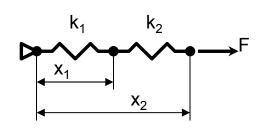
Principio de los Trabajos Virtuales vs Mínima energía potencial total



Con el método de energías no se puede resolver problemas no lineales mietras que con trabajos virtuales sí.

$$W_{\text{int}} = \delta x_1(x_1k_1) + \delta(x_2 - x_1)((x_2 - x_1)k_2)$$

$$; W_{ext} = F \delta x_2 \qquad \Pi = U + V$$

$$\delta x_1(x_1k_1) + (\delta x_2 - \delta x_1)((x_2 - x_1)k_2) = F \delta x_2$$

$$\delta x_1 (x_1 k_1 - (x_2 - x_1) k_2) + \delta x_2 ((x_2 - x_1) k_2 - F) = 0 \quad \forall \, \delta x_1 \, y \, \forall \, \delta x_2$$

$$x_1 k_1 - (x_2 - x_1) k_2 = 0$$

Equilibrio en x₁

$$(x_2 - x_1)k_2 - F = 0$$

Equilibrio en x₂

$$\begin{bmatrix} k_1 + k_2 & -k_2 \\ k_2 & k_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ F \end{Bmatrix}$$

Lo mismo.

$$\Pi = U + V$$

$$U(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2}k_1x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}k_2(x_2 - x_1)^2$$
$$V(x_1, x_2) = -Fx_2$$

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{2}k_1x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}k_2(x_2 - x_1)^2 - Fx_2$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial x_1} = k_1 x_1 - k_2 (x_2 - x_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial x_2} = k_2 (x_2 - x_1) - F = 0$$

Principio de la Mínima Energía Potencial Total ¿Qué resuelve?

$$U = \iint_{V} \underline{\underline{\sigma}} : \underline{\underline{d\varepsilon}} \, dv = \iint_{V} \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{d\varepsilon}} \, dv = \int_{V}^{1} \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} : \underline{\underline{C}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \, dv = \int_{V}^{1} \underline{\underline{\sigma}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \, dv = \int_{V}^{1} \underline{\underline{\sigma}} : \underline{\underline{\varepsilon}} \, dv$$



Energía Potencial Cargas

$$V = -\int_{v} \underline{F} \cdot \underline{u} \ dv - \int_{s} \underline{\Phi} \cdot \underline{u} \ dv$$

Energía Potencial Total $\Pi = U + V$

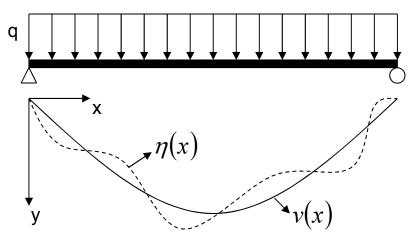
$$\delta \Pi = \delta (U + V) = 0$$

Cuando v es la exacta, las formulaciones debiles y fuertes dan lo mismo. La debil toma toda la viga y la fuerte toma punto a punto. Es preferible usar la debil cuando v no es la exacta ya que promedia y comete menos error.

Formulación Variacional

Functional
$$\Phi = \int_{0}^{H} F\left(x, v(x), \frac{dv(x)}{dx}, \cdots, \frac{d^{m}v(x)}{dx^{m}}\right) dx$$

$$\min \Phi = \int_{0}^{L} \frac{EI}{2} \left(\frac{d^{2}v}{dx^{2}} \right)^{2} - qv \ dx \Rightarrow \delta\Phi = 0!!! \Leftrightarrow EI \frac{d^{4}v}{dx^{4}} - q = 0$$
Poebil



Variación admisible $\eta = \eta(x) \rightarrow \eta(0) = \eta(L)$ con las mismas condiciones de borde esenciales que v(x)

$$\partial \Phi(v,\eta) = \frac{\partial \Phi(v + \varepsilon \eta)}{\partial \varepsilon}$$
 Variación de Gateaux

$$\delta\Phi = \frac{\partial}{\partial\varepsilon} \left(\int_{0}^{L} \frac{EI}{2} \left(\frac{d^{2}(v + \varepsilon\eta)}{dx^{2}} \right)^{2} - q(v + \varepsilon\eta) dx \right) \bigg|_{\varepsilon \to 0} = \left(\int_{0}^{L} EI \left(\frac{d^{2}v}{dx^{2}} + \varepsilon \frac{d^{2}\eta}{dx^{2}} \right) \frac{d^{2}\eta}{dx^{2}} - q\eta dx \right) \bigg|_{\varepsilon \to 0}$$

$$\delta\Phi = \int_{0}^{L} EI \frac{d^{2}v}{dx^{2}} \frac{d^{2}\eta}{dx^{2}} dx - \int_{0}^{L} q \eta dx = EI \left(\frac{d^{2}v}{dx^{2}} \frac{d\eta}{dx} \Big|_{0}^{L} - \int_{0}^{L} \frac{d^{3}v}{dx^{3}} \frac{d\eta}{dx} dx \right) - \int_{0}^{L} q \eta dx$$

