

# Mesh structure

To set up the finite element problem, the table of coordinates and connectivity need to be set. Since only one element is considered, the mesh is really simple

## 1. Nodal coordinates

Global node number	$x$	$y$
1	0	0
2	$L$	0

## 2. Connectivity table

Element	Left node (1)	Right Node (2)
1	1	2

In order to find the equivalent node at the extremities, the virtual work principle is invoked. The virtual work performed by the external load is given by

$$\delta W = \int_0^L \delta v p dx$$

The displacement is computed via the finite element expansion  $v = \mathbf{N}\mathbf{v}$  where

$$\mathbf{N} = (N_1 \quad N_2 \quad N_3 \quad N_4), \quad \mathbf{v} = (v_1 \quad \phi_1 \quad v_2 \quad \phi_2)^\top.$$

Plugging the approximation in the virtual work it is obtained

$$\delta W = \delta \mathbf{v}^\top \int_0^L \mathbf{N}^\top p dx = \delta \mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{f}.$$

So the expression of the generalized force is given by

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_0^L \mathbf{N}^\top p dx$$

Developing the computations

$$f_1 = \int_0^L \left( 1 - \frac{3x^2}{L^2} + \frac{2x^3}{L^3} \right) \left( p_1 + (p_2 - p_1) \frac{x}{L} \right) dx = 0,$$

$$f_2 = \int_0^L \left( x - \frac{2x^2}{L} + \frac{x^3}{L^2} \right) \left( p_1 + (p_2 - p_1) \frac{x}{L} \right) dx,$$

$$f_3 = \int_0^L \left( \frac{3x^2}{L^2} - \frac{2x^3}{L^3} \right) \left( p_1 + (p_2 - p_1) \frac{x}{L} \right) dx,$$

$$f_4 = \int_0^L \left( -\frac{x^2}{L} + \frac{x^3}{L^2} \right) \left( p_1 + (p_2 - p_1) \frac{x}{L} \right) dx.$$

This computations can be performed in python using the sympy librairy and rescaling the integral to 1 by intrucing  $\xi = x/L$

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In [1]: import sympy as sp

p_1 = sp.symbols('p_1')
p_2 = sp.symbols('p_2')
L = sp.symbols('L')
xi = sp.symbols('xi')

load = p_1 + (p_2 - p_1) * xi
jacobian = L

N_1 = 1 - 3 * xi**2 + 2*xi**3
N_2 = (xi - 2*xi**2 + xi**3)*L
N_3 = 3*xi**2 - 2*xi**3
N_4 = (-xi**2 + xi**3)*L

N_vec = sp.Matrix([N_1, N_2, N_3, N_4])

f = sp.integrate(N_vec*load*jacobian, (xi, 0, 1))

f
```

```
Out[1]: 
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{7Lp_1}{20} + \frac{3Lp_2}{20} \\ \frac{L^2p_1}{20} + \frac{L^2p_2}{30} \\ \frac{3Lp_1}{20} + \frac{7Lp_2}{20} \\ -\frac{L^2p_1}{30} - \frac{L^2p_2}{20} \end{bmatrix}$$

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If the load is constant, the result is given by

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In [11]: p = sp.symbols('p')
f = sp.integrate(N_vec*p*jacobian, (xi, 0, 1))
f
```

Out[11]:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{Lp}{2} \\ \frac{L^2p}{12} \\ \frac{Lp}{2} \\ -\frac{L^2p}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

