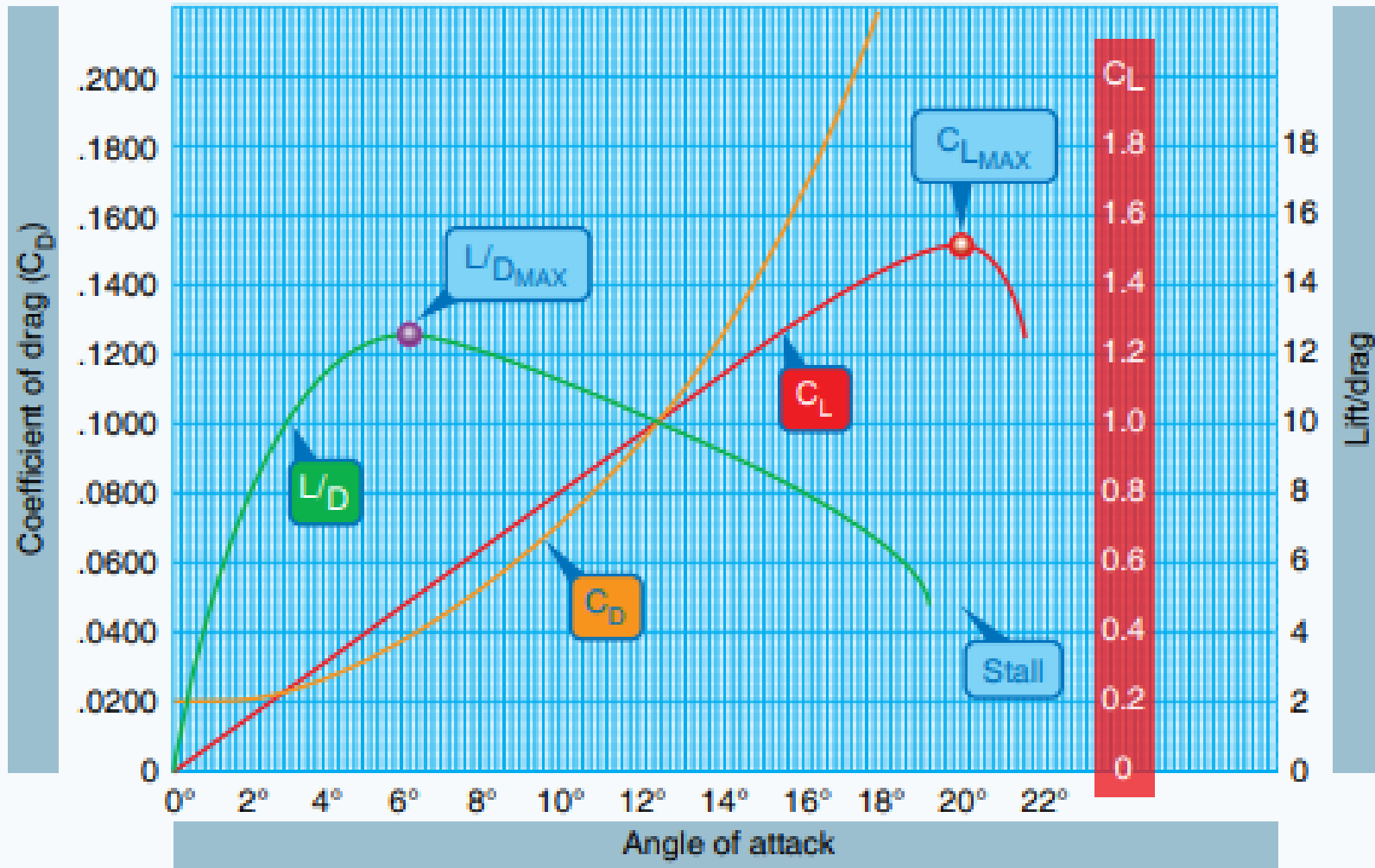
GROUND EFFECT



WAKE TURBULENCE

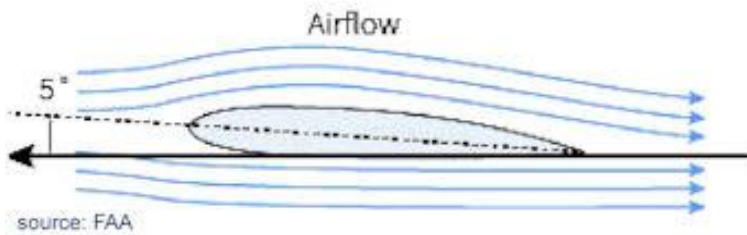


LIFT

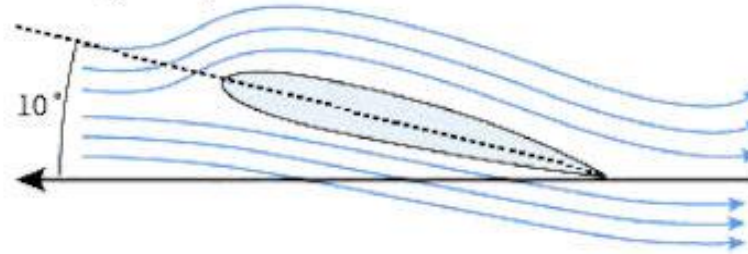


STALLS

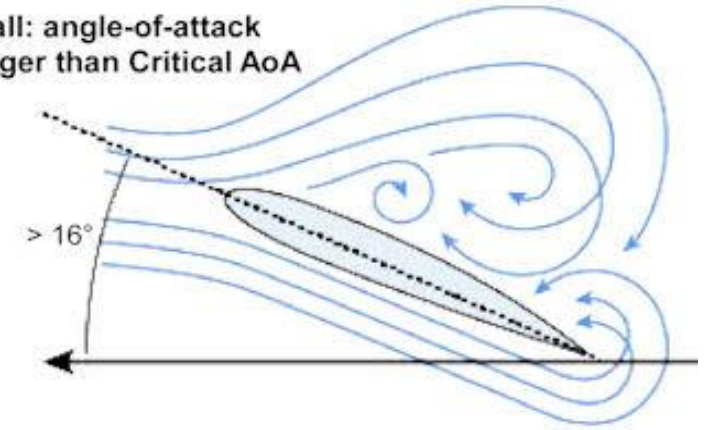
