



# SC2011

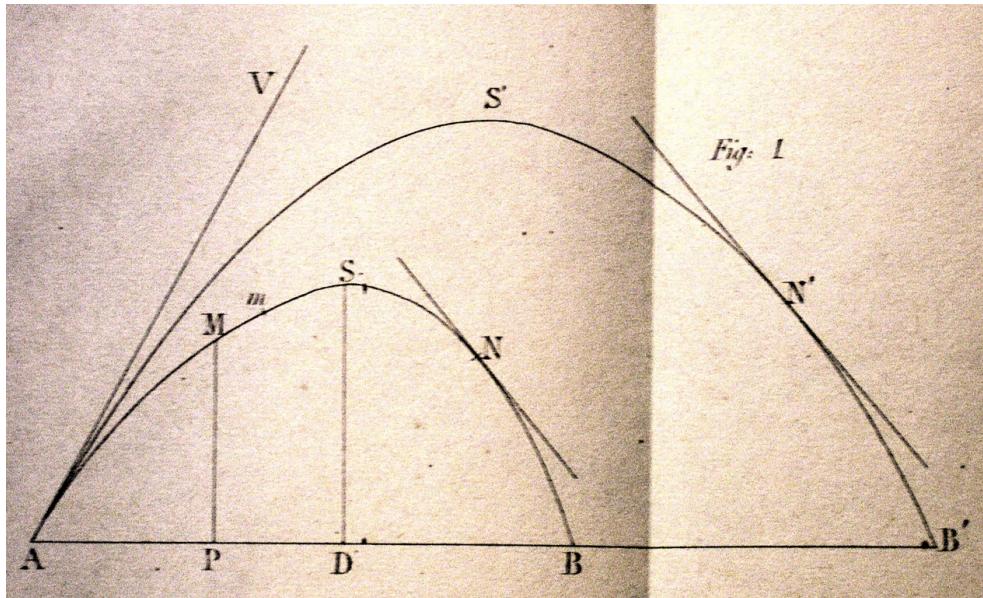
## International Conference on Scientific Computing

### Calculating Firing Tables in 18th and 19th Centuries

Dominique Tournès  
University of La Réunion

[dominique.tournes@univ-reunion.fr](mailto:dominique.tournes@univ-reunion.fr)





$x, y$ : projectile coordinates

$\theta$ : tangent inclination

$p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \theta$ : tangent slope

$s$ : trajectory arc

$v$ : projectile velocity

$t$ : time

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = -F(v) \cos \theta \\ \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -F(v) \sin \theta - g \end{cases}$$

$F(v) = 0$  : 
$$\begin{cases} x = (v_0 \cos \theta_0) t \\ y = (v_0 \sin \theta_0) t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{cases}$$

$y = x \tan \theta_0 - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \theta_0}$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d(v \cos \theta)}{dt} = -F(v) \cos \theta \\ \frac{d(v \sin \theta)}{dt} = -F(v) \sin \theta - g \end{cases}$$

$$g d(v \cos \theta) = v F(v) d\theta$$

$$\begin{cases} g dx = -v^2 d\theta \\ g dy = -v^2 \tan \theta d\theta \\ g dt = -\frac{v}{\cos \theta} d\theta \\ g ds = -\frac{v^2}{\cos \theta} d\theta \end{cases}$$

# BALISTIQUE EXTÉRIEURE

PAR

F. SIACCI

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DE L'ARTILLERIE ITALIENNE,  
PROFESSEUR DE BALISTIQUE A L'ÉCOLE D'APPLICATION DE L'ARTILLERIE ET DU GENIE,  
PROFESSEUR ORDINAIRE DE MÉCANIQUE SUPÉRIEURE A L'UNIVERSITÉ ROYALE DE TURIN,  
DÉPUTÉ AU PARLEMENT.

TRADUCTION ANNOTÉE

Par P. LAURENT

INGÉNIEUR DES ARTS ET MANUFACTURES  
INGÉNIEUR À LA SOCIÉTÉ DES FORGES ET CHANTIERS DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE

SUIVIE D'UNE

NOTE SUR LES PROJECTILES DISCOÏDES

Par F. CHAPEL, chef d'escadron au 11<sup>e</sup> régiment d'artillerie.



BERGER-LEVRault ET C<sup>ie</sup>, ÉDITEURS

PARIS

5, RUE DES BEAUX-ARTS

NANCY

18, RUE DES GLACIS

1892

## Francesco Siacci, 1888

“Our intention is not to present a treatise of pure science, but a book of immediate usefulness. Few years ago ballistics was still considered by the artillerymen and not without reason as a luxury science, reserved for the theoreticians. We tried to make it practical, adapted to solve fast the firing questions, as exactly as possible, with economy of time and money.”

## **Strategy 1:**

**To calculate an approximate integral of the exact differential equation**

- Calculate the integral by successive small arcs
- Develop the integral into an infinite series and keep the first terms
- Construct graphically the integral curve

## **Strategy 2:**

**To calculate the exact integral of an approximate differential equation**

« Recherches sur la véritable courbe  
que décrivent les corps jettés dans l'air  
ou dans un autre fluide quelconque »

*Histoire de l'Académie Royale des  
Sciences et des Belles-Lettres de Berlin*  
1753

**Leonhard Euler**



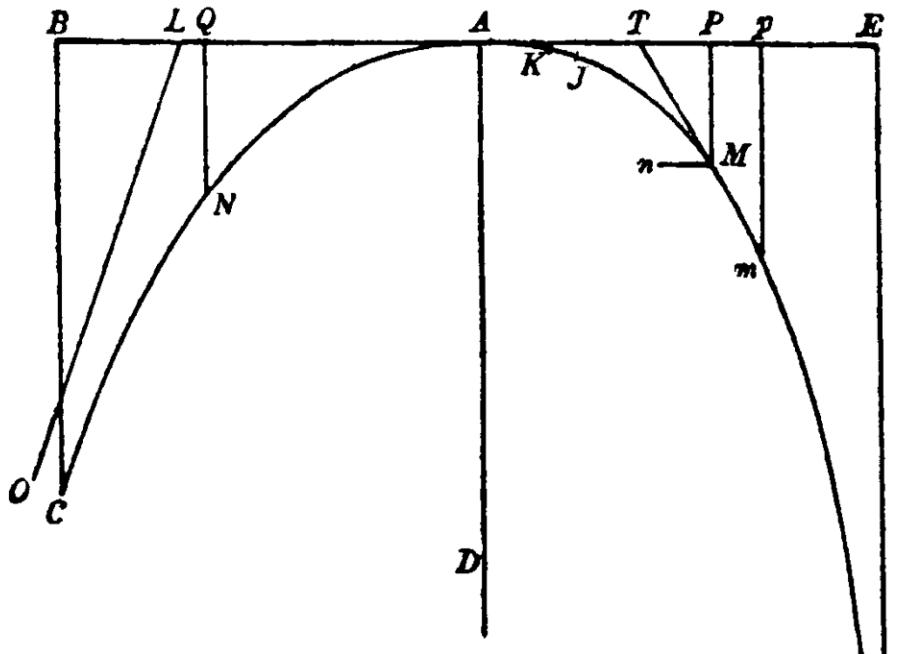


Fig. 1.

$$p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \varphi$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} p \sqrt{1 + p^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ell (p + \sqrt{1 + p^2})$$

$$x = c \int \frac{dp}{n + P}$$

$$y = c \int \frac{p dp}{n + P}$$

$$s = c \ell \frac{n + P}{n}$$

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{2c}}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{n + P}}$$

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha c (1 + p^2)}{n + P}$$

$$\delta x = \delta s \cos \left( \frac{\varphi + \varphi'}{2} \right)$$

$$\delta y = \delta s \sin \left( \frac{\varphi + \varphi'}{2} \right)$$

## ESPECE XII.

Pour le branche ascendante

| Inclin.<br>en N | L'arc<br>AN          | L'abscisse<br>AQ     | L'appliquée<br>QN    | La vitesse en<br>N   | Le tems par AN                     |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
|                 | $=2,302585c$         | $=2,302585c$         | $=2,302585c$         | $=V_2 agc$           | $=\frac{2,302585}{V_2 ag} V_c$     |
|                 | mult. par                          |
| 0°              | 0,0000000<br>213983  | 0,0000000<br>213779  | 0,0000000<br>9334    | 0,7408247<br>213820  | 0,0000000<br>8895                  |
| 5               | 0,0213983<br>239448  | 0,0213779<br>228477  | 0,0009334<br>30080   | 0,7622067<br>295427  | 0,0203933<br>199209                |
| 10              | 0,0444431<br>255349  | 0,0442256<br>249296  | 0,0039414<br>55268   | 0,7917494<br>395510  | 0,0403142<br>199299                |
| 15              | 0,0699780<br>291646  | 0,0691552<br>278148  | 0,0094682<br>87699   | 0,8313004<br>523866  | 0,0602441<br>204125                |
| 20              | 0,0991426<br>345303  | 0,0969700<br>319018  | 0,0182381<br>132142  | 0,8836870<br>697094  | 0,0806566<br>214049                |
| 25              | 0,1336729<br>426536  | 0,1288718<br>377472  | 0,0314523<br>196952  | 0,9533964<br>945651  | 0,1020615<br>229898                |
| 30              | 0,1763265<br>555745  | 0,1666190<br>468711  | 0,0511475<br>298602  | 1,0479615<br>1331725 | 0,1192173<br>253104                |
| 35              | 0,2319010<br>778564  | 0,2134901<br>617676  | 0,0810077<br>473960  | 1,1811330<br>2003240 | 0,1405638<br>285969                |
| 40              | 0,3097574<br>1219806 | 0,2752577<br>899335  | 0,1284037<br>824089  | 1,3814570<br>3407955 | 0,1632513<br>332130                |
| 45              | 0,4317380<br>2381005 | 0,3651912<br>1608581 | 0,2108126<br>1755460 | 1,7222525<br>7698425 | 0,1877385<br>397389                |
| 50              | 0,6598385            | 0,5260493            | 0,3863586            | 2,4920950            | 0,3148321<br>0,3939133<br>1,149287 |
|                 |                      |                      |                      | 0,5088420            | 0,4148321<br>0,4150078<br>2851538  |

