Overall agreement between experimental surface-pressure data and Euler predictions was excellent. The Euler method correctly predicted the occurrence of a strake vortex at $\alpha = 11.29$ and 13.27 deg. It is believed that the numerical artificial viscosity in the Euler method and the sharp leading edge of the strake cause a leading-edge vortex to form in the inviscid computation. The only significant error in the Euler surface-pressure predictions was in the region of the forebody upper surface aft of the canopy. The Euler method computed the embedded shock but not the vortices that formed aft of the embedded shock.

Experimental lift, drag, and pitching-moment data were compared with both the full-potential and Euler predictions across the α range. Both methods accurately predicted the experimental lift and drag data but the Euler calculations are superior. The Euler preditions of pitching moment were clearly superior to those of the full-potential method.

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