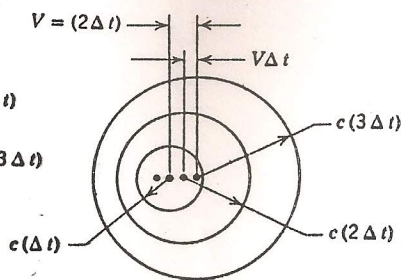
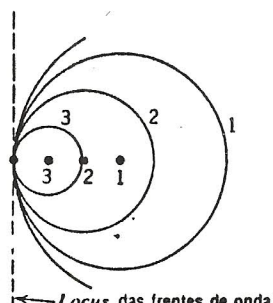


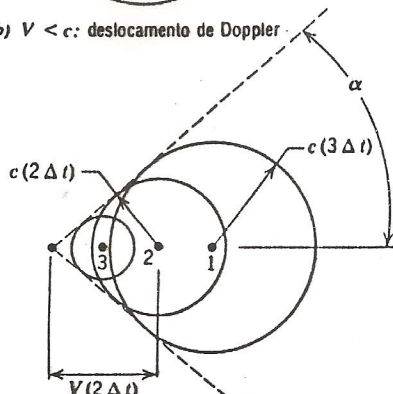
(a) $V = 0$: fonte estacionária



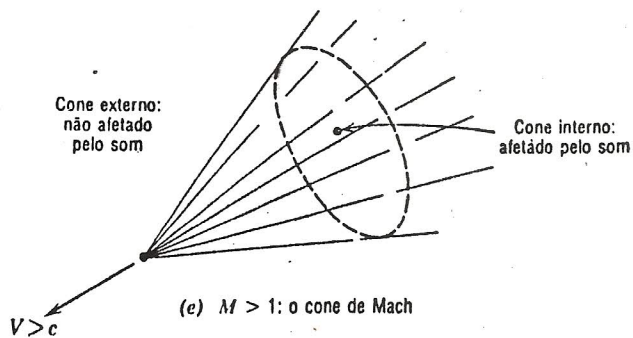
(b) $V < c$: deslocamento de Doppler



(c) $V = c$



(d) $V > c$: movimento supersônico



(e) $M > 1$: o cone de Mach

37

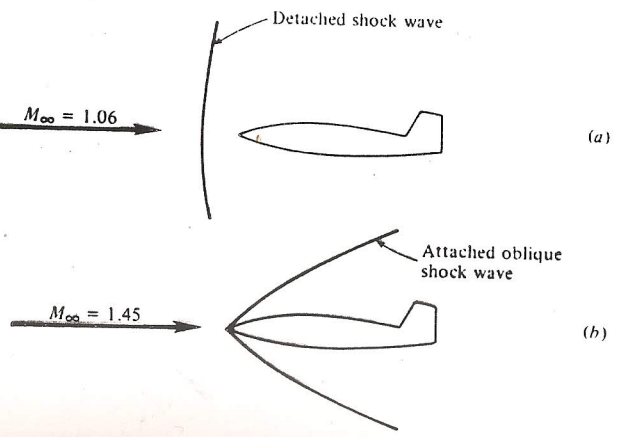


FIGURE 3.1
Attached and detached shock waves on a supersonic vehicle.