ESPECE

Pour la branche descendante.

| Inclin.<br>en M | L'arc<br>AM          | L'abscisse<br>AP    | L'appliquée<br>PM    | La vitesse<br>en M   | Le tems par M                |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
|                 | $=2,302585c$         | $=2,302585c$        | $=2,302585c$         | $=V_2 ag c$          | $=\frac{2,302585}{V_2 ag} c$ |
|                 | mult. par            | mult. par           | mult. par            | mult. par            | mult. par                    |
| 0°              | 0,000000<br>203933   | 0,0000000<br>203739 | 0,0000000<br>8895    | 0,7408247<br>144229  | 0,0000000<br>277997          |
| 5               | 0,0203933<br>199209  | 0,0203739<br>197505 | 0,0008895<br>26002   | 0,7264018<br>82616   | 0,0277997<br>275814          |
| 10              | 0,0403142<br>199299  | 0,0401244<br>194575 | 0,0034897<br>43136   | 0,7181402<br>25702   | 0,0553811<br>278019          |
| 15              | 0,0602441<br>204125  | 0,0595819<br>194677 | 0,0078033<br>61381   | 0,7155700<br>+ 28920 | 0,0831830<br>284687          |
| 20              | 0,0806566<br>214049  | 0,0790496<br>197755 | 0,0139414<br>81913   | 0,7184620<br>83320   | 0,1116517<br>296214          |
| 25              | 0,1020615<br>229898  | 0,0988251<br>203922 | 0,0221327<br>106155  | 0,7267940<br>139390  | 0,1412731<br>313328          |
| 30              | 0,1250513<br>253104  | 0,1192173<br>213465 | 0,0327482<br>135993  | 0,7407330<br>198950  | 0,1726059<br>337196          |
| 35              | 0,1503617<br>285969  | 0,1405638<br>226875 | 0,0463475<br>174086  | 0,7606280<br>263895  | 0,2063255<br>369608          |
| 40              | 0,1789586<br>332130  | 0,1632513<br>244872 | 0,0637561<br>2244384 | 0,7870175<br>336125  | 0,2432863<br>413278          |
| 45              | 0,2121716<br>397389  | 0,1877385<br>268470 | 0,0861945<br>292985  | 0,8206300<br>417430  | 0,2846141<br>472492          |
| 50              | 0,2519105<br>491194  | 0,2145855<br>299018 | 0,1154930<br>389688  | 0,8623730<br>509230  | 0,3318633<br>553474          |
| 55              | 0,3010299<br>629347  | 0,2444873<br>338148 | 0,1544618<br>530786  | 0,9132960<br>611670  | 0,3872107<br>667116          |
| 60              | 0,3639646<br>841010  | 0,2783021<br>388335 | 0,2075404<br>745985  | 0,9744630<br>720310  | 0,4539223<br>832818          |
| 65              | 0,4480656<br>1178537 | 0,3171356<br>451007 | 0,2821389<br>1088830 | 1,0464940<br>825390  | 0,5372041<br>1084230         |
| 70              | 0,5659193<br>1754921 | 0,3622363<br>527715 | 0,3910219<br>1673697 | 1,1290330<br>900010  | 0,6456271<br>1495880         |
| 75              | 0,7414114<br>2851538 | 0,4150078<br>617186 | 0,5583916<br>2783950 | 1,2190340<br>894400  | 0,7952151<br>2257818         |
| 80              | 1,0265652<br>5513732 | 0,4767264<br>719686 | 0,8367866<br>5466560 | 1,3084740<br>733500  | 1,0209969<br>4100500         |
| 85              | 1,5779384            | 0,5486950           | 1,3834426            | 1,3818240            | 1,4310469                    |

TABLE X x 3

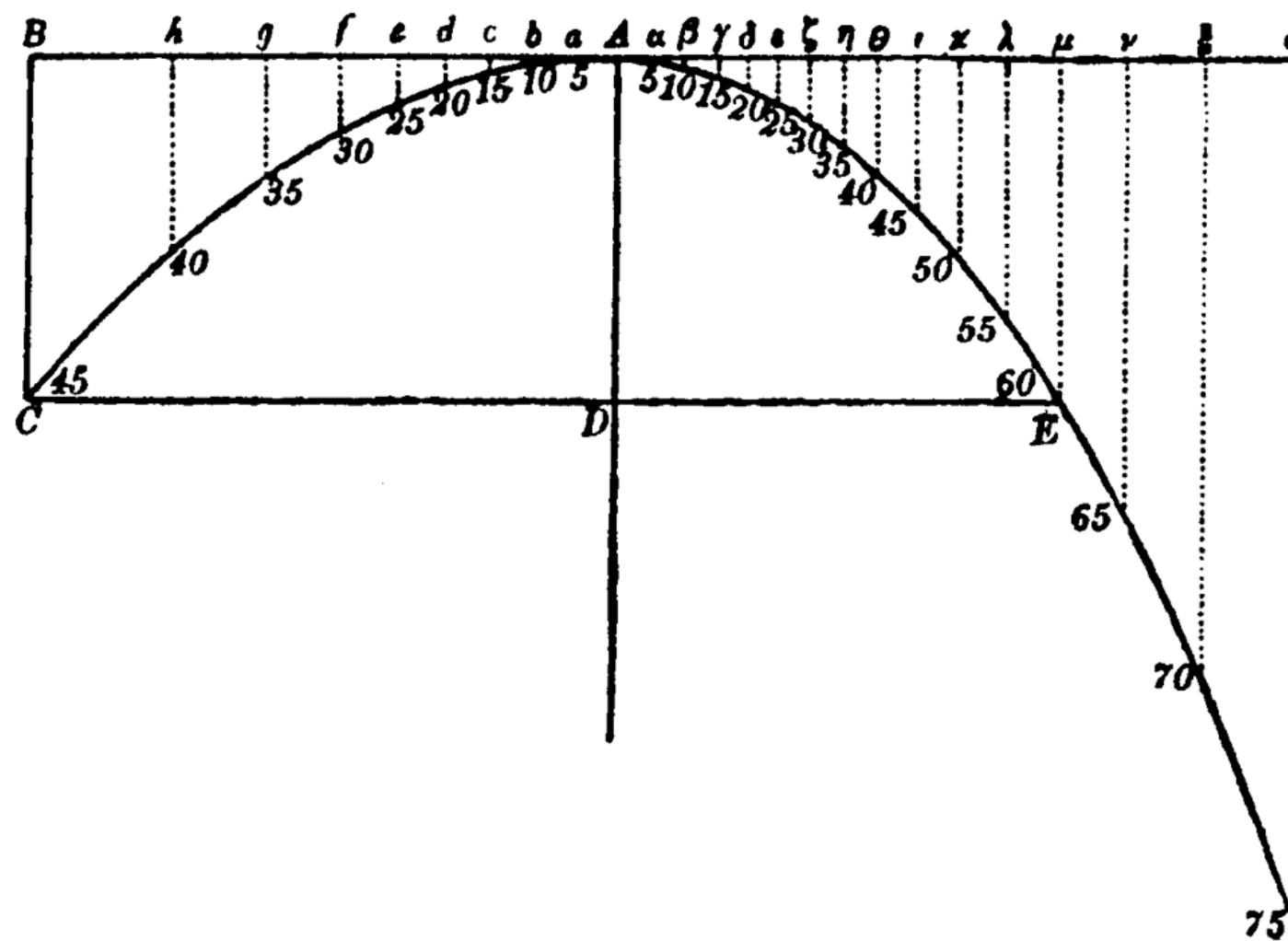
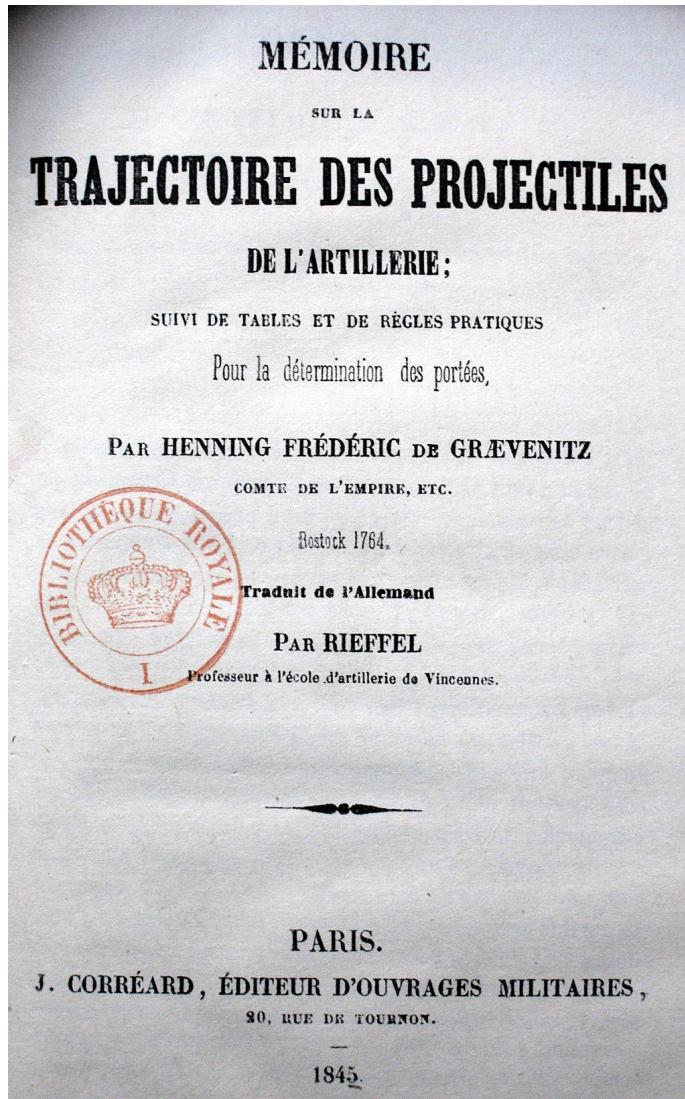


Fig. 3.