Small angle-of-attack



Larger angle-of-attack

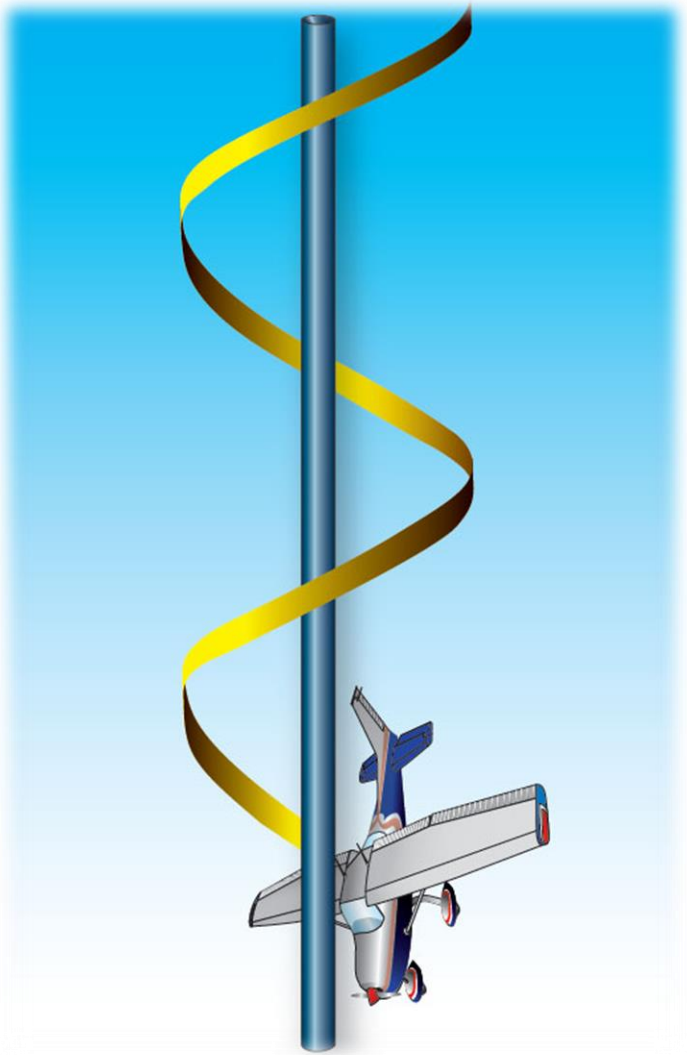


Stall: angle-of-attack larger than Critical AoA

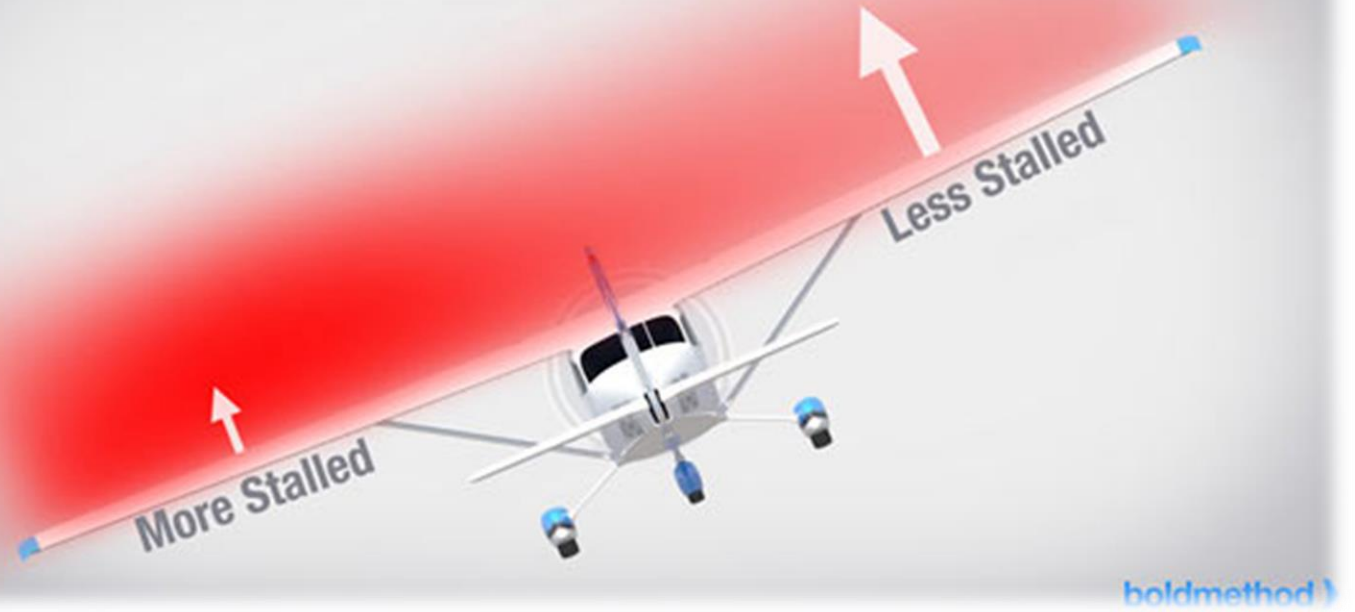




