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FUNDAMENTALS OF AERODYNAMICS FIFTH EDITION

空气动力学基础

(第5版)

(双语教学译注版)

(美)小约翰 · D. 安德森(John D. Anderson, Jr.) 著

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内容提要

本书共分为四个部分,涵盖了流体力学基本原理、无黏不可压缩流动、无黏可压缩流动和黏性流动,以及与实际应用或设计相关的内容。第1部分(第1、第2章)介绍空气动力学的研究意义、应用范围,基本数学知识,流动的描述方法及流体力学基本方程。第2部分(第3~第6章)介绍伯努利方程,不可压缩无旋流控制方程,流动叠加原理和基本流动,有限展长机翼的升力线理论,一般三维流动特征等。第3部分(第7~第14章)介绍高速流动的热力学理论,能量方程,正激波及斜激波理论,普朗特-迈耶膨胀波理论,激波-膨胀波理论的应用,准一维等熵管流理论,速度势方程及其线性化理论,压缩性修正理论,临界马赫数、阻力发散马赫数概念及定义,超声速流动线性化理论及其应用。非线性超声速流的数值解,高超声速流动基础理论,牛顿理论等。第4部分(第15~第20章)介绍黏性流动的基本理论及控制方程,库埃特流动和泊肃叶流动,边界层特性,层流边界层和湍流边界层流动,湍流模型等。

本书适合相关专业院校师生教学使用,并可作为专业技术人员的参考用书。

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适合教学和专业发展的双语教材的编写、引进和出版,是我国高等院校双语教学示范课程建设的重要内容之一。针对目前我国高等院校推广的双语教学课程建设项目,中航出版传媒有限责任公司(航空工业出版社)作为国内航空航天领域领先的专业出版机构,与国内各航空航天院校积极探索,根据各院校的实际教学需求,对国外成熟的、优秀的航空航天教材进行了甄选,形成了独具特色的航空航天类双语版专业教材。部分优选出的权威的、经典的教材已经在国内部分院校的教学实践中进行了使用,不仅获得了教师和学生的肯定,而且取得了业内专家和学者的一致认同。

本套丛书所包含的双语教材均是由从事相关专业教学工作多年的一线教师根据教学实践内容编写、翻译或译注而成的。其出版形式,既有中英文对照版,又有译注版。在中英文对照版中,教材编写者根据不同的教学安排对原版教材进行了取舍,集中精选了适合教学计划的内容编撰成双语教学精选版。译注版对原版教材中的要点进行了注释,这样可以使学生在学习过程中更容易理清知识脉络,抓住重点,增加了注释的双语版教材基本保持了英文原版教材的结构和篇幅,不同的是,每章前面都增加了一部分提炼出来的知识要点。本套丛书所引进的原版教材,多是国外专业教材中的经典作品,被国外多所院校广泛采用,并经多次再版修订。此外,本套丛书基本保留了原版书的量和单位符号,公式中的矢量和标量等也大多沿用了原书的符号系统。

本套丛书的出版是我国航空航天专业教材出版领域的创新之举,得到了国内各航空航天相关院校的大力支持,由既熟悉原版教材,又具备丰富的双语教学经验和系统专业知识的任课教师担任丛书的编写者,他们在繁重的教学工作之余完成了各自书稿的编写和翻译工作,在此对他们的辛勤付出表示感谢!

由于出版工作繁杂,本套丛书难免会有疏漏、差错及不妥之处,敬请读者指正。

20世纪初莱特兄弟发明了第一架飞机,航空工程这样一个令人振奋的、全新的、独特的学科随之诞生。早在1914年密歇根大学和麻省理工学院就已经开设了航空工程学科课程。密歇根大学在1916年首先设立了航空系,学制四年,可授予学位,到1926年,已经培养出100多名毕业生。这样一来,对航空工程各个领域教科书的大量需求变得愈加迫切。对此,McGraw-Hill公司以奥托里诺·波米利奥的《飞机设计和制造》(Airplane Design and Construction, 1919)和爱德华·P. 华纳的经典权威教科书《飞机设计:空气动力学》(Airplane Design: Aerodynamics, 1927)为开端,成为航空工程类教科书的首批出版商之一。华纳的这本书也成为了航空工程类教科书发展的分水岭。