# Henning Friedrich von Grävenitz

*Akademische Abhandlung von der Bahn der Geschütz-Kugeln*

Rostock, 1764



| 12 <sup>e</sup> ESPÈCE, $\gamma = 55^\circ$ |           |             |              |                |
|---|-----------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| BRANCHE ASCENDANTE.                         |           |             |              |                |
| ANGLE<br>de projection                      | Arc AG =  | Portée AF = | Hauteur FG = | Vitesse en G = |
| 0°  | 0,0000000 | 0,0000000   | 0,0000000    | 0,7408247      |
| 5°  | 0,0213983 | 0,0213779   | 0,0009334    | 0,7622067      |
| 10°   | 0,0444434 | 0,0442256   | 0,0039444    | 0,7947494      |
| 15°   | 0,0699780 | 0,0691552   | 0,0094682    | 0,8343004      |
| 20°   | 0,0994426 | 0,0969700   | 0,0182384    | 0,8836870      |
| 25°   | 0,4336729 | 0,4288718   | 0,0344523    | 0,9533964      |
| 30°   | 0,4763265 | 0,4666190   | 0,0511475    | 1,0479645      |
| 35°   | 0,2319040 | 0,2434904   | 0,0840077    | 1,1844330      |
| 40°   | 0,3097574 | 0,2752377   | 0,1284037    | 1,3814570      |
| 45°   | 0,4347380 | 0,3654912   | 0,2408426    | 1,7222525      |

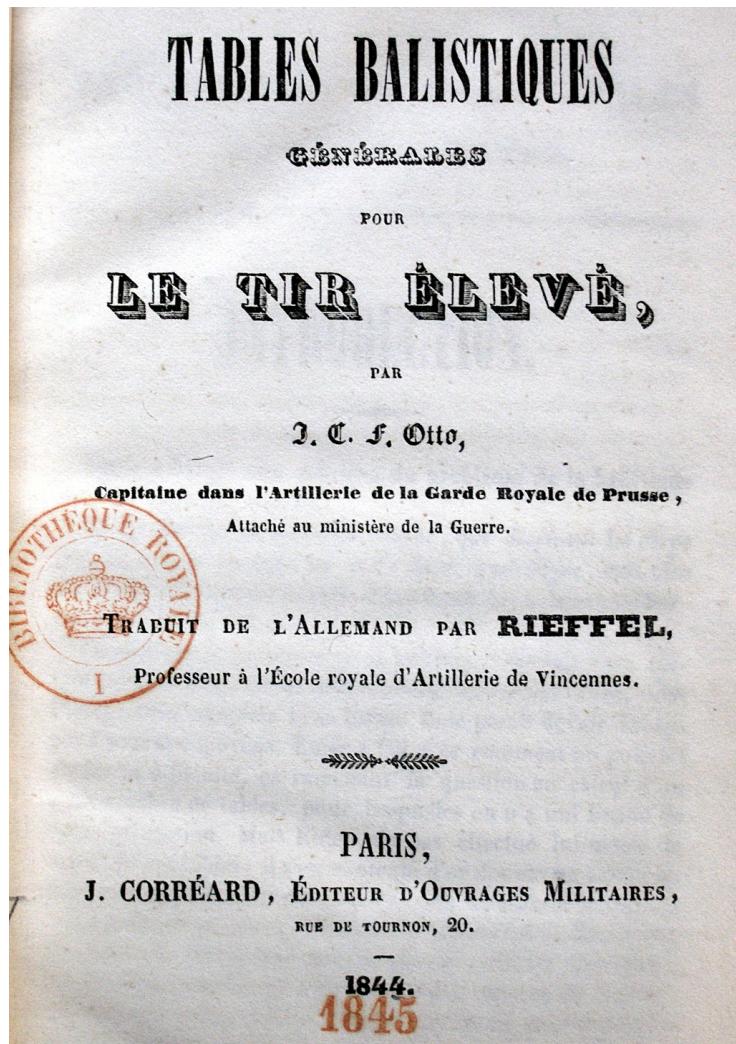
  

| BRANCHE DESCENDANTE. |               |               |               |                              |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| ANGLE<br>en H        | Arc AH =      | Portée AE =   | Hauteur EH =  | Vitesse en H =               |
|                      | 2,302585. c × | 2,302585. c × | 2,302585. c × | $\sqrt{2 \alpha g c} \times$ |
| 5°                   | 0,0203933     | 0,0203739     | 0,0008895     | 0,7264048                    |
| 10°                  | 0,0403442     | 0,0401244     | 0,0034897     | 0,7481402                    |
| 15°                  | 0,0602444     | 0,0593849     | 0,0078033     | 0,7455700                    |
| 20°                  | 0,0806566     | 0,0790496     | 0,0139444     | 0,7184620                    |
| 25°                  | 0,1020645     | 0,0988251     | 0,0224327     | 0,7267940                    |
| 30°                  | 0,4250543     | 0,4492473     | 0,0327482     | 0,7407330                    |
| 35°                  | 0,4503647     | 0,4405638     | 0,0463475     | 0,7606280                    |
| 40°                  | 0,4789586     | 0,4632543     | 0,0637564     | 0,7870175                    |
| 45°                  | 0,2124746     | 0,4877385     | 0,0861945     | 0,8206300                    |
| 50°                  | 0,2519405     | 0,2445855     | 0,4454930     | 0,8623730                    |
| 55°                  | 0,3010299     | 0,2444873     | 0,4544648     | 0,9132960                    |
| 60°                  | 0,3639646     | 0,2783024     | 0,2075404     | 0,9744630                    |
| 65°                  | 0,4480656     | 0,3471356     | 0,2821389     | 1,0464940                    |
| 70°                  | 0,5659493     | 0,3622363     | 0,3940249     | 1,1290330                    |

# Jacob Christian Friedrich Otto

*Ballistische Tafeln nebst einer Anleitung vermittelst derselben einige Hauptfälle  
des ballistischen Problems in Zahlen aufzulösen, für quadratischen Luftwiderstand*  
Berlin, 1834