Ecuación diferencial

$$\delta\Phi = EI\left(\frac{d^2v}{dx^2}\frac{d\eta}{dx}\Big|_0^L - \left(\frac{d^3v}{dx^3}\frac{\eta}{0}\Big|_0^L - \int_0^L \frac{d^4v}{dx^4}\eta \,dx\right)\right) - \int_0^L q\eta dx = EI\frac{d^2v}{dx^2}\frac{d\eta}{dx}\Big|_0^L + \int_0^L \left(EI\frac{d^4v}{dx^4} - q\right)\eta \,dx$$
153

condición de borde natural

Ya sabe que no tiene momentos en las puntas.

Formulación Variacional

Energía Potencial Sólido Elástico

$$U_0 = \int \! \left[\sigma\right]^T : \left[d\epsilon\right] = \int \! \sigma_x \, d\epsilon_x + \sigma_y \, d\epsilon_y + \sigma_z \, d\epsilon_z + 2\sigma_{xy} \, d\epsilon_{xy} + 2\sigma_{yz} \, d\epsilon_{yz} + 2\sigma_{zx} \, d\epsilon_{zx} \right]$$

$$U_{0} = \int \sigma_{x} d\epsilon_{x} + \sigma_{y} d\epsilon_{y} + \sigma_{z} d\epsilon_{z} + \sigma_{xy} d\gamma_{xy} + \sigma_{yz} d\gamma_{yz} + \sigma_{zx} d\gamma_{zx} \underbrace{= \frac{1}{2} \{\sigma\}^{T} \{\epsilon\} = \frac{1}{2} \{\epsilon\}^{T} [E] \{\epsilon\}}_{\text{Elástico}} \underbrace{\text{Lineal}}$$

$$U = \int_{V} U_0 dv = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} \{\sigma\}^T \{\epsilon\} dv = \int_{V} \frac{1}{2} \{\epsilon\}^T [E] \{\epsilon\} dv$$

Equilibrio Mecánico

$$\int\limits_{\underline{v}} \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}\left\{\epsilon\right\}^T \left[E\right]\!\!\left\{\epsilon\right\} - \left\{\epsilon\right\}^T \left[E\right]\!\!\left\{\epsilon_0\right\} + \left\{\epsilon\right\}^T \left\{\sigma_0\right\}\right)\!\!dv}_{\text{Energía interna almacenada}} = \underbrace{\int\limits_{\underline{v}} \left\{u\right\}^T \left\{F\right\}\!\!dv + \int\limits_{\underline{s}} \left\{u\right\}^T \left\{\Phi\right\}\!\!ds + \left\{D\right\}^T \left\{P\right\}}_{\text{Trabajo externo}}$$

<u>Funcional</u>

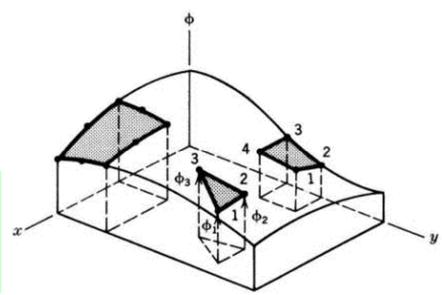
$$\Pi = \int_{v} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left\{\epsilon\right\}^{T} \left[E\right] \left\{\epsilon\right\} - \left\{\epsilon\right\}^{T} \left[E\right] \left\{\epsilon_{0}\right\} + \left\{\epsilon\right\}^{T} \left\{\sigma_{0}\right\}\right) dv - \int_{v} \left\{u\right\}^{T} \left\{F\right\} dv - \int_{s} \left\{u\right\}^{T} \left\{\Phi\right\} ds - \left\{D\right\}^{T} \left\{P\right\} dv - \int_{s} \left\{u\right\}^{T} \left\{\Phi\right\} ds - \left\{D\right\}^{T} \left\{P\right\} dv - \int_{s} \left\{u\right\}^{T} \left\{\Phi\right\} ds - \left\{D\right\}^{T} \left\{P\right\} dv - \int_{s} \left\{u\right\}^{T} \left\{\Phi\right\} ds - \left\{D\right\}^{T} \left\{P\right\} dv - \int_{s} \left\{u\right\}^{T} \left\{\Phi\right\} ds - \left\{D\right\}^{T} \left\{P\right\} dv - \int_{s} \left\{u\right\}^{T} \left\{\Phi\right\} ds - \left\{D\right\}^{T} \left\{P\right\} dv - \int_{s} \left\{u\right\}^{T} \left\{\Phi\right\} ds - \left\{D\right\}^{T} \left\{\Phi\right\} ds - \left\{D\right\}^{$$

