

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910780832603321
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Titolo	Why Don't Jumbo Jets Flap Their Wings? : Flying Animals, Flying Machines, and How They Are Different // David Alexander
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Brunswick, NJ : , : Rutgers University Press, , [2009] ©2009
ISBN	0-8135-4861-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (296 p.)
Disciplina	629.13
Soggetti	Birds - Flight Airplanes Flying-machines Animal flight Aeronautics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 259-267) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Illustrations -- Preface -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Flying Animals and Flying Machines: Birds of a Feather? -- 2. Hey, Buddy, Need a Lift? -- 3. Power: The Primary Push -- 4. To Turn or Not to Turn -- 5. A Tale of Two Tails -- 6. Flight Instruments -- 7. Dispensing with Power: Soaring -- 8. Straight Up: Vertical Take-Offs and Hovering -- 9. Stoop of the Falcon: Predation and Aerial Combat -- 10. Biology Meets Technology Head On: Ornithopters and Human-Powered Flight -- Epilogue: So Why Don't Jumbo Jets Flap Their Wings? -- Notes -- Glossary -- Bibliography -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	What do a bumble bee and a 747 jet have in common? It's not a trick question. The fact is they have quite a lot in common. They both have wings. They both fly. And they're both ideally suited to it. They just do it differently. Why Don't Jumbo Jets Flap Their Wings? offers a fascinating explanation of how nature and human engineers each arrived at powered flight. What emerges is a highly readable account of two very different approaches to solving the same fundamental problems of moving through the air, including lift, thrust, turning, and

landing. The book traces the slow and deliberate evolutionary process of animal flight—in birds, bats, and insects—over millions of years and compares it to the directed efforts of human beings to create the aircraft over the course of a single century. Among the many questions the book answers: Why are wings necessary for flight? How do different wings fly differently? When did flight evolve in animals? What vision, knowledge, and technology was needed before humans could learn to fly? Why are animals and aircrafts perfectly suited to the kind of flying they do? David E. Alexander first describes the basic properties of wings before launching into the diverse challenges of flight and the concepts of flight aerodynamics and control to present an integrated view that shows both why birds have historically had little influence on aeronautical engineering and exciting new areas of technology where engineers are successfully borrowing ideas from animals.
