

# Derivation for 2D Jacobian

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11:36 AM

since

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

then we have:

coefficient  $\rightarrow$  since  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}$  has given.

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right\}$$

using: Cramer's rule on the linear equations above:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$\text{then } \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{J} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \right) \right]$$