INTRODUCTION TO THE FINITE ELEMENT METHOD: 1D-2D CASES

2nd Workshop on Advances in Theoretical and Computactional Modelling of Interface Dynamics in Capillary Two-Phase Flows

Gustavo R. ANJOS

http://www.uerj.br http://2phaseflow.org

http://www.gesar.uerj.br http://gustavorabello.github.io

Lausanne - Switzerland
October 10th, 2017

1

OUTLINE

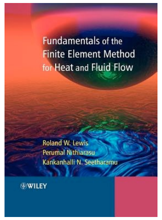
- Intro to Finite Element Method
- Variational method: the weak form;
- Function approximations: The Galerkin method;
- 1D example;
- Tasks: 1D and 2D examples;
- Hands-on: Python scripts for 2D and Axisymmetric problems

2

BIBLIOGRAPHY

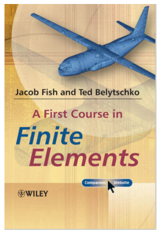
Basic

Fundamentals of the Finite Element Method for Heat and Fluid Flow
Authors: Roland W. Lewis, Perumal Nithiarasu, Kankanhally and N. Seetharamu



Basic

A First Course in Finite Elements
Authors: Jacob Fish and Sand Belytschko

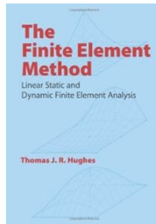


3

BIBLIOGRAPHY

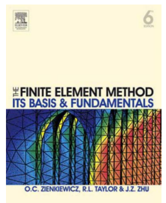
Basic-advanced

The Finite Element Method - Linear Static and Dynamic Finite Element Analysis
Author: Thomas J.R. Hughues



Advanced

The Finite Element Method - Its Basis & Fundamentals
Authors: O.C. Zienkiewicz, R.L. Taylor & J.Z. Zhu



4

BRIEF HISTORY OF FEM

- Has been used since 1950's in solid mechanics
- in the 1970's FEM began to be used in CFD
- nowadays FEM is applicably to many engineering problems

Heat transfer, fluid flow, electromagnetic fields, solid mechanics, acoustics, biomechanics etc.

Finite Element Method - FEM	Finite Volume Method - FVM	Finite Difference Method - FDM
strong math	flux formulation	easy math
complex geometry	complex geometry	simple geometries
element geometry	conservative	grid systems
master element	low memory	low memory
high memory		not flexible
flexible		

FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

PDE	weak form	ODE	linear system	approximated solution
Governing equations (heat equation, Maxwell equation, Navier-Stokes equation)	Variational form	Set of Ordinary Differential Equations	Ax=b	solution for x $x=A^{-1}b$ x=[u,v,w,p,T,c]

Approximation functions: The Galerkin Method

The approximation functions are combined with the weak form to obtain the discrete finite element equations.

CHOICE OF FUNCTIONS

Finite element function properties:

- the shape functions are 1 at the node and zero elsewhere;
- the sum of all shape function at the element is 1 everywhere, including boundary;
- the weight function is zero at boundary for Dirichlet b.c.

Chart:

function	node, i	node, j	x
Ni	1	0	between 0 e 1
Nj	0	1	between 0 e 1
Ni+Nj	1	1	1

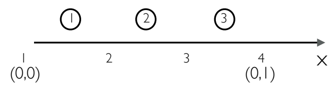
1D PROBLEM - STRONG FORM

Find u in $\Omega = [0,1]$ such that:

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + u + 1 = 0 \qquad \left| \begin{array}{l} u(0) = 0 \\ \dfrac{du}{dx}(1) = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

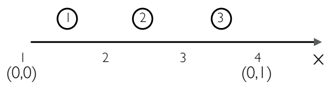
boundary condition

domain: $h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = 1/3$



MESH GENERATION

mesh:



IEN matrix

element	node 1	node 2
1	1	2
2	2	3
3	3	4

ID vector

node	not b.c.
1	0
2	1
3	2
4	3

Coordinate vector

node	X
1	0
2	1/3
3	2/3
4	1

boundary vector

node	b.c. value
1	0

1D PROBLEM - WEAK FORM

Find u in H^1 with b.c. such that:

$$\int_\Omega w\left(\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}+u+1\right)d\Omega = 0$$

$w \longrightarrow$ weight function

$\longrightarrow$ mathematical procedure (integration by parts)

$$\int_0^1 w\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}dx + \int_0^1 wudx + \int_0^1 dx = 0$$

$$w\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wudx + \int_0^1 wdx = 0$$

$$w\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_1 - w\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_0 - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wudx + \int_0^1 wdx = 0$$

1D PROBLEM - WEAK FORM

$$w\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_1 - w\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_0 - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wudx + \int_0^1 wdx = 0$$

apply boundary conditions to the equation
in the continuous form:

$$w(1)\cancelto{1}{\frac{du}{dx}(1)} - \cancelto{0}{w(0)}\frac{du}{dx}(0) - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wudx + \int_0^1 wdx = 0$$

$$w(1) - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wudx + \int_0^1 wdx = 0$$

GALERKIN METHOD

Approximate functions: $\hat{u} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} N_i(x)u_i \quad \hat{w} = \sum_{j=1}^{4} N_j(x)w_j$

$$w(1)\frac{du}{dx}(1) - w(0)\frac{du}{dx}(0) - \sum_{i=j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 \frac{dN_i}{dx}u_i\frac{dN_j}{dx}w_j dx +$$
$$+ \sum_{i=j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 N_iu_iN_jw_jdx + \sum_{j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 N_jw_jdx = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}\sum_{j=1}^{4}\left(\int_0^1 \underbrace{\boxed{\frac{dN_i}{dx}\frac{dN_j}{dx}}}_{\text{stiffness matrix } K_{ij}}dx - \int_0^1 \underbrace{\boxed{N_iN_jdx}}_{\text{mass matrix } M_{ij}}\right)u_i = \sum_{j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 \underbrace{\boxed{N_j}}_{\text{right hand side. } b_i}dx + \underbrace{\boxed{w(1)\frac{du}{dx}(1) - w(0)\frac{du}{dx}(0)}}_{\text{boundary condition}}$$

GALERKIN METHOD

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}\sum_{j=1}^{4}\left(\int_0^1 \boxed{\frac{dN_i}{dx}\frac{dN_j}{dx}}dx - \int_0^1 \boxed{N_iN_j dx}\right)u_i = \sum_{j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 \boxed{N_j}dx + \boxed{w(1)\cancelto{1}{\frac{du}{dx}}(1) - \cancelto{0}{w}(0)\frac{du}{dx}(0)}$$

Replacing the shape function to the B.C.
Note that w_j is present at all members and can be removed!