*Tafeln für den Bombenwurf*  
Berlin, 1842



| W = 50°   |        |          |          |          |           |        |          |          |          |
|-----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| $\alpha$  | $\xi$  | $\Delta$ | $\Theta$ | $\Delta$ | $\alpha$  | $\xi$  | $\Delta$ | $\Theta$ | $\Delta$ |
| 51° 0'    | 1,6678 | 474      | 1,4900   | 86       | 54° 0'    | 4,2042 | 96       | 0,9549   | 49       |
| 5 1,6507  | 168    | 1,1814   | 84       |          | 5 1,1946  | 94     | 0,9500   | 49       |          |
| 10 1,6559 | 164    | 1,1750   | 83       |          | 10 1,1852 | 92     | 0,9451   | 48       |          |
| 15 1,6175 | 162    | 1,1647   | 81       |          | 15 1,1760 | 91     | 0,9403   | 48       |          |
| 20 1,6015 | 158    | 1,1566   | 80       |          | 20 1,1669 | 90     | 0,9355   | 47       |          |
| 25 1,5855 | 156    | 1,1486   | 79       |          | 25 1,1579 | 88     | 0,9308   | 46       |          |
| 30 1,5699 | 155    | 1,1407   | 78       |          | 30 1,1491 | 87     | 0,9262   | 46       |          |
| 35 1,5546 | 151    | 1,1529   | 76       |          | 35 1,1404 | 86     | 0,9216   | 46       |          |
| 40 1,5395 | 148    | 1,1253   | 74       |          | 40 1,1318 | 85     | 0,9170   | 45       |          |
| 45 1,5247 | 145    | 1,1179   | 73       |          | 45 1,1255 | 84     | 0,9125   | 45       |          |
| 50 1,5102 | 143    | 1,1106   | 72       |          | 50 1,1149 | 83     | 0,9080   | 44       |          |
| 55 1,4959 | 142    | 1,1034   | 71       |          | 55 1,1066 | 82     | 0,9036   | 44       |          |
| 52° 0'    | 1,4817 | 459      | 1,0965   | 70       | 55° 0'    | 1,0984 | 81       | 0,8992   | 45       |
| 5 1,4678  | 156    | 1,0895   | 68       |          | 5 1,0905  | 79     | 0,8949   | 45       |          |
| 10 1,4542 | 155    | 1,0825   | 67       |          | 10 1,0824 | 78     | 0,8906   | 42       |          |
| 15 1,4409 | 151    | 1,0758   | 66       |          | 15 1,0746 | 77     | 0,8864   | 42       |          |
| 20 1,4278 | 129    | 1,0692   | 65       |          | 20 1,0669 | 76     | 0,8822   | 41       |          |
| 25 1,4149 | 126    | 1,0627   | 65       |          | 25 1,0595 | 76     | 0,8781   | 41       |          |
| 30 1,4023 | 125    | 1,0562   | 64       |          | 30 1,0517 | 74     | 0,8740   | 40       |          |
| 35 1,3898 | 125    | 1,0498   | 62       |          | 35 1,0443 | 73     | 0,8700   | 40       |          |
| 40 1,3775 | 121    | 1,0456   | 61       |          | 40 1,0370 | 72     | 0,8660   | 39       |          |
| 45 1,3654 | 119    | 1,0375   | 60       |          | 45 1,0298 | 71     | 0,8621   | 39       |          |
| 50 1,3535 | 118    | 1,0315   | 60       |          | 50 1,0227 | 70     | 0,8582   | 39       |          |
| 55 1,3427 | 116    | 1,0255   | 59       |          | 55 1,0157 | 70     | 0,8545   | 38       |          |
| 53° 0'    | 1,3301 | 114      | 1,0190   | 58       | 56° 0'    | 1,0087 | 137      | 0,8505   | 75       |
| 5 1,3187  | 112    | 1,0158   | 57       |          | 10 0,9950 | 132    | 0,8450   | 75       |          |
| 10 1,3075 | 111    | 1,0081   | 56       |          | 20 0,9818 | 129    | 0,8557   | 72       |          |
| 15 1,2964 | 109    | 1,0025   | 56       |          | 30 0,9689 | 126    | 0,8285   | 70       |          |
| 20 1,2855 | 107    | 0,9969   | 55       |          | 40 0,9563 | 123    | 0,8215   | 69       |          |
| 25 1,2748 | 104    | 0,9914   | 54       |          | 50 0,9440 | 121    | 0,8146   | 67       |          |
| 30 1,2644 | 103    | 0,9860   | 54       |          | 50 0,9319 | 118    | 0,8079   | 66       |          |
| 35 1,2541 | 102    | 0,9806   | 53       |          | 10 0,9201 | 115    | 0,8015   | 64       |          |
| 40 1,2439 | 101    | 0,9755   | 52       |          | 20 0,9086 | 112    | 0,7949   | 63       |          |
| 45 1,2338 | 100    | 0,9701   | 51       |          | 30 0,8974 | 110    | 0,7886   | 62       |          |
| 50 1,2238 | 99     | 0,9650   | 51       |          | 40 0,8864 | 107    | 0,7824   | 61       |          |
| 55 1,2139 | 97     | 0,9599   | 50       |          | 50 0,8757 | 105    | 0,7762   | 59       |          |

# Johann Heinrich Lambert



« Mémoire sur la résistance des fluides avec la solution du probleme balistique »

*Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Belles-Lettres de Berlin*  
1765

182

Donc, en substituant ces valeurs, il sera

$$y = w \cdot \sin \omega - \frac{g \cdot w^2}{2 V^2} - \frac{w^3 g}{3 a V^2} - \frac{g w^4}{6 a^2 V^2} - \frac{g w^5}{15 V^2 a^3} - \text{etc.}$$

$$- \frac{g^2 w^4 \sin \omega}{12 a V^4} + \frac{2 g g w^5 \sin \omega}{15 V^4 a^2}$$

$$- \frac{g^3 w^5 \cos \omega^2}{60 a V^6}$$

Voilà donc la suite qu'il s'agissoit de trouver, & qui exprime l'ordonnée PM par l'abscisse AQ, la vitesse initiale V, l'angle délévation  $\omega$ , la gravité  $g$  & l'effet de la résistance  $a$ .

§. 124. Mais, pour comparer cette suite à celle que nous avions trouvée ci-dessus (§. 111.) nous ferons des substitutions tout à fait analogues. Nommons donc

$$\frac{2 w}{a} = \xi$$

$$\frac{2 y}{a} = \eta$$

$$\frac{g}{V V} = \frac{2 m}{a}$$

Ces valeurs étant substituées, nous aurons

$$\eta = \xi \sin \omega - \frac{m \xi^2}{2} - \frac{m \cdot \xi^3}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{m \cdot \xi^4}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} - \frac{m \cdot \xi^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} - \text{etc.}$$

$$+ \frac{m^2 \cdot \xi^4 \sin \omega}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{2 \cdot \sin \omega \cdot m^2 \xi^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}$$

$$- \frac{\cos \omega^2 \cdot m^3 \xi^5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}$$

D'où

# Jacques-Frédéric Français

Unpublished paper, 1805  
(quoted by Didion in 1848)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (20) \quad t = & 2 \left( \frac{cm}{g} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ \cos \varphi \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right) \right. \\
 & - \frac{1}{2} \frac{m}{c} \Theta \cos \varphi \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right)^2 \\
 & - \frac{1}{3} \frac{m}{c} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \Theta \cos \varphi - \frac{m}{c} \Theta^2 \cos \varphi \right\} \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right)^3 \\
 & + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^2 \left\{ \frac{2}{2} \Theta^3 \cos \varphi - \frac{m}{c} \Theta^3 \cos \varphi \right\} \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right)^4 \\
 & + \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^3 \left\{ \frac{1.2}{2.4} \Theta^2 \cos \varphi - \frac{3}{2} \frac{m}{c} \Theta^3 \cos \varphi + \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^2 \Theta^4 \cos \varphi \right\} \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right)^5 \\
 & - \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^4 \left\{ \frac{2.3}{2.4} \Theta^3 \cos \varphi - \frac{4}{2} \frac{m}{c} \Theta^4 \cos \varphi + \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^3 \Theta^5 \cos \varphi \right\} \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right)^6 \\
 & - \frac{1}{7} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^5 \left\{ \frac{1.2.3}{2.4.6} \Theta^4 \cos \varphi - \frac{3.4}{2.4} \frac{m}{c} \Theta^5 \cos \varphi + \frac{5}{2} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^2 \Theta^6 \cos \varphi \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^3 \Theta^6 \cos \varphi \right\} \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right)^7 \\
 & + \frac{1}{8} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^6 \left\{ \frac{2.3.4}{2.4.6} \Theta^5 \cos \varphi - \frac{4.5}{2.4} \frac{m}{c} \Theta^6 \cos \varphi + \frac{6}{2} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^3 \Theta^7 \cos \varphi \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^4 \Theta^7 \cos \varphi \right\} \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right)^8 \\
 & + \frac{1}{9} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^7 \left\{ \frac{1.2.3.4}{2.4.6.8} \Theta^6 \cos \varphi - \frac{3.4.5}{2.4.6} \frac{m}{c} \Theta^7 \cos \varphi + \frac{5.6}{2.4} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^2 \Theta^8 \cos \varphi \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{7}{2} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^5 \Theta^7 \cos \varphi + \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^4 \Theta^8 \cos \varphi \right\} \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right)^9 \\
 & - \frac{1}{10} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^8 \left\{ \frac{1.2.3.4.5}{2.4.6.8} \Theta^7 \cos \varphi - \frac{4.5.6}{2.4.6} \frac{m}{c} \Theta^8 \cos \varphi + \frac{6.7}{2.4} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^3 \Theta^9 \cos \varphi \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - \frac{8}{2} \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^5 \Theta^8 \cos \varphi + \left( \frac{m}{c} \right)^4 \Theta^9 \cos \varphi \right\} \left( e^{\frac{s}{2c}} - 1 \right)^{10} \\
 & \left. + \text{etc., etc.} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

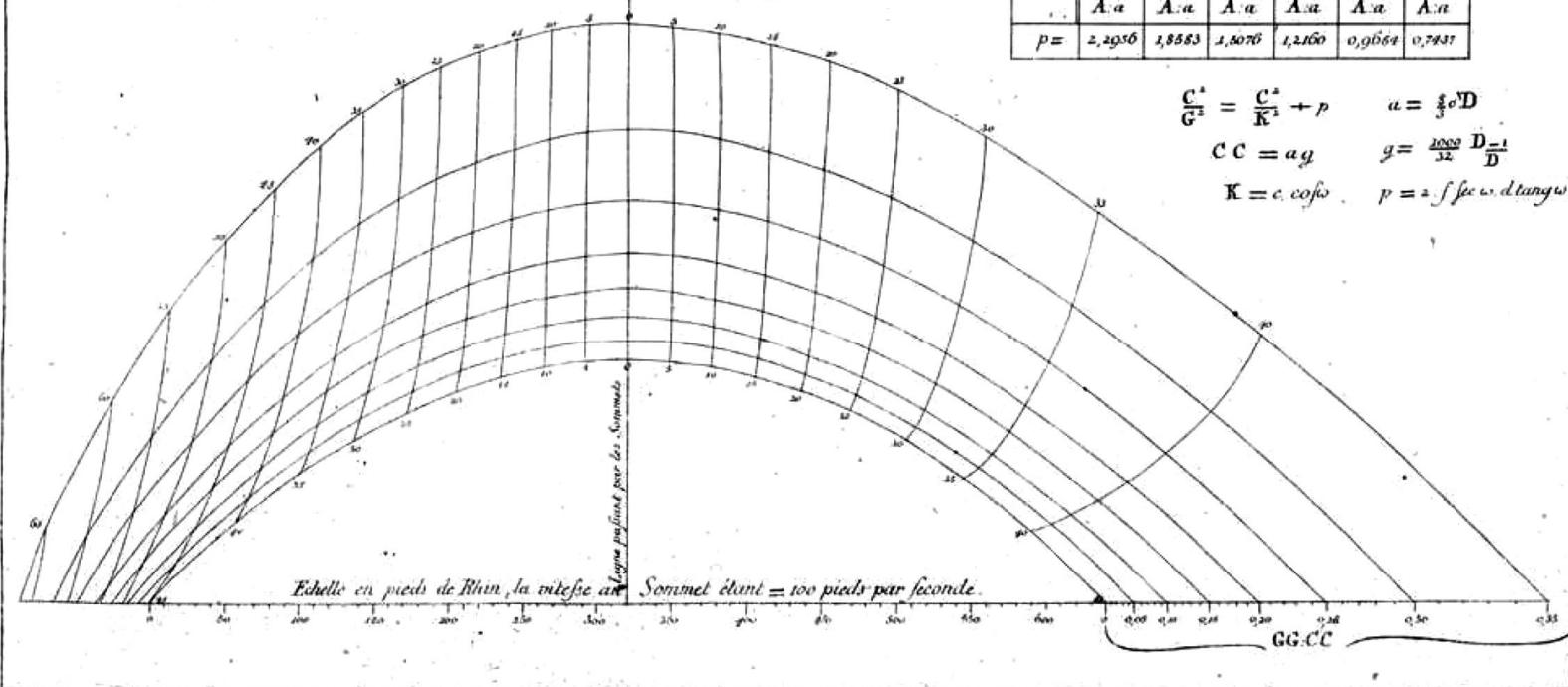
La loi de ces termes est facile à saisir.

