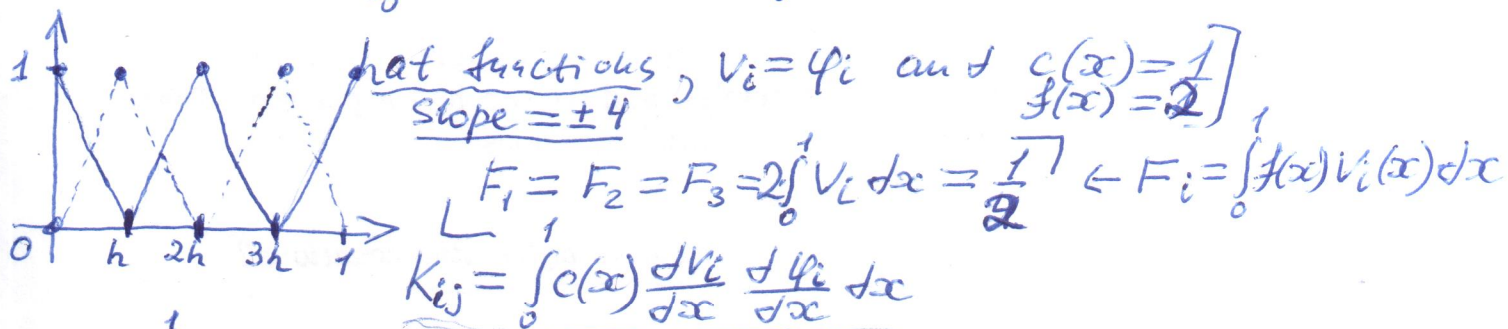


10) $h = \frac{1}{4}$, to solve $-u'' = 2$ with $u(0) = u(1) = 0$

① Weak form $\int_0^1 c(x) \frac{du}{dx} \frac{dv}{dx} dx = \int_0^1 f(x) v(x) dx$



$$K_{11} = \int_0^1 \frac{dV_1}{dx} \frac{dV_1}{dx} dx = \int_0^{1/4} 16 dx + \int_{1/4}^{1/2} 16 dx = 4 + 4 = 8$$

$$K_{12} = \int_0^1 \frac{dV_1}{dx} \frac{dV_2}{dx} dx = \int_{1/4}^{1/2} 1 \cdot (-16) dx = -16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = -4$$

$(\frac{dV_1}{dx})^2 = (4)^2 = 16$
 $4 \cdot (-4) = -16$

$$K_{13} = \int_0^1 \frac{dV_1}{dx} \frac{dV_3}{dx} dx = 0$$

$4 \cdot 0 = 0$ (no intersections)

$$K_{21} = K_{23} = -4, K_{22} = 8 \text{ and } K_{31} = 0, K_{32} = -4, K_{33} = 8$$

$$KU = F \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -4 & 0 \\ -4 & 8 & -4 \\ 0 & -4 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{32} \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} .1875 \\ .25 \\ .1875 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u(x) = x - x^2 \rightarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 1/4 \\ 1/2 \\ 3/4 \end{bmatrix}, u(x) = \begin{bmatrix} .1875 \\ .25 \\ .1875 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ Checks!}$$

④8 $u'(1) = 0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{h} K = \frac{1}{h} \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $-u_n + u_{n+1} = f_{n+1}$