

\mathbf{K}^e

\mathbf{f}^e

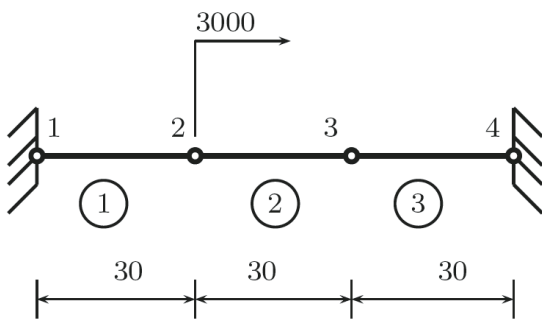
$\mathbf{Kd} = \mathbf{f}$

\mathbf{d}_F

\mathbf{K}^e

\mathbf{f}^e

elementwise



```
% clear memory  
clear all  
  
% E: modulus of elasticity
```

```

% A: area of cross section
% L: length of bar
E=30e6; A=1; L=[30 30 30];

% numberElements: number of elements
numberElements=3;
% numberNodes: number of nodes
numberNodes=4;
% generation of coordinates and connectivities
elementNodes=[1 2;2 3;3 4];
nodeCoordinates=[0 30 60 90];

```

```
clear all
```

```
elementNodes
```

```
elementNodes=[1 2;2 3;3 4];
```

\mathbf{K}^e

\mathbf{f}^e

$$\mathbf{K}^e = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```

% for structure:
% displacements: displacement vector
% force : force vector
% stiffness: stiffness matrix
force=zeros(numberNodes,1);
stiffness=zeros(numberNodes,numberNodes);
% applied load at node 2
force(2)=3000.0;

% computation of the system stiffness matrix
for e=1:numberElements;
% elementDof: element degrees of freedom (Dof)
elementDof=elementNodes(e,:);
k(e)=E*A/L(e);
stiffness(elementDof,elementDof)=...
    stiffness(elementDof,elementDof)+k(e)*[1 -1;-1 1];
end

```

zeros

```
| force=zeros(numberNodes,1);  
| stiffness=zeros(numberNodes,numberNodes);
```

```
force(2)=3000.0;
```

```
| stiffness([1 2],[1 2])= stiffness([1 2],[1 2])+ k(e)*[1 -1;-1 1];
```

```
| stiffness([2 3],[2 3])= stiffness([2 3],[2 3])+ k(e)*[1 -1;-1 1];
```

```
>> A=[2 3 5; 7 11 13; 17 19 23]
A =
     2     3     5
     7    11    13
    17    19    23
>> A([1 3], [1 3])
ans =
     2     5
    17    23
```

```
>> A=[2 3 5; 7 11 13; 17 19 23]
A =
     2     3     5
     7    11    13
    17    19    23
>> A([1 3], [1 3]) = [0 1; 2 3]
A =
     0     3     1
     7    11    13
     2    19     3
```

d_F

```
| % boundary conditions and solution
| % prescribed dofs
| prescribedDof=[1;4];
```

```
% solution
GDof=numberNodes;
displacements=solution(GDof,prescribedDof,stiffness,force);
```

```
prescribedDof
solution.m
```

```
function displacements=solution(GDof,prescribedDof,stiffness,
force)
% function to find solution in terms of global displacements
activeDof=setdiff([1:GDof]',[prescribedDof]);
U=stiffness(activeDof,activeDof)\force(activeDof);
displacements=zeros(GDof,1);
displacements(activeDof)=U;
```

```
activeDof
```

```
setdiff
```

```
[1:GDof]' prescribedDof activeDof
```

```
displacements
```

```
% output displacements/reactions
outputDisplacementsReactions(displacements,stiffness, ...
numberNodes,prescribedDof,force)
```

```
outputDisplacementsReactions
```

```
fprintf
```

```

function outputDisplacementsReactions...
    (displacements, stiffness, GDof, prescribedDof, force)

% output of displacements and reactions in
% tabular form

% GDof: total number of degrees of freedom of
% the problem

disp('Displacements')
fprintf('node    displacements\n')
% displacements
for jj=1:GDof
    fprintf('%2.0f:    %10.4e\n', jj, displacements(jj))
end

