

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  $C_D^{\text{waves}}$  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  $C_D^{\text{wake}}$  is dominant at small  $F$ .