## Question

An aircraft has speed $v$ and a flying range (out and back) of $R$ in calm weather. Prove that in a north wind (i.e. from the north) of speed $n(n<v)$ its range is

$$
\frac{R\left(v^{2}-n^{2}\right)}{v\left(v^{2}-n^{2} \sin ^{2} \phi\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}
$$

in a direction whose true bearing from north is $\phi$.
What is the maximum value of this range and it what directions may it be attained?

## Answer

The range of the plane is determined by its flying time. In still air flying time is $2 R V^{-1}$. Hence when there is a wind the total time is $2 R V^{-1}$.
I.e. $T_{\text {out }}+T_{\text {in }}=2 R V^{-1}$
where $T_{\text {out }}$ and $T_{\text {in }}$ are the times for the outward and inward legs.
Now if the range in the wind is $R_{\phi}$ then $T_{\text {out }}=\frac{R}{v_{\text {out }}}$ and $T_{\text {in }}=\frac{R}{v_{\text {in }}}$ where $v_{\text {out }}$ and $v_{\text {in }}$ are outward and inward speeds relative to the ground.

Outward trip
$\mathbf{v}_{\text {out }}=\mathbf{v}_{A W}+\mathbf{v}_{W}$
where $\mathbf{v}_{A W}$ is the velocity of the aeroplane relative to the wind and $\mathbf{v}_{W}$ is the velocity of the wind relative to the ground.


$$
\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{cosine} \text { rule } v^{2} & =v_{\text {out }}^{2}+n^{2}-2 n v_{\text {out }} \cos (\pi-\phi) \\
\Rightarrow 0 & =v_{\text {out }}^{2}+2 n \cos \phi v_{\text {out }}-v^{2} \\
\Rightarrow v_{\text {out }} & =\frac{-2 n \cos \phi \pm \sqrt{4 n^{2} \cos ^{2} \phi-4 n^{2}+4 v^{2}}}{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\Rightarrow v_{\mathrm{out}}=-n \cos \phi+\sqrt{n^{2} \cos ^{2} \phi-n^{2}+v^{2}}
$$

A similar calculation for outward trip gives

$$
\begin{aligned}
& v_{\text {in }}=n \cos \phi+\sqrt{v^{2}-n^{2} \sin ^{2} \phi} \\
& \Rightarrow \frac{R_{\phi}}{v_{\text {in }}}+\frac{R_{\phi}}{v_{\text {out }}} \\
& =\left[\frac{1}{-n \cos \phi+\sqrt{v^{2}-n^{2} \sin ^{2} \phi}}+\frac{1}{n \cos \phi+\sqrt{v^{2}-n^{2} \sin ^{2} \phi}}\right] R_{\phi}=\frac{2 R}{v} \\
& \Rightarrow R_{\phi}=\frac{R\left(v^{2}-n^{2}\right)}{v \sqrt{v^{2}-n^{2} \sin ^{2} \phi}}
\end{aligned}
$$

By inspection $R_{\phi}$ maximum when the denominator in minimum at $\phi= \pm \frac{\pi}{2}$ in which case the maximum range is $R\left(1-\frac{n^{2}}{v^{2}}\right)$ in headings due east or west.

