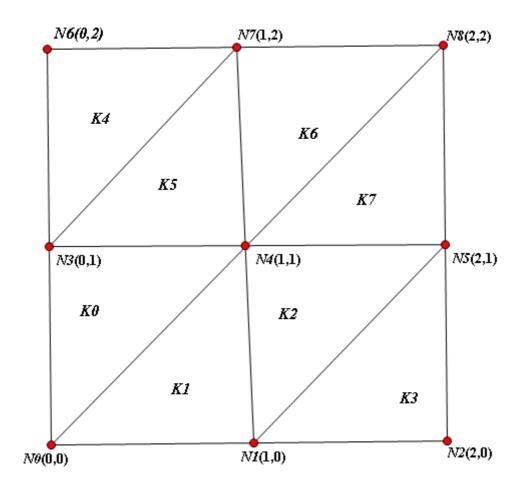
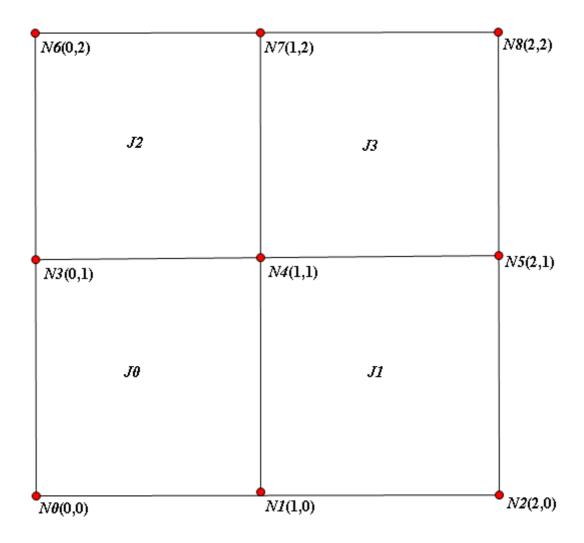
下面介绍在二维平面的三角网格、四边形网格,三维空间中的四面体网格,六面体网格的单元cell和节点node¶

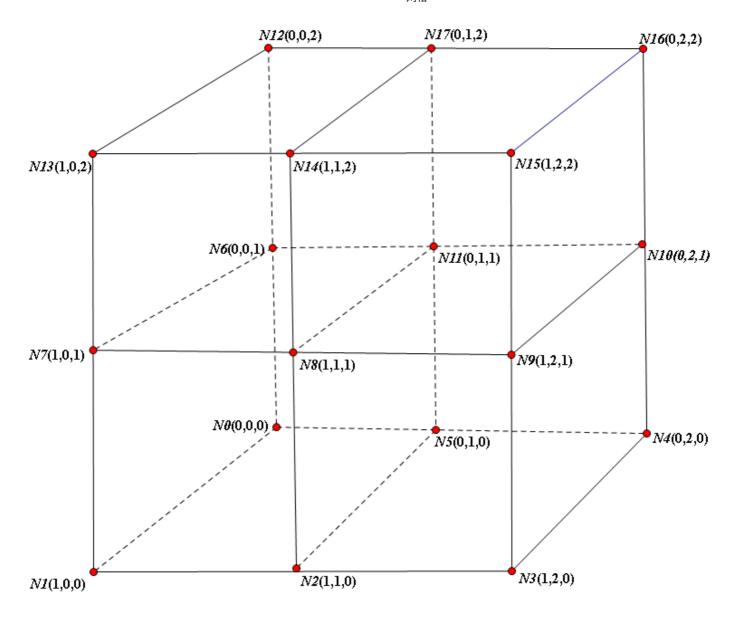
首先我们先将所有节点从**0**开始标注,然后再标记我们的网格,一般我们从逆时针开始,有时为了方便,我们也会再加强一下要求,例如下面三角形网格,我们规定从直角的节点开始



node=[[0,0],[1,0],[2,0],[0,1],[1,1],[2,1],[0,2],[1,2],[2,2]] cell=[[3,0,4],[1,4,0],[4,1,5],[2,5,1],[6,3,7],[4,7,3],[7,4,8],[5,8,4]]