# Lambert 1767

Nouv. Mém. de l'Acad. R. des Sc. et B. L. Pl. II p. 41.

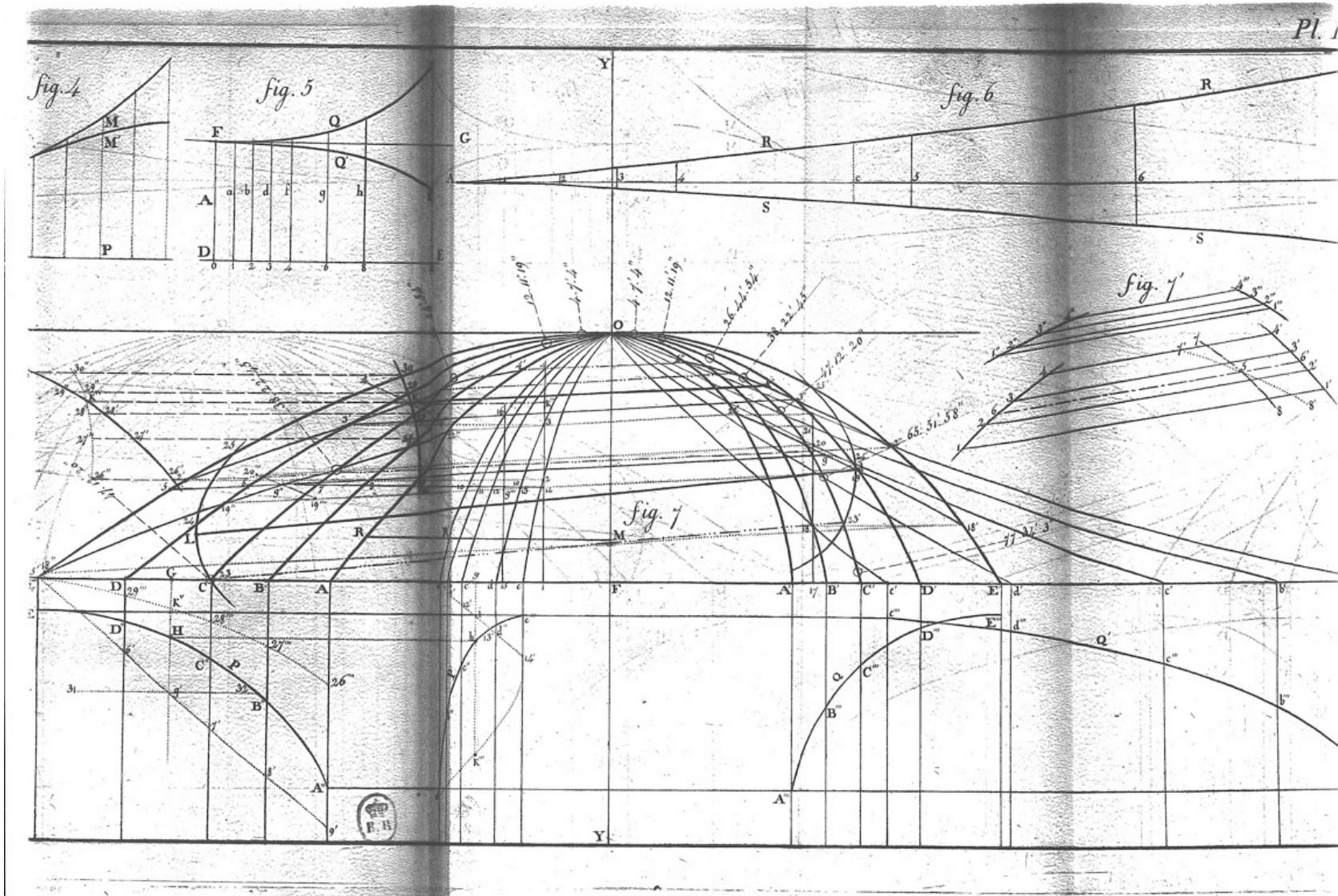
- D Raport de la densité du milieu à celle de la bombe.
- D Diamètre de la bombe, en pieds de Rhin.
- C Vitesse terminale de la bombe en tombant.
- w Angle d'élevation sous lequel la bombe est jetée.
- c Vitesse initiale tangentielle.
- K Vitesse initiale horizontale.
- G Vitesse au sommet.
- A Amplitude du jet.

## Courbes Ballistiques

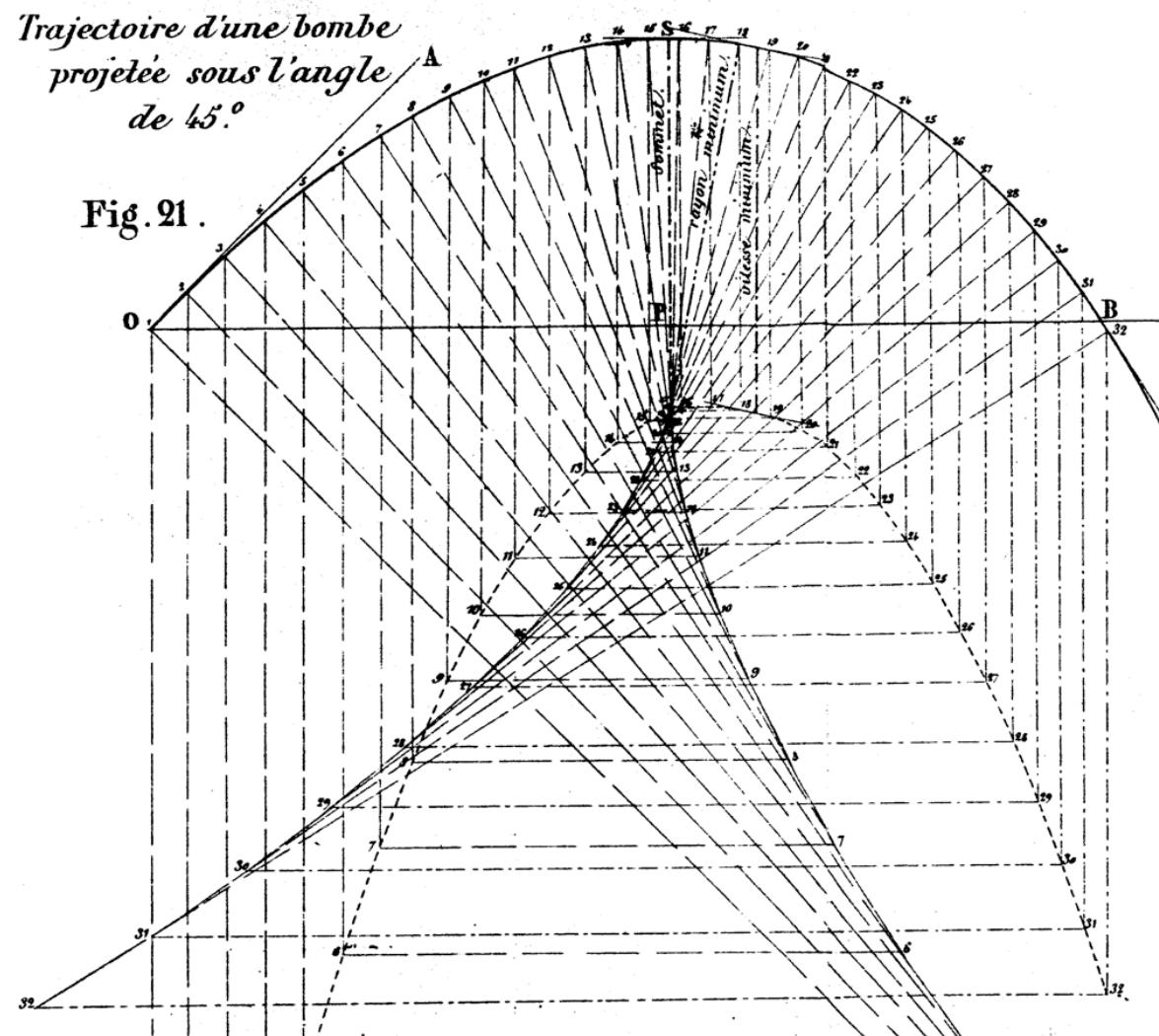


# Alexandre-Magnus d'Obenheim 1818

## “Planchette du canonnier”



# Isidore Didion 1848



**Strategy 1:**

**Calculate an approximate integral of the exact differential equation**

**Strategy 2:**

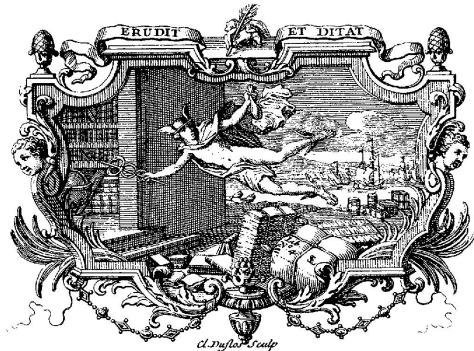
**Calculate the exact integral of an approximate differential equation**

- Choose an air resistance law so that the equation can be solved in finite form
- Accept a given air resistance law and modify the other coefficients so that the equation can be solved in finite form

TRAITE  
DE L'ÉQUILIBRE  
ET DU MOUVEMENT  
DES FLUIDES.