SPINS



Left Spin

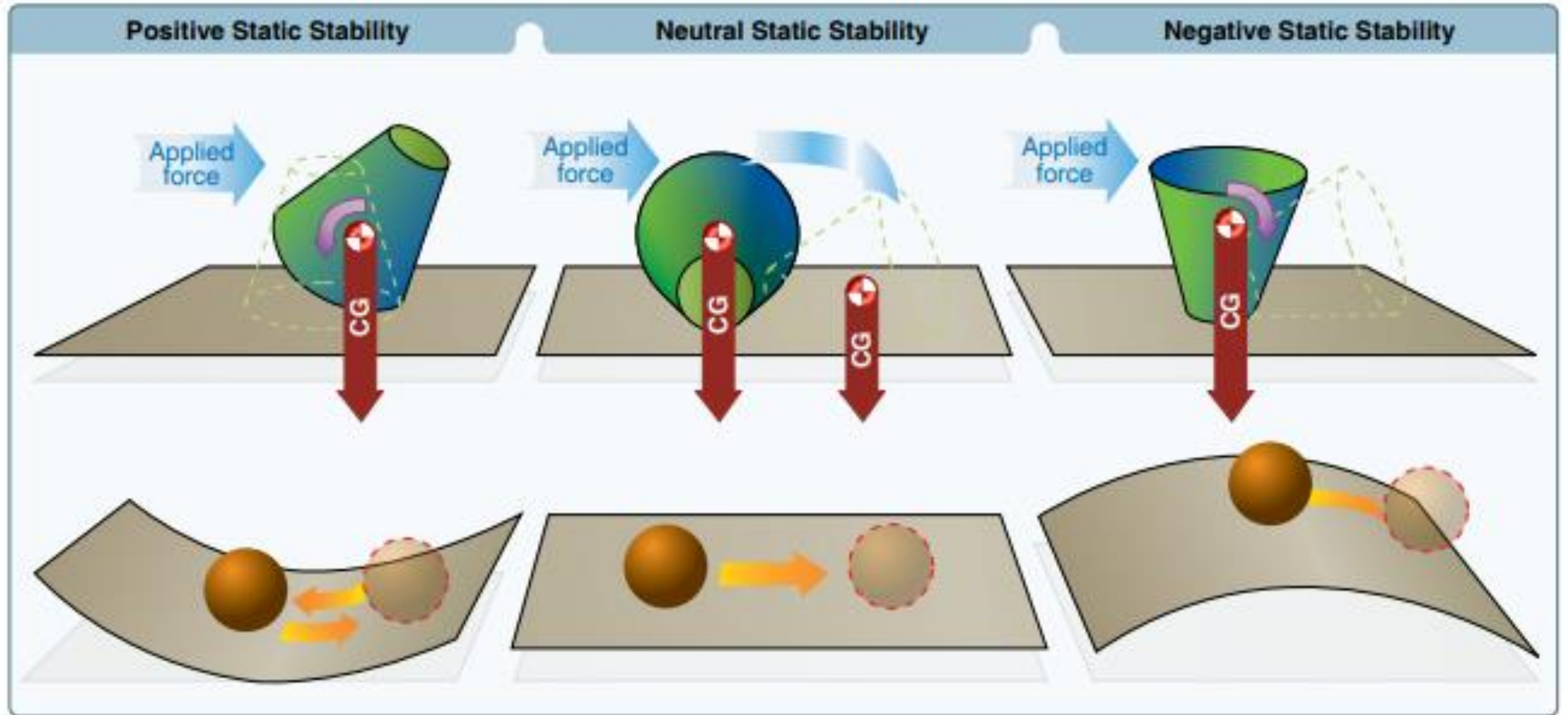


STABILITY

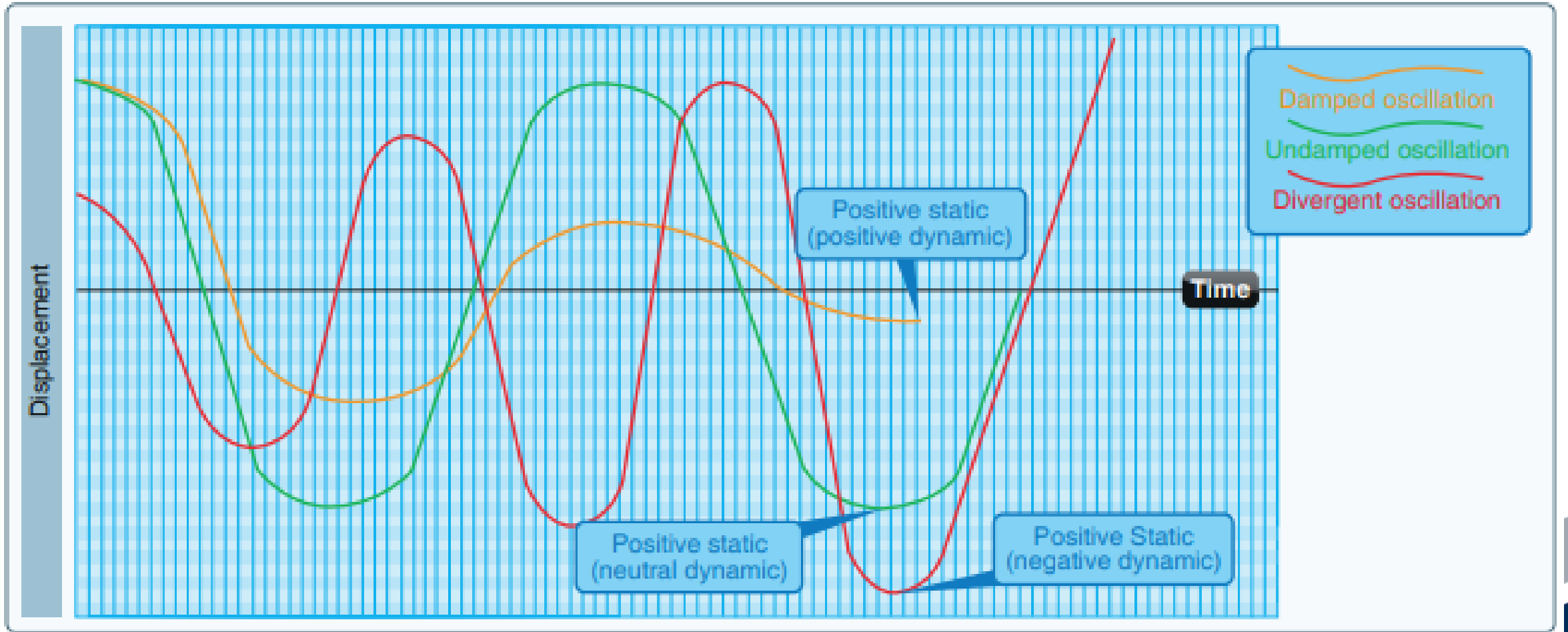


An airplane said to be inherently stable will require less effort to control.