Formulación Variacional.

Discretización

$$\{u\} = [N]\{d\} \quad ; \quad \{\varepsilon\} = [\partial]\{u\} \quad ; \quad [B] = [\partial]\{N\} \rightarrow \{\varepsilon\} = [B]\{d\}$$

$$\begin{split} \Pi &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \{d\}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix} \{d\} - \{d\}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}^{T^T} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E} \end{bmatrix} \{\epsilon_0\} + \{d\}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{B} \end{bmatrix}^{T^T} \{\sigma_0\} dv \\ & - \int_{\mathbf{V}}^{\mathbf{V}} \{d\}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{N} \end{bmatrix}^T \{\mathbf{F} \} dv - \int_{\mathbf{S}}^{\mathbf{V}} \{d\}^T \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{N} \end{bmatrix}^T \{\Phi\} ds - \{D\}^T \{\mathbf{P} \} ds - \{D\}^T \{$$



Extensión

$$\Pi = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i}^{nels} \{d\}_{i}^{T} [K]_{i} \{d\}_{i} - \sum_{i}^{nels} \{d\}_{i}^{T} \{r_{e}\} - \{D\}^{T} \{P\} = \frac{1}{2} \{D\}^{T} [K] \{D\} - \{D\}^{T} \{R\}$$

$$\left\{\!R\right\} = \sum_{i}^{\text{nels}} \left\{\!r_{e}\right\} + \left\{\!P\right\}$$

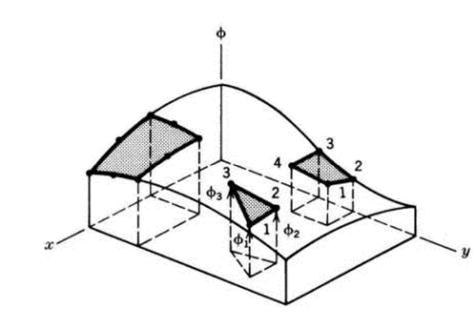
Minimización

$$\left[\frac{\partial \Pi}{\partial D_i}\right] = \left[K\right]\left\{D\right\} - \left\{R\right\} = 0 \quad ; \quad \left[K\right]\left\{D\right\} = \left\{R\right\}$$

Formulación Variacional.

$$\frac{Simetría}{\partial D_{i}\partial D_{j}} = \frac{\partial^{2}\Pi}{\partial D_{j}\partial D_{i}} = K_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\text{Equilibrio}}{\partial D_i} = 0$$



$$\underline{Energ\'{ia}\ Potencial\ El\'{astica}}\qquad \Pi = \mathbf{U} + \Omega \quad ; \quad \mathbf{U} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \! D \right\}^{\! \mathsf{T}} \! \left[\! K \right] \! \left\{ \! D \right\} \quad ; \quad \Omega = - \! \left\{ \! D \right\}^{\! \mathsf{T}} \! \left\{ \! R \right\}$$

Definida Positiva
$$\frac{1}{2} \{D\}^T [K] \{D\} > 0$$

$$D \to O(h^{p+1})$$

p: grado polinomio

h: tamaño elemento
$$\frac{\partial^r D}{\partial x^r} \to O(h^{p+1-r})$$

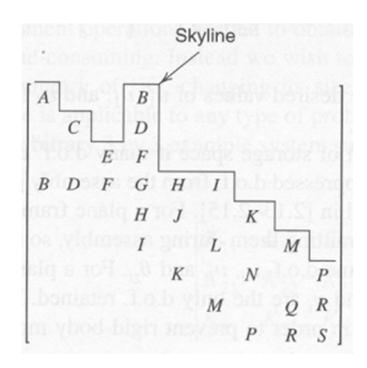
Matriz de Rigidez

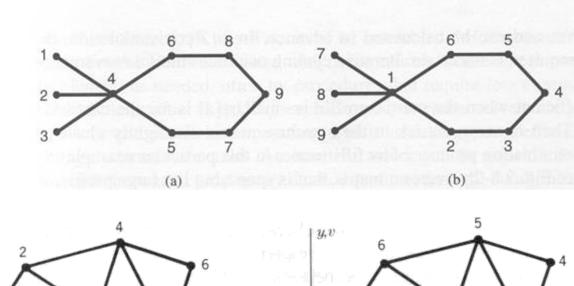
El almacenamiento es más eficiente si la matriz es más diagonal.

