(FV) 2 Trouver u & V telleque, (FV) 2 a(u,v) = l(v), $\forall v \in V$

V= Hilber dim V= 0

dim VN= N

Formulation discrete: (E. Finis)

2-1 Maillage. Vn=Vect (4,..., en)

2-2 lespace d'approximation, noté Vn; qui remplacera V

2-3 Formulation discrete:

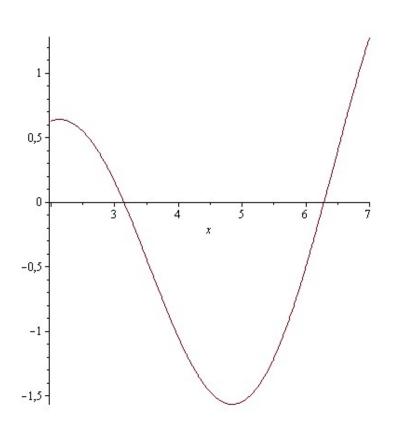
unier $\left(\mathcal{U}_{h} \xrightarrow{h \to 0} \mathcal{U}_{h}\right)$ $\stackrel{\text{den}}{=} \left(\mathcal{U}_{h} \xrightarrow{h \to 0} \mathcal{U}_{h}\right)$

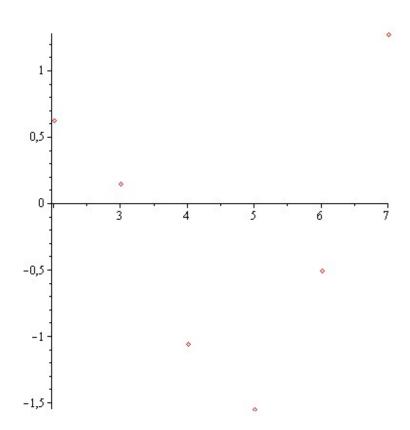
3) Représentation Matricielle:

(FD) 4→ AU=F où: A=? U=? et F=?

Rappel sur l'interpolation de type Lagrange:

Approcher la fonction $f(x) = \ln(x_0) \sin(x_0) \sin(x_0) \sin(x_0) \sin(x_0) \sin(x_0) \sin(x_0) \sin(x_0)$ pour Gla, on considére le données auivantes: $\left\{ (2, f(x); (3, f(x))); (4, f(4)); (5, f(6)); (6, f(6)); (7, f(7)) \right\}$.

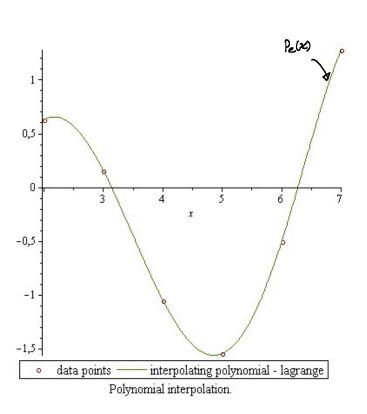


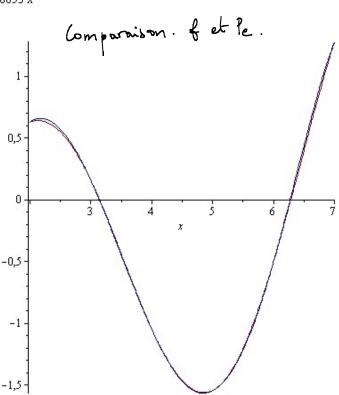


Rappel sur l'interpolation de type Lagrange:

interpolation globale: (polynôme pos) défini our [2,7] et de depré 5 = nbre de points - 1)

 $Pe := -0.714430597 x^3 + 0.1436978519 x^4 - 0.00846010712 x^5 + 0.573150855 x^2 - 3.331141010 + 2.67790853 x^2 + 0.00846010712 x^5 + 0.008460107$