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}\sum_{j=1}^{4}\left(\int_0^1 \boxed{\frac{dN_i}{dx}\frac{dN_j}{dx}}dx - \int_0^1 \boxed{N_iN_j dx}\right)u_i = \sum_{j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 \boxed{N_j}dx + \boxed{N_j(1)}$$

boundary condition (evaluated only at x=1)

stiffness matrix K_{ij} mass matrix M_{ij} right hand side. b_i

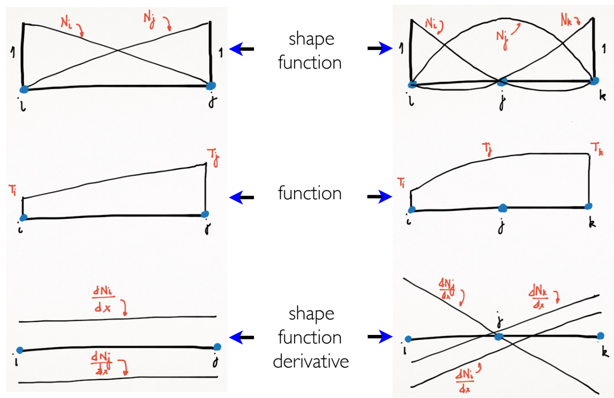
$$(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = b_i + b.c.$$

13

FEM SHAPE FUNCTIONS

1D Problem - linear: $T(x) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x$

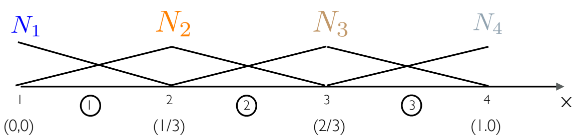
1D problem - quadratic: $T(x) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x + \alpha_3 x^2$



14

1D PROBLEM - LINEAR

domain and shape functions:



element 1 $\Omega_1^e = [0, 1/3]$
$N_1 = -3x + 1$
$N_2 = 3x$

element 2 $\Omega_2^e = [1/3, 2/3]$
$N_2 = -3x + 2$
$N_3 = 3x - 1$

element 3 $\Omega_3^e = [2/3, 1]$
$N_3 = -3x + 3$
$N_4 = 3x - 2$

15

MATRIX FORM

$$K_{11} - M_{11} = \int_0^{1/3}\frac{dN_1}{dx}\frac{dN_1}{dx}dx - \int_0^{1/3}N_1N_1dx$$

$$K_{12} - M_{12} = \int_0^{1/3}\frac{dN_1}{dx}\frac{dN_2}{dx}dx - \int_0^{1/3}N_1N_2dx$$

$$K_{21} - M_{21} = \int_0^{1/3}\frac{dN_2}{dx}\frac{dN_1}{dx}dx - \int_0^{1/3}N_2N_1dx$$

$$K_{22} - M_{22} = \int_0^{1/3}\frac{dN_2}{dx}\frac{dN_2}{dx}dx - \int_0^{1/3}N_2N_2dx$$

matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

element 1
$\Omega_1^e = [0, 1/3]$
$N_1 = -3x + 1$
$N_2 = 3x$

$$b_1 = \int_0^{1/3} N_1 dx$$

$$b_2 = \int_0^{1/3} N_2 dx$$

vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

16

MATRIX FORM

$$K_{22}-M_{22}=\int_{1/3}^{2/3}\frac{dN_2}{dx}\frac{dN_2}{dx}dx-\int_{1/3}^{2/3}N_2N_2dx$$

$$K_{23}-M_{23}=\int_{1/3}^{2/3}\frac{dN_2}{dx}\frac{dN_3}{dx}dx-\int_{1/3}^{2/3}N_2N_3dx$$

$$K_{32}-M_{32}=\int_{1/3}^{2/3}\frac{dN_3}{dx}\frac{dN_2}{dx}dx-\int_{1/3}^{2/3}N_3N_2dx$$

$$K_{33}-M_{33}=\int_{1/3}^{2/3}\frac{dN_3}{dx}\frac{dN_3}{dx}dx-\int_{1/3}^{2/3}N_3N_3dx$$

matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix}K_{22} & K_{23}\\ K_{32} & K_{33}\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}M_{22} & M_{23}\\ M_{32} & M_{33}\end{bmatrix}$$

element 2
$\Omega_2^e=[1/3,2/3]$
$N_2=-3x+2$
$N_3=3x-1$

$$b_2=\int_{1/3}^{2/3}N_2dx$$

$$b_3=\int_{1/3}^{2/3}N_3dx$$

vector

$$\begin{bmatrix}b_2\\ b_3\end{bmatrix}$$

MATRIX FORM

$$K_{33}-M_{33}=\int_{2/3}^{1}\frac{dN_3}{dx}\frac{dN_3}{dx}dx-\int_{2/3}^{1}N_3N_3dx$$

$$K_{34}-M_{34}=\int_{2/3}^{1}\frac{dN_3}{dx}\frac{dN_4}{dx}dx-\int_{2/3}^{1}N_3N_4dx$$

$$K_{43}-M_{43}=\int_{2/3}^{1}\frac{dN_4}{dx}\frac{dN_3}{dx}dx-\int_{2/3}^{1}N_4N_3dx$$

$$K_{44}-M_{44}=\int_{2/3}^{1}\frac{dN_4}{dx}\frac{dN_4}{dx}dx-\int_{2/3}^{1}N_4N_4dx$$

matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix}K_{33} & K_{34}\\ K_{43} & K_{44}\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}M_{33} & M_{34}\\ M_{43} & M_{44}\end{bmatrix}$$

element 3
$\Omega_3^e=[2/3,1]$
$N_3=-3x+3$
$N_4=3x-2$

$$b_3=\int_{2/3}^{1}N_3dx$$

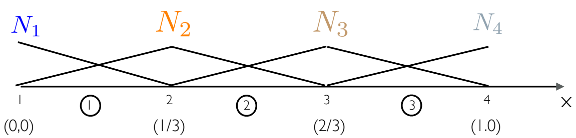
$$b_4=\int_{2/3}^{1}N_4dx$$

vector

$$\begin{bmatrix}b_3\\ b_4\end{bmatrix}$$

MATRIX FORM

domain and shape functions:



element 1
$\Omega_1^e=[0,1/3]$

$$K_1^e-M_1^e=\begin{bmatrix}K_{11} & K_{12}\\ K_{21} & K_{22}\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}M_{11} & M_{12}\\ M_{21} & M_{22}\end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_1^e-M_1^e=\begin{bmatrix}3-\frac{2}{18} & -3-\frac{1}{18}\\ -3-\frac{1}{18} & 3-\frac{2}{18}\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\frac{52}{18} & -\frac{55}{18}\\ -\frac{55}{18} & \frac{52}{18}\end{bmatrix}$$

