

# TD 0.1: Variational formulations and Galërkin approximations in 1D.

### Exercise 1

The first and second directional derivatives of a functional  $J: f \in \mathcal{C} \to \mathbb{R}$  are defined as:

$$J'(f)(\varphi) = \frac{d}{dh} \left[ J(f + h \varphi) \right]_{h=0} \quad \text{et} \quad J''(f)(\varphi) = \frac{d^2}{dh^2} \left[ J(f + h \varphi) \right]_{h=0}, \quad h \in \mathbb{R},$$

Calculate the first and second derivatives of the following functionals, where  $f:[0,1]\to\mathbb{R}$  is a smooth function:

$$J_1(f) = \int_0^1 f'(x)^2 dx + 2f(0)$$
 (1)

$$J_2(f) = \int_0^1 f'(x)^4 dx + f'(0) + f(1)^2$$
 (2)

$$J_3(f) = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{K}{2} f'(x)^2 + F\ell \cos(f(x)) \right] dx$$
 (3)

### Exercise 2

Let us consider a bar of length L occupying the domain  $\Omega \equiv (0, L)$ . Considering a one-dimensional bar model, let be ES the axial stiffness of the bar and u(x) the axial displacement. The bar is clamped at x = 0 and loaded by a axial end-force F at x = L and a distributed axial loading p(x). We suppose at the beginning that ES is independent of x (uniform material and cross-sectional area).

### Part I

- Write the strong formulation of the problem.
- Write the weak formulation of the problem.
- Write the total potential energy and give the variational formulation of the problem.
- Obtain the weak and the strong formulation as stationarity conditions of the total potential energy.

Part II For 
$$p(x) = p_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{L}$$
 and  $F = 0$ :

- Determine the analytical solution of the problem.
- Determine an approximate solution of the problem using the Galërkin approach with the basis functions  $\phi_1(x) = \frac{x}{L}$ ,  $\phi_2(x) = \frac{x^2}{L^2}$ .
- Evaluate the error between the approximate and the analytical solution with the following norms:  $L_{\infty}$ ,  $L_2$ ,  $H_1$ , and energy norm.

## Exercise 3

Repeat all the steps of Part I of the previous exercise for the case of stepped beam, where ES is given by:

$$ES(x) = \begin{cases} ES, & x \in (0, L/2) \\ ES/2, & x \in (L/2, L) \end{cases}$$