Pour servir de suite au Traité de Dynamique.

Par M. d'ALEMBERT, de l'Académie Royale des Sciences.



A P A R I S ,

Chez DAVID, l'ainé, Libraire, rue Saint Jacques, à la Plume d'or.

M D C C X L I V .

AVEC APPROBATION ET PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

## D'Alembert 1744

“It is easy to deduce from formulas that we gave (...) that the resistance of a fluid to the movement of a body is generally as the square of the velocity, all other things being equal. To give more generality in all what we say afterwards, we will assume however that resistance is as a power, or even as any function of the velocity.”

“(...) by the method which I used, we see that this problem can be still resolved in cases in which Gentlemen Bernoulli, Herman, Euler, did not mention. (...) As the detail of these cases can interest Geometers, I will explain the way to find them.”

Nous trouvons donc par notre Méthode, que la trajectoire dans un milieu résistant est toujours constructible  
 1°. lorsque  $\varphi u = u^n$ , 2°. lorsque  $\varphi u = A + u^n$ , 3°. lorsque  
 $\varphi u = A + f \cdot Lu$ ,  $A, f$ , &  $n$  étant des nombres quelconques, 4°. lorsque  $\varphi u = au^p + R + bu^{-p}$ , 5°. lorsque  
 $\varphi u = a(Lu)^2 + R \cdot Lu + b$ , pourvu qu'en ces deux derniers cas il y ait un certain rapport entre les coefficients  $a, R, b$ .

Je ne prétends pas, au reste, qu'il n'y ait que ces seuls cas où la trajectoire soit constructible ; mais je laisse à ceux qui aiment ces sortes de calculs à pousser plus loin leurs recherches là-dessus.

Integration cases found by D'Alembert in 1744:

$$F(v) = a + bv^n$$

$$F(v) = a + b \ln v$$

$$F(v) = av^n + R + bv^{-n}$$

$$F(v) = a(\ln v)^2 + R \ln v + b$$

Integration case found again by Legendre in 1782  
(without quoting D'Alembert):

$$F(v) = a + bv^2$$

Integration cases found again by Jacobi in 1842  
(quoting Legendre, but not D'Alembert):

$$F(v) = a + bv^n$$

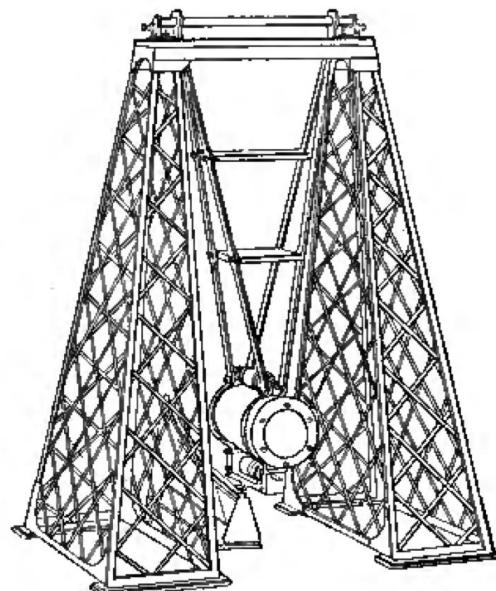
$$F(v) = a + b \ln v$$

$v < 250$  m

Newton  
Euler

$250 \text{ m} < v < 350 \text{ m}$

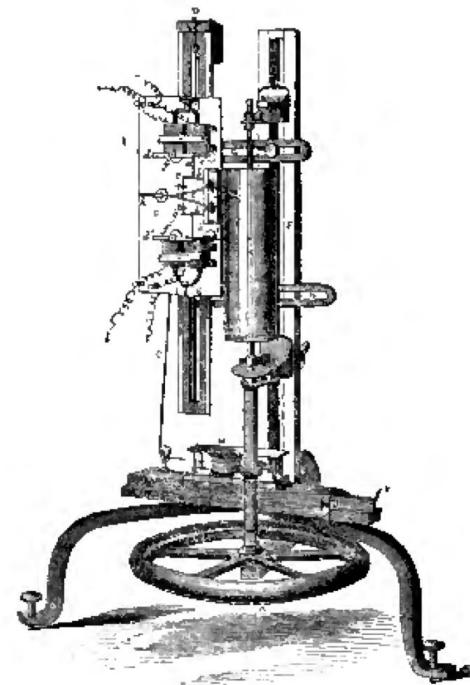
*Ballistic pendulum*  
Isidore Didion  
1839



$$F(v) = av^2$$

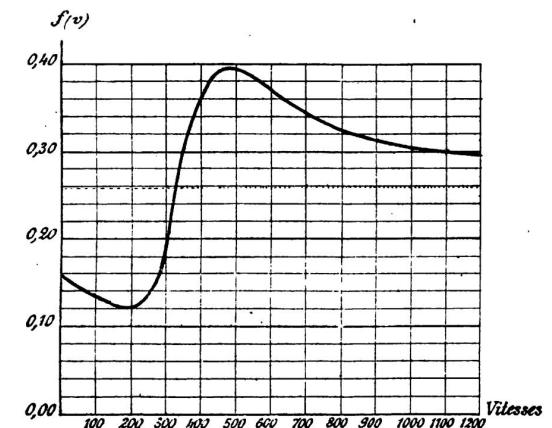
$350 \text{ m} < v < 500 \text{ m}$

*Chronograph*  
Francis Bashforth  
1864



$$F(v) = v^2(a + bv)$$

$250 \text{ m} < v < 500 \text{ m}$



$$F(v) = av^3$$

$$F(v) = av^4$$

## 37 empirical laws of air resistance (Cranz 1921)

Didion 1839-40, 1856-58

$$v^2(a + bv)$$

Saint-Robert 1839-40

$$v^2(a + bv^2)$$

Mayevski 1868-69

$$\begin{cases} v^2(a + bv^2) \\ av^6 \\ av^2 \end{cases}$$

Hélie

$$av^2$$

Bashforth 1866-70

$$av^3$$

Hojel 1884

$$av^n \quad (n = 2.5, 5, 3.83, 1.77, 1.91)$$

Sabudski 1875-81, 1866-70, 1868-69

$$av^n \quad (n = 2, 3, 3, 2, 1.7, 1.55)$$

Chapel 1874

$$\begin{cases} a + bv \\ av^5 \\ av^{2.5} \end{cases}$$

Vallier 1894

Scheve 1907

Siacci 1896

$$av + b + \sqrt{cv^2 + dv + e} + \frac{v(fv + g)}{h + i v^{10}}$$

# Integration cases found by Francesco Siacci in 1901:

$$(I) \quad e^{au} F(h, k, -u) = e^{au} F(h, h, u) + C e^{-au} F(k, h, u) \quad (b = h - k, n = -1 + h + k);$$

$$(II) \quad (au)^{-n} e^{au} F(h, k, -u) = e^{au} F(h, h, u) + C e^{-au} F(k, h, u) \quad (b = h - k, n = -1 - h - k);$$

$$(III) \quad u = a(\rho + 1)^c + b(\rho - 1)^c,$$

$$(IV) \quad cu = (\rho + 1 + 2a)^a (\rho - 1 - 2b)^b [(a + b + 2)\rho + a - b],$$

$$(V) \quad Cu = \frac{e^{\frac{c}{2} \int \frac{d\rho}{1 + a(\rho - 1)^c}}}{1 + a(\rho - 1)^c},$$

$$(VI) \quad Cu = \frac{e^{-\frac{c}{2} \int \frac{d\rho}{1 + b(\rho + 1)^c}}}{1 + b(\rho + 1)^c},$$

$$(VII) \quad \frac{a}{(\rho + 1)^2} + \frac{b}{(\rho - 1)^2} = u^2 \rho + cu,$$

$$(VIII) \quad \log \int u d\rho = \frac{c}{2} \int \frac{d\rho}{1 + a(\rho - 1)^c} - \frac{c}{2} \int \frac{d\rho}{1 + b(\rho + 1)^c} + C.$$

$$(I) \quad \rho = A u \sqrt{zc + u^2} + B(c + u^2).$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} \rho = 1 + \frac{(\gamma + 1)^\beta}{(\gamma - 1)^\alpha} \left[ \gamma + 2\beta \int \frac{(\gamma - 1)^\alpha}{(\gamma + 1)^{\beta+1}} \right], \\ Cu^2 = \frac{e^{\frac{2}{\gamma^2-1} \int \frac{\rho dy}{y^2-1}}}{\gamma^2-1}. \end{cases}$$