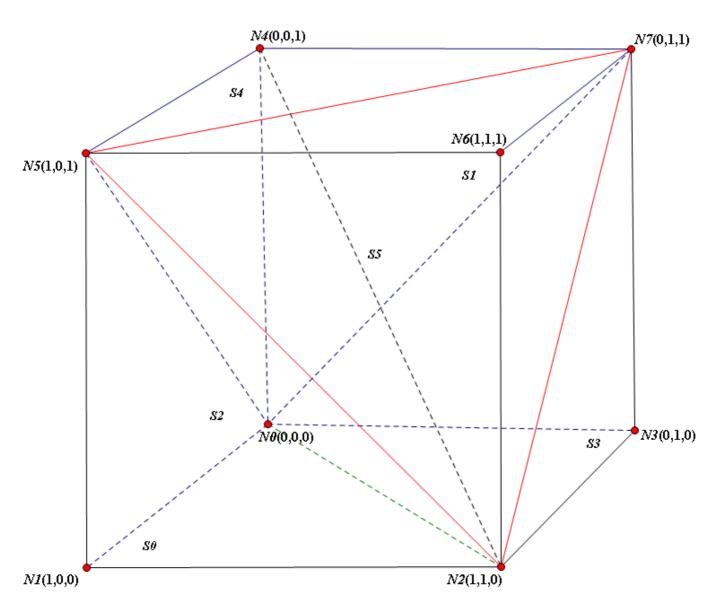


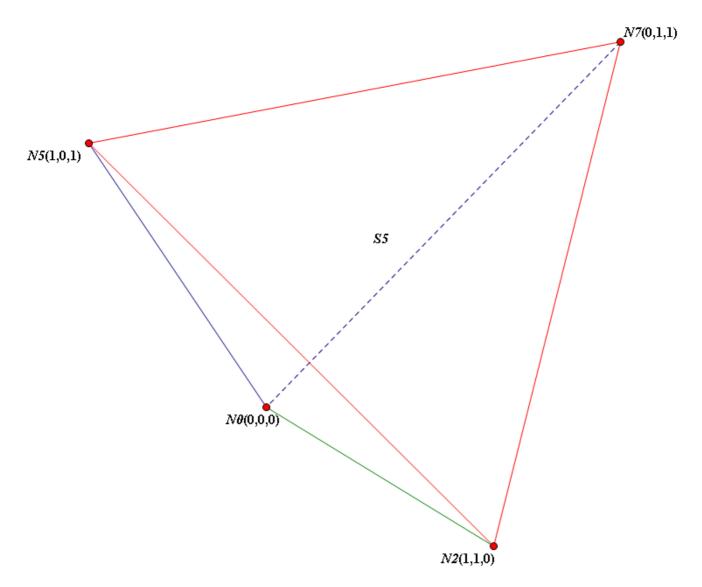
node=[[0,0],[1,0],[2,0],[0,1],[1,1],[2,1],[0,2],[1,2],[2,2]] cell=[[0,1,5,4],[1,3,6,5],[4,5,8,7],[5,6,9,8]]



 $node = [[0,0,0],[1,0,0],[1,1,0],[1,2,0],[0,2,0],[0,1,0],[0,0,1],[1,0,1],\\ [1,1,1],[1,2,1],[0,2,1],[0,1,1],[0,0,2],[1,0,2],[1,1,2],[1,2,2],[]0,2,2]]$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} cell = & [[0,1,2,5,6,7,8,11],[5,2,3,4,11,8,9,10],[6,7,8,11,12,13,14,17],\\ & [11,8,9,10,17,14,15,16]] \end{array}$ 





由上图可知,一共有6个四面体,分别记为S0,S1,S2,S3,S4,S5。用矩阵node表示这些四面体节点的坐标,用cell表示构成这些四面体的节点,如下:

 $\begin{array}{l} node = [[0,0,0],[1,0,0],[1,1,0],[0,1,0],[1,0,1],[1,1,1],[0,1,1],\\ [0,0,1]] \end{array}$ 

cell = [[0,1,2,5],[7,5,2,6],[4,2,5,0],[3,0,2,7],[5,4,7,0],[5,7,2,0]]

In [ ]:			