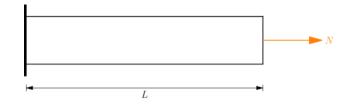
Introducción a elementos finitos Examen final II-2016 Segunda opción

1. Obtener la matriz de rigidez mediante el método de Galerkin



Solución 1

Ecuación diferencial

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

No hay carga variable

$$EA\frac{d^2u(x)}{dx^2} = 0$$

La aproximación de los desplazamientos será

$$u(x) = \phi(x)$$

La función ponderada será

$$W = \phi(x)$$

Aplicando el método de Galerkin

$$\int_0^L \left(EA \frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2} \right) \phi \, dx = \int_0^L \phi \, EA \frac{d^2 \phi}{dx^2} \, dx = 0$$

Usando el teorema de Gauss o integrando por partes

$$\left(\phi E A \frac{d\phi}{dx}\right)\Big|_{0}^{L} - \int_{0}^{L} \frac{d\phi}{dx} E A \frac{d\phi}{dx} dx = 0$$

Reordenando

$$\int_0^L \frac{d\phi}{dx} EA \frac{d\phi}{dx} dx = \left(\phi EA \frac{d\phi}{dx} \right) \Big|_0^L$$

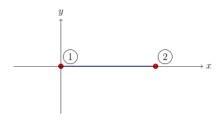
Reemplazando $F = EA \frac{d\phi}{dx}$

$$\int_0^L \frac{d\phi}{dx} EA \frac{d\phi}{dx} dx = (\phi F)|_0^L$$

La rigidez es

$$K = EA \int_0^L \frac{d\phi}{dx} \, \frac{d\phi}{dx} \, dx$$

Usando un elemento de dos nodos



Aproximación del campo de desplazamientos

$$\phi = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Reemplazando $\phi(0) = \phi_1$ y $\phi(L) = \phi_2$

$$\alpha_0 + \alpha_1(0) = \phi_1$$

$$\alpha_0 + \alpha_1(L) = \phi_2$$

Simplificando

$$\alpha_0 = \phi_1$$
$$\alpha_0 + L\alpha_1 = \phi_2$$

En forma matricial

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & L \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resolviendo

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{L} & \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Reemplazando

$$\phi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{L} & \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{L}x & \frac{1}{L}x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Deformación unitaria

$$\varepsilon = \frac{d\phi}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{L} & \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{L}\phi_1 + \frac{1}{L}\phi_2$$

Voy a considerar que las derivadas de ϕ son diferentes

$$EA \int_0^L \frac{d\phi}{dx} \frac{d\phi}{dx} dx = EA \int_0^L \left(-\frac{1}{L}\phi_1 + \frac{1}{L}\phi_2 \right) \left(-\frac{1}{L}\phi_1 + \frac{1}{L}\phi_2 \right) dx$$

Multiplicando

$$EA \int_0^L \frac{\phi_1 - \phi_2}{L^2} \phi_1 + \frac{-\phi_1 + \phi_2}{L^2} \phi_2 \, dx = \frac{EA}{L^2} \int_0^L (\phi_1 - \phi_2) \phi_1 + (-\phi_1 + \phi_2) \phi_2 \, dx$$

Formando un sistema de ecuaciones

$$\frac{EA}{L^2} \int_0^L (\phi_1 - \phi_2) \phi_1 \, dx = \phi_1 F_1$$

$$\frac{EA}{L^2} \int_0^L (-\phi_1 + \phi_2) \phi_2 \, dx = \phi_2 F_2$$

Las constantes salen de la integral

$$\phi_1 \frac{EA}{L^2} (\phi_1 - \phi_2) \int_0^L dx = \phi_1 F_1$$
$$\phi_2 \frac{EA}{L^2} (-\phi_1 + \phi_2) \int_0^L dx = \phi_2 F_2$$

En forma matricial

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Simplificando

$$\frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

La matriz de rigidez es

$$K = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solución 2

La solución es exactamente igual hasta la deformación unitaria Deformación unitaria

$$\varepsilon = \frac{d\phi}{dx} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{L} & \frac{1}{L} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{1}{L}\phi_1 + \frac{1}{L}\phi_2$$

Reemplazando $\frac{d\phi}{dx} = -\frac{1}{L}\phi_1$

$$EA \int_0^L \frac{d\phi}{dx} \, \frac{d\phi}{dx} \, dx = EA \int_0^L -\frac{1}{L} \phi_1 \left(-\frac{1}{L} \phi_1 + \frac{1}{L} \phi_2 \right) dx$$