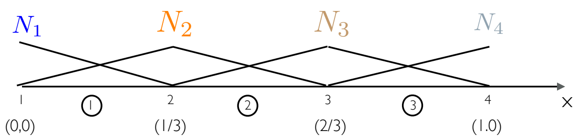
note that:

b.c. at $x=0$ does not exist! $w(0)=0$

$$b_1^e=\begin{bmatrix}b_1+\text{b.c. at } x=0\\ b_2\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1/6\\ 1/6\end{bmatrix}$$

MATRIX FORM

domain and shape functions:



element 2
$\Omega_2^e=[1/3,2/3]$

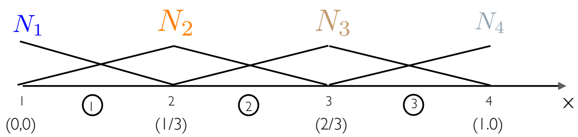
$$K_2^e-M_2^e=\begin{bmatrix}K_{22} & K_{23}\\ K_{32} & K_{33}\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}M_{22} & M_{23}\\ M_{32} & M_{33}\end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_2^e-M_2^e=\begin{bmatrix}3-\frac{2}{18} & -3-\frac{1}{18}\\ -3-\frac{1}{18} & 3-\frac{2}{18}\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\frac{52}{18} & -\frac{55}{18}\\ -\frac{55}{18} & \frac{52}{18}\end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_2^e=\begin{bmatrix}b_2\\ b_3\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1/6\\ 1/6\end{bmatrix}$$

MATRIX FORM

domain and shape functions:



element 3
$\Omega_3^e = [2/3, 1]$

$$K_3^e - M_3^e = \begin{bmatrix} K_{33} & K_{34} \\ K_{43} & K_{44} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} M_{33} & M_{34} \\ M_{43} & M_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_3^e - M_3^e = \begin{bmatrix} 3 - \frac{2}{18} & -3 - \frac{1}{18} \\ -3 - \frac{1}{18} & 3 - \frac{2}{18} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{52}{18} & -\frac{55}{18} \\ -\frac{55}{18} & \frac{52}{18} \end{bmatrix}$$

note that:

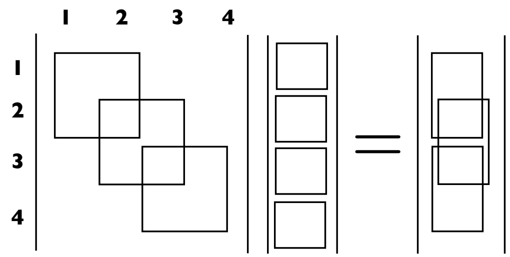
b.c. at $x = 1$

$$w(1) = N_4(1) = 3.1 - 2 = 1$$

$$b_3^e = \begin{bmatrix} b_3 \\ b_4 + \text{b.c. at } x = 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1/6 \\ 1/6 + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ASSEMBLING

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})\color{red}{u_i}\color{black} = b_i + b.c.$



$K_{ij} - M_{ij}$ $\quad$ $\color{red}{u_i}$ $\quad$ $b_i + b.c.$

ASSEMBLING

Algorithm 1 Assembling algorithm for stiffness matrix K_{ij}

```
for elem ← 1, NE do                                          ⟶ NE = Total number of elements
    for i_local ← 1,2 do                                     ⟶ i_local = [1,2]
        i_global ← IEN[elem, i_local]                        ⟶ i_global = [v1, v2]
        for j_local ← 1,2 do                                 ⟶ j_local = [1,2]
            j_global ← IEN[elem, j_local]                    ⟶ j_global = [v1, v2]
            K[i_global, j_global] ← K[i_global, j_global] + k_elem[i_local, j_local]
        end for
    end for
end for
```

- loop on elements (1)
- loop on neighbors (i=1,2) and loop (j=1,2)
- conversion between local to global node
- assembling of stiffness matrix using SUM

ASSEMBLING

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})\color{red}{u_i}\color{black} = b_i + b.c.$

$$\begin{array}{c} \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline KM_{11}^1 & KM_{12}^1 & & \\ KM_{21}^1 & KM_{22}^1 & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{array} \left\| \begin{array}{c} \\ u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{array} \right\| = \left| \begin{array}{c} \\ b_1^1 + \text{b.c.} \\ b_2^1 \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right|$$

ASSEMBLING

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & & u_1 & & b^1_1 + \text{b.c.} \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} & & u_3 & & b^2_3 \\
4 & & & & & u_4 & & \\
\end{array}
$$

25

ASSEMBLING

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & & u_1 & & b^1_1 + \text{b.c.} \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} & u_4 & & b^3_3 + \text{b.c.} \\
\end{array}
$$

26

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$u_1(0) = 0$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & & u_1 & & b^1_1 + \text{b.c.} \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} & u_4 & & b^3_3 + 1 \\
\end{array}
$$

27

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

how to remove this line?

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & & 0 & & b^1_1 + \text{b.c.} \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} & u_4 & & b^3_3 + 1 \\
\end{array}
$$

28

SETTING B.C.

writing down the equation of line 2

$$KM^1_{21} * u_1 + (KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22}) * u_2 + KM^2_{23} = b^1_2 + b^2_2$$

subtracting $KM^1_{21} * u_1$ from both sides:

$$(KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22}) * u_2 + KM^2_{23} = b^1_2 + b^2_2 - KM^1_{21} * u_1$$

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = b_i + b.c.$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & & 0 & & b^1_1 + \text{b.c.} \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} & u_4 & & b^3_3 + 1
\end{array}$$

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = b_i + b.c.$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc||c|c|c|}
 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
 & & & & & & \\
2 & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\
3 & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} & u_4 & & b^3_3 + 1
\end{array}$$

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = b_i + b.c.$

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & & & \\
1 & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 - KM^1_{21} * u_1 \\
2 & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
3 & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} & u_4 & & b^3_3 + 1
\end{array}$$

SUBSTITUTING VALUES

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{4} & & & \\
\mathbf{1} & 26/9 & -55/18 & 0 & 0 & 0 & & 1/6 \\
\mathbf{2} & -55/18 & 52/9 & -55/18 & 0 & u_2 & = & 1/3 \\
\mathbf{3} & 0 & -55/18 & 52/9 & -55/18 & u_3 & & 1/3 \\
\mathbf{4} & 0 & 0 & -55/18 & 26/9 & u_4 & & {\color{red}1/6+1}
\end{array}
$$