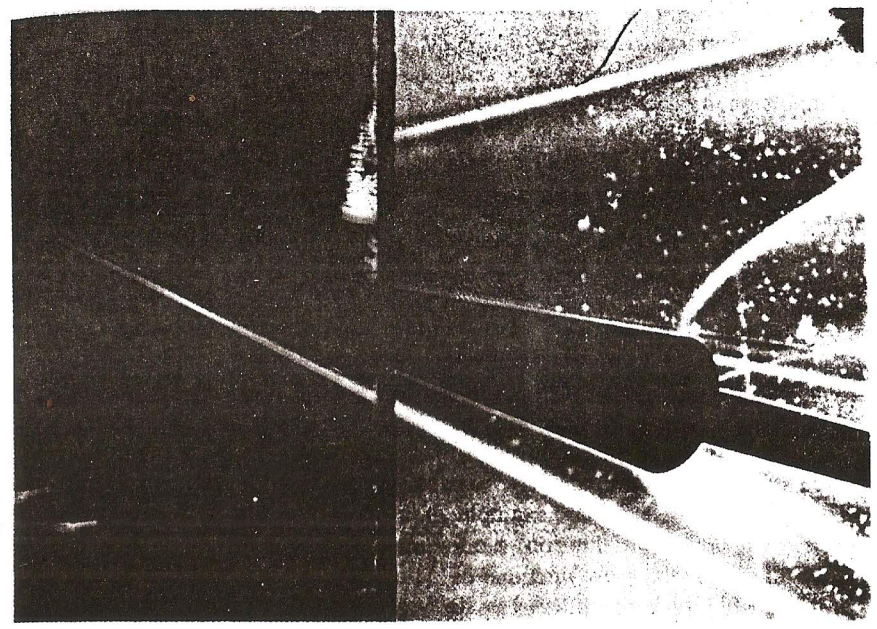


FIGURE 3.2b
Shock waves on a sharp-nosed slender cone at angle of attack. (Courtesy of the Naval Surface Weapons Center, White Oak, MD.)



FIGURE 3.2a
Shock wave on the Apollo command module. Wind tunnel model at $\alpha = 33^\circ$ in the NASA Langley Mach 8 variable-density wind tunnel ion air. (Courtesy of the NASA Langley Research Center.)

