and thus that

$$\varepsilon_{cr} \to \frac{(1-a)^3}{4n^2\pi^2} \qquad \text{as} \qquad n \to \infty \tag{16}$$

The estimates of the natural frequencies obtained by the singular perturbation approach will then be accurate when $\varepsilon < \varepsilon_{cr}$, or equivalently when $\varepsilon n^2 < [(1-a)^3/4\pi^2]$ as $n \to \infty$.

The closeness of the threshold values ε^* [Eq. (13)] and ε_{cr} [Eq. (16)] further demonstrates the validity of these arguments and of the condition $\varepsilon n^2 \ll 1$ for the reliability of the singular perturbation method.

References

[1]Flax, A., "Comment on 'Vibration and Buckling of Flexible Rotating Beams'," *AIAA Journal*, Vol. 34, No. 3, 1996, pp. 640, 641.

[2]Eick, C. D., and Mignolet, M. P., "Vibration and Buckling of Flexible Rotating Beams," *AIAA Journal*, Vol. 33, No. 3, 1995, pp. 528–538.

[3]Abramowitz, M., and Stegun, I. A., *Handbook of Mathematical Functions*, 9th ed., Dover, New York, 1972.

Errata

Flow Visualization Using Natural Condensation of Water Vapor

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THE figures were illegible. They are reproduced below.

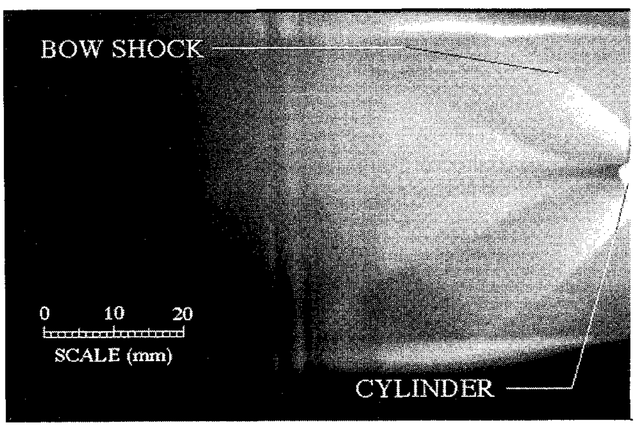

Fig. 1 Flow over a circular cylinder with Mach 2.0 nozzle.

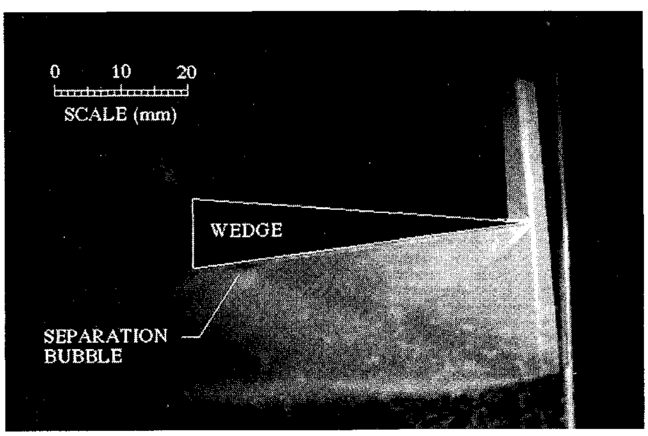

Fig. 2 Flow over a 5.8-deg half-angle wedge with Mach 2.0 nozzle.

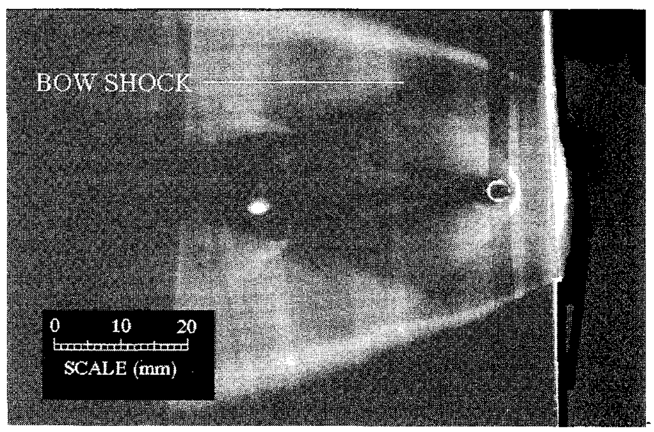

Fig. 3 Flow over a circular cylinder with Mach 1.5 nozzle.

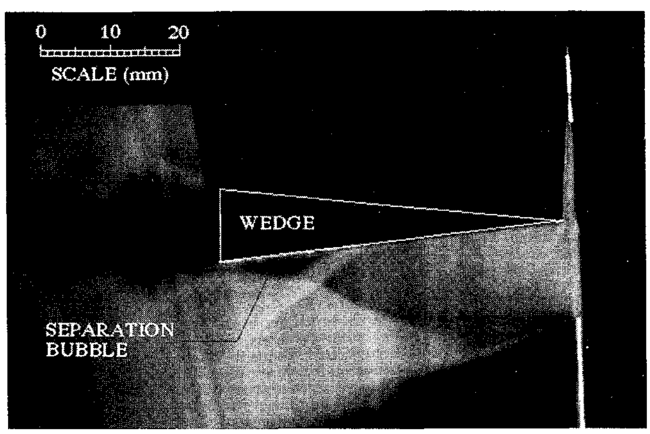

Fig. 4 Flow over a 5.8-deg half-angle wedge with Mach 1.5 nozzle.