Reemplazando $\frac{d\phi}{dx} = \frac{1}{L}\phi_2$

$$EA \int_0^L \frac{d\phi}{dx} \frac{d\phi}{dx} dx = EA \int_0^L \frac{1}{L} \phi_2 \left(-\frac{1}{L} \phi_1 + \frac{1}{L} \phi_2 \right) dx$$

Formando un sistema de ecuaciones

$$\frac{EA}{L^2} \int_0^L \phi_1(\phi_1 - \phi_2) \, dx = \phi_1 F_1$$

$$\frac{EA}{L^2} \int_0^L \phi_2(-\phi_1 + \phi_2) \, dx = \phi_2 F_2$$

Las constantes salen de la integral

$$\phi_1 \frac{EA}{L^2} (\phi_1 - \phi_2) \int_0^L dx = \phi_1 F_1$$
$$\phi_2 \frac{EA}{L^2} (-\phi_1 + \phi_2) \int_0^L dx = \phi_2 F_2$$

En forma matricial

$$\begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Simplificando

$$\frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

La matriz de rigidez es

$$K = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Generalmente se usa $W(x) = \phi(x)$ para obtener una solución escalar, para otro método revisar Métodos numéricos II

2. Integrar usando la fórmula de Newton-Cotes para n=2

$$I = \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} e^5 \, r \, ds \, dr$$

Solución

Pesos y puntos de muestreo

$$w_1 = 1$$
 $r_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ $s_1 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$
 $w_2 = 1$ $r_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$ $s_2 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}$

Reordenando

$$I = \int_{-1}^{+1} \int_{-1}^{+1} e^5 r \, ds \, dr = \int_{-1}^{+1} dr \int_{-1}^{+1} e^5 r \, ds = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} w_i \, w_j \, f(r_i, s_j)$$

Usando la fórmula

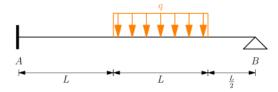
$$I = \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{2} w_i w_j f(r_i)$$

= $w_1 w_1 f(r_1) + w_1 w_2 f(r_1) + w_2 w_1 f(r_2) + w_2 w_2 f(r_2)$

Reemplazando

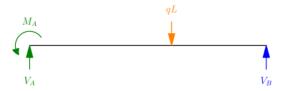
$$\begin{split} I &= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot e^5 \left(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right) + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot e^5 \left(-\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right) + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot e^5 \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right) + 1 \cdot 1 \cdot e^5 \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right) \\ &= 0 \end{split}$$

3. Resolver la estructura por cualquier método



Solución

Estructura equivalente



Suma de fuerzas y momentos

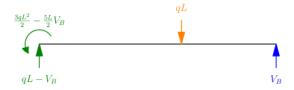
$$V_A - qL + V_B = 0$$

$$M_A - qL\left(\frac{3L}{2}\right) + V_B\left(\frac{5L}{2}\right) = 0$$

Despejando V_A y M_A

$$V_A = qL - V_B$$

$$M_A = \frac{3qL^2}{2} - \frac{5L}{2}V_B$$



Momento de $0 \leqslant x \leqslant L$

$$M = -M_A + V_A x = -\frac{3qL^2}{2} + \frac{5L}{2}V_B + (qL - V_B)x$$

Momento de $L \leq x \leq 2L$

$$\mathbf{M} = -M_A + V_A x - \frac{q}{2} (x - L)^2 = -2qL^2 + \frac{5L}{2} V_B + 2qLx - V_B x - \frac{q}{2} x^2$$

Momento de $\frac{L}{2} \geqslant x \geqslant 0$

$$M = V_B x$$

Energía de deformación por flexión

$$U_{i} = \int_{0}^{L} \frac{M^{2}}{2EI} dx + \int_{L}^{2L} \frac{M^{2}}{2EI} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{L}{2}} \frac{M^{2}}{2EI} dx$$

Reemplazando

$$U_{i} = \frac{1}{2EI} \int_{0}^{L} \left[-\frac{3qL^{2}}{2} + \frac{5L}{2} V_{B} + (qL - V_{B})x \right]^{2} dx$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2EI} \int_{L}^{2L} \left(-2qL^{2} + \frac{5L}{2} V_{B} + 2qLx - V_{B}x - \frac{q}{2}x^{2} \right)^{2} dx$$
$$+ \frac{1}{2EI} \int_{0}^{\frac{L}{2}} (V_{B}x)^{2} dx$$

