

té per equació,
$$-\frac{d}{dx}\left(\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2\frac{dy}{dx}\right)+u=x, x\in (-1,1).$$

Si considerem un unic element finit quadratic, 12, definit a [7,1] es demana:

(a) Les funcions de forma locals, 42, associades a l'élèment.

Solncié.

(c) El valor de
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
.

1 Solució.

(a) $\frac{1}{4}(x) = \frac{x(x-1)}{(-1-0)(-1-1)} = \frac{1}{2}x(x-1) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2-x)$, $x_1 = x_1^4 = -1$, $x_2 = x_2^4 = 0$, $x_3 = x_3^4 = 1$.

$$\frac{1}{2}(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{(0+1)(0-1)} = 1-x^2$$

$$V_3^4(x) = \frac{x(x+1)}{(1-6)(1+4)} = \frac{1}{2}x(x+1) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2+x),$$

(b)
$$k_{33}^{4,1} = \int_{33}^{x_3^4} a_1(x) \frac{d\psi_1^4}{dx}(x) \cdot \frac{d\psi_1^4}{dx}(x) dx = \int_{33}^{4} (x + \frac{1}{2})^4 dx = \frac{1}{5} (x + \frac{1}{2})^5 \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{5} ((\frac{3}{2})^5 + (\frac{1}{2})^5) = \frac{61}{40}$$

 $K_{33}^{1,0}$: $a_{o}(x) \equiv 1$ constant, $h_{1}=2$, tenim: $K_{-\frac{3}{30}}^{1,0} = \frac{1\cdot 2}{30} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 16 & 2 \\ -1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. [Vegen el problema 4 ó la pàgina 57 de T2-MN-FEM2D. pdf], per tant

$$K_{33}^{1,0} = \frac{4}{15}$$

(c)
$$F_2^1 = \int_1^4 f(x) \, dx = \int_1^2 x (1-x^2) \, dx = 0$$
 (funció senar integrada a [-1,1]).