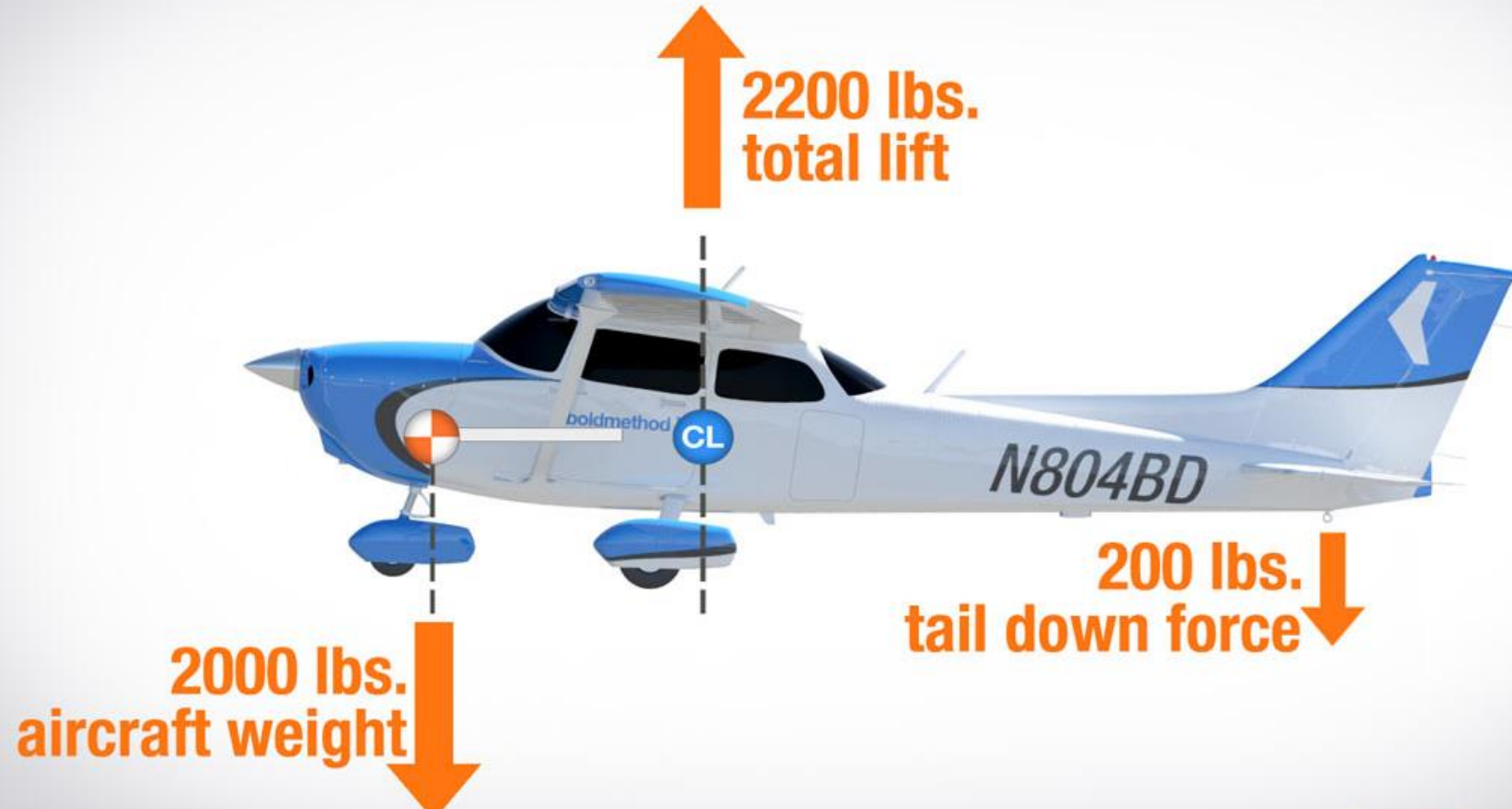
STATIC STABILITY



DYNAMIC STABILITY