从此以后,McGraw-Hill 公司成为了航空工程类图书久享盛名的出版公司。随着第二次世界大战后高速飞行时代的到来和 1957 年太空计划的出现,航空航天工程迎来了新的发展高峰。但是在 20 世纪 70 年代,航空航天工程正处于变迁时期,从而导致该领域图书出版的间断,在近乎 10 年间没有任何人在这一领域有新作问世。得益于工程类图书总编 B. J. 克拉克的高瞻远瞩,McGraw-Hill 公司打破了这一停滞状态,在小约翰•安德森的《飞行导论:工程和历史》(Introduction to Flight: Its Engineering and History)一书的出版中克拉克发挥了重要作用,该书于1978 年首印,现在已经出版第 5 版了。克拉克的大胆决策使 McGraw-Hill 公司在随后航空航天工程领域的新一轮学生潮和航空航天发展中处于领先地位,并开启了这一领域新教科书出版洪流的闸门。

1988年,McGraw-Hill 启动了航空航天工程系列规划丛书的出版工作,将其在这一领域的已有图书品种进行规划,并征集新的书稿。本书作者很荣幸成为这一丛书的顾问编辑,并撰写了其中的一些专著作为对这套丛书的贡献。在1988年时这套丛书只包括8种图书,现在已经发展到24种,较广地涵盖了航空航天工程领域的主要学科。McGraw-Hill 公司作为航空航天工程领域重要教科书的主要出版商,凭借这些图书延续了其在1919年开创的传统出版项目。

小约翰·D. 安德森

McGRAW-HILL SERIES IN AERONAUTICAL AND AEROSPACE ENGINEERING

he Wright brothers invented the first practical airplane in the first decade of the twentieth century. Along with this came the rise of aeronautical engineering as an exciting, new, distinct discipline. College courses in aeronautical engineering were offered as early as 1914 at the University of Michigan and at MIT. Michigan was the first university to establish an aeronautics department with a four-year degree-granting program in 1916; by 1926 it had graduated over one hundred students. The need for substantive textbooks in various areas of aeronautical engineering became critical. Rising to this demand, McGraw-Hill became one of the first publishers of aeronautical engineering textbooks, starting with Airplane Design and Construction by Ottorino Pomilio in 1919, and the classic and definitive text Airplane Design: Aerodynamics by the iconic Edward P. Warner in 1927. Warner's book was a watershed in aeronautical engineering textbooks.

Since then, McGraw-Hill has become the time-honored publisher of books in aeronautical engineering. With the advent of high-speed flight after World War II and the space program in 1957, aeronautical and aerospace engineering grew to new heights. There was, however, a hiatus that occurred in the 1970s when aerospace engineering went through a transition, and virtually no new books in the field were published for almost a decade by anybody. McGraw-Hill broke this hiatus with the foresight of its Chief Engineering Editor, B.J. Clark, who was instrumental in the publication of *Introduction to Flight* by John Anderson. First published in 1978, *Introduction to Flight* is now in its 6th edition. Clark's bold decision was followed by McGraw-Hill riding the crest of a new wave of students and activity in aerospace engineering, and it opened the flood-gates for new textbooks in the field.

In 1988, McGraw-Hill initiated its formal series in Aeronautical and Aerospace Engineering, gathering together under one roof all its existing texts in the field, and soliciting new manuscripts. This author is proud to have been made the consulting editor for this series, and to have contributed some of the titles. Starting with eight books in 1988, the series now embraces 24 books covering a broad range of discipline in the field. With this, McGraw-Hill continues its tradition, started in 1919, as the premier publisher of important textbooks in aeronautical and aerospace engineering.

John D. Anderson, Jr.

小约翰·D. 安德森, 1937年10月1日出生于宾夕法尼亚州的兰卡 斯特市。1959年以优异的成绩毕业于佛罗里达大学,获得航空工程学士 学位。1959—1962年,他在莱特•帕特森空军基地航空航天实验室任中 尉见习研究员。1962—1966年,他在美国国家自然科学基金会和 NASA 奖学金的资助下,进入俄亥俄州立大学学习,并以航空航天工程学博士 学位毕业。1966年,他进入美国海军军械实验室,任高超声速(空气动 力学)组组长。1973年,他成为马里兰大学航空航天工程系系主任,并 自 1980 年起在那里任教授。1982 年被该校授予"杰出学者/教师"称号。 1986—1987年,安德森博士在学校公休日担任斯密森学会美国国家航空 航天博物馆查尔斯•林德伯格馆的馆长。他作为该馆的空气动力学专业特 别助理,一直坚持每周去该馆一天,研究和撰写空气动力学史。在马里 兰大学他除了担任航空航天工程学教授外,还在1993年被聘为科学史和 科学哲学委员会全职教员,并在1996年被聘为历史系教员。1996年,他 被授予"格伦·L. 马丁航空航天工程教育杰出教授"称号。1999年,他 从马里兰大学退休,并获"荣誉退休教授"称号(即退休后很多在职的 待遇仍予以保留——译注)。他目前是斯密森学会美国国家航空航天博物 馆空气动力学馆的馆长。

