

The present paper uses the sphere as a paradigm of three-dimensional obstacles, and Greenslade's (2000) analysis as a testbed for models of three-dimensional lee-wave generation. Accordingly, only the wave contribution C_D^{waves} to the drag coefficient is considered, noted C_D for short. It must, however, be kept in mind that, according to (1.20), the wake contribution C_D^{wake} is dominant at small F .