

- ① We have two major inputs to `fe_newtonRhapson`. First, we have the 3×1 vector `nat_coord_nodes`; which are the actual coordinates of the fiber element node in Ω_0 . In `fe_newtonRhapson`, this becomes `nat_coord`. Second, we have the 8×1 vectors `xcoord`, `ycoord`, `zcoord`; which are the coordinates of the host element nodes in Ω_0 .
- ② We start by assembling the 24×1 vector `coord`; which contains the coordinates of the host element nodes in Ω_0 . we then use `fe_shapes_8` to populate the 8×1 vector `shapes`; which is initialized at 0,0,0 in \square . Next, we use `fe_shape Matrix` to populate the 3×24 matrix `shape_mat`.

$$\text{shape_mat} = \begin{bmatrix} N_1 & 0 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & N_1 & 0 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & N_1 & 0 & 0 & N_2 & \dots & N_8 \end{bmatrix}$$

3×24

$$\text{coord} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ z_1 \\ x_2 \\ y_2 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ z_8 \end{bmatrix}$$

24×1

Each shape function is evaluated at a specific point ξ, η, ζ in \square .

$$\text{shapes} = \begin{bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ \vdots \\ N_8 \end{bmatrix}$$

8×1

- ③ Overall, we are trying to find the 3×1 vector `iso_coord`; which are the unknown coordinates of the Fiber element node in \square . We use a while loop to solve for `iso_coord`.

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Newton-Raphson Method

$f(x) = 0$ \leftarrow This is what we want to solve.

$f(x + \Delta x) = f(x) + J(x) \Delta x$ \leftarrow Taylor series expansion about x .
improved solution

$$J_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_j} \quad (\text{Jacobian Matrix})$$

$J(x) \Delta x = -f(x)$ \leftarrow set of linear equations for Δx .

In our case, we are trying to find the root of the following:

$$\begin{array}{c} f_x \\ \downarrow \\ f(\xi) = \underbrace{\sum_{\text{actual}}}_{3 \times 1} - \underbrace{\sum_{\text{estimate}}}_{3 \times 1} \end{array}$$

$\text{nat_coord} \quad \text{[shape_mat][coord]}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xi_{n+1} = \underbrace{\xi_n}_{\text{iso_coord}} - J(\xi_n)^{-1} \underbrace{f(\xi)}_{f_x} \\ \uparrow \\ \text{iso_coord_new} \end{array}$$

At each pass through the while loop, we calculate the error eps as follows:

$$\text{eps} = \text{norm}(\underbrace{f(\xi)}_{3 \times 1})$$

The while loop stops if $\text{eps} < 1e-6$ OR if $\text{iterations} > 100$.

④. In the end, `fe_newtonRhapson` returns the 3×1 vector `iso_coord`; which are the estimated coordinates of the fiber element node in \square .