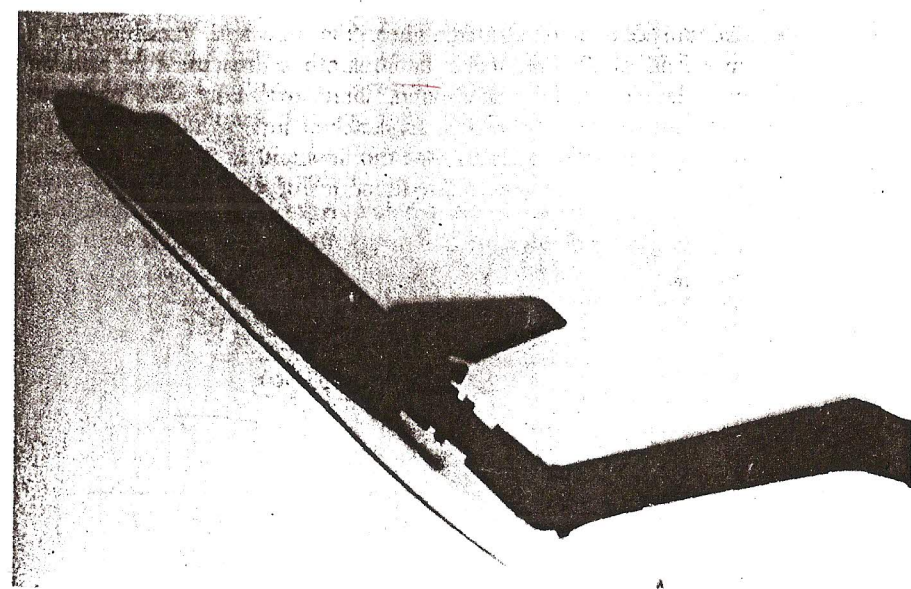
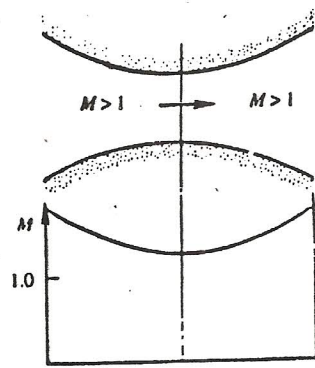
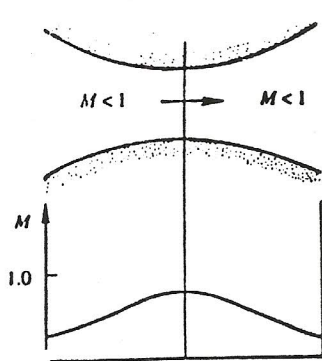
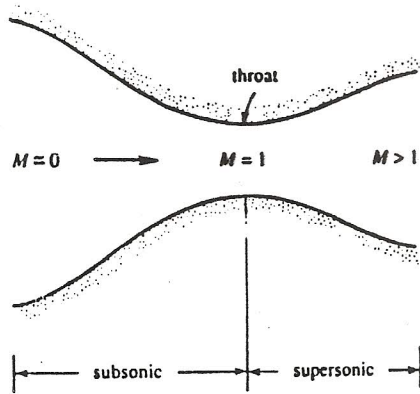
