Outline

- A Simple Example
 - The Ritz Method
 - Galerkin's Method
 - The Finite-Element Method
- **FEM Definition**
- Basic FEM Steps

Problem Statement

Φ=0
$$ε$$

$$ρ(x) = -(x+1)ε C/m3$$

$$x=0$$

$$x=1m$$

Differential equation:

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = x + 1 \qquad 0 < x < 1$$

Boundary condition:

$$\phi|_{x=0} = 0$$
$$\phi|_{x=1} = 1$$

Solution:

$$\phi(x) = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x$$

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Example

A. The Ritz method

Vartiational solution: $\delta F(\phi) = 0$

$$F(ilde{\phi}) = rac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(rac{d ilde{\phi}}{dx}
ight)^2 dx + \int_0^1 (x+1) ilde{\phi} \; dx$$

Proof:

$$\delta F(\phi) = \int_0^1 rac{d\phi}{dx} rac{d\delta\phi}{dx} \; dx + \int_0^1 (x+1)\delta\phi \; dx = 0$$

$$\left|\delta\phi \frac{d\phi}{dx}\right|_{x=0}^{x=1} - \int_0^1 \left(\frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} - x - 1\right) \delta\phi \ dx = 0$$

$$\hat{L} = 0$$

Expand
$$ilde{\phi}(x)=c_1+c_2x+c_3x^2+c_4x^3$$

Apply BC:
$$egin{array}{c} \phi|_{x=0}=0 \ \phi|_{x=1}=1 \end{array}$$
 $c_1=0$ $c_2=1-c_3-c_4$

$$c_1 = 0$$

$$c_2 = 1 - c_3 - c_4$$

$$\tilde{\phi}(x) = x + c_3(x^2 - x) + c_4(x^3 - x)$$

Functional:

$$F = \frac{2}{5}c_4^2 + \frac{1}{6}c_3^2 + \frac{1}{2}c_3c_4 - \frac{23}{60}c_4 - \frac{1}{4}c_3 + \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial c_3} = \frac{1}{3}c_3 + \frac{1}{2}c_4 - \frac{1}{4}$$
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial c_4} = \frac{1}{2}c_3 + \frac{4}{5}c_4 - \frac{23}{60}$$



$$c_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$c_4 = \frac{1}{6}$$

B. Galerkin's method

Weighted residual:

$$\int_0^1 w_i \left(\frac{d^2 \widetilde{\phi}}{dx^2} - x - 1 \right) dx = 0$$

Expansion:

$$\tilde{\phi}(x) = x + c_3(x^2 - x) + c_4(x^3 - x)$$

Weighting:

$$w_1 = x^2 - x$$
 $w_2 = x^3 - x$

$$w_2 = x^3 - x$$

Solution:

$$\frac{1}{3}c_3 + \frac{1}{2}c_4 - \frac{1}{4} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2}c_3 + \frac{4}{5}c_4 - \frac{23}{60} = 0$$



$$c_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $c_4 = \frac{1}{6}$

C. Another method



Linear interpolation:

$$\tilde{\phi}(x) = \phi_i \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{x_{i+1} - x_i} + \phi_{i+1} \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i}$$

Boundary condition:

$$\phi_1 = 0 \text{ and } \phi_4 = 1$$

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Example

Apply the Ritz method:

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left[\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} \left(\frac{\phi_{i+1} - \phi_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} \right)^2 dx + \int_{x_i}^{x_{i+1}} (x+1) \left(\phi_i \frac{x_{i+1} - x}{x_{i+1} - x_i} + \phi_{i+1} \frac{x - x_i}{x_{i+1} - x_i} \right) dx \right]$$

Integration:

$$F = 3\phi_2^2 + 3\phi_3^2 - 3\phi_2\phi_3 + \frac{4}{9}\phi_2 - \frac{22}{9}\phi_3 + \frac{49}{27}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \phi_2} = 6\phi_2 - 3\phi_3 + \frac{4}{9} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \phi_3} = -3\phi_2 + 6\phi_3 - \frac{22}{9} = 0$$



$$\phi_2 = \frac{14}{81}$$

$$\phi_3 = \frac{40}{81}$$

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Example

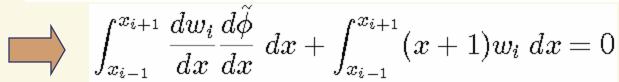
Apply Galerkin's method:

Weighting:

$$w_i = \begin{cases} rac{x - x_{i-1}}{x_i - x_{i-1}} & \text{for } x_{i-1} \le x \le x_i \\ rac{x_{i+1} - x}{x_{i+1} - x_i} & \text{for } x_i \le x \le x_{i+1} \end{cases}$$

Integration by parts:

$$\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} w_i \left(\frac{d^2 \widetilde{\phi}}{dx^2} \right) dx = w_i \frac{d \widetilde{\phi}}{dx} \Big|_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} - \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i+1}} \frac{dw_i}{dx} \frac{d \widetilde{\phi}}{dx} dx$$

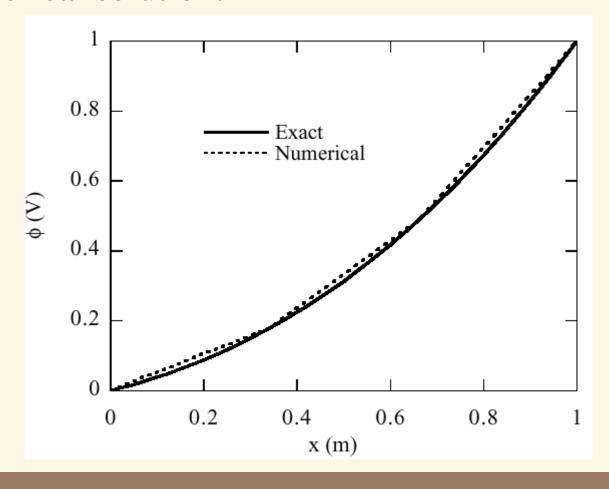


$$6\phi_2 - 3\phi_3 + \frac{4}{9} = 0
-3\phi_2 + 6\phi_3 - \frac{22}{9} = 0$$



$$\phi_2 = rac{14}{81} \ \phi_3 = rac{40}{81}$$

Numerical solution:

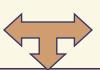


FEM Definition

The above solution procedure

The finite element method

The Ritz variational FEM



The Galerkin FEM

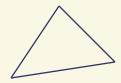
Equivalent for self-adjoint problems

Basic FEM Steps

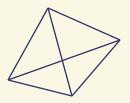
1. Discretization/subdivision of solution domain

1-D:

2-D:



3-D:



- 2. Selection of interpolation schemes
 Linear or higher-order polynomials
- 3. Formulation of the system of equations Using either the Ritz or Galerkin method
- 4. Solution of the system of equations Using either a direct or iterative method