

GAUBS QUADRATURE

In FEM, numerical integration is needed. Although there are many numerical integration techniques, Gaus quadrature, which is described in this section, is one of the most efficient techniques for functions that are polynomials or nearly polynomials. In FEM, the integrals involve polynomials so Gauss quadrature is a natural choice of

Consider the following integral: $I = \int f(x) dx =$? W

Mapping of the 1D domain from the parent domain [1,1] to the physical domain [a, b]

$$x = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) + \frac{1}{2}\xi(b-a)$$
 (1)

The above map can also be written directly interms of the linear shape functions:

$$x = x, N_1(\xi) + x_2 N_2(\xi) = a \frac{1-\xi}{2} + b \frac{1+\xi}{2}$$

(1) =>
$$dx = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)d\xi = \frac{1}{2}d\xi = Jd\xi$$

where J is the Jacobian given by J=+(b-a)/2

$$I = J \int f(\xi) d\xi = J \hat{I} ; \hat{I} = \int f(\xi) d\xi$$

In the Gauss integration procedure, we approximate the integral by points $f(\xi)$ 7

$$\widehat{I} = W_1 f(\xi_1) + W_2 f(\xi_2) + \dots = [W_1, W_2 \dots W_n]$$

$$\underbrace{f(\xi_1)}_{W^{\top}} = W^{\top} f(\xi_n)$$

- The basic idea of the Gauss integration quadrature is

(3)



GAUSS QUADRATLIRE

to choose the weights and integration points so that the highest possible polynomial is integrated exactly. To obtain this formular. $f(\xi)$ is approximated by a

polynomial as:

Next we express the values of the coefficient of interns of the function f(\$) at the integration points:

 $|f(\xi_i)|$ f(\xi,) = \lambda, + \dx \xi, + \dx \xi, + \dx. f(\xi_2) = d, + d \xi_2 + d \xi_2 + \dagger ... Or | f(\xi_2)| f(\xi_n) = \(\sigma_1 + \d \xi_n + \d \xi_n

(2)(5)= I = WTMX

4) Gauss quadrature provides the weights and integration point that yield an exact integral of a polynomial of a given order. To detect what the weights and quadrature points should be, we integrate the polynomial f(\$)

 $\hat{I} = \iint (\xi) \, d\xi = \iint [1 \xi \xi^2 \xi^3 ...] d\xi = [\xi \xi^2 \xi \xi^3 \xi^4 ...] d\xi$ $= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & \frac{2}{3} & 0 & \dots \end{bmatrix} d = Pd$

(4)(5)=> WTM &= PX => MTW = PT (6)

_ Solve (6) for weights & point

- Note:

If ng is the number of Gauss points, the polynomial of order p that can be integrated exactly is given by

GEO-Notebook



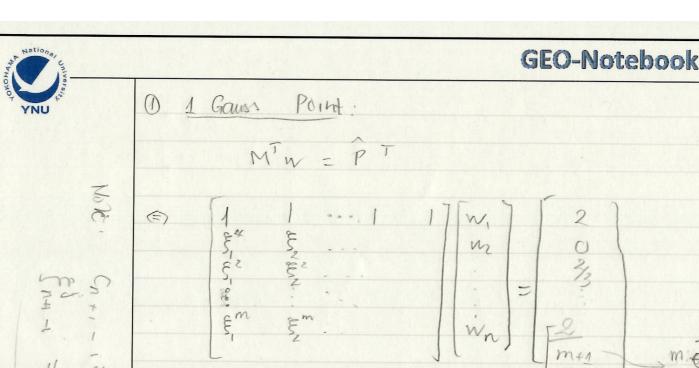
GAUSS INTERGRATION $\int f(x) dx = w_1 f(\xi_1) + w_2 f(\xi_2) + w_3 f(\xi_3) + \dots + w_n f(\xi_n)$ $= [w, w_3 \dots w_n] \begin{bmatrix} f(\xi_i) \\ f(\xi_2) \\ \vdots \\ f(\xi_n) \end{bmatrix}$ $= [w_1 \ w_2 \dots w_n] \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \xi_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_n \xi_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \xi_n$ $(1)(2), \frac{1}{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{1}{2} = \sum_$ $\int_{-1}^{1} d\xi = [w_1 w_2...w_n] \begin{bmatrix} 1\\ 1\\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\int_{-1}^{1} \xi d\xi = [w_1 w_2...w_n] \begin{bmatrix} \xi_1\\ \xi_2\\ \vdots\\ \xi_n \end{bmatrix}$

mti) 15 dg = [m, w, ... wn] []

 $\begin{cases} (m+1)^{th} & \text{equation} & \Rightarrow & 2n \neq m+1 \\ 2n & \text{variable} \end{cases} \Rightarrow n \neq \frac{m+1}{2}$

n Gauss point can evaluate exactly (m+1) polynomials

also can evaluate polynomial (m+1)



$$\begin{cases} w_{1} = 2 & \Rightarrow h_{1} = 2 \\ \xi_{1} w_{1} = 0 & \Rightarrow f_{2} = 0 \end{cases}$$