SUBSTITUTING VALUES

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|ccc||c|c|c|}
 & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & & & \\
\mathbf{1} & 52/9 & -55/18 & 0 & u_2 & & 1/3 - KM^1_{21} * \cancelto{0}{{\color{red}u_1}} \\
\mathbf{2} & -55/18 & 52/9 & -55/18 & u_3 & = & 1/3 \\
\mathbf{3} & 0 & -55/18 & 26/9 & u_4 & & {\color{red}7/6}
\end{array}
$$

SUBSTITUTING VALUES

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|ccc||c|c|c|}
 & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & & & \\
\mathbf{1} & 52/9 & -55/18 & 0 & u_2 & & 1/3 \\
\mathbf{2} & -55/18 & 52/9 & -55/18 & u_3 & = & 1/3 \\
\mathbf{3} & 0 & -55/18 & 26/9 & u_4 & & {\color{red}7/6}
\end{array}
$$

SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEM

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

solving for ${\color{red}u_i}$:

$$(K_{ij} - M_{ij})^{-1}(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = (K_{ij} - M_{ij})^{-1} b_i + \text{b.c.}$$

$${\color{red}u_i} = (K_{ij} - M_{ij})^{-1} b_i + \text{b.c.}$$

How to compute $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})^{-1}$?

How to solve the linear system?

direct methods: **not recommended!**

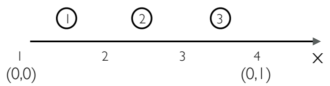
iterative methods: **recommended!**

SOLUTION

Find u in $\Omega = [0,1]$ such that:

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + u + 1 = 0 \qquad \left| \begin{array}{l} u(0) = 0 \\ \dfrac{du}{dx}(1) = 1 \end{array} \right. \longleftarrow \text{boundary condition}$$

domain: $h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = 1/3$



$$u_2 = 1.049$$

$$u_3 = 1.874$$

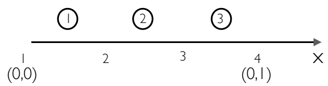
$$u_4 = 2.386$$

1D PROBLEM

Find u in $\Omega = [0,1]$ such that:

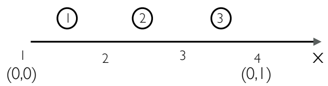
$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + u + 1 = 0 \qquad \left| \begin{array}{l} u(0) = 0 \\ \dfrac{du}{dx}(1) = -u \end{array} \right. \longleftarrow \text{boundary condition}$$

domain: $h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = 1/3$



MESH GENERATION

mesh:



IEN matrix

element	node 1	node 2
1	1	2
2	2	3
3	3	4

ID vector

node	not b.c.
1	0
2	1
3	2
4	3

Coordinate vector

node	X
1	0
2	1/3
3	2/3
4	1

boundary vector

node	b.c. value
1	0

1D PROBLEM - WEAK FORM

Find u in H^1 such that:

$$\int_\Omega w\left(\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + u + 1\right) d\Omega = 0$$

$\longrightarrow$ weight function

$\longrightarrow$ mathematical procedure (integration by parts)

$$\int_0^1 w\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}dx + \int_0^1 wu dx + \int_0^1 dx = 0$$

$$w\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wu dx + \int_0^1 w dx = 0$$

$$w\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_1 - w\frac{du}{dx}\Big|_0 - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wu dx + \int_0^1 w dx = 0$$

1D PROBLEM - WEAK FORM

$$w\frac{du}{dx}\bigg|_1 - w\frac{du}{dx}\bigg|_0 - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wudx + \int_0^1 wdx = 0$$

apply boundary conditions to the equation in the continuous form:

$$w(1)\cancelto{-u}{\frac{du}{dx}}(1) - \cancelto{0}{w(0)}\frac{du}{dx}(0) - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wudx + \int_0^1 wdx = 0$$

$$-w(1)u(1) - \int_0^1 \frac{du}{dx}\frac{dw}{dx}dx + \int_0^1 wudx + \int_0^1 wdx = 0$$

41

GALERKIN METHOD

Approximated functions: $\hat{u} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} N_i(x)u_i \quad \hat{w} = \sum_{j=1}^{4} N_j(x)w_j$

$$w(1)\frac{du}{dx}(1) - w(0)\frac{du}{dx}(0) - \sum_{i=j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 \frac{dN_i}{dx}u_i\frac{dN_j}{dx}w_j dx + $$
$$+ \sum_{i=j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 N_i u_i N_j w_j dx + \sum_{j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 N_j w_j dx = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}\sum_{j=1}^{4}\left(\int_0^1 \underbrace{\boxed{\frac{dN_i}{dx}\frac{dN_j}{dx}}}_{\text{stiffness matrix } K_{ij}} dx - \int_0^1 \underbrace{\boxed{N_i N_j}}_{\text{mass matrix } M_{ij}} dx\right) u_i = \sum_{j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 \underbrace{\boxed{N_j}}_{\text{right hand side. } b_i} dx + \underbrace{\boxed{w(1)\cancelto{-u}{\frac{du}{dx}}(1) - \cancelto{0}{w(0)}\frac{du}{dx}(0)}}_{\text{boundary condition}}$$

$$(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = b_i + b.c.$$

42

GALERKIN METHOD

note that the b.c. has $-u(1)$:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}\sum_{j=1}^{4}\left(\int_0^1 \underbrace{\boxed{\frac{dN_i}{dx}\frac{dN_j}{dx}}}_{\text{stiffness matrix } K_{ij}} dx - \int_0^1 \underbrace{\boxed{N_i N_j}}_{\text{mass matrix } M_{ij}} dx\right) u_i = \sum_{j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 \underbrace{\boxed{N_j}}_{\text{right hand side. } b_i} dx + \underbrace{\boxed{w(1)\cancelto{-u}{\frac{du}{dx}}(1) - \cancelto{0}{w(0)}\frac{du}{dx}(0)}}_{\text{boundary condition}}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}\sum_{j=1}^{4}\left(\int_0^1 \frac{dN_i}{dx}\frac{dN_j}{dx}dx - \int_0^1 N_i N_j dx\right)u_i + w(1)u(1) = \sum_{j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 N_j dx - \cancelto{0}{w(0)}\frac{du}{dx}(0)$$

Replacing the shape function to the B.C.
Note that w_j is present at all members and can be removed!

$$\sum_{i=1}^{4}\sum_{j=1}^{4}\left[\int_0^1 \frac{dN_i}{dx}\frac{dN_j}{dx}dx - \int_0^1 N_i N_j dx + N_i(1)N_j(1)\right]u_i = \sum_{j=1}^{4}\int_0^1 N_j dx$$

