

① Donada l'equació $-\frac{d}{dx}\left(a_1(x)\frac{du}{dx}\right) + a_0(x)u = f(x)$, $0 < x < 1$, prenem una malla d'elements finits lineals $\Omega^1, \dots, \Omega^N$ amb $\Omega^K = [x_K, x_{K+1}]$, $h_K = x_{K+1} - x_K$, $a_1(x) = a_1^K x$, $a_0(x) = a_0^K$, i f^K són constants que depenen de cada element Ω^K . Vegeu que les matrius de rigidesa elementals i els vectors de càrrega elementals són:

$$[K^K] = \frac{a_1^K}{h_K} \left(\frac{x_K + x_{K+1}}{2} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{a_0^K h_K}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, F^K = \frac{1}{2} f^K h_K \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

◁ Solució. Suposem que $\Omega^K = [x_K, x_{K+1}]$, $K=0, 1, 2, \dots, N$. Les funcions de forma

$$\text{són } \psi_1^K(x) = \frac{x - x_{K+1}}{x_K - x_{K+1}} = -\frac{1}{h_K}(x - x_{K+1}), \quad \psi_2^K(x) = \frac{x - x_K}{x_{K+1} - x_K} = \frac{1}{h_K}(x - x_K).$$

LLavors:

$$K_{1,1}^{K,1} = \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} a_1(x) \frac{d\psi_1^K(x)}{dx} \cdot \frac{d\psi_1^K(x)}{dx} dx = \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} a_1^K x \frac{dx}{h_K} = \frac{a_1^K}{2h_K^2} (x_{K+1}^2 - x_K^2)$$

$$= a_1^K \frac{x_{K+1}^2 - x_K^2}{2(x_{K+1} - x_K)^2} = \frac{a_1^K}{2h_K} (x_{K+1} + x_K) = K_{22}^{K,1} \quad (*)$$

$$K_{1,2}^{K,1} = \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} a_1(x) \frac{d\psi_1^K(x)}{dx} \frac{d\psi_2^K(x)}{dx} dx = - \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} a_1^K x \frac{dx}{h_K^2} = -\frac{1}{2h_K} (x_{K+1} + x_K) = K_{21}^{K,1}$$

$$(*) \text{ Notem que: } \frac{d\psi_2^K}{dx} \cdot \frac{d\psi_1^K}{dx} = \frac{1}{h_K^2} = \frac{d\psi_1^K}{dx} \cdot \frac{d\psi_2^K}{dx}$$

Aleshores:

$$[K^{K,1}] = \frac{1}{2h_K} (x_{K+1} + x_K) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

D'altra banda:

$$K_{11}^{K,0} = \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} a_0(x) \psi_1^K(x) \psi_1^K(x) dx = \frac{a_0^K}{h_K^2} \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} (x - x_{K+1})^2 dx = \frac{a_0^K}{3h_K^2} h_K^3 = \frac{a_0^K h_K}{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{12}^{K,0} &= \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} a_0(x) \psi_1^K(x) \psi_2^K(x) dx = -\frac{a_0^K}{h_K^2} \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} (x - x_{K+1})(x - x_K) dx \\ &= \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cv.} \\ s = x - x_K \\ \Leftrightarrow x = s + x_K \end{array} \right\} = -\frac{a_0^K}{h_K^2} \int_0^{h_K} (s - h_K) s ds = -\frac{a_0^K}{h_K^2} \left(\frac{s^3}{3} - \frac{h_K s^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{s=0}^{s=h_K} \\ &= \frac{a_0^K h_K}{6} = K_{21}^{K,0} \end{aligned}$$

$$K_{22}^{K,0} = \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} a_0(x) \psi_2^K(x) \psi_2^K(x) dx = \frac{a_0^K}{h_K^2} \int_{x_K}^{x_{K+1}} (x - x_K)^2 dx = \frac{a_0^K}{3h_K^2} h_K^3 = \frac{a_0^K h_K}{3}$$

Aleshores:

$$[K^{k,0}] = \frac{a_0^k h_k}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Per últim:

$$F_1^K = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) \psi_1^k(x) dx = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f^k \frac{x - x_{k+1}}{x_k - x_{k+1}} dx = -\frac{f^k}{2h_k} (x - x_{k+1})^2 \Big|_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} = \frac{f^k h_k}{2}$$

$$F_2^K = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f(x) \psi_2^k(x) dx = \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f^k \frac{x - x_k}{x_{k+1} - x_k} dx = \frac{f^k}{2h_k} (x - x_k)^2 \Big|_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} = \frac{f^k h_k}{2}$$

Aleshores:

$$F^K = \frac{f^k h_k}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

La matriu de rigidesa i el vector de càrrega elementals de l'element Ω^K són doncs:

$$[K^K] = [K^{k,1}] + [K^{k,0}] = \frac{a_1^k}{h_k} \left(\frac{x_k + x_{k+1}}{2} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{a_0^k h_k}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F^K = \frac{1}{2} f^k h_k \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \Delta$$