3 m: 00

$$\begin{cases} W_{1} + W_{2} = \emptyset & (1) \\ \xi W_{1} + \xi W_{2} = 0 & (2) \\ \xi'_{1} W_{2} + \xi'_{2} W_{2} = 2/3 & (1) \\ \xi'_{3} W_{2} + \xi'_{3} W_{2} = 0 & (4) \\ (0)(4) = 3 \quad \xi'_{1} = \xi'_{2} = 7 \quad \xi'_{1} = -\xi_{2} \left(1 \right) \text{ plug into (2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_{1} - W_{2} = 0 \qquad \Rightarrow \text{plopetty}$$

$$\Rightarrow W_{1} = W_{2} = 1 \qquad \text{plopetty}$$

$$\Rightarrow G_{3} \Rightarrow \xi'_{1} = \frac{\xi}{3}$$

Symmetric properties.

\$ = 0 ; \$ = - \$ p



GAUSS QUADRATURE

Example:

imple: $I = \int (x^3 + x^2) dx$

. As $n_{gp} = 2$ (two point integration), the above integral can be integrated exactly. . Use (6)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ \xi_1 & \xi_2 \\ \xi_1^2 & \xi_2^2 \\ \xi_1^3 & \xi_2^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} W_1 \\ W_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2/3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \implies \begin{bmatrix} W_1 = W_2 = 1 \\ \xi_1 = -\frac{1}{3}; \quad \xi_2 = \frac{1}{3} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

. Ux (1) with a=2, b=5 to express a and fintern of 5 $\chi = \frac{1}{2}(a+b) + \frac{1}{2}\xi(b-a) = 3.5 + 1.5\xi$

$$f(\xi) = (3.5 + 1.5 \xi)^3 + (3.5 + 1.5 \xi)^2$$

$$I = J\hat{I} = \frac{\ell}{2} \int \left[\left(3.5 + 1.56 \right)^3 + \left(3.5 + 1.55 \right)^3 \right] d5$$

$$= \frac{\ell}{2} W_{1} \left((3.5 + 1.55)^{3} + (3.5 + 1.55)^{2} \right) + \frac{\ell}{2} W_{2} \left((3.5 + 1.55)^{3} + (3.5 + 1.55)^{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{37.818} + 153.432 = 191.25.$$

- In this case, as Gauss quadrature is exact, we can check the result by performing analytical integration $\int_{2}^{2} (2x^{2} + x^{2}) dx = \left(\frac{x^{4}}{4} + \frac{x^{3}}{4}\right)\Big|_{2}^{3} = 191,25$



GAUSS QUAPRATURE

 $\int_{-1}^{\infty} f(\xi) d\xi = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i f(\xi_i)$

 $\int f(x) dx = ? \xrightarrow{x = \frac{a+b}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2} f} \int f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i f(x_i)$

Dien Gauss Tich fan Gauss:

Là một trong số cac phương pháp tron tàn số dung để tính xáp xí tích fân cứa I hàm số - Đước xây dưng từ việc tính xấp xí tích fân cuá lớp của các hạm đa thúc

Có thể tính chinh xai tích tán cuá ham da thric neu sư dung đủ số điểm Gaus (phụ hop với phươn) pháp phần tử hún hạn)

- Grup tinh tinh far whanh chong mà x° can tim nguyên ham (phù hợp trong lập trinh tim

Formulation: Tim bộ điểm Gauss" và "trong số" trong ướng ướng xấp xá dùng trên fân của "đa thúc bậc m"

Z w; f(\xi) = \f(\xi) d\xi = \d + \d\xi + \d\xi + \d\xi \m^m) d\xi

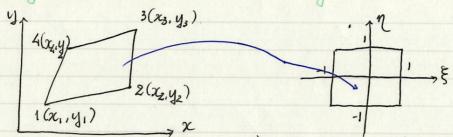
Hiển nhiên bộ điểm Gauss và trong số này cũng tai xãi trư đưng cho tích tần của các đa thúc bậc nhỏ hơn m

 $\int f(\xi) d\xi = \sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i f_i(\xi_i) \Rightarrow m+1 = 2n$ philogophism -1 a Bậc m cần m+1 philon truth 2n an tum Gans



GALISS QUADRATURE

Quy luật 2 chiều cho miền từ giác lối bất ki



Mối liên hệ giữa miền tư giác lỗi trong hệ toạ đô vật lý Oxy, và miền chuẩn [-1, 1] × [-1, 1] trong hệ

toa độ từ nhiên (05n) bối công thức:

 $x = N(\xi, \eta)x + N_2(\xi, \eta)x + N_3(\xi, \eta)x + N_4(\xi, \eta)x$ $y = N(\xi, \eta) y_1 + N_2(\xi, \eta) y_2 + N_3(\xi, \eta) y_3 + N_4(\xi, \eta) y_4$ -Voi x_i , y_i ; i = 1, 2, 3, 4 lân lượt là tog độ của 4 mil and fai the trong his too do rat by Oxy.