43

ASSEMBLING

Algorithm 1 Assembling algorithm for stiffness matrix K_{ij}

```
for elem ← 1, NE do                                          ⟶ NE = Total number of elements
    for i_local ← 1, 2 do                                    ⟶ i_local = [1, 2]
        i_global ← IEN[elem, i_local]                        ⟶ i_global = [v1, v2]
        for j_local ← 1, 2 do                                ⟶ j_local = [1, 2]
            j_global ← IEN[elem, j_local]                    ⟶ j_global = [v1, v2]
            K[i_global, j_global] ← K[i_global, j_global] + k_elem[i_local, j_local]
        end for
    end for
end for
```

- loop on elements (1)
- loop on neighbors (i=1,2) and loop (j=1,2)
- conversion between local to global node
- assembling of stiffness matrix using SUM

44

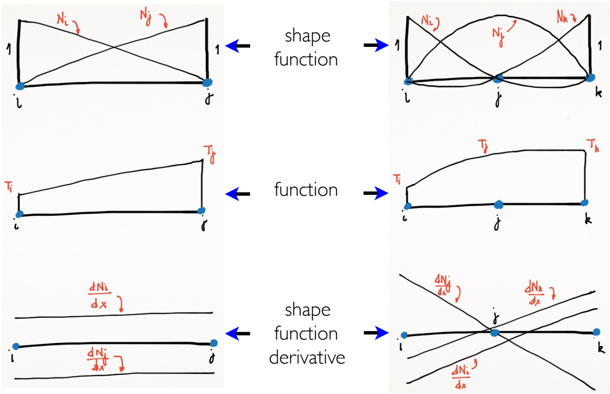
FEM SHAPE FUNCTIONS

1D Problem - linear:

$T(x) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x$

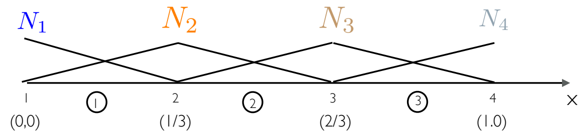
1D problem - quadratic:

$T(x) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 x + \alpha_3 x^2$



1D PROBLEM - LINEAR

domain and shape functions:



element 1 $\quad N_1 = -3x + 1$

$\Omega_1^e = [0, 1/3] \quad N_2 = 3x$

element 2 $\quad N_2 = -3x + 2$

$\Omega_2^e = [1/3, 2/3] \quad N_3 = 3x - 1$

element 3 $\quad N_3 = -3x + 3$

$\Omega_3^e = [2/3, 1] \quad N_4 = 3x - 2$

MATRIX FORM

$$K_{11} - M_{11} = \int_0^{1/3} \frac{dN_1}{dx}\frac{dN_1}{dx}dx - \int_0^{1/3} N_1 N_1 dx$$

$$K_{12} - M_{12} = \int_0^{1/3} \frac{dN_1}{dx}\frac{dN_2}{dx}dx - \int_0^{1/3} N_1 N_2 dx$$

$$K_{21} - M_{21} = \int_0^{1/3} \frac{dN_2}{dx}\frac{dN_1}{dx}dx - \int_0^{1/3} N_2 N_1 dx$$

$$K_{22} - M_{22} = \int_0^{1/3} \frac{dN_2}{dx}\frac{dN_2}{dx}dx - \int_0^{1/3} N_2 N_2 dx$$

matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{11} & K_{12} \\ K_{21} & K_{22} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

element 1

$\Omega_1^e = [0, 1/3]$

$N_1 = -3x + 1$

$N_2 = 3x$

$$b_1 = \int_0^{1/3} N_1 dx$$

$$b_2 = \int_0^{1/3} N_2 dx$$

vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

MATRIX FORM

$$K_{22} - M_{22} = \int_{1/3}^{2/3} \frac{dN_2}{dx}\frac{dN_2}{dx}dx - \int_{1/3}^{2/3} N_2 N_2 dx$$

$$K_{23} - M_{23} = \int_{1/3}^{2/3} \frac{dN_2}{dx}\frac{dN_3}{dx}dx - \int_{1/3}^{2/3} N_2 N_3 dx$$

$$K_{32} - M_{32} = \int_{1/3}^{2/3} \frac{dN_3}{dx}\frac{dN_2}{dx}dx - \int_{1/3}^{2/3} N_3 N_2 dx$$

$$K_{33} - M_{33} = \int_{1/3}^{2/3} \frac{dN_3}{dx}\frac{dN_3}{dx}dx - \int_{1/3}^{2/3} N_3 N_3 dx$$

matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{22} & K_{23} \\ K_{32} & K_{33} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} M_{22} & M_{23} \\ M_{32} & M_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

element 2

$\Omega_2^e = [1/3, 2/3]$

$N_2 = -3x + 2$

$N_3 = 3x - 1$

$$b_2 = \int_{1/3}^{2/3} N_2 dx$$

$$b_3 = \int_{1/3}^{2/3} N_3 dx$$

vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_2 \\ b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

MATRIX FORM

$$K_{33}-M_{33}=\int_{2/3}^{1}\frac{dN_3}{dx}\frac{dN_3}{dx}dx-\int_{2/3}^{1}N_3N_3dx$$

$$K_{34}-M_{34}=\int_{2/3}^{1}\frac{dN_3}{dx}\frac{dN_4}{dx}dx-\int_{2/3}^{1}N_3N_4dx$$

$$K_{43}-M_{43}=\int_{2/3}^{1}\frac{dN_4}{dx}\frac{dN_3}{dx}dx-\int_{2/3}^{1}N_4N_3dx$$

matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix}K_{33} & K_{34}\\ K_{43} & K_{44}\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}M_{33} & M_{34}\\ M_{43} & M_{44}\end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_{44}-M_{44}=\int_{2/3}^{1}\frac{dN_4}{dx}\frac{dN_4}{dx}dx-\int_{2/3}^{1}N_4N_4dx+N_4(1)N_4(1)$$

element 3
$\Omega_3^e=[2/3,1]$
$N_3=-3x+3$
$N_4=3x-2$

$$b_3=\int_{2/3}^{1}N_3dx$$

$$b_4=\int_{2/3}^{1}N_4dx$$

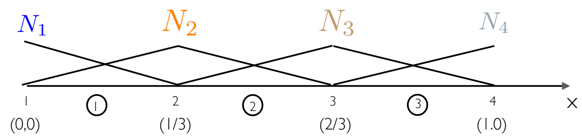
vector

$$\begin{bmatrix}b_3\\ b_4\end{bmatrix}$$

49

MATRIX FORM

domain and shape functions:



element 1
$\Omega_1^e=[0,1/3]$

$$K_1^e-M_1^e=\begin{bmatrix}K_{11} & K_{12}\\ K_{21} & K_{22}\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}M_{11} & M_{12}\\ M_{21} & M_{22}\end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_1^e-M_1^e=\begin{bmatrix}3-\frac{2}{18} & -3-\frac{1}{18}\\ -3-\frac{1}{18} & 3-\frac{2}{18}\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\frac{52}{18} & -\frac{55}{18}\\ -\frac{55}{18} & \frac{52}{18}\end{bmatrix}$$

