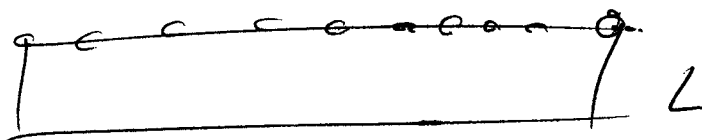


$$u = 10$$

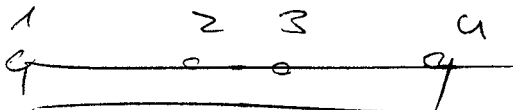
$$N = 2 \cdot u = 20$$



$i \rightarrow$

20×20

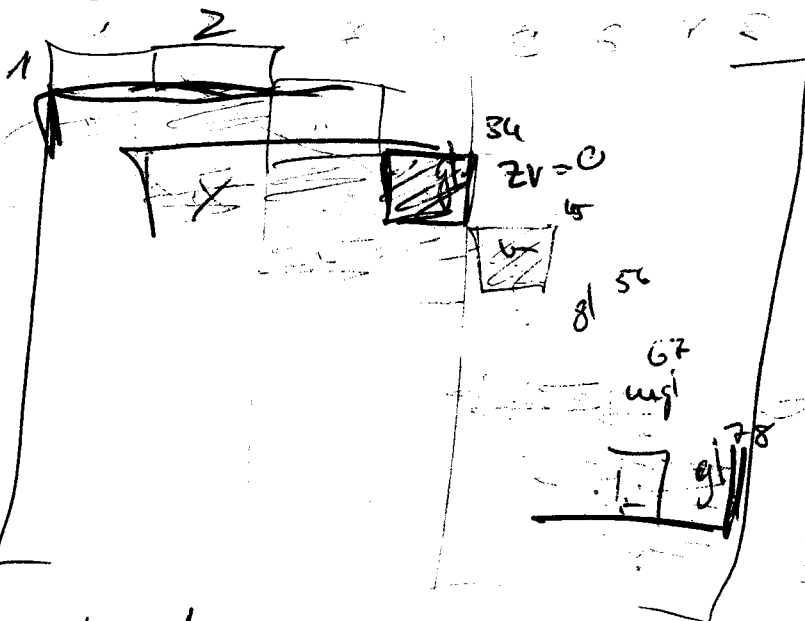
$$S = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$



$$L = 40 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 10 \text{ m}$$

~~1000~~



$$i = 3: 1: u-1$$

$$u_i = \int_{j-1}^{j+1} \dots$$

$$C_{12} = \int_{j-1}^{j+1} \dots$$

$$\varphi^2$$

$$\varphi^c$$

$$\varphi^c(u_j)$$

$$\varphi^2$$

$$\varphi^c$$

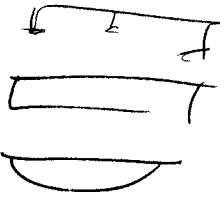
$$\begin{pmatrix} u & u-1 \\ u & u \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g_{ij} = \frac{L}{n}$$

$$F(x)$$

$$J(x)$$

$$q(x)$$



$$\omega^{14} = u$$

$$\omega^{11} = Q$$

$$\omega^{111} = q$$

4. Grades
2. Grades
1. Grades

$$\frac{3+1}{2} = 4$$

$$\frac{4+1}{2}$$

$$x_2$$

$$\varphi_1 \cdot \varphi_2$$

$$i=2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Matrix mit drei Diagonalelementen
 Hauptdiagonale

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1 - \phi_4 &= \left(h \bar{\phi}_4 \left(\frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h} \right) \right)' = h \bar{\phi}_4' \left(\frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h} \right) \\ &= \left(\bar{\phi}_4 \right)' \\ &= \frac{1}{h} \left(\bar{\phi}_4'' \left(\frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(h \bar{\phi}_2 \left(\frac{x - x_i}{h} \right) \right)'' &= \frac{1}{h} \bar{\phi}_2'' \left(\frac{x - x_i}{h} \right) \\ \phi_2 - \phi_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{h^2} \left(\bar{\phi}_4'' \left(\frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h} \right) \right) \\ \frac{1}{h^2} \left(\bar{\phi}_2'' \left(\frac{x - x_i}{h} \right) \right) \end{pmatrix}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\phi_1 - \phi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{h^2} \left(\bar{\phi}_3'' \left(\frac{x - x_{i-1}}{h} \right) \right) \\ \frac{1}{h^2} \left(\bar{\phi}_1'' \left(\frac{x - x_i}{h} \right) \right) \end{pmatrix}^2$$

Komplett (gleiches)

$$\int \frac{1}{h^2} \bar{\phi}_3'' \left(\frac{x-x_{i-1}}{h} \right) \cdots \bar{\phi}_4'' \left(\frac{x-x_{i-1}}{h} \right) \\ \int \frac{1}{h_2} \bar{\phi}_1'' \left(\frac{x-x_i}{h} \right) \cdot \bar{\phi}_2'' \left(\frac{x-x_i}{h} \right)$$

Teilweise (unvollständig ist der ungenutzte Randsegmente 1 oder)

$$\phi_{2(i+1)-1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{h} \bar{\phi}_3'' \left(\frac{x-x_{i-1}}{h} \right) & x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \quad \text{I} \\ \frac{1}{h} \bar{\phi}_1'' \left(\frac{x-x_{i+1}}{h} \right) & x \in [x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}] \quad \text{II} \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_{2i} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{h} \bar{\phi}_4'' \left(\frac{x-x_{i-1}}{h} \right) & x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \quad \text{III} \\ \frac{1}{h} \bar{\phi}_2'' \left(\frac{x-x_i}{h} \right) & x \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \quad \text{IV} \end{cases}$$

(I & IV)

$$\phi = \int \frac{1}{h_2} \bar{\phi}_3'' \left(\frac{x-x_i}{h} \right) \bar{\phi}_2'' \left(\frac{x-x_i}{h} \right)$$