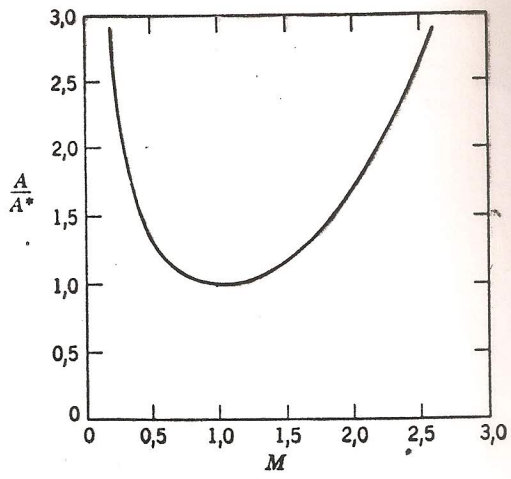
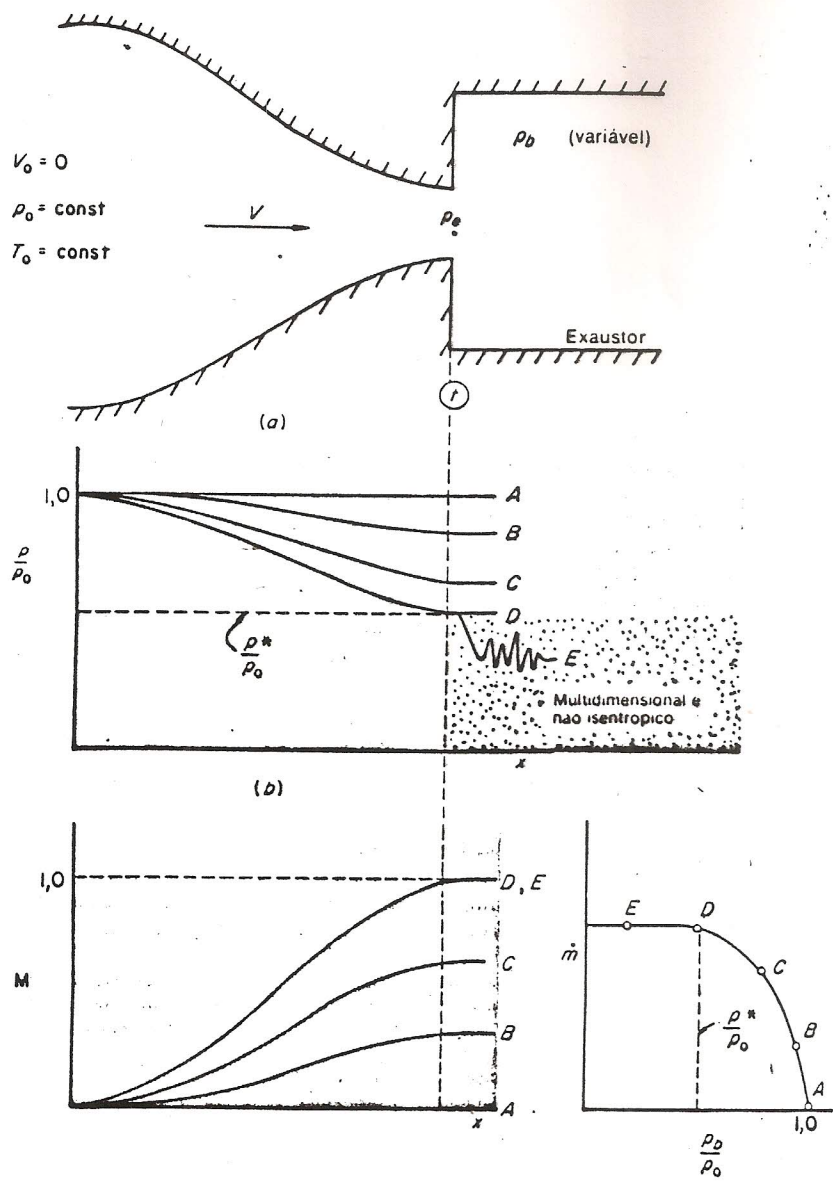
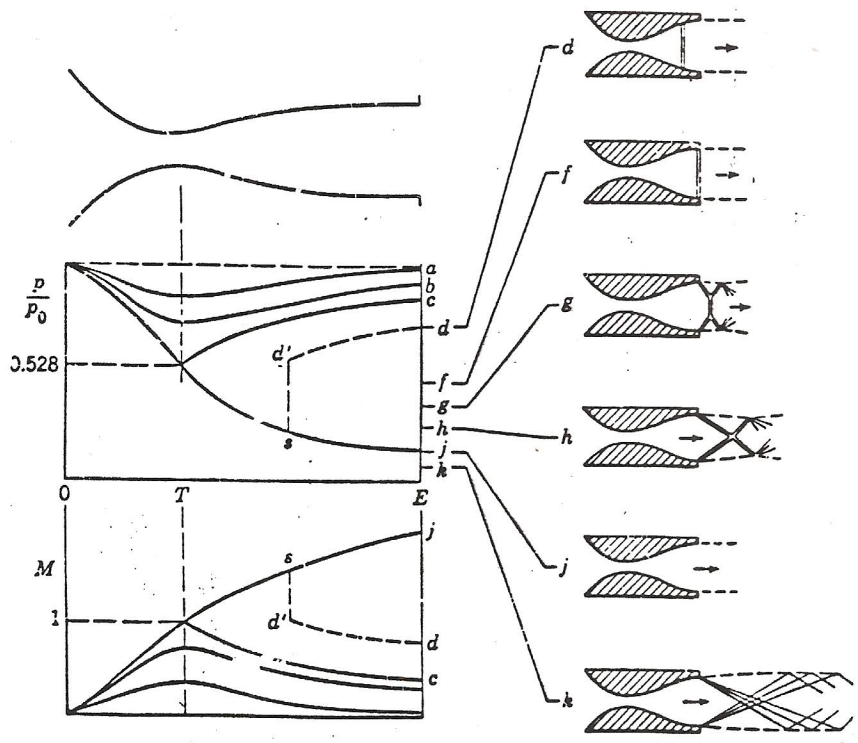
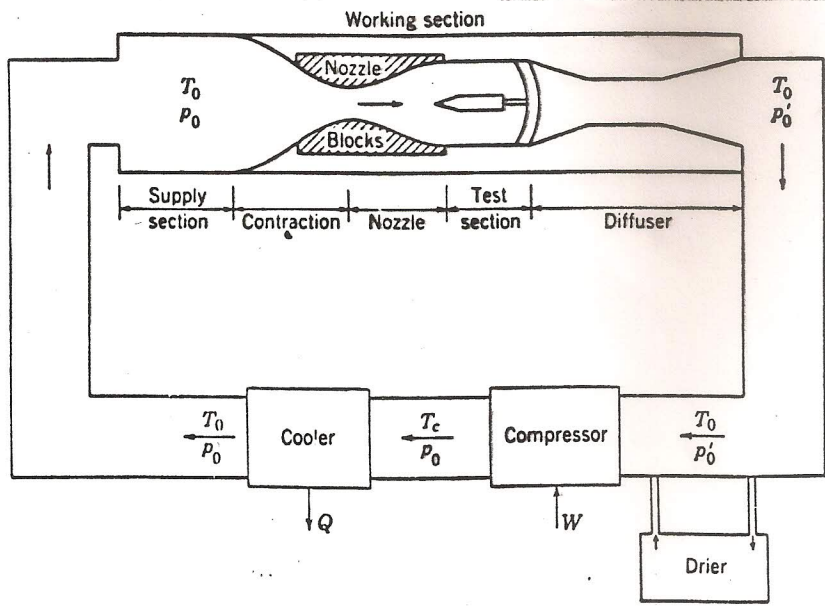