- Ni 1 i = 1.2.3.4 lân lượt là bốn ham dang tuyển tinh cho phần tử từ giác trong hệ toa độ tư nhiên Ofy và

có dang:

$$N_1 = \frac{1}{4}(1-\xi)(1-\eta)$$
 ; $N_2 = \frac{1}{4}(1+\xi)(1-\eta)$

$$N_3 = \frac{1}{4} (1 + \xi) (1 + \eta)$$
; $N_4 = \frac{1}{4} (1 + \xi) (1 - \eta)$

- Khi đó:
$$I = \iint f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{-1-1}^{+1} f(\xi,\eta) dt \int d\xi d\eta$$

- Trong do det J là định thức của ma trận Jacobian liên hệ guia miền tư giác lỗi Izy trong hệ toạ đỏ vật lý Oxy với miền chuẩn [-1,1] x [-1,1] trong hệ toa độ tư nhiên Oξη và có dạng:

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\xi,\eta)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}$$

GEO-Notebook

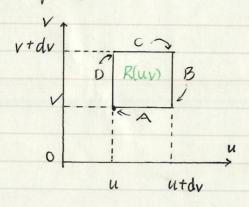


Change of Variables for Multiple Integrals

A Jacobian is required for integrals in more than one variables. Suppose that:

2c = f(u,v) ; y = g(u,v)

Let's see what happens to a small infinisimal box in the uv plane



Since the side-lengths are infinisimal, each size of the box in the uv plane is transformed into a straight line in the xy plane. The result is that the box in the uv plane is transformed into a parallelogram into the xy plane.

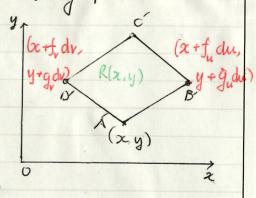
- Suppose.

The point (u,v) is transformed into the point (x=f(u,v), y=g(u,v))

(3) The point (u + dv, v) is transformed into the point Taylor a series;

f(u, u+du) f(u+du, v) = f(u, v)+ fu(u, v) du

l g (u+du, v) = g(u, v) + gu(u, v) du



The point (u, v + dv) is transformed into the point $\{f(u, v + dv) = x + f_v(u, v) dv \}$ $\{g(u, v + dv) = y + g_v(u, v) dv\}$

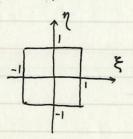
$$-\overrightarrow{AB}' = (f_u du, g_u du); \overrightarrow{AD} = (f_v dv, g_v dv)$$

The area of R in the x_*y plane is 5xT τ . Tausbar Area of $R(x_*y) = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*y}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{1}{f_u} \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} \right| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial y} = \left| \frac{\partial x_*}{\partial$



Gaus Quadrature

Doug hiất 2 chiều cho miền hình vuông chuẩn El 11xEl Trong miền 20, phần tu đẳng tham số có kich thước [-1, 1] x [-1, 1]. Để tính tích fân trên tấn -hỉ đẳng tham số này, ta sử dụng quy hiất tích chấp bằng cá ch áp dụng lần hiớt các quy hiật I chiếi cho mỗi biến đã lắp



Dâu tiên lây trêh fân Gauss doc theo truc & ta được;

$$I = \iint_{-1}^{f} f(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta = \iint_{-1}^{f} f(\xi, \eta) d\xi d\eta$$

$$= \iint_{-1}^{f} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_{\xi}^{\xi}} w_{j} f(\xi_{j}, \eta)\right) d\eta$$

Kế đến lãy tích tân dọc theo dục ?:

$$I = \iint_{-1}^{+1} f(\xi, \eta) \, d\xi \, d\eta = \iint_{-1}^{1} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, f(\xi, \eta) \right) d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{j} \, w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{k} \, f(\xi, \eta) \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_{k} \, d\eta = Z \sum_{k=1}^{n_{\xi}^{G}} w_$$

. n^G, n^G là số cac điểm tích fân Gaus tương ứng vấ các truc ξ, η

· (\varepsilon, n_k): toa đô cuá điểm tach fân

w, n_{kk}: trong số tương ưng với cac điểm tach fân nài

Tổng quat, ng và ng là \name nhau, \times thường ta chọn
giống nhau.

Ví du để tính ma trận độ cưing phản lư kg cho fân tử đáng tham số 4 nút (Q4) ta chỉ cần sử dụng 2×2 điểm Gaus.

Cho cat fan tử bậc cao hón ta cần sư dụng thêm thểm Gauss trong mỗi hướng tùy theo bậc aia tích fân