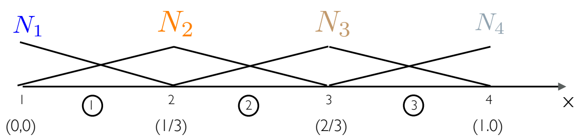
note that:
b.c. at $x=0$
does not exist!
$w(0)=0$

$$b_1^e=\begin{bmatrix}b_1+\text{b.c. at } x=0\\ b_2\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1/6\\ 1/6\end{bmatrix}$$

50

MATRIX FORM

domain and shape functions:



element 2
$\Omega_2^e=[1/3,2/3]$

$$K_2^e-M_2^e=\begin{bmatrix}K_{22} & K_{23}\\ K_{32} & K_{33}\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}M_{22} & M_{23}\\ M_{32} & M_{33}\end{bmatrix}$$

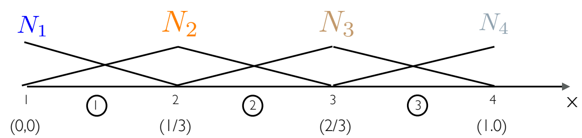
$$K_2^e-M_2^e=\begin{bmatrix}3-\frac{2}{18} & -3-\frac{1}{18}\\ -3-\frac{1}{18} & 3-\frac{2}{18}\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\frac{52}{18} & -\frac{55}{18}\\ -\frac{55}{18} & \frac{52}{18}\end{bmatrix}$$

$$b_2^e=\begin{bmatrix}b_2\\ b_3\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1/6\\ 1/6\end{bmatrix}$$

51

MATRIX FORM

domain and shape functions:



element 3
$\Omega_3^e=[2/3,1]$

$$K_3^e-M_3^e=\begin{bmatrix}K_{33} & K_{34}\\ K_{43} & K_{44}\end{bmatrix}-\begin{bmatrix}M_{33} & M_{34}\\ M_{43} & M_{44}\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix}0 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$K_3^e-M_3^e=\begin{bmatrix}3-\frac{2}{18} & -3-\frac{1}{18}\\ -3-\frac{1}{18} & 3-\frac{2}{18}+1\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\frac{52}{18} & -\frac{55}{18}\\ -\frac{55}{18} & \frac{70}{18}\end{bmatrix}$$

note that:
b.c. at $x=1$

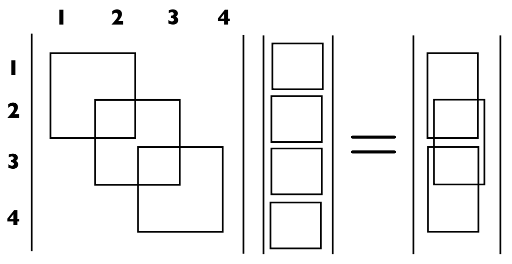
$$b_3^e=\begin{bmatrix}b_3\\ b_4\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}1/6\\ 1/6\end{bmatrix}$$

$$w(1)u(1)=N_4(1)*N_4(1)$$
$$=(3.1-2)(3.1-2)$$
$$=1$$

52

ASSEMBLING

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})\color{red}{u_i}\color{black} = b_i + b.c.$



$K_{ij} - M_{ij}$ $\quad \color{red}{u_i}$ $\quad b_i + b.c.$

ASSEMBLING

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})\color{red}{u_i}\color{black} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & KM^1_{22} & & \\
3 & & & & \\
4 & & & &
\end{array}
\left|\begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{array}\right|
=
\left|\begin{array}{c} b^1_1 + \text{b.c.} \\ b^1_2 \\ \\ \\ \end{array}\right|
$$

ASSEMBLING

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})\color{red}{u_i}\color{black} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & \begin{array}{c} KM^1_{22} \\ + \\ KM^2_{22} \end{array} & KM^2_{23} & \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} & \\
4 & & & &
\end{array}
\left|\begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{array}\right|
=
\left|\begin{array}{c} b^1_1 + \text{b.c.} \\ b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\ b^2_3 \\ \\ \end{array}\right|
$$

ASSEMBLING

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})\color{red}{u_i}\color{black} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & \begin{array}{c} KM^1_{22} \\ + \\ KM^2_{22} \end{array} & KM^2_{23} & \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & \begin{array}{c} KM^2_{33} \\ + \\ KM^3_{33} \end{array} & KM^3_{43} \\
4 & & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44}
\end{array}
\left|\begin{array}{c} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{array}\right|
=
\left|\begin{array}{c} b^1_1 + \text{b.c.} \\ b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\ b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\ b^3_3 \end{array}\right|
$$

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = b_i + b.c.$

$u_1(0) = 0$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & & u_1 & & b^1_1 + \text{b.c.} \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} + 1 & u_4 & & b^3_3
\end{array}
$$

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = b_i + b.c.$

replace this equation by b.c.

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & & u_1 & & b^1_1 \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} + 1 & u_4 & & b^3_3
\end{array}
$$

SETTING B.C.

writing down the equation of node 2

$$KM^1_{21} * u_1 + (KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22}) * u_2 + KM^2_{23} = b^1_2 + b^2_2$$

subtracting $KM^1_{21} * u_1$ from both sides:

$$(KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22}) * u_2 + KM^2_{23} = b^1_2 + b^2_2 - KM^1_{21} * u_1$$

replacing equation of node 1 by the trivial equation:

$$1 * u_1 = 0$$

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & KM^1_{11} & KM^1_{12} & & & u_1 & & b^1_1 \\
2 & KM^1_{21} & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} + 1 & u_4 & & b^3_3
\end{array}
$$

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & 1 & 0 & & & u_1 & & 0 \\
2 & 0 & KM^1_{22} + KM^2_{22} & KM^2_{23} & & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 - KM^1_{21} * {\color{red}u_1} \\
3 & & KM^2_{32} & KM^2_{33} + KM^3_{33} & KM^3_{43} & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & & & KM^3_{34} & KM^3_{44} + 1 & u_4 & & b^3_3
\end{array}
$$

SETTING B.C.