## Jules Drach

« L'équation différentielle de la balistique extérieure et son intégration par quadratures »

*Annales scientifiques de l'École normale supérieure*, 37 (1920), p. 1-94



Ballistic equation put on the form  $\frac{dv}{du} = \frac{1 - v^2}{v + \rho(u)}$

Application of his 1914 systematic study of reducible cases for equations

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{P(y)}{Q(y)} \quad \text{where } P \text{ and } Q \text{ are polynomials with coefficients in } x$$

All previous integrability cases (D'Alembert, Legendre, Jacobi, Siacci) are found again

$$ds \, dy = a \, d^3 y$$

## Jean-Charles de Borda



« Sur la courbe décrite par les boulets et les bombes en ayant égard à la résistance de l'air »

*Histoire de l'Académie royale des sciences*

1769

$$\frac{\Delta}{D} ds \, dy = a \, d^3 y$$

D = fluid density at origin

$\Delta$  = fluid density at current point

“ I guess now we give such a value  $\Delta$  that the equation is integrable, it is clear that if this value of  $\Delta$  does not stray much from a constant quantity, the curve that will be found by integration, will depart very little from the required curve.”

$$1) \quad \frac{\Delta}{D} = \frac{n dx}{ds} \quad (\text{angle} < 45^\circ) \quad n = \frac{1}{\cos \theta_0}$$

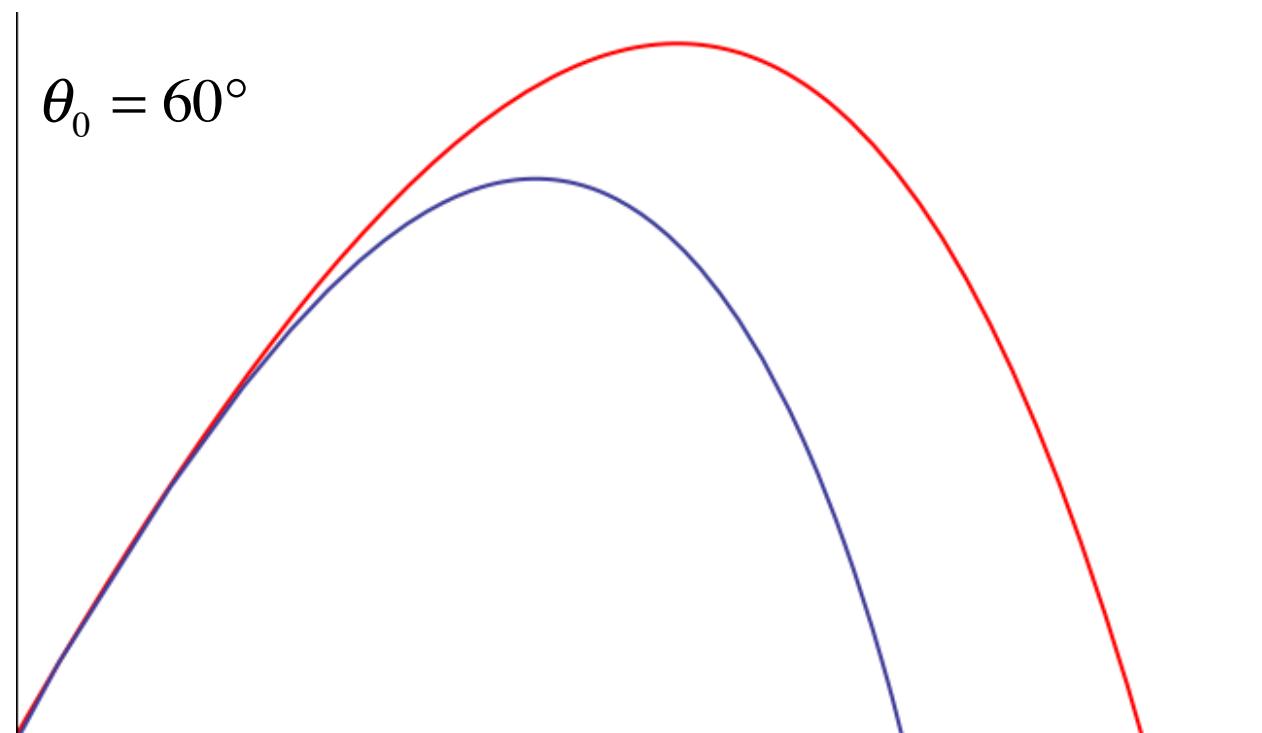
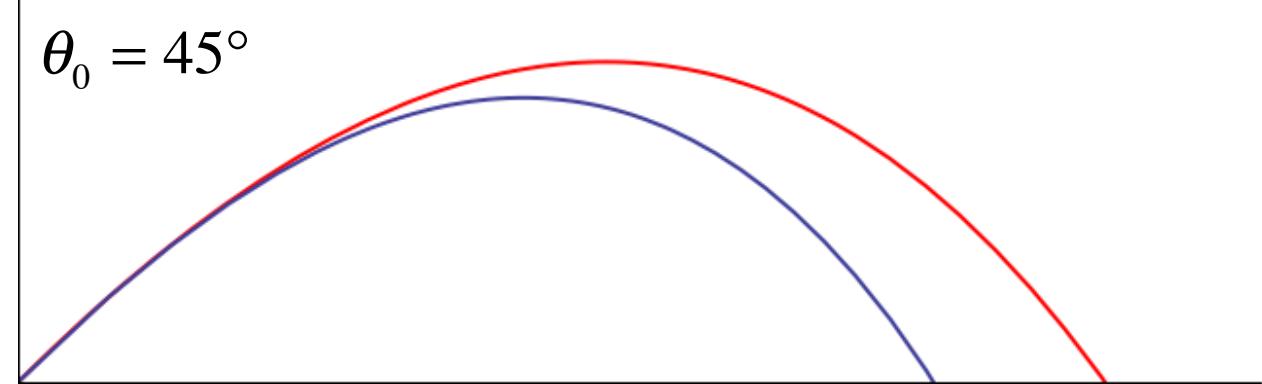
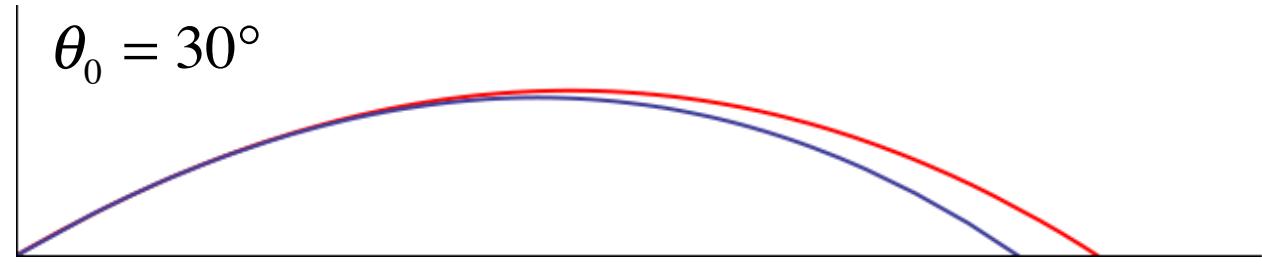
$$2) \quad \frac{\Delta}{D} = \frac{m dy}{ds} \quad (\text{angle} > 45^\circ)$$

$$3a) \quad \frac{\Delta}{D} = \frac{n dx + m dy}{ds} \quad (\text{ascending branch})$$

$$3b) \quad \frac{\Delta}{D} = \frac{\nu dx - \mu dy}{ds} \quad (\text{descending branch})$$