安德森博士出版了 10 本专著:美国学术出版社出版的《气体动力学 激光:导论》(1976);McGraw-Hill 公司出版的《飞行导论:工程和历史》(1978, 1984, 1989, 2000, 2005, 2008),《现代可压缩流:历史透视》(1982, 1990, 2003),《空气动力学基础》(1984, 1991, 2001, 2007),《高超声速和高温气体动力学》(1989),《计算流体动力学:基础与应用》(1995),《飞行器性能与设计》(1999);剑桥大学出版社出版的《空气动力学的历史及其对飞行器的影响》(1997, 1998);美国航空航天学会(AIAA)出版的《飞机:技术发展历程》(2003);约翰·霍普金斯大学出版社出版的《飞行的发明》(2004)。他发表了涉及辐射气体动力学,再入气动热力学,气动化学激光,计算流体动力学,应用空气动力学,高超声速流和航空史

等专题的 120 多篇论文。安德森博士被收入《美国名人录》(《美国名人录》是"致力于给那些美国社会各领域的领袖人物、影响美国国家发展的人士树碑立传"的一套书——译注)。他是 AIAA 荣誉会员,伦敦英国皇家航空学会会员。他还是 Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Tau, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Eta Sigma,以及美国工程教育学会、科学史学会和技术史学会的会员。1988年,他被选为 AIAA 教育委员会副主席。1989年,他获得美国工程教育学会和 AIAA 联合颁发的 John Leland Atwood 奖,以表彰他"对航空航天工程教育的贡献所产生的永久性的影响"。1995年,他被授予 AIAA 航空航天文献奖,以表彰其"在航空航天工程领域编写了因易读、表述清晰且包括历史内容而在世界范围引起广泛赞誉的本科生和研究生教材"。1996年,他被选为 AIAA 出版委员会副主席。最近(2000年),他被 AIAA 授予航天学"冯•卡门讲师"荣誉称号。

从 1987 年到现在,安德森博士一直是 McGraw-Hill 公司航空航天工程系列丛书的资深顾问编辑。

John D. Anderson, Jr., was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on October 1, 1937. He attended the University of Florida, graduating in 1959 with high honors and a bachelor of aeronautical engineering degree. From 1959 to 1962, he was a lieutenant and task scientist at the Aerospace Research Laboratory at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. From 1962 to 1966, he attended the Ohio State University under the National Science Foundation and NASA Fellowships, graduating with a Ph.D. in aeronautical and astronautical engineering. In 1966, he joined the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory as Chief of the Hypersonics Group. In 1973, he became Chairman of the Department of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Maryland, and since 1980 has been professor of Aerospace Engineering at the University of Maryland. In 1982, he was designated a Distinguished Scholar/Teacher by the University. During 1986-1987, while on sabbatical from the University, Dr. Anderson occupied the Charles Lindbergh Chair at the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution. He continued with the Air and Space Museum one day each week as their Special Assistant for Aerodynamics, doing research and writing on the history of aerodynamics. In addition to his position as professor of aerospace engineering, in 1993, he was made a full faculty member of the Committee for the History and Philosophy of Science and in 1996 an affiliate member of the History Department at the University of Maryland. In 1996, he became the Glenn L. Martin Distinguished Professor for Education in Aerospace Engineering. In 1999, he retired from the University of Maryland and was appointed Professor Emeritus. He is currently the Curator for Aerodynamics at the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Anderson has published 10 books: Gasdynamic Lasers: An Introduction, Academic Press (1976), and under McGraw-Hill, Introduction to Flight (1978, 1984, 1989, 2000, 2005, 2008), Modern Compressible Flow (1982, 1990, 2003), Fundamentals of Aerodynamics (1984, 1991, 2001, 2007), Hypersonic and High Temperature Gas Dynamics (1989), Computational Fluid Dynamics: The Basics with Applications (1995), Aircraft Performance and Design (1999), A History of Aerodynamics and Its Impact on Flying Machines, Cambridge University Press (1997 hardback, 1998 paperback), The Airplane: A History of Its Technology, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (2003), and Inventing Flight, Johns Hopkins University Press (2004). He is the author of over 120 papers on radiative gasdynamics, reentry aerothermodynamics, gasdynamic and chemical lasers, computational fluid dynamics, applied aerodynamics, hypersonic flow, and the history of aeronautics. Dr. Anderson is in Who's Who in America. He is an Honorary Fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA). He is also a fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society, London. He is a member of Tau Beta Pi, Sigma Tau, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Eta Sigma, The American

