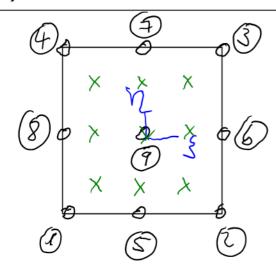
Übung 11: Ganss-Quadratur

## A1) Quadratisches Vicedeselement



a) Gauss-Integrationsorduring n=3:

n Gansspunkte in 5-Richtung n "

=> nxn=9 GP insgesount

b) Betrachtung einzelner Koordinate f(5)

f: Polynom mit Polynoungrad p=2

Bedingung: p=2n-1

2 62.3-1=5 V

Welche Integrationsordnung für welchen Pohynomgrad?

- c) Höhere Integrationsordnung als notwendig?
  - -> kein Gewinn an Genanigheit, Rechenantward steigt
  - -> kann dennoch sinnvoll sein um einen Rangabfall der globalen Steifigheitsmatrix zu verhindern

Rangabfall: S L ndof

S: Linear unabh Gleichungen

ndof: Anzahl globaler Freiheitsgrade

Beispiel:

$$s = 4.3 = 12$$

d) Legendre polynom 3. Ordnung

$$P_3 = \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 3!} \frac{d^3}{d\xi^3} (\xi^2 - 1)^3$$
 (Polynomgrad  $u = 3$ )

NR: 
$$\frac{d}{d\xi}(\xi^2-1)^3=3(\xi^2-1)^2 Z\xi=6\xi(\xi^4-2\xi^2+1)=6\xi^5-12\xi^2+6\xi$$

$$\frac{d^2}{d\xi^2} (\xi^2 - 1)^3 = 30\xi^4 - 36\xi^2 + 6$$

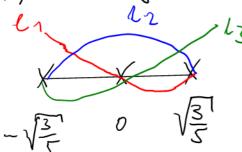
$$\frac{d^{3}}{d\xi^{3}}(\xi^{2}-1)^{3}=120^{4}\xi^{3}-72\xi$$

=> 
$$P_3 = \frac{1}{8.6} (1205^3 - 725) = \frac{1}{2} (55^2 - 5) 5$$

e) Gansspunkt koordinaten

NR: 
$$55^2 = 3$$
  
 $5 = 1\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$ 

f) Widetungsfaktoren



$$w_i = \int_{-1}^{1} Li(s) ds$$

$$L_{1} = \frac{(5-0)(5-\sqrt{3})}{(-\sqrt{3}-0)(-\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3})} = \frac{5(5-\sqrt{3})}{6/5} = \frac{5(5-\sqrt{3})}{6/5} = \frac{5}{6}5^{2} - \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{3}5$$

$$L_{2} = \frac{(3+\sqrt{3})(3-\sqrt{3})}{(0-\sqrt{3})(0-\sqrt{3})} = \frac{5^{2}-\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{3}{5}} = -\frac{5}{3}5^{2}+1$$

$$C_3 = \frac{(3+\sqrt{3})(3-0)}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3}-0)} = \frac{5}{6}\xi^2 + \frac{5}{6}\sqrt{3}\xi$$

$$W_1 = \int_{-1}^{2} L_1 dg = \left[\frac{5}{18} 5^3 - \frac{5}{12} \sqrt{5} 5^3\right]_{-1}^{2} = \frac{5}{18} - \left(-\frac{5}{18}\right) = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\omega_z = \int_1^2 L_z d\zeta = \left[ -\frac{5}{9} \zeta^3 + 5 \right]_1^2 = -\frac{10}{9} + 2 = \frac{8}{9}$$

$$w_3 = \int_{-1}^{2} \ell_3 dx = \left[\frac{5}{18} 5^3 + \frac{5}{12} \sqrt{\frac{5}{5}} 5^2\right]^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

## Eusatinfo Ganss-Legende)-Quadratur (wicht Mansevrelerant)

Hilfsmithe zur Herleitung

1) Legendre-Polynom:  $P_{11}(x) = \frac{1}{z^{n}u!} \frac{d^{n}}{dx^{n}} (x^{2}-1)^{n}$  (hat in Nullsteller) Eigenschaft:  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} P_{11}(x) P_{11}(x) dx = 0$  (= Polynomgrad ii)

2) Lagrange-Polynom:  $L_i(x) = \frac{(x-x_1)...(x-x_{i-1})(x-x_{i+1})...(x-x_n)}{(x_i-x_1)...(x_i-x_{i+1})...(x-x_n)}$  (Polynoungrad u-1) Eigenschaft:  $L_i(x_i) = J_{ii}$ 

Polynom  $\Gamma(x)$  (Polynoungrad n-1) lasst sich unit li(x) als polynomials Busis und  $\Gamma(x)$  als Noeffzienten ausdrichen:

 $\Gamma(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Gamma(X_i) L_i(X)$  (Polynomorad N-1, Position de Stitustellen, beliebig" willber)

gesuch:  $\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx$  f hat Polynomiand p = 2n - 1

a) Polynomdivision:  $f(x) = P_{n-1}(x)P_n(x) + \Gamma(x)$ Polynomgrad: 2n-1 n-1 n n-1

=)  $\int f(x) dx = \int P_{n-1}(x) P_n(x) dx + \int \Gamma(x) dx$  (1) =0 (siehe Ligusola(+1))

b) Awate numeriscle Integration

$$\int_{a}^{a} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_{i} \, f_{n-a}(x_{i}) \, f_{n}(x_{i}) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \omega_{i} \, r(x_{i})$$

c) Wahle  $|x_i|$  als Nullstellen von  $P_{in}| = 1$  Term  $\sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i P_{in}(x_i) P_{in}(x_i) = 0$ =  $\sum_{i=1}^{N} \int f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_i \Gamma(x_i)$  (2)

d) Driche  $\Gamma(x)$  (GL (1)) durch Lagrange-Polynome unt Stitusteller x; and  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \Gamma(x_i) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Li(x) dx \qquad (3)$ 

c) (2) and (3) in (1)  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma(x_i) w_i \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Gamma(x_i) \int_{-1}^{1} C_i(x) dx \implies w_i = \int_{-1}^{1} C_i(x) dx$ 

$$f) = \int_{1}^{1} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{i} r(x_{i}) =$$

An den Nullstellen von Pu(x) ist f(xi) = F(xi)

=> 
$$\int_{1}^{a} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{N} w_{i} f(x_{i})$$
 ist "exapt" were (i) and (ii) gift