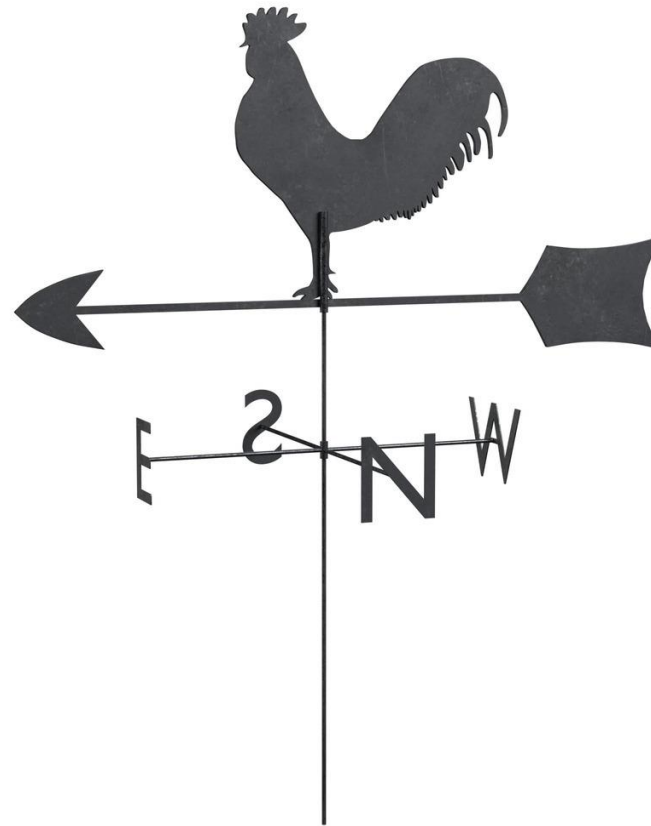
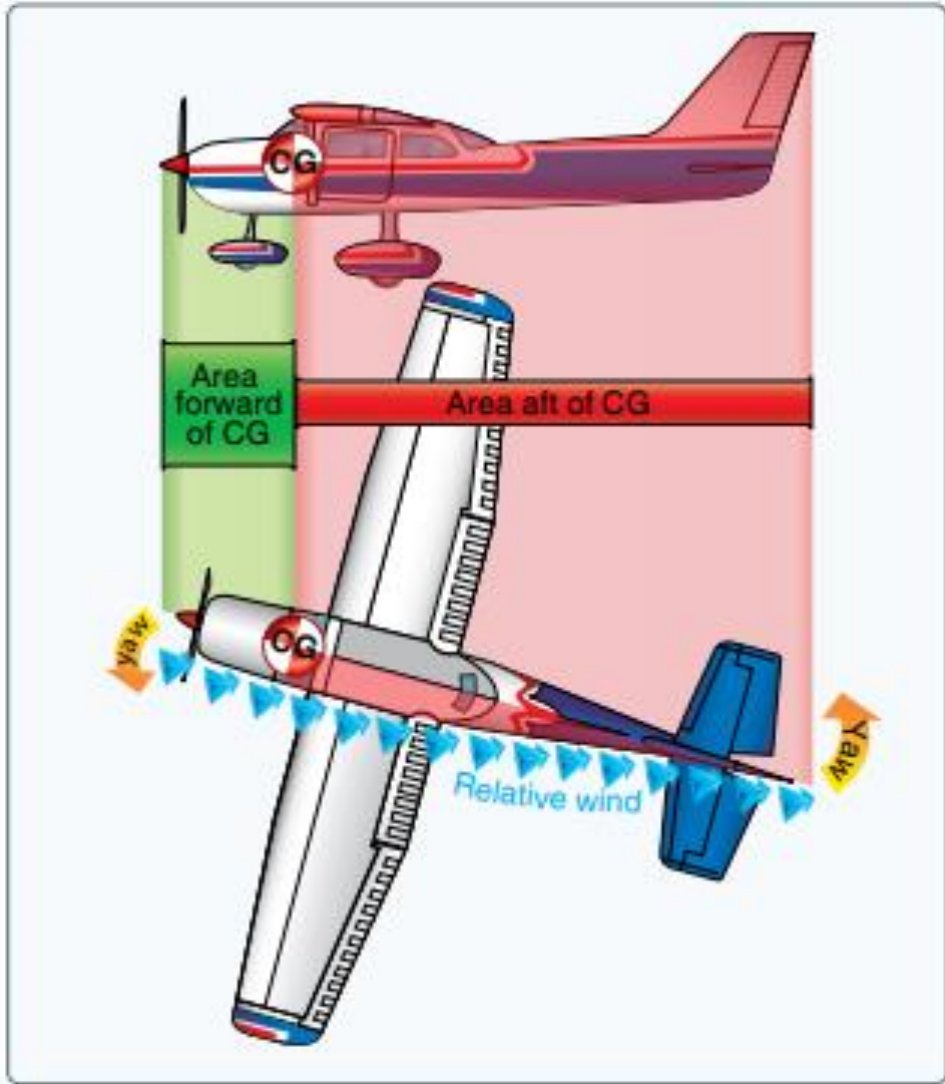
LONGITUDINAL STABILITY