Society for Engineering Education, the History of Science Society, and the Society for the History of Technology. In 1988, he was elected as Vice President of the AIAA for Education. In 1989, he was awarded the John Leland Atwood Award jointly by the American Society for Engineering Education and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics "for the lasting influence of his recent contributions to aerospace engineering education." In 1995, he was awarded the AIAA Pendray Aerospace Literature Award "for writing undergraduate and graduate textbooks in aerospace engineering which have received worldwide acclaim for their readability and clarity of presentation, including historical content." In 1996, he was elected Vice President of the AIAA for Publications. He has recently been honored by the AIAA with its 2000 von Karman Lectureship in Astronautics.

From 1987 to the present, Dr. Anderson has been the senior consulting editor on the McGraw-Hill Series in Aeronautical and Astronautical Engineering.

这是一本写给学生的书,旨在使学生能够读懂并陶醉其中。本书在 撰写时有意识地采取了条理清晰的、口语化的、直截了当的叙述风格, 就像亲口与读者说话似地娓娓道来,以赢得读者对空气动力学这门极具 挑战性的、美好的学科的顷刻间的倾慕和神往。为使读者感觉讲解得有 理有据,本书对每一个问题的解释都进行了精心的构思。而且每一章的 结构衔接得非常紧凑,以使读者能够意识到我们现在学到了哪里,此前 在什么地方,下一步又将学到哪里。空气动力学专业的学生在学习的过 程中会经常忘记正在学习的内容是为了实现什么样的目标和达到什么样 的目的。为了避免这种情况的出现,我们力图随时告知读者我们的意图。 例如,在每一章的开始都会引入一个"预览板块"。"预览板块"中的简 要段落以简洁的语言向读者展示每一章将要学习的内容以及这些内容的重 要性和吸引力。这些板块的内容具有原动力,能够激励读者真正地享受每 一章的阅读,由此强化教学进程。另外,每一章都有一个"路线图"—— 一个专门设计的框图,用于使读者随时能意识到并紧密地跟进方法和概 念的来龙去脉。这种"预览板块"和各章"路线图"的采用是本书的一 个独特之处。还有,为了帮助读者整理思路,在大多数章的结尾处都安 排了"总结"一节。

本书的内容适用于航空航天工程或机械工程专业的大学三年级和四年级的学生学习。它假设学生预先并不具备一般的流体力学知识,特别是空气动力学知识。但却要求学生熟悉微积分原理以及对大多数理工科专业学生而言都很普通的物理学背景知识。此外,本书大量使用矢量分析语言,所以在第2章安排了一个比较紧凑的矢量代数和矢量微积分必要基础知识的复习,它可以教授读者这方面的知识,或使读者恢复以前曾经学过的这方面的内容。

本书是为一个学年时间的空气动力学课程而设计的。第1~第6章 作为第一个学期的教学内容,介绍无黏不可压缩流。第7~第14章讨论 的是无黏可压缩流,作为第二个学期的教学内容。最后,第15~第20

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章介绍一些黏性流动基础知识,主要用来和全书通篇大幅介绍的无黏流动做一个对照和比较。但是有关黏性流的若干内容被提前加到无黏流部分了,这是为了让读者知道摩擦(力)对无黏流结果的影响。通过在相关章末尾加一部分自成体系的黏性流内容,不仅不会与无黏流的讨论互相干扰,而且能够与无黏流的讨论形成补充。例如,在第4章末尾讨论绕翼型的不可压缩无黏流时,加了一节预测这种翼型上的表面摩擦阻力的黏性流的讨论。类似地,在第12章末尾加了一节黏性流内容,讨论的是高速翼型上的摩擦阻力。在讲激波和喷管流动的两章,也各安排了一节黏性流讨论激波/边界层干扰。这样的安排还有很多。