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & u_1 & & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 52/9 & -55/18 & 0 & u_2 & = & b^1_2 + b^2_2 - KM^1_{21} * \cancel{{\color{red}u_1}} \; 0 \\
3 & 0 & -55/18 & 52/9 & -55/18 & u_3 & & b^2_3 + b^3_3 \\
4 & 0 & 0 & -55/18 & 26/9 + 1 & u_4 & & b^3_3
\end{array}
$$

SUBSTITUTING VALUES

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & u_1 & & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 52/9 & -55/18 & 0 & u_2 & = & 1/3 \\
3 & 0 & -55/18 & 52/9 & -55/18 & u_3 & & 1/3 \\
4 & 0 & 0 & -55/18 & 26/9 + 1 & u_4 & & 1/6
\end{array}
$$

SUBSTITUTING VALUES

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij}){\color{red}u_i} = b_i + b.c.$

$$
\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & & & \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & u_1 & & 0 \\
2 & 0 & 52/9 & -55/18 & 0 & u_2 & = & 1/3 \\
3 & 0 & -55/18 & 52/9 & -55/18 & u_3 & & 1/3 \\
4 & 0 & 0 & -55/18 & {\color{red}35/9} & u_4 & & 1/6
\end{array}
$$

SOLVING LINEAR SYSTEM

linear system of equations: $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = b_i + b.c.$

solving for u_i :

$$(K_{ij} - M_{ij})^{-1}(K_{ij} - M_{ij})u_i = (K_{ij} - M_{ij})^{-1}b_i + \text{b.c.}$$

$$u_i = (K_{ij} - M_{ij})^{-1}b_i + \text{b.c.}$$

How to compute $(K_{ij} - M_{ij})^{-1}$?

How to solve the linear system?

direct methods: **slow and high memory consumption!**

iterative methods: **faster!**

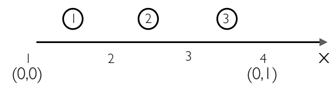
SOLUTION

Find u in $\Omega = [0,1]$ such that:

$$\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + u + 1 = 0 \qquad \left| \begin{array}{l} u(0) = 0 \\ \frac{du}{dx}(1) = -u \end{array} \right.$$

boundary condition

domain: $h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = 1/3$



$$u_1 = 0.000$$
$$u_2 = 0.251$$
$$u_3 = 0.363$$
$$u_4 = 0.328$$

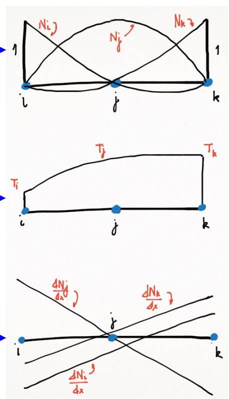
EXERCISE

Repeat exercise 1 and 2 for quadratic elements.

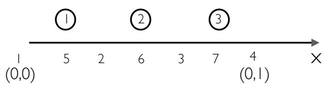
shape function

function

shape function derivative

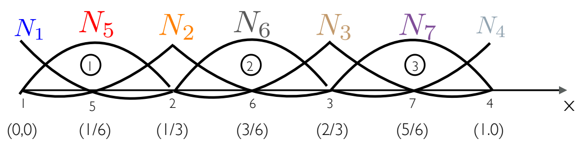


domain: $h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = 1/3$



EXERCISE

domain and shape functions:



element 1
$\Omega_1^e = [0, 1/3]$

$N_1 = 18x^2 - 9x + 1$
$N_2 = 18x^2 - 3x$
$N_5 = -36x^2 + 12x$

element 2
$\Omega_2^e = [1/3, 2/3]$

$N_2 = 18x^2 - 21x + 6$
$N_3 = 18x^2 - 15x + 3$
$N_6 = -36x^2 + 36x - 8$

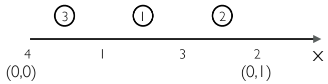
element 3
$\Omega_3^e = [2/3, 1]$

$N_3 = 18x^2 - 33x + 15$
$N_4 = 18x^2 - 27x + 10$
$N_7 = -36x^2 + 60x - 24$

EXERCISE

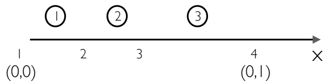
Repeat exercise 1 and 2 for different mesh numbering:

domain: $h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = 1/3$



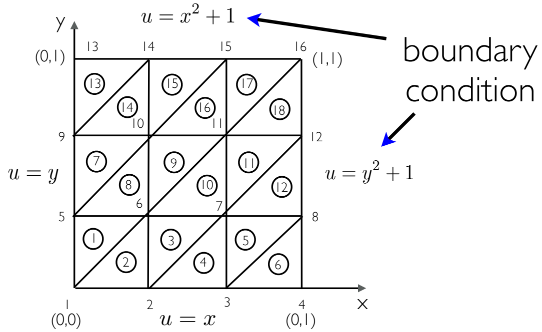
Repeat exercise 1 and 2 for different mesh spacing:

domain: $2h_1 = 2h_2 = h_3 = 1/2$



2D PROBLEM

Find u in $\Omega = [0,1] \times [0,1]$ such that:



Equation:

$\nabla^2 u = 0$

MESH GENERATION

element	node 1	node 2	node 3
1	1	6	5
2	1	2	6
3	2	7	6
4	2	3	7
5	3	8	7
6	3	4	8
7	5	10	9
8	5	6	10
9	6	11	10
10	6	7	11
11	7	12	11
12	7	8	12
13	9	14	13
14	9	10	14
15	10	15	14
16	10	11	15
17	11	16	15
18	11	12	16

node	not b.c.
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	1
7	2
8	0
9	0
10	3
11	4
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	0

node	X	Y
1	0	0
2	1/3	0
3	2/3	0
4	1	0
5	0	1/3
6	1/3	1/3
7	2/3	1/3
8	1	1/3
9	0	2/3
10	1/3	2/3
11	2/3	2/3
12	1	2/3
13	0	1
14	1/3	1
15	2/3	1
16	1	1

node	b.c. value
1	0
2	1/3
3	2/3
4	1
5	1/3
6	-
7	-
8	10/9
9	2/3
10	-
11	-
12	13/9
13	1
14	10/9
15	13/9
16	2

