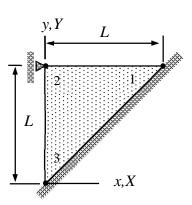
## **Assignment 2**

Consider the linear triangle element shown. Nodes 1 and 3 are fixed and the non-zero vertical displacement of node 2 is denoted by  $u_{Y2}$ . Determine the virtual work expression of internal forces using the virtual work density of the thin-slab model.



## **Solution template**

Virtual work density of internal forces of the thin-slab model is given by

$$\delta w_{\Omega}^{\rm int} = - \begin{cases} \partial \delta u / \partial x \\ \partial \delta v / \partial y \\ \partial \delta u / \partial y + \partial \delta v / \partial x \end{cases}^{\rm T} t[E]_{\sigma} \begin{cases} \partial u / \partial x \\ \partial v / \partial y \\ \partial u / \partial y + \partial v / \partial x \end{cases} \text{ where } [E]_{\sigma} = \frac{E}{1 - v^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & v & 0 \\ v & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (1 - v) / 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Shape functions in terms of x, y and element size L

$$N_1 = \frac{x}{L}$$
,  $N_3 = 1 - \frac{y}{L}$ ,  $N_2 = 1 - N_1 - N_3 = \frac{y - x}{L}$ .

Displacement components

$$u = \begin{Bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \end{Bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \begin{Bmatrix} \underline{\phantom{A}} \\ \underline{\phantom{A}} \end{Bmatrix} = \underline{\phantom{A}}, \quad v = \begin{Bmatrix} N_1 \\ N_2 \\ N_3 \end{Bmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \begin{Bmatrix} \underline{\phantom{A}} \\ \underline{\phantom{A}} \end{Bmatrix} = \underline{\phantom{A}}.$$

Derivatives of u and v with respect to x and y

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \underline{\qquad}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \underline{\qquad}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \underline{\qquad}, \qquad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

Virtual work density simplifies to

$$\delta w_{\Omega}^{\text{int}} = -\left\{ \frac{1}{1 - v^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & v & 0 \\ v & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (1 - v)/2 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \Rightarrow$$

$$\delta w_{\Omega}^{\mathrm{int}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Virtual work expression is obtained as integral over the element (notice that integrand is constant)

 $\delta W = \int_{\Omega} \delta w_{\Omega}^{\rm int} d\Omega = \underline{\qquad}.$