本书包含几个独特鲜明的特点:

- 1. 之所以介绍计算流体力学(CFD)是因为它是学习空气动力学不可缺少的一个组成部分。计算流体力学最近已经成为空气动力学的第三"维",它对空气动力学的另两"维"——纯试验空气动力学和纯理论空气动力学形成了补充。把 CFD 的基础概念介绍给现代空气动力学专业的学生是绝对有必要的,当他们进入应用空气动力学的专业层次后,他们肯定要面对面地与 CFD 的"机器系统"(软件[®])或者 CFD 的结果打交道。因此,本书引入了诸如源和涡板块技术、特征线方法、显式有限差分解法等内容,它们是随着讨论的进行自然而然地出现的。特别地,第 13 章专门讨论数值方法,其表述恰好适合对空气动力学进行介绍性的讲述。
- 2. 书中有一章内容完全用于对高超声速流动的讨论。尽管高超声速是 飞行中的极端情况,但它对当前的空天飞机、高超声速导弹、进入 行星(大气层)的飞行器及现代高超声速大气巡航运载工具的设计 都有重要的应用。所以,在介绍空气动力学时,高超声速流动理应 得到关注,这就是第14章的目的所在。
- 3. 在很多章的末尾都安排了一个"历史摘记"(Historical note)。这一点继承了作者早前的书《飞行导论:工程和历史(第6版)》(McGraw-Hill 公司,2008)和《现代可压缩流:历史透视(第3版)》(McGraw-Hill 公司,2003)的传统。尽管空气动力学是一门迅速演化的学科,但它的基础却深深地根植于科学技术的历史中。能够知道本专业的工具的历史起源对现代空气动力学专业的学生是很重要的。所以本书提出诸如如下的一些问题:伯努利、欧拉、达朗贝尔、

① 译者注。

库塔、茹科夫斯基和普朗特是谁?升力的环量理论是怎么发展出来的?是什么激励着早期高速空气动力学的发展?我要感谢斯密森学会美国国家航空航天博物馆的多位员工,他们为本书中那些与历史相关的章节的研究,提供了广博的档案资料。此外,在本书的编写过程中还经常参阅《科学传记词典》(C.C. Gillespie 编辑, Charles Schribner's Sons 公司出版,纽约,1980)。这套书共16卷,是一个收集了历史上不同时期各学科首席科学家传记信息的、很有价值的资料源。

4. 在全书的适当地方安排了一些"设计板块"(Design box)。这些"设计板块"是一些专门的小节,用来讨论与书中的基础教学内容相关联的设计方面的问题。这些小节被名副其实地框起来,与书的主线内容的文字隔离开来。现代工程教育更注重和强调设计,本书安排"设计板块"就是出于这样的目的。它们是使基础内容之间关联更加紧密的一个手段,也使学习空气动力学的整个过程更有趣味。

由于读者对前四个版本有极高的好评,以前版本中的内容几乎全都保留在了现在的第5版中。在本版中,作为对以前版本所涉及领域的加强、更新和扩充,许多新的内容被加了进来。包括41幅新图,23处新增内容和章节,许多例题及课后作业。以下给出在第5版中须特别强调的新特点:

- 1. 在第6章中增加了关于飞机升力和阻力的一节。绕全机流动是重要的三维流动,该节包含在描述三维流动的章中,主要针对如何预估飞机全机的升力和阻力。
- 2. 在第9章新增了说明弯曲激波后流场为有旋流动的一个小节。
- 3. 在第9章新增的一节中提到了一个问题,为什么 X-15 高超声速飞行器的尾翼剖面是楔形而不是薄翼型?对这一问题的回答包含了激波一膨胀波理论的创新应用,并作为关于激波和膨胀波重要性的有趣设计实例。
- 4. 另一新增章节突出了翼身融合体构型。这一构型融入了非常具有前景的高亚声速运输机设计理念。这一节强调了第 11 章中讨论的亚声速可压缩流动理论是如何在翼身融合体设计中得到应用的。
- 5. 一个新加入的"历史摘记"涉及了后掠翼概念的产生。是谁提出了在高速飞机上采用后掠翼设计?为什么?这一段中给出了后掠翼概念产生的历史,以及一些新近发现的德国在第二次世界大战中的设计数据。
- 6. 增加了一节关于绕尖锥超声速流动的内容。这一新增节是对第 13 章