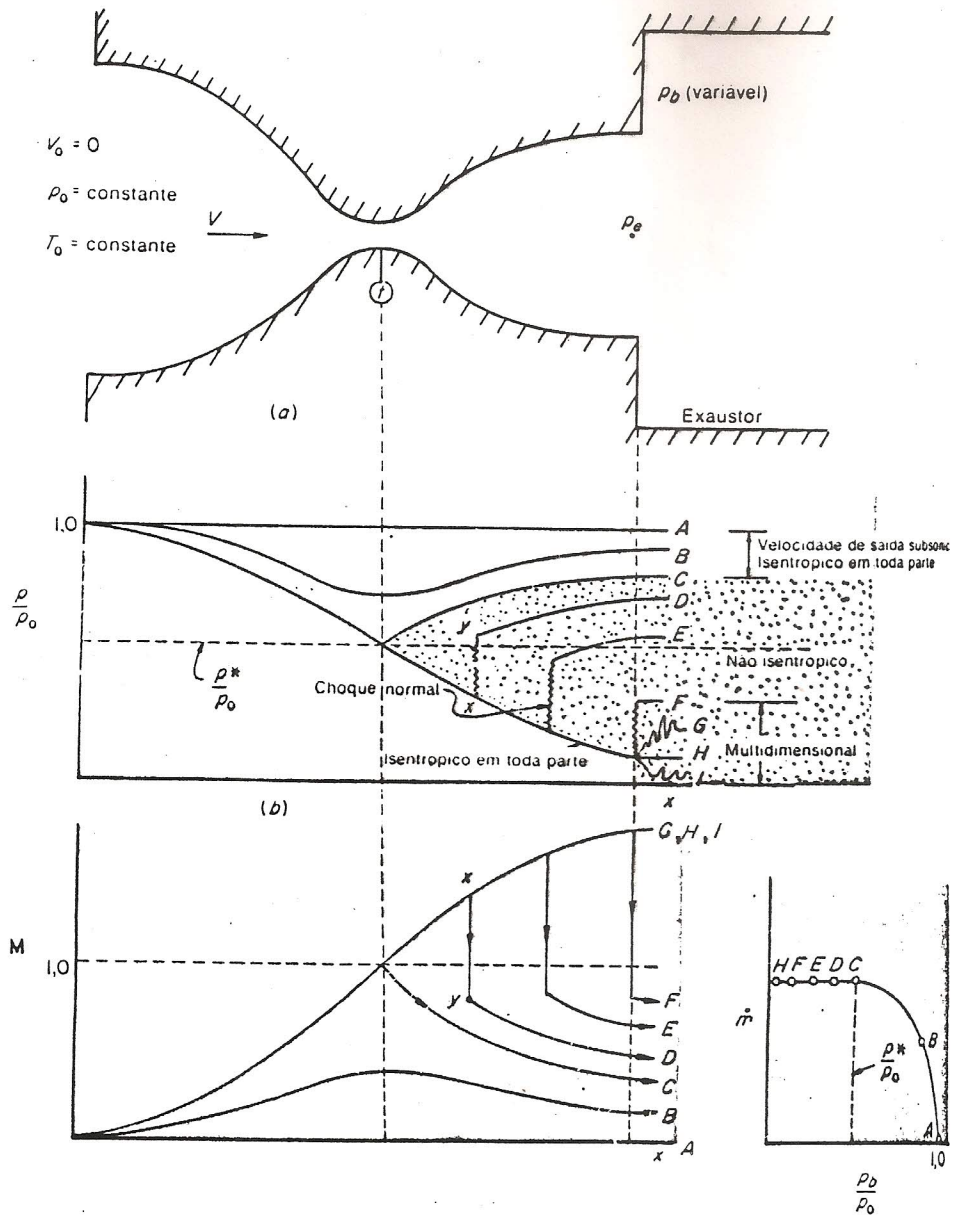


FIGURE 3.2c
Shock wave on a wind tunnel model of the space shuttle. (Courtesy of the NASA Langley Research Center.)









241