ASSEMBLING

Algorithm 1 Assembling algorithm for stiffness matrix K_{ij}

for $elem \leftarrow 1, NE$ **do** $\longrightarrow$ NE = Total number of elements
    for $i_{\text{local}} \leftarrow 1, 3$ **do** $\longrightarrow i_{\text{local}} = [1,2,3]$
        $i_{\text{global}} \leftarrow IEN[elem, i_{\text{local}}]$ $\longrightarrow i_{\text{global}} = [v_1, v_2, v_3]$
        for $j_{\text{local}} \leftarrow 1, 3$ **do** $\longrightarrow j_{\text{local}} = [1,2,3]$
            $j_{\text{global}} \leftarrow IEN[elem, j_{\text{local}}]$ $\longrightarrow j_{\text{global}} = [v_1, v_2, v_3]$
            $K[i_{\text{global}}, j_{\text{global}}] \leftarrow K[i_{\text{global}}, j_{\text{global}}] + k_{\text{elem}}[i_{\text{local}}, j_{\text{local}}]$
        end for
    end for
end for

- loop on elements (1)
- loop on neighbors (i=1,2,3) and loop (j=1,2,3)
- conversion between local to global node
- assembling of stiffness matrix using SUM

2D PROBLEM - WEAK FORM

Find u in H^1 such that:

$$\int_\Omega w\left(\nabla^2 u\right) d\Omega = 0$$

weight function

$\longrightarrow$ mathematical procedure (Green theorem)

$$\int_\Omega w\nabla^2 u\, d\Omega = \int_\Omega w\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right) d\Omega = 0$$

$$\oint_\Gamma w\, \nabla u\, d\Gamma - \int_\Omega \nabla w \cdot \nabla u\, d\Omega = 0$$

2D PROBLEM - WEAK FORM

$$\oint_\Gamma w\, \nabla u\, d\Gamma - \int_\Omega \nabla w \cdot \nabla u\, d\Omega = 0$$

apply boundary conditions to the equation
in the continuous form:

0 (since w=0 at Dirichlet b.c.)

$$\cancelto{0}{\oint_\Gamma w\, \nabla u\, d\Gamma} - \int_\Omega \nabla w \cdot \nabla u\, d\Omega = 0$$

$$\int_\Omega \nabla w \cdot \nabla u\, d\Omega = 0$$

GALERKIN METHOD

Approximated functions: $\hat{u} = \sum_{i=1}^{16} N_i(x,y)u_i \quad \hat{w} = \sum_{j=1}^{16} N_j(x,y)w_j$

$$\boxed{K^e = \int_\Omega B^T D B\, d\Omega} \Rightarrow \textbf{formula}$$

where:

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_1(x,y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_2(x,y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial N_3(x,y)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial N_1(x,y)}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_2(x,y)}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_3(x,y)}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \quad D = k\mathbf{I}$$

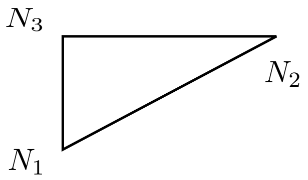
coefficient

if k constant and isotropic: $K^e = kAB^TB$

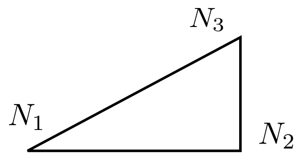
area

GALERKIN METHOD

Approximated functions: $\hat{u} = \sum_{i=1}^{16} N_i(x,y)u_i \quad \hat{w} = \sum_{j=1}^{16} N_j(x,y)w_j$

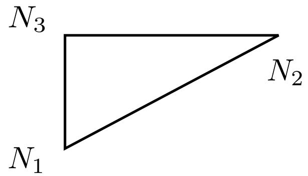


clockwise
or
counter
clockwise

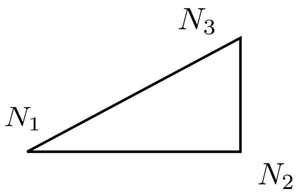


$$B = \frac{1}{2A}\begin{bmatrix} (y_2 - y_3) & (y_3 - y_1) & (y_1 - y_2) \\ (x_3 - x_2) & (x_1 - x_3) & (x_2 - x_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

ELEMENT MATRIX

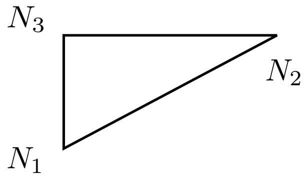


$$B = \frac{1}{2A}\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1/3 & -1/3 \\ -1/3 & 0 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

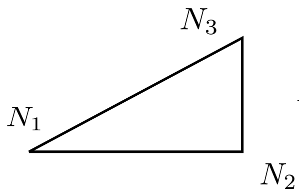


$$B = \frac{1}{2A}\begin{bmatrix} -1/3 & 1/3 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/3 & 1/3 \end{bmatrix}$$

ELEMENT MATRIX



$$B^T B = \frac{1}{4A^2}\begin{bmatrix} 1/9 & 0 & -1/9 \\ 0 & 1/9 & -1/9 \\ -1/9 & -1/9 & 2/9 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$B^T B = \frac{1}{4A^2}\begin{bmatrix} 1/9 & -1/9 & 0 \\ -1/9 & 2/9 & -1/9 \\ 0 & -1/9 & 1/9 \end{bmatrix}$$

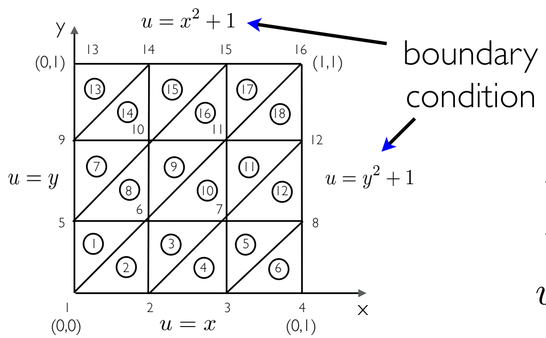
ASSEMBLING

linear system of equations: $K_{ij} u_i = b_i + \text{b.c.}$

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc||c|c|c|} & \mathbf{6} & \mathbf{7} & \mathbf{10} & \mathbf{11} & & & \\ \mathbf{6} & 4 & -1 & -1 & 0 & u_6 & & 2/3 \\ \mathbf{7} & -1 & 4 & 0 & -1 & u_7 & = & 16/9 \\ \mathbf{10} & -1 & 0 & 4 & -1 & u_{10} & & 16/9 \\ \mathbf{11} & 0 & -1 & -1 & 4 & u_{11} & & 26/9 \end{array}$$

SOLUTION

Find u in $\Omega = [0,1] \times [0,1]$ such that:



Equation:
$\nabla^2 u = 0$

$$u_6 = 0.611$$
$$u_7 = 0.889$$
$$u_{10} = 0.889$$
$$u_{11} = 1.167$$