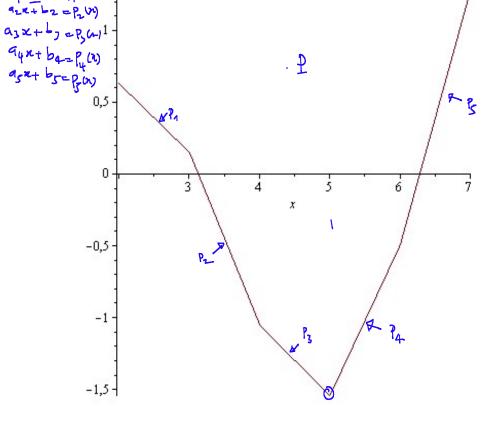


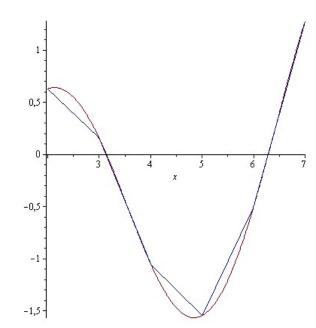


Rappel sur l'interpolation de type Lagrange:

interpolation par intervalles: (polynôme par morceaux pox) défini our [2,7] qui change de forme (de degré)
d'un intervalle ain autre).

```
3 \ln(2) \sin(2) - 2 \ln(3) \sin(3) + x (\ln(3) \sin(3) - \ln(2) \sin(2))
                                                                                           x < 3
                                                                                           x < 4
        4 \ln(3) \sin(3) - 6 \ln(2) \sin(4) + x (2 \ln(2) \sin(4) - \ln(3) \sin(3))
p := \begin{cases} 10 \ln(2) \sin(4) - 4 \ln(5) \sin(5) + x (\ln(5) \sin(5) - 2 \ln(2) \sin(4)) \end{cases}
                                                                                           x < 5
         6 \ln(5) \sin(5) - 5 \ln(6) \sin(6) + x (\ln(6) \sin(6) - \ln(5) \sin(5))
                                                                                           x < 6
         7 \ln(6) \sin(6) - 6 \ln(7) \sin(7) + x (\ln(7) \sin(7) - \ln(6) \sin(6))
                                                                                         otherwise
```





Rappel sur l'interpolation de type Lagrange:

La Méthode de Eléments dinis = interpolation par Morceaux.

interpolation par moreaux: Comment augmenter la précision de l'approximation:

(au/et) (1) Augmenter le nombre de s'intervalles.

(au/et) (2) Augmenter le plegré de polynômes Que chapeu morceau

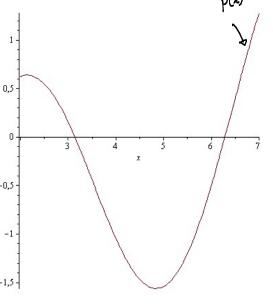


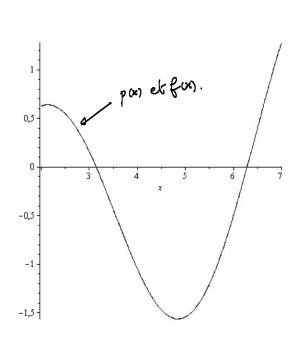


$$n := 42 : Xn := \left[seq \left(2 + \frac{5}{41} \cdot i, i = 0 ..n - 1 \right) \right]; Yn$$

$$:= \left[seq \left(evalf \left(f \left(2 + \frac{5}{41} \cdot i, \right) \right), i = 0 ..n - 1 \right) \right]$$







Eléments finis Py-(1D) (Eléments finis linéaire 10)

3 Lour le système metriciel, on considère de problème modèle, $\int -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial n^2} = \delta$ sur [0,1]. (*) Sa formulation variationnelle gt: $\int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx = \int_0^1 \int v dx$, $\forall v \in \mathcal{H}_0(0,1)$.

Pour simplifier, on considére la Maillage anivants

$$N_1$$
 N_2 N_3 N_4 arec $h = \frac{1}{3}$

 $V_{n}=$ l'espece d'approximation = $\frac{1}{2}$ $N \in C(0,1)$ / $N = a_1x + b_1$, $i=2,3y = Vect (Cl_2, Cl_2, Cl_3, Cl_4)$.