LATERAL STABILITY

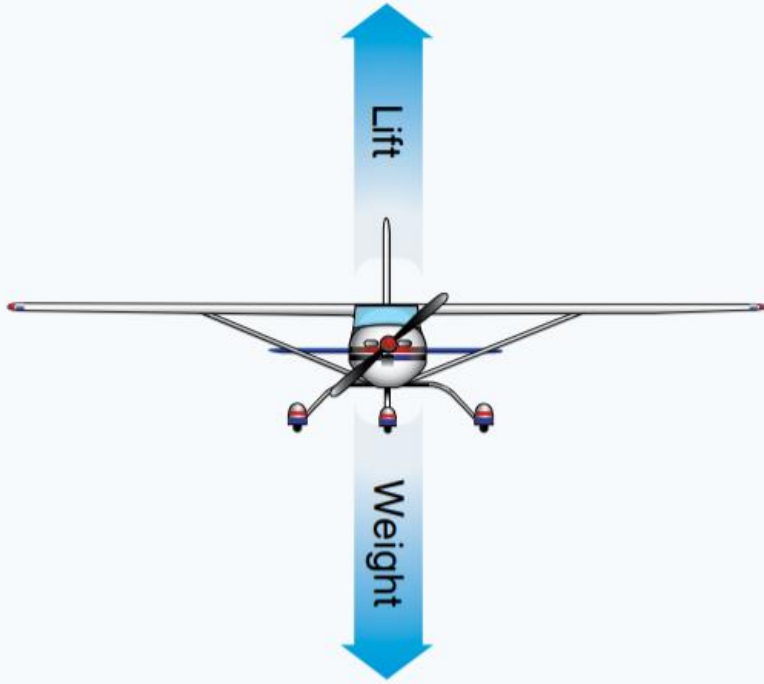


DIRECTIONAL STABILITY

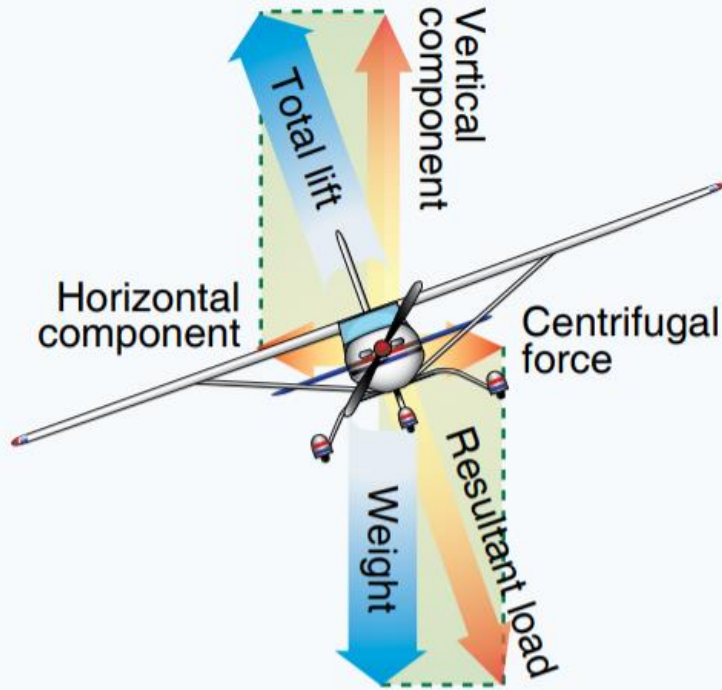


FORCES IN TURNS

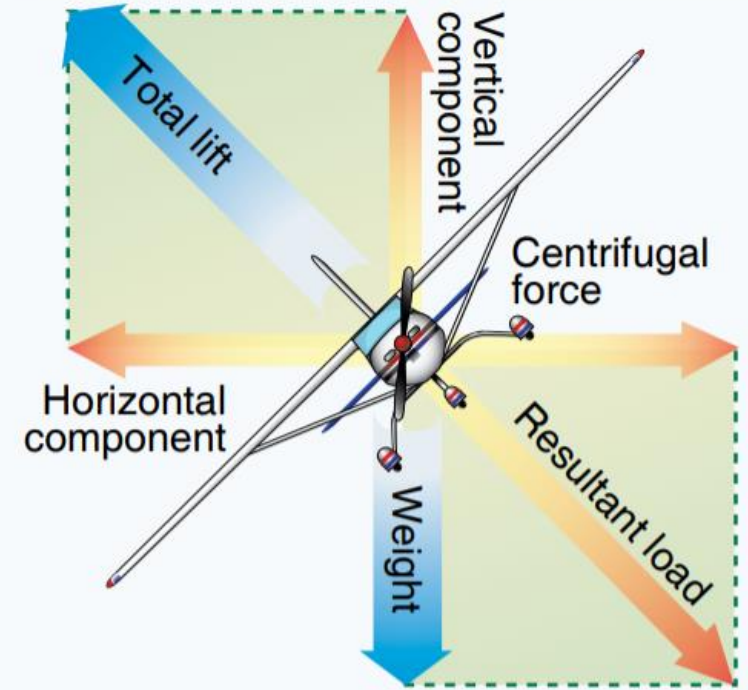
Level flight