非线性超声速流动数值解法的重要补充,因为超声速绕尖锥流动是超声速空气动力学的一个经典实例。不仅如此,这一节还是后面第14章关于高超声速乘波飞行器一节的重要前导。

- 7. 在第 14 章中新增了一节高超声速黏性流动的内容。这里对气动热问题进行了讨论,并对高超声速飞行器设计中的气动热作用进行了探讨。为了说明高超声速飞行器采用钝的头部及前缘设计的原因,对有关高超声速流动中钝体和细长体气动热特征进行了研究。
- 8. 在第 14 章中加入了针对高超声速空气动力学应用的一节,即高超声速乘波体。高超声速乘波体是一种适用于高超声速飞行器的新构型,本节是对此类飞行器的深入讨论——如何对其进行设计,并研究其气动优点。
- 9. 对已有相关黏性流动的第 4 部分内容进行了节略和梳理。第 4 部分 内容绝不是用来表述全部黏性流动的内容,只是用来平衡和完善空 气动力学基础知识。
- **10.** 加入了许多例题。在学习新技术内容,特别是本书中强调的基本属性的内容时,基础知识用于解决实际问题的例子总是多多益善。
- 11. 在原先第4版每章课后习题的基础上,又加入了新的习题。

尽管增加了许多新内容,但本书的核心依然是讲述空气动力学学科的基础部分。新增的材料只是为了加强和支持这一核心内容。我们重申这本书的内容是依照经典路线进行规划的,依序讲述无黏不可压缩流、无黏可压缩流和黏性流(而且如前所述把部分黏性流的内容安排在书中相关章的后面)。我在教授本科生这些内容时发现,本书适合分成两个学期讲授:第1、第2部分放在第一学期,第3、第4部分放在第二学期。而且,我还以一种快节奏、一个学期研究生课程的形式把这本书整本讲给未曾在其本科培养阶段学过空气动力学基础的研究生新生。本书以这种方式讲授的效果也很好。

我想感谢 McGraw-Hill 公司的编辑和制作人员在本书出版中所做的杰出贡献,尤其是迪比克的 Lorrain Buczek 和 Jane Mohr。特别感谢我多年的朋友、助手苏•卡宁汉姆,她是一位技术高超的、无与伦比的打字员,我所有的书稿,包括本书,都是在她精准的操作下完成的。

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我要感谢我的学生们,多年来和他们在一起进行了很多关于空气动力学学科激励人心的讨论,正是这些讨论促使了这本书改进。特别的感谢献给三家机构:(1)提供了一个充满挑战的学术氛围的马里兰大学,我在过去的 37 年里,一直沐浴陶冶在这种氛围的恩泽中;(2)为我敞开飞行科技史的斯密森学会美国国家航空航天博物馆;(3)安德森家眷——Sarah-Allen,Katherine 和 Elizabeth——当他(她)们的丈夫、父亲沉醉于他自己的象牙塔时,他(她)们付出了极大的耐心和理解。同时,向新生代,包括我的两个美丽的孙女,Keegan 和 Tierney Glabus,表示敬意,她们代表着未来。

最后我想说的是,空气动力学是一门充满智慧之美的学科,它是数世纪以来很多伟大的思想和非凡的心灵精巧构思、精雕细刻出来的艺术品。《空气动力学基础》这本书正是力图勾画和传递这一美丽。不知您是否已经感受到这些思想对您发出的挑战和吸引?如果感觉到了,那就继续往下读吧!祝您乐在其中!

小约翰·D. 安德森

PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION

his book is for students—to be read, understood, and enjoyed. It is consciously written in a clear, informal, and direct style to talk to the reader and gain his or her immediate interest in the challenging and yet beautiful discipline of aerodynamics. The explanation of each topic is carefully constructed to make sense to the reader. Moreover, the structure of each chapter is tightly organized in order to keep the reader aware of where we are, where we were, and where we are going. Too frequently the student of aerodynamics loses sight of what is trying to be accomplished; to avoid this, I attempt to keep the reader informed of my intent at all times. For example, preview boxes are introduced at the beginning of each chapter. These short sections, literally set in boxes, are to inform the reader in plain language what to expect from each chapter, and why the material is important and exciting. They are primarily motivational; they help to encourage the reader to actually enjoy reading the chapter, therefore enhancing the educational process. In addition, each chapter contains a road map-a block diagram designed to keep the reader well aware of the proper flow of ideas and concepts. The use of preview boxes and chapter road maps are unique features of this book. Also, to help organize the reader's thoughts, there are special summary sections at the end of most chapters.