La formulation discrète nous permettera de colculer la solution approchée de (*) de type (E.F):

$$\underline{\alpha}_{i}$$
: $u_{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} u_{i} \, \varphi_{i} \cos \alpha t \, l_{approximation} \, \Delta t \, u_{i}$.

lour déterminer un, on calcule, d'abord, les (Pi) = pruis on calcule les (ui) = , [u,uz,u], uy] -

Détermination des fonctions de forme (CP;); A chaque noud N; du maillage, on associe une et une seule fonction de forme Co; qui vérifie: Co; (Nj) = 81j = {0,1 + j

$$\frac{1}{1}$$
 $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}$

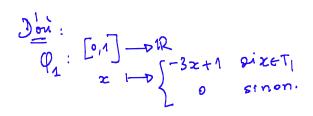
On a choisi $V_n = \{ v \in C^0(0,1) \mid v_n|_{T_1} = aix_1b_i ; i = 4,...,49 \ni v_1, v_2, v_3 et v_3$ Alor: $\forall i = 1,2;3$ et $(x) = \begin{cases} \alpha_1 x + b_1 & \text{si } x \neq \tau_1 \\ \alpha_2 x + b_2 & \text{si } x \neq \tau_2 \end{cases}$

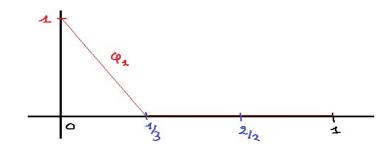
Détermination de P1:

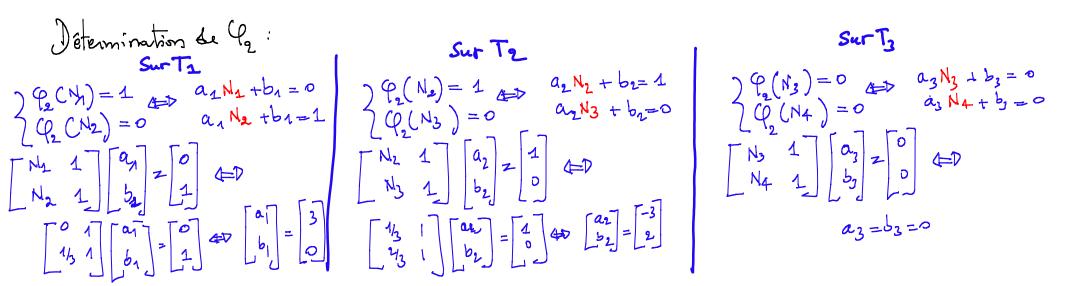
$$\begin{array}{c} Sur T_{2} \\ (P_{1} CN_{1}) = 1 \\ (P_{1} CN_{2}) = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{1}N_{1} + b_{1} = 1 \\ a_{1}N_{2} + b_{1} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} P_{1}(N_{2}) = 0 \\ a_{1}N_{2} + b_{2} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{1} + b_{2} = 0 \\ a_{2}N_{3} + b_{1} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{2} = 0 \\ a_{1}N_{3} + b_{2} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{2} = 0 \\ a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{2} = 0 \\ a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{2} = 0 \\ a_{1}N_{3} + b_{2} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{1}N_{3} + b_{2} = 0 \\ a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{2}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = 0 \\ a_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} =$$

 $\begin{bmatrix} 43 & 1 \\ 43 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a1 \\ b2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} 40 \quad a=b_2=0$

a3=63=0

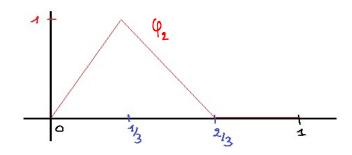






$$\varphi_3: \begin{bmatrix} 0_1 \\ 0_1 \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\chi \longmapsto \begin{cases} 3 \times & \text{SixeT}_1 \\ -3 \times +2 & \text{SixeT}_2 \\ 0 & \text{SixeT}_3
\end{cases}$$



Détermination de P2:

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{1}) = 0 \\ Q_{2} & (N_{1}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{2}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{2}) = 0 \\ Q_{2} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{2}) = 0 \\ Q_{2} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{2}) = 0 \\ Q_{2} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{2}) = 0 \\ Q_{2} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{2} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \begin{pmatrix} Q_{1} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{2} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{3} & (N_{3}) = 0 \\ Q_{$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\varphi_{1}(N_{2}) = 0 \\
\varphi_{2}(N_{3}) = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\alpha_{2}N_{2} + b_{2} = 0 \\
\alpha_{2}N_{3} + b_{2} = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
N_{1} & 1 \\
N_{3} & 1
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\alpha_{2} \\
b_{2}
\end{array}$$

