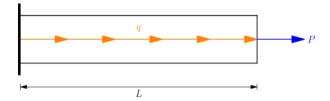
## Ejemplo 1



Resolver

$$EA \frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + q = 0$$
$$u(0) = 0$$
$$u'(L) = \frac{P}{EA}$$

## Solución exacta

$$u(x) = \frac{P + qL}{EA}x - \frac{q}{2EA}x^2$$

## Solución aproximada generalizada

La forma débil de la ecuación diferencial es

$$\int_{0}^{L} R(x) W(x) dx = \int_{0}^{L} \left( EA \frac{d^{2} \hat{u}}{dx^{2}} + q \right) W dx = 0$$

multiplicando

$$\int_{0}^{L} W E A \frac{d^{2} \hat{u}}{dx^{2}} dx + \int_{0}^{L} W q dx = 0$$

Usando el teorema de Gauss o integrando por partes

$$\left(W E A \frac{d\hat{u}}{dx}\right) \Big|_{0}^{L} - \int_{0}^{L} \frac{dW}{dx} E A \frac{d\hat{u}}{dx} dx + \int_{0}^{L} W q dx = 0$$

Reordenando

$$\int_0^L \frac{dW}{dx} EA \frac{d\hat{u}}{dx} \, dx = \int_0^L W \, q \, dx + \left. \left( W \, EA \frac{d\hat{u}}{dx} \right) \right|_0^L$$

Reemplazando  $F = EA\frac{d\hat{u}}{dx}$ 

$$\int_{0}^{L} \frac{dW}{dx} E A \frac{d\hat{u}}{dx} dx = \int_{0}^{L} W \, q \, dx + (W \, F)|_{0}^{L}$$