

Value of  $mv$ .

Surface:- The propelling force (or  $mv$ ) is directly proportional to the surface of the propeller.

Keeping the pitch and speed of rotation constant the greater the surface the greater the mass ( $m$ ) of the displaced air, but its velocity is unchanged, so that changes in the amount of surface affect only the  $m$  element of the propelling force  $mv$ . Thus the total value of  $mv$  varies directly as the surface.

Pitch:- The propelling force  $mv$  varies directly as the square of the pitch.

Keeping the surface and speed of rotation constant then the greater the pitch the greater the mass ( $m$ ) of the air thrown back and the greater its velocity ( $v$ ). Thus both the  $m$  and  $v$  elements vary with the pitch. If we double the pitch we move twice the mass of air at double the velocity and the value of  $mv$  is four fold etc.

Rotation:- The propelling force or  $mv$  varies directly as the square of the speed of rotation.

Keeping the surface and pitch constant, then the greater the speed of rotation, the greater will be the mass ( $m$ ) of the air thrown back and the greater its velocity ( $v$ ). Thus both the  $m$  and  $v$  elements vary with the speed of rotation. If we double the speed of rotation we move twice the mass of air at double the velocity; and the value of  $mv$  would be four fold etc.