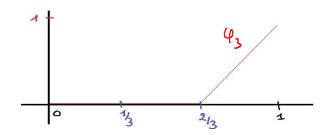
$$\begin{array}{c}
\alpha_{3} \\
a_{4} = b_{4} = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\alpha_{2} \\
\alpha_{3} = b_{4} = 0
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{pmatrix}
P_{4}(N_{3}) = 0 \\
Q_{4}(N_{4}) = 1
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
A_{3}N_{3} + b_{3} = \\
A_{3}N_{4} + b_{3} = \\
A_{3}N_{4} + b_{3} = \\
A_{4}N_{4} + A_{5} = \\
A_{5}N_{4} + A_{5}N_{4} + A_{5} = \\
A_{5}N_{4} + A_{5}N_{5} + A_{5}N_{5} = \\
A_{5}N_{5}N_{5} + A_{5}N_{$$

 $0^{\circ n}$: $(9:[0,1] \rightarrow 1R)$ $x \mapsto \begin{cases} 0 & \text{sixeT, uT}_2 \\ 3x-2 & \text{sixeT}_3 \end{cases}$



Ainsi, on a déterminé le fonctions de base (Pi). Donc, on a déterminé lespace Vh. Rate, les (li); les coordonnées de la solution aprochée un Duivante la base (Q:);

2) Détermination des (Ui); (Un = [uiqi)

Pour cela, on rempreud la formulation variationnelle discréte aux:

(1) ren= Ch; vn = Ch2; vn = Ch3 et vn = Ch4. (4 équations)

Transer
$$u_n = \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i q_i \in V_n$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i q_i \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} q_i dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i q_i \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} q_i dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i q_i \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} q_i dx$$

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$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} u_i q_i \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} q_i dx$$

 $\int \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int$ $\int u = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} Q_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} Q_{1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} f Q_{1} dx$ $\int u : \int_{\partial x}^{1/2} Q_{i} \frac{\partial Q_{1} dx}{\partial x} = \int_{0}^{1/2} Q_{1} dx$ $\sum_{i} u_{i} \int_{a}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} Q_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} Q_{i} dx = \int_{a}^{1} f Q_{i} dx$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{i} M_{i}(\phi_{i}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \varphi_{i} dx \right) = \int_{0}^{1} f \varphi_{i} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{i} M_{i}(\phi_{i}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \varphi_{i} dx \right) = \int_{0}^{1} f \varphi_{i} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{i} M_{i}(\phi_{i}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \varphi_{i} dx \right) = \int_{0}^{1} f \varphi_{i} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{i} M_{i}(\phi_{i}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \varphi_{i} dx \right) = \int_{0}^{1} f \varphi_{i} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\sum_{i} M_{i}(\phi_{i}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \varphi_{i} dx \right) = \int_{0}^{1} f \varphi_{i} dx$$

4- Anul - Fi θω. Δη matrice corrée detaille (4x4); Αη=((φ'ρ'));

$$A_{n} = \begin{bmatrix} \int_{0}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} Q_{3}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} Q_{3}^{1} \\ \int_{0}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} Q_{3}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} \\ \int_{0}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} Q_{3}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} \\ \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{3}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} \\ \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{3}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} \\ \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{3}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} \\ \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{3}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} \\ \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{1}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} \\ \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{2}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} Q_{4}^{1} & \int_{0}^{1} Q_{4}^{$$

- etilise la relation de schole.

Par exemple:
$$a_{11} = \int_{T_1}^{1} (q_1^1 q_1^1 + \int_{T_2}^{1} (q_1^1 q_1^1$$

De nême pour le outres. (aij).

On poter 2 = 9h Aloris AnUn = Fn 4=0

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 - d & 0 & 0 \\ - 2 & 2d - 2d & 0 \\ 0 & - d & 2d - 2d & 2d \\ 0 & 0 & - d & 2d & 2d \end{bmatrix} = F_h \iff \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 - 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 - 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U_{h} = \frac{1}{d} \tilde{I}_{h}$$

Lour terminer le calcules, on doit calculer Fn. Pour cela, on utilise une quadrature convenable pour évaluer le intégrales le qui nous permeters de trouver uzetuz, dois : Un= UzClz + UzClz

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