The material in this book is at the level of college juniors and seniors in aerospace or mechanical engineering. It assumes no prior knowledge of fluid dynamics in general, or aerodynamics in particular. It does assume a familiarity with differential and integral calculus, as well as the usual physics background common to most students of science and engineering. Also, the language of vector analysis is used liberally; a compact review of the necessary elements of vector algebra and vector calculus is given in Chapter 2 in such a fashion that it can either educate or refresh the reader, whatever may be the case for each individual.

This book is designed for a 1-year course in aerodynamics. Chapters 1 to 6 constitute a solid semester emphasizing inviscid, incompressible flow. Chapters 7 to 14 occupy a second semester dealing with inviscid, compressible flow. Finally, Chapters 15 to 20 introduce some basic elements of viscous flow, mainly to serve as a contrast to and comparison with the inviscid flows treated throughout the bulk of the text. Specific sections on viscous flow, however, have been added much earlier in the book in order to give the reader some idea of how the inviscid results are tempered by the influence of friction. This is done by adding self-contained viscous flow sections at the end of various chapters, written and placed in such a way that they do not interfere with the flow of the inviscid flow discussion, but are there to complement the discussion. For example, at the end of Chapter 4 on incompressible inviscid flow over airfoils, there is a viscous flow section that deals

with the prediction of skin friction drag on such airfoils. A similar viscous flow section at the end of Chapter 12 deals with friction drag on high-speed airfoils. At the end of the chapters on shock waves and nozzle flows, there are viscous flow sections on shock-wave/boundary-layer interactions. And so forth.

Other features of this book are:

- 1. An introduction to computational fluid dynamics as an integral part of the study of aerodynamics. Computational fluid dynamics (CFD) has recently become a third dimension in aerodynamics, complementing the previously existing dimensional of pure experiment and pure theory. It is absolutely necessary that the modern student of aerodynamics be introduced to some of the basic ideas of CFD—he or she will most certainly come face to face with either its "machinery" or its results after entering the professional ranks of practicing aerodynamicists. Hence, such subjects as the source and vortex panel techniques, the method of characteristics, and explicit finite-difference solutions are introduced and discussed as they naturally arise during the course of our discussion. In particular, Chapter 13 is devoted exclusively to numerical techniques, couched at a level suitable to an introductory aerodynamics text.
- 2. A chapter is devoted entirely to hypersonic flow. Although hypersonics is at one extreme end of the flight spectrum, it has current important applications to the design of the space shuttle, hypervelocity missiles, planetary entry vehicles, and modern hypersonic atmospheric cruise vehicles. Therefore, hypersonic flow deserves some attention in any modern presentation of aerodynamics. This is the purpose of Chapter 14.
- Historical notes are placed at the end of many of the chapters. This follows in the tradition of some of my previous textbooks, Introduction to Flight: Its Engineering and History, sixth edition (McGraw-Hill, 2008). and Modern Compressible Flow: With Historical Perspective, third edition (McGraw-Hill, 2003). Although aerodynamics is a rapidly evolving subject, its foundations are deeply rooted in the history of science and technology. It is important for the modern student of aerodynamics to have an appreciation for the historical origin of the tools of the trade. Therefore, this book addresses such questions as who were Bernoulli, Euler, d'Alembert, Kutta, Joukowski, and Prandtl; how the circulation theory of lift developed; and what excitement surrounded the early development of high-speed aerodynamics. I wish to thank various members of the staff of the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution for opening their extensive files for some of the historical research behind these history sections. Also, a constant biographical reference was the Dictionary of Scientific Biography, edited by C. C. Gillespie, Charles Schribner's Sons, New York, 1980. This 16-volume set of books is a valuable source of biographic information on leading scientists in history.
- **4.** Design boxes are scattered throughout the book. These design boxes are special sections for the purpose of discussing design aspects associated with