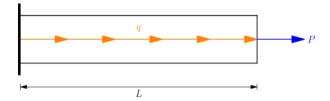
Ejemplo 2



Resolver

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

Solución exacta

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

Solución aproximada lineal

La forma débil de la ecuación diferencial es

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

reduciendo el grado de las derivadas

$$\int_0^L \frac{dW}{dx} \, EA \, \frac{d\hat{u}}{dx} \, dx = \int_0^L W \, q \, dx + W(L) \, EA \frac{d\hat{u}(L)}{dx} - W(0) \, EA \frac{d\hat{u}(0)}{dx}$$

usando bases lineales en coordenadas locales

$$u(x) \approx \hat{u}(x) = u_1 \left(1 - \frac{x}{L}\right) + u_2 \left(\frac{x}{L}\right)$$

 \hat{u}_x es

$$\frac{d\hat{u}}{dx} = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{L}$$

las funciones ponderadas son

$$W_1 = \frac{d\hat{u}}{du_1} = 1 - \frac{x}{L}$$
$$W_2 = \frac{d\hat{u}}{du_2} = \frac{x}{L}$$

formando el sistema de ecuaciones

$$\int_{0}^{L} \frac{dW_{1}}{dx} EA \frac{d\hat{u}}{dx} dx = \int_{0}^{L} W_{1} q dx + W_{1}(L) EA \frac{d\hat{u}(L)}{dx} - W_{1}(0) EA \frac{d\hat{u}(0)}{dx}$$

$$\int_{0}^{L} \frac{dW_{2}}{dx} EA \frac{d\hat{u}}{dx} dx = \int_{0}^{L} W_{2} q dx + W_{2}(L) EA \frac{d\hat{u}(L)}{dx} - W_{2}(0) EA \frac{d\hat{u}(0)}{dx}$$

funciones ponderadas y sus derivadas

$$W_1 = 1 - \frac{x}{L} \quad \frac{dW_1}{dx} = -\frac{1}{L} \qquad W_2 = \frac{x}{L} \quad \frac{dW_2}{dx} = \frac{1}{L}$$

valores de las funciones ponderadas en los nodos

$$W_1(L) = 0$$
 $W_1(0) = 1$ $W_2(L) = 1$ $W_2(0) = 0$

fuerzas en los nodos

$$EA\frac{d\hat{u}(L)}{dx} = F_2$$
 $EA\frac{d\hat{u}(0)}{dx} = F_1$

reemplazando

$$\int_{0}^{L} \left(-\frac{1}{L} \right) EA\left(\frac{u_2 - u_1}{L} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{L} \left(1 - \frac{x}{L} \right) q \, dx + 0(F_2) - 1(F_1)$$
$$\int_{0}^{L} \left(\frac{1}{L} \right) EA\left(\frac{u_2 - u_1}{L} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{L} \left(\frac{x}{L} \right) q \, dx + 1(F_2) - 0(F_1)$$

reordenando

$$EA\left(\frac{u_1 - u_2}{L^2}\right) \int_0^L dx = \int_0^L q - \frac{q}{L} x \, dx - F_1$$

$$EA\left(\frac{-u_1 + u_2}{L^2}\right) \int_0^L dx = \int_0^L \frac{q}{L} x \, dx + F_2$$

integrando

$$EA\left(\frac{u_1 - u_2}{L}\right) = \frac{qL}{2} - F_1$$
$$EA\left(\frac{-u_1 + u_2}{L}\right) = \frac{qL}{2} + F_2$$

en forma matricial

$$\frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{qL}{2} \\ \frac{qL}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -F_1 \\ F_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

reemplazando fuerzas y desplazamientos

$$\frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{qL}{2} \\ \frac{qL}{2} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -F_1 \\ P \end{bmatrix}$$

resolviendo

$$u_2 = \frac{qL^2 + 2PL}{2EA}$$
$$F_1 = P + qL$$

reemplazando en la solución aproximada

$$\hat{u}(x) = \frac{qL^2 + 2PL}{2EA}x$$