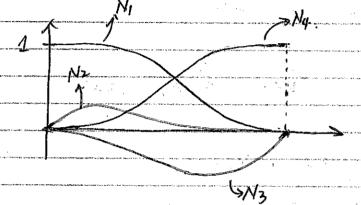
Problem Session #5.

2/10/2025.

Definitions of Hermite element



49ns. 14.79

$$N_{i}^{e}(x) = \left(\frac{\chi_{i}^{e} - \chi_{i}}{\chi_{i}^{e} - \chi_{i}^{e}}\right) \left(1 + 2 \frac{\chi - \chi_{i}^{e}}{\chi_{i}^{e} - \chi_{i}^{e}}\right)$$

$$N_{r}^{e}(x) = \left(\frac{\chi_{r}^{e} - \chi}{\chi_{r}^{e} - \chi_{r}^{e}}\right)^{2} \left(\chi - \chi_{r}^{e}\right)$$

$$N_3^{e}(x) = \left(\frac{x_i^e - x}{x_i^e - x_i^e}\right) \left(1 + 2 \frac{x - x_i^e}{x_i^e - x_i^e}\right)$$

$$N_4^e(x) = \left(\frac{x_i^e - x}{x_i^e - x_e^e}\right)(x - x_i^e)$$

Cubic polynomial in e:

Consider a two-element mesh

nodal coordinates:
$$x_i=3$$
, $x_{i=0}$, $x_{i=1}$

Local - to -global map wires:

$$LG = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the definition of 16 matrex:

$$NA = \sum_{\{(a,e) \mid LG(a,e) = A\}}^{e}$$

One writes for
$$A=1, \ldots, 6$$

$$N_4 = N_2^2$$

$$N_5 = N_1 + N_3$$

$$N_1 = N_2 + N_4$$

Global Shape functions Nz. N4, N6 NI, Na, NS O MINING Ni-> N4 Recall the standard form for a 2nd order diff. sqn. -(k(x) u'(x))' + b(x) u'(x) + c(x) u(x) = f(x)After variational formulation, some algebra, defining the finite element, ..., we have: $a_{h}(U_{h}, U_{h}) = \sum_{e=1}^{N_{e}} \left\{ k(x) U_{h}(x) U_{h}(x) + b(x) U_{h}(x) V_{h}(x) + c(x) U_{h}(x) V_{h}(x) \right\}$ assembly Step = alcun, va) $=\sum_{k=1}^{|n|}\alpha_{k}^{e}(u_{k},v_{k})$

$$l_{h}(V_{h}) = k(L) d_{L}V_{h}(L) + \sum_{e=1}^{Nei} \int_{ke}^{e} f(v_{h}) dx$$

$$l_{h}(V_{h}) = k(L) d_{L}V_{h}(L) + \sum_{e=1}^{Nei} \int_{ke}^{e} (V_{h})$$

Consider BUP: consum f. EI, find smooth u s.t.

$$u(1) = 0$$

Galerkin form:

U(1)=0

u(1)=0 \$

we have: $dx = led^{3}$ $\frac{d^{2}x}{d^{3}} = 0$

$$\frac{dN}{dx} = \frac{dN}{dx} \frac{d^2x}{dx}.$$

$$\frac{d^2N}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2N}{d^2s^2} \left(\frac{d^2s}{dx}\right)^2 + \frac{dN}{d^2s} \frac{d^2s}{dx^2}$$

because $\frac{d^2 k_3}{dx^2} = 0$.

$$\frac{d^2N}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2N}{dx^2} \left(\frac{dx}{dx} \right)^2$$

$$\frac{d^{2}N_{i}^{e}}{d\tilde{x}^{2}} = -6 + 12\frac{x}{3}$$

$$\frac{d^{2}N_{i}^{e}}{d\tilde{x}^{2}} = \frac{d^{2}N_{i}^{e}}{d\tilde{x}^{2}} \left(\frac{d\tilde{x}}{d\tilde{x}}\right)^{2} = \frac{-6 + 12\frac{x}{3}}{6^{2}}$$

We can calculate
$$k_i^e$$
 as an example:
 $a(N_i^e, N_i^e) = EI \int_{x_i}^{x_i} N_{i,xx}^e N_{i,xx}^e dx$

$$=\frac{3bEI}{l_{e}^{3}}\int_{0}^{\infty}\left(-1+2\frac{x}{3}\right)^{2}d^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

$$= \frac{12EI}{l_e^3}$$

this transformation, we derive the

-functions

$$N_{1}^{e} = l_{0} \frac{3}{3} \left(\frac{3}{3} - 1 \right)^{2}$$
 $N_{3}^{e} = \frac{3}{3}^{2} \left(\frac{3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right)$

2nd order derivatives.

$$k^{e} = EI \begin{cases} l^{2} & l^{2} & l^{2} \\ l^{2} \\ l^{2} & l^{2} \\ l^{2} \\ l^{2} \\ l^{2} \\ l^{2} \\ l^{2} \\ l^{2} \\$$

With LG marrix

Assemble the global soffness marrix

$$K = EI \left[-\frac{b}{a^2} - \frac{b}{a_1} + \frac{b}{a_2} + \frac{b}$$

Assemble global F $F = \int \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{4}$