CE394M: 1D-Finite Element Method

Krishna Kumar

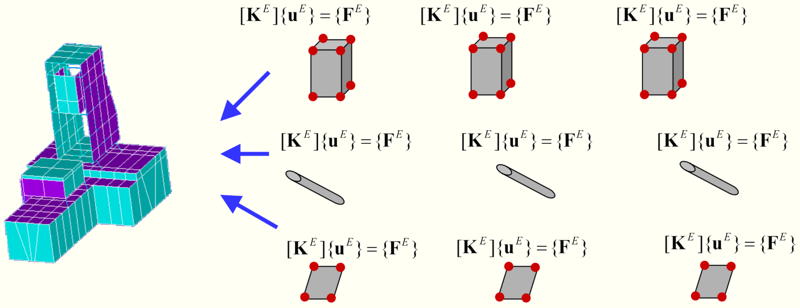
University of Texas at Austin

krishnak@utexas. edu

January 19, 2019

Overview

Finite Element Analysis



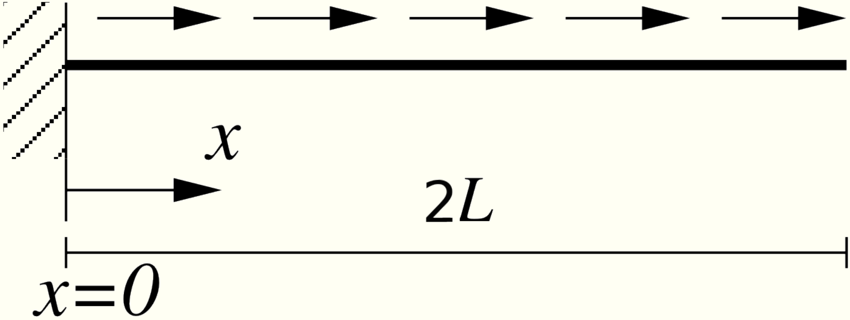
$$[\mathbf{K}]\{\mathbf{u}\} = \{\mathbf{F}\} \longrightarrow \{\mathbf{u}\} = [\mathbf{K}]^{-1}\{\mathbf{F}\}$$

Finite Element Analysis

FEM is a systematic procedure for approximating differential equations.
For any problem in any spatial dimension it follows the same steps:

1. Identify the equation of interest
2. Cast the equation of interest in a weak form
3. Select a finite element type
4. Construct the element matrix and vector
5. Assemble the global matrix and vector and apply boundary conditions
6. Solve the system of linear equations

1D Finite Element Analysis of a cantilever beam

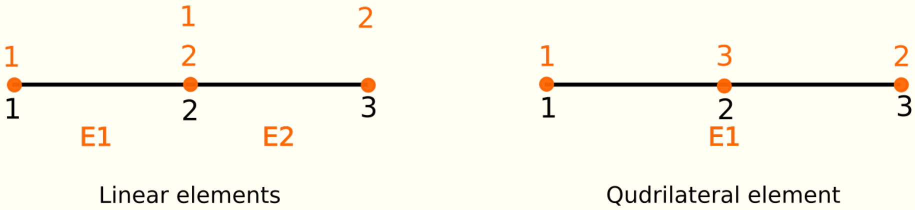


1D cantilever beam

Assume L as unit length $L = 1$. Unit force $f = 1$.

1D Finite Element Analysis of a cantilever beam

What element should be used?



1D discretization of a cantilever beam

1D FEM: Shape functions and derivatives

Shape function **N**:

$$N_1(x) = -\frac{x}{L} + 1$$
$$N_2(x) = \frac{x}{L}$$

$$N_1(x) = -x + 1$$
$$N_2(x) = x$$

B is the derivatives of the shape functions:

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dN_1(x)}{dx} & \frac{dN_2(x)}{dx} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{L} & \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1D FEM: Stiffness and force

Element stiffness k_e:

$$k_e = \int \mathbf{B}^T EA\, B \,\mathrm{d}x$$

$$k_e = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Right-hand side vector b_e is:

$$b_e = \int N^T f \,\mathrm{d}x = \int_0^L \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{x}{L} + 1 \\ \frac{x}{L} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_e = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$