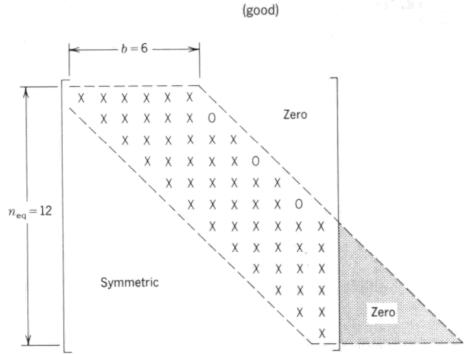
- Almacenamiento
- Numeración
- •Inversión

b = bandwidth t = time n = dim K

 $t = n.b^2$

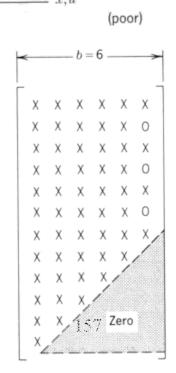






x, u

y,v



Almacenamiento de matrices

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & 0 & B & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C & 0 & D & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & E & F & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ B & D & F & G & H & I & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & H & J & 0 & K & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & I & 0 & L & 0 & M \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & K & 0 & N & R \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & M & R & S \end{bmatrix}$$

Bandwidth

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 & 0 & B \\ C & 0 & D & 0 \\ E & F & 0 & 0 \\ G & H & I & 0 \\ J & 0 & K & 0 \\ L & 0 & M & \otimes \\ N & R & \otimes & \otimes \\ S & \otimes & \otimes & \otimes \end{bmatrix}$$

Skyline
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & C & E & B & D & F & G & H & J & I & 0 & L & K & ... \end{bmatrix}$$

 $v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 7 & 9 & 12 & 15 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$

Sparse
$$M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C & D & E & F & G & H & I & J & K & L & M & ... \end{bmatrix}$$

 $c = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 1 & ... \end{bmatrix}$
 $r = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 9 & 12 & 15 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$

Almacenamiento: full O(n²) vs sparse O(n)

Complejidad: full $O(n^3)$ vs sparse O(n)

Métodos de solución

$$Ax = b$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Factorización Doolittle / Crout

$$Ax = b = LUx$$

$$LUx = b$$

- Número de operaciones fijo
- Precisión fija

Eliminación de Gauss

$$Lx = r$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{12} & l_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ \vdots \\ r_n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} l_{11} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ l_{12} & l_{22} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ l_{n1} & l_{n2} & \cdots & l_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & u_{12} & \cdots & u_{n1} \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & u_{n2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{L}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{b}$$

$$\mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$

$$LUx = b$$

$$\mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$

Métodos de solución

Ax = b

k: *iteraciones*

Ax = b

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Métodos Iterativos

- Valor inicial o semilla
- •Número de operaciones dependen de la precisión

$$\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{b}$$

Q tiene que tener el radio espectral menor que 1

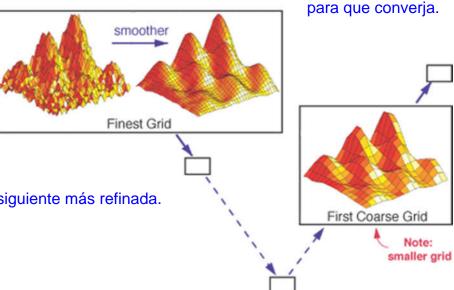
$$\mathbf{x} = \left(\mathbf{I}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}\right) + \mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$$

Como no tiene que invertir la matriz, ahora memoria, tarda hasta la mitad. $\mathbf{x}^{(k)} = (\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{A})\mathbf{x}^{(k-1)} + \mathbf{Q}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$

Métodos Multigrilla

- Métodos Iterativos
- Problemas multiescala
- Problemas de propagación

Usa la información de la malla previa para la siguiente más refinada.



http://computation.llnl.gov/casc/sc2001_fliers/SLS/SLS01.html