Integrando

$$U_i = \frac{L^3}{240EI} \left(136q^2L^2 - 550qLV_B + 625V_B^2 \right)$$

Minimizando

$$\frac{dU_i}{dV_B} = -\frac{5L^3}{24EI} \Big(11qL - 25V_B \Big) = 0$$

Despejando V_B

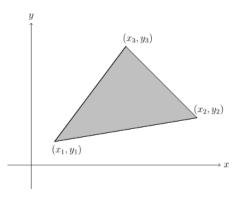
$$V_B = \frac{11qL}{25}$$

Reemplazando en las demás reacciones

$$V_A = qL - V_B = qL - \frac{11qL}{25} = \frac{14qL}{25}$$

$$M_A = \frac{3qL^2}{2} - \frac{5L}{2}V_B = \frac{3qL^2}{2} - \frac{5L}{2}\left(\frac{11qL}{25}\right) = \frac{2qL^2}{5}$$

4. Mediante el método directo hallar las constantes de los polinomios de interpolación para un triángulo de deformación constante



Solución

Campo de desplazamientos

$$\phi^{\mathrm{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & v_1 & u_2 & v_2 & u_3 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Funciones de aproximación

$$u(x,y) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x + \alpha_3 y$$
$$v(x,y) = \alpha_4 + \alpha_5 x + \alpha_6 y$$

Reemplazando coordenadas nodales

$$u_{1} = \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}x_{1} + \alpha_{3}y_{1}$$

$$u_{2} = \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}x_{2} + \alpha_{3}y_{2}$$

$$u_{3} = \alpha_{1} + \alpha_{2}x_{3} + \alpha_{3}y_{3}$$

$$v_{1} = \alpha_{4} + \alpha_{5}x_{1} + \alpha_{6}y_{1}$$

$$v_{2} = \alpha_{4} + \alpha_{5}x_{2} + \alpha_{6}y_{2}$$

$$v_{3} = \alpha_{4} + \alpha_{5}x_{4} + \alpha_{6}y_{3}$$

Para α_1

$$\alpha_{1} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} u_{1} & x_{1} & y_{1} \\ u_{2} & x_{2} & y_{2} \\ u_{3} & x_{3} & y_{3} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_{1} & y_{1} \\ 1 & x_{2} & y_{2} \\ 1 & x_{3} & y_{3} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(y_{3}x_{2} - y_{2}x_{3})u_{1} + (y_{1}x_{3} - y_{3}x_{1})u_{2} + (y_{1}x_{2} - y_{2}x_{1})u_{3}}{2A}$$

Realizando un cambio de variable

$$a_1 = y_3 x_2 - y_2 x_3$$

$$a_2 = y_1 x_3 - y_3 x_1$$

$$a_3 = y_1 x_2 - y_2 x_1$$

Reemplazando

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1}{2A}(a_1u_1 + a_2u_2 + a_3u_3)$$

Para α_2

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & u_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & u_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(y_2 - y_3)u_1 + (y_3 - y_1)u_2 + (y_1 - y_2)u_3}{2A}$$

Realizando un cambio de variable

$$b_1 = y_2 - y_3$$
$$b_2 = y_3 - y_1$$
$$b_3 = y_1 - y_2$$

Reemplazando

$$\alpha_2 = \frac{1}{2A}(b_1u_1 + b_2u_2 + b_3u_3)$$

Para α_3

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & u_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & u_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & u_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(x_3 - x_2)u_1 + (x_1 - x_3)u_2 + (x_2 - x_1)u_3}{2A}$$

Realizando un cambio de variable

$$c_1 = x_3 - x_2$$

$$c_2 = x_1 - x_3$$

$$c_3 = x_2 - x_1$$

Reemplazando

$$\alpha_3 = \frac{1}{2A}(c_1u_1 + c_2u_2 + c_3u_3)$$

Para v las soluciones son iguales

$$\alpha_4 = \frac{1}{2A} (a_1 v_1 + a_2 v_2 + a_3 v_3)$$

$$\alpha_5 = \frac{1}{2A} (b_1 v_1 + b_2 v_2 + b_3 v_3)$$

$$\alpha_6 = \frac{1}{2A} (c_1 v_1 + c_2 v_2 + c_3 v_3)$$