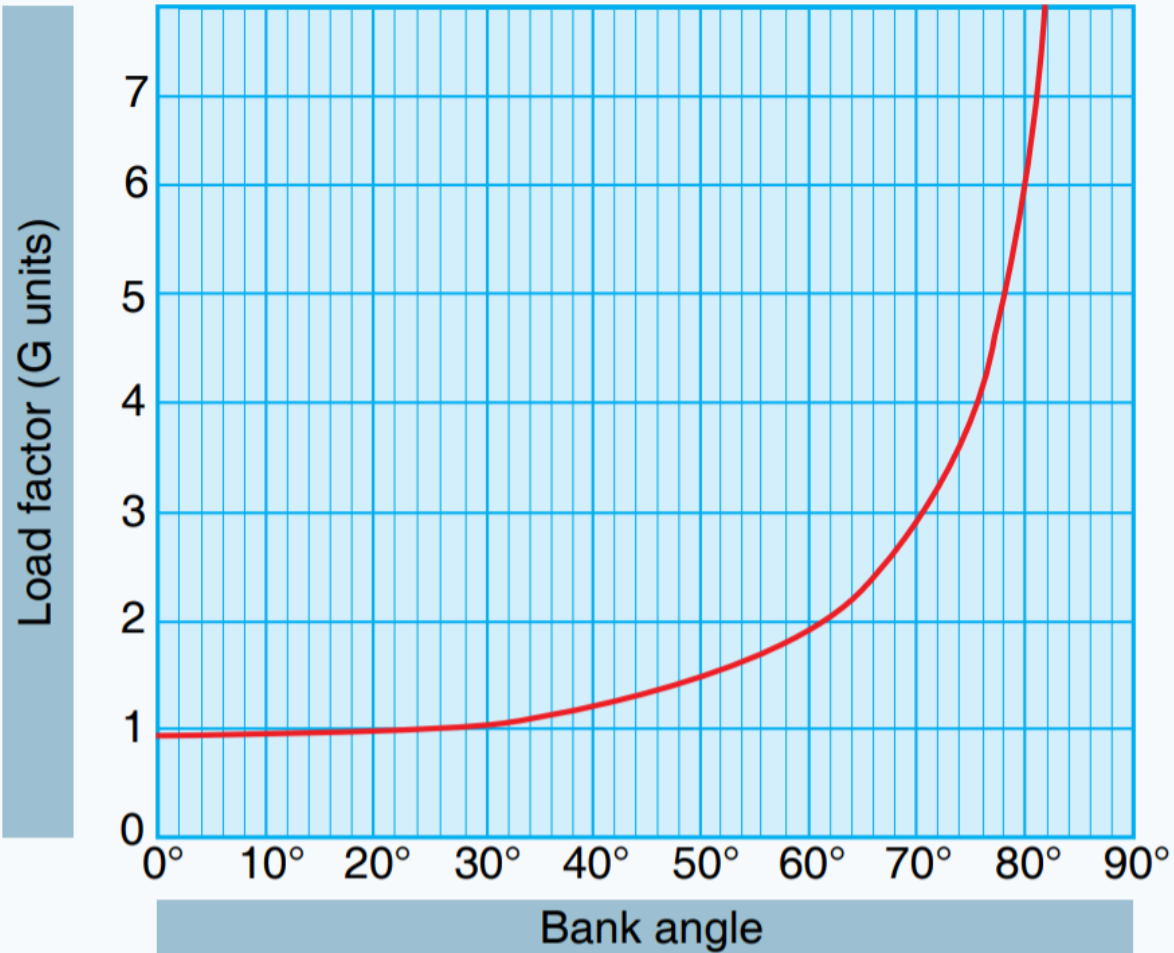
Medium banked turn



Steeply banked turn



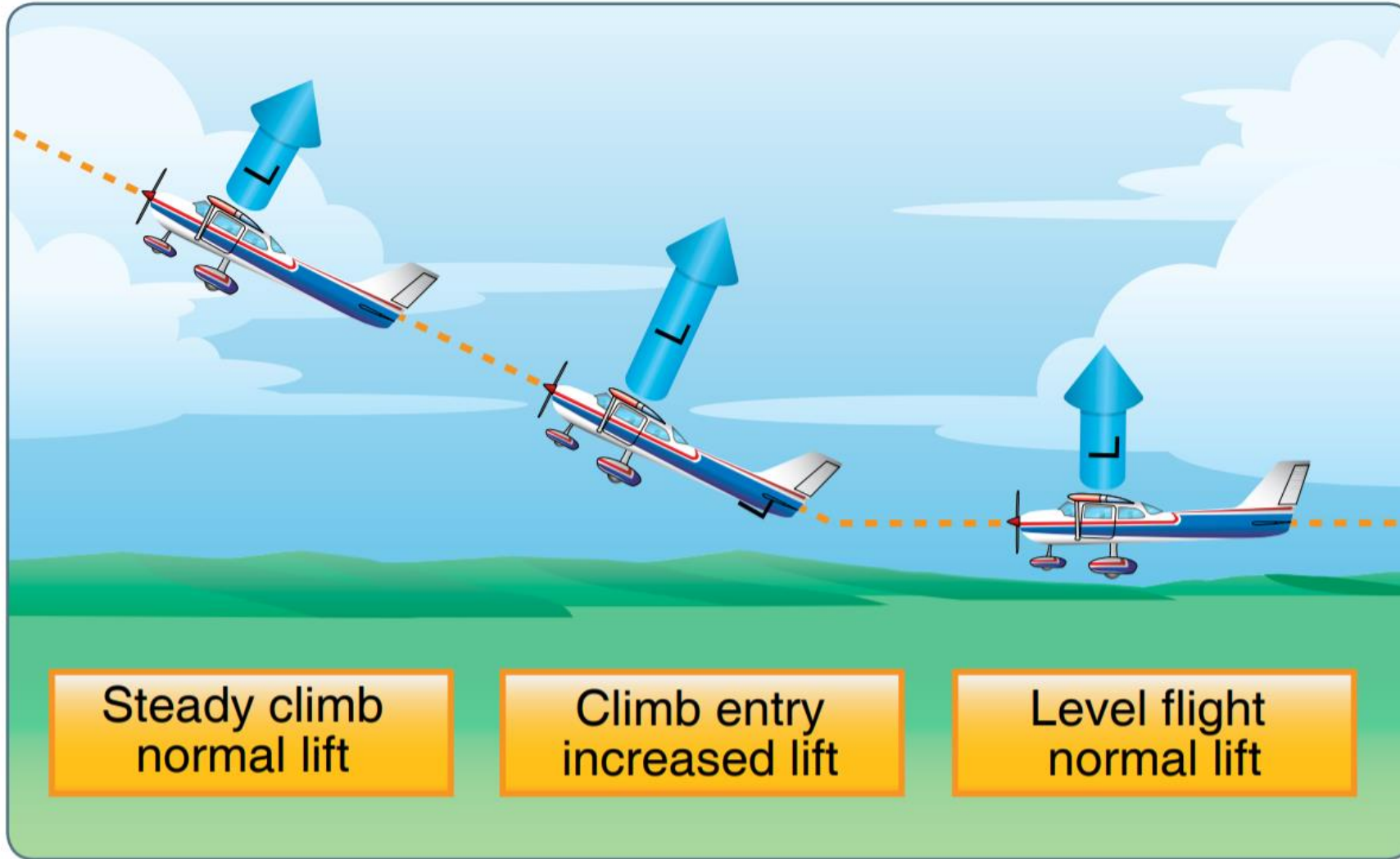
LOAD FACTOR



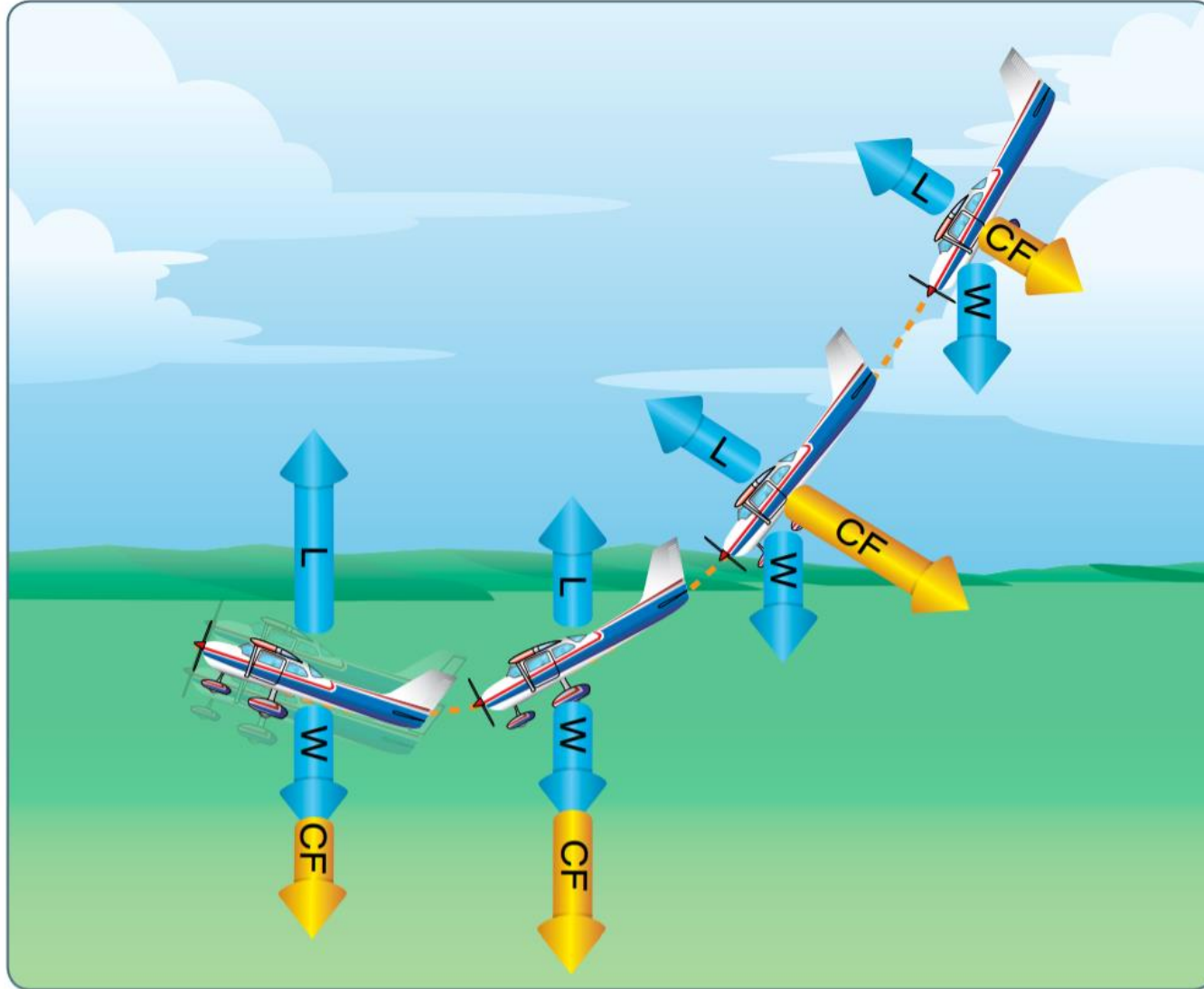
If an airplane weighs 3,300 pounds, what approximate weight would the airplane structure be required to support during a 30° banked turn while maintaining altitude

- 1,200 pounds
- 3,960 pounds
- 3,100 pounds

FORCES IN CLIMBS



FORCES IN DESCENTS



Vg DIAGRAM