Blue: exact curve

Red: approximation with  
first Borda's method

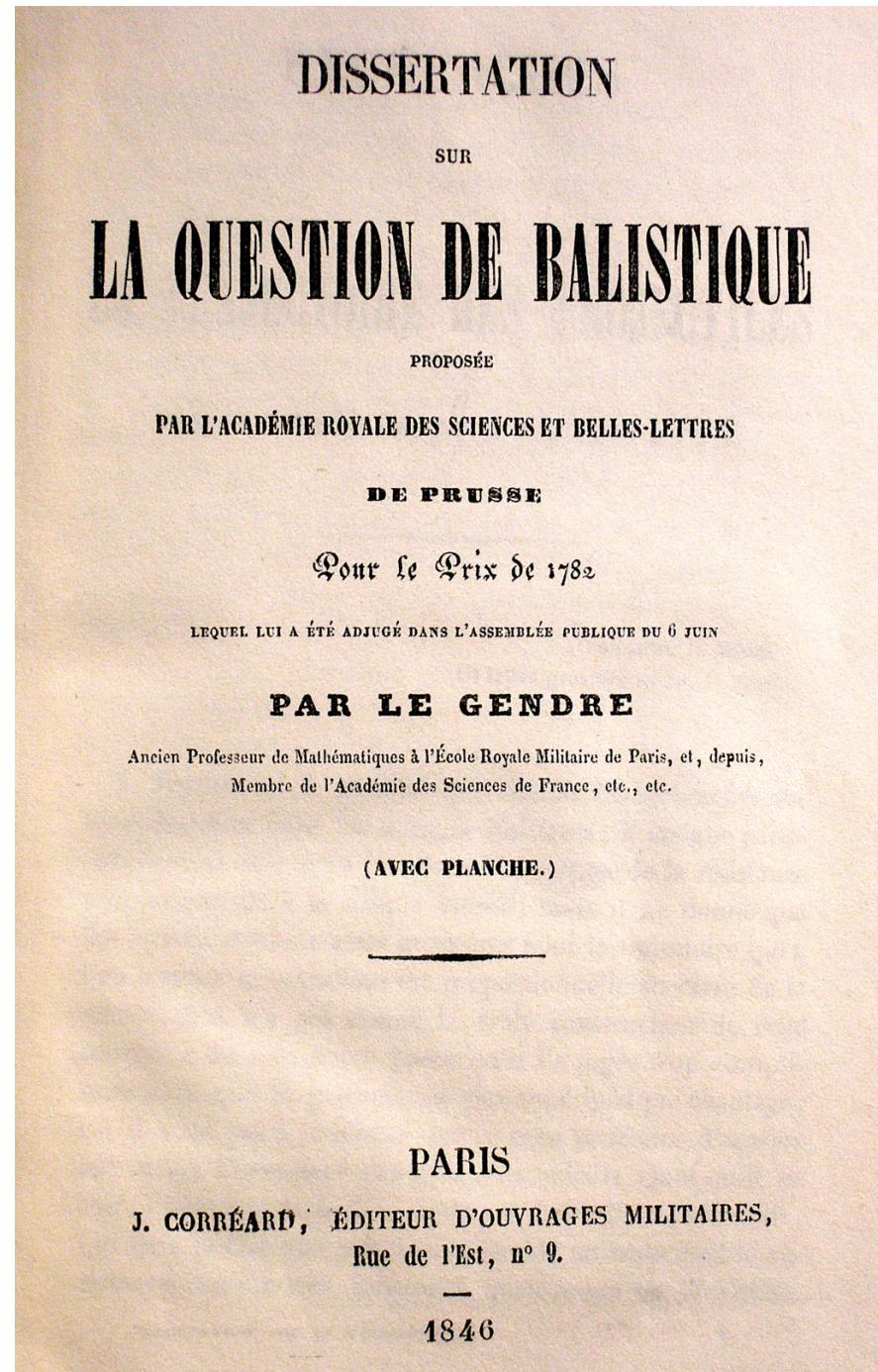


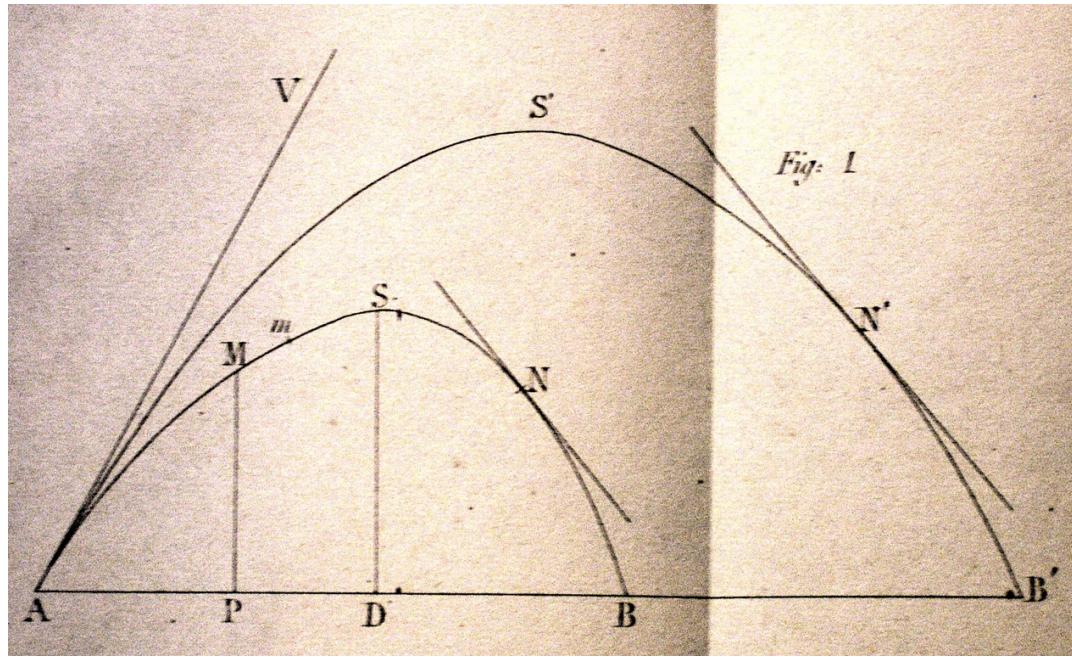
# Adrien-Marie Legendre



1782 : Prize of the Berlin Academy

“Determine the curve described by cannonballs and bombs, by taking the air resistance into account; give rules to calculate range that suit different initial speeds and different angles of projection.”





$$AP = x$$

$$PM = y$$

$$p = \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan \theta$$

$\theta_0, h, k$ : constants

$$\frac{dx}{2k} = \frac{-dp}{\frac{k}{h \cos^2 \theta_0} + \frac{\sin \theta_0}{\cos^2 \theta_0} + L \tan \left( 45^\circ + \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right) - p \sqrt{1 + p^2} - L \left( p + \sqrt{1 + p^2} \right)}$$

$$dy = p dx$$

**First method** = Euler's method

**Second method** (inspired by Borda)

$$\frac{1}{k} \approx \frac{1}{k} \frac{1 + \alpha p^2}{\sqrt{1 + p^2}} \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha = \frac{\cos \theta_0}{1 + \cos \theta_0}$$

**Third method** (inspired by Borda)

- Ascending branch :  $\frac{1}{k} \approx \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \alpha p}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + p^2}}$  with  $\alpha = \sin \theta_0 \cos \theta_0$
- Descending branch :  $\frac{1}{k} \approx \frac{1}{k} \frac{1 + \alpha p}{\sqrt{1 + p^2}}$  with  $\alpha = \frac{1 - \cos \theta_0}{\sin \theta_0}$

10 tables  
for  $h$  from 1 to 10

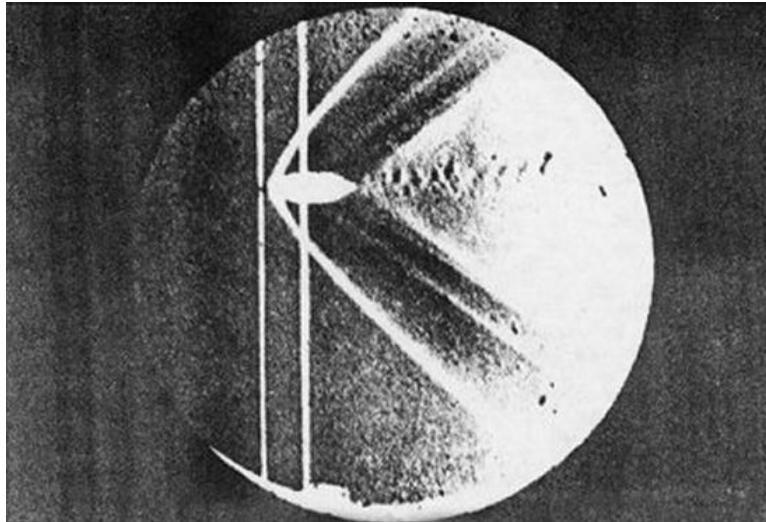
TABLES

*pour déterminer le mouvement d'un projectile dans un milieu d'une densité uniforme, la résistance étant proportionnelle au carré de la vitesse.*

(Voyez l'article 85.)

TABLE I.  $h = 1.$

| Angles<br>de<br>project <sup>n.</sup> . | Amplitude<br>de la<br>branche<br>ascendante. | Hauteur<br>du<br>jet. | Hauteur<br>due à la vi-<br>tesse<br>au sommet. | Amplitude<br>de la<br>branche<br>descend <sup>te</sup> . | Amplitude<br>totale. |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| 5°                                      | 0,1601                                       | 0,0072                | 0,8454   | 0,1519   | 0,3120               |
| 10                                      | 0,2936                                       | 0,0272                | 0,7217   | 0,2676   | 0,5612               |
| 15                                      | 0,4029                                       | 0,0577                | 0,6196   | 0,3558   | 0,7588               |
| 20                                      | 0,4919                                       | 0,0971                | 0,5330   | 0,4223   | 0,9143               |
| 25                                      | 0,5595                                       | 0,1432                | 0,4581   | 0,4711   | 1,0306               |
| 30                                      | 0,6078                                       | 0,1945                | 0,3923   | 0,5040   | 1,1119               |
| 35                                      | 0,6379                                       | 0,2494                | 0,3336   | 0,5255   | 1,1612               |
| 40                                      | 0,6507                                       | 0,3065                | 0,2807   | 0,5502   | 1,1809               |
| 45                                      | 0,6474                                       | 0,3647                | 0,2328   | 0,5255   | 1,1727               |
| 50                                      | 0,6289                                       | 0,4227                | 0,1892   | 0,5096   | 1,1586               |
| 55                                      | 0,5966                                       | 0,4800                | 0,1496   | 0,4854   | 1,0800               |
| 60                                      | 0,5514                                       | 0,5362                | 0,1159   | 0,4466   | 0,9981               |



### **Painlevé**

“There is no hope of finding an elementary law of air resistance.”

### **Charbonnier 1924**

“There is no longer need to race after the finite equation of the trajectory that preoccupied almost exclusively ballisticians in the past.”

### **Cranz 1921**

“The tendency which predominates, nowadays, is to improve the methods of numerical calculation, rather than to improve the analytical study of differential equations.”