% reactions
F=stiffness*displacements;
reactions=F(prescribedDof) - force(prescribedDof) ;
disp('Reactions')
fprintf('node    reactions\n')
for jj=1:size(prescribedDof,1)
    fprintf('%2.0f:    %10.4e\n', prescribedDof(jj),
reactions(jj))
end

```

problem1dSimple.m

problem1dSimple.zip

solution.m

outputDisplacementsReactions.m

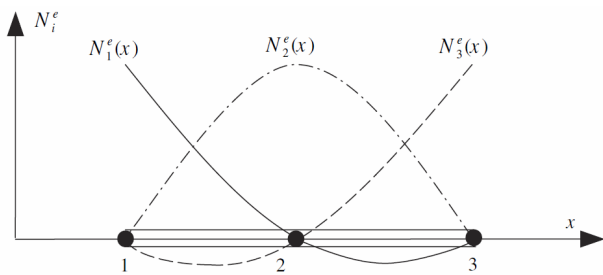
□ □□□□ □□ □ □&□□□□ □ &□ □□ □

$$N_I^e(x_J^e) = \delta_{IJ}$$

$$\delta_{IJ}$$

$$\delta_{IJ} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } I = J \\ 0 & \text{if } I \neq J \end{cases}$$

$N^e x$



$N^e x$ x

x

$$N^e x \quad \frac{x \quad a \quad x \quad b}{c} \quad a \quad b \quad c$$

$$N_1^e(x) = \frac{(x - x_2^e)(x - x_3^e)}{c}$$

$$= \frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$$

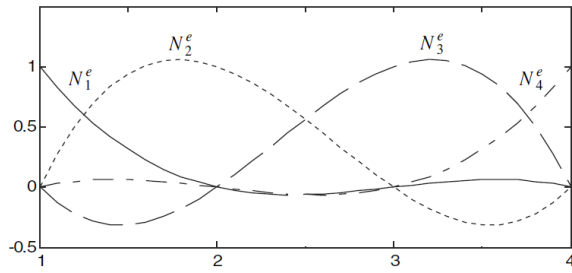
$$N_2^e(x) \quad N_3^e(x)$$

$$N_2^e(x)$$

$$u^e(x) = \alpha_0^e + \alpha_1^e x + \alpha_2^e x^2 + \alpha_3^e x^3$$

$$N_1^e(x) = \frac{(x - x_2^e)(x - x_3^e)(x - x_4^e)}{(x_1^e - x_2^e)(x_1^e - x_3^e)(x_1^e - x_4^e)}$$

$$N_2^e(x)$$

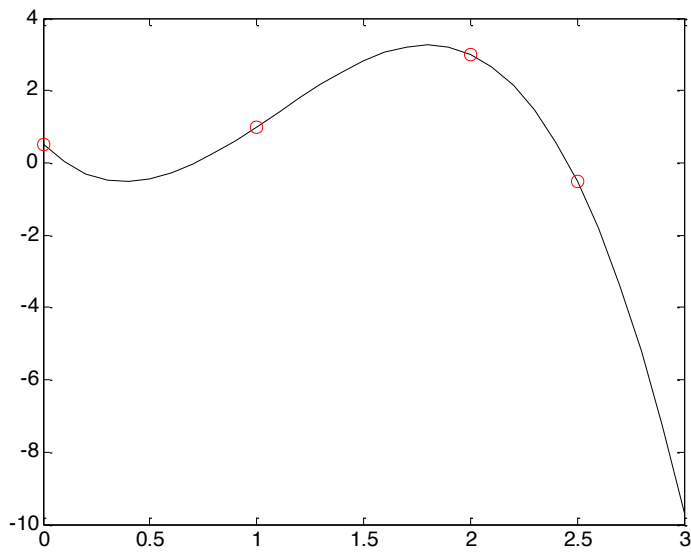


$$N_i^e(x) = \prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n \frac{x - x_j}{x_i - x_j} \equiv \frac{(x - x_1^e)}{(x_i^e - x_1^e)} \times \frac{(x - x_2^e)}{(x_i^e - x_2^e)} \times \dots \times \frac{(x - x_{i-1}^e)}{(x_i^e - x_{i-1}^e)} \times \frac{(x - x_{i+1}^e)}{(x_i^e - x_{i+1}^e)} \times \dots \times \frac{(x - x_n^e)}{(x_i^e - x_n^e)}$$

$$\prod_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^{n-1} \frac{x - x_j^e}{x_i^e - x_j^e} \times \frac{(x - x_{i+1}^e)}{(x_i^e - x_{i+1}^e)} \times \dots \times \frac{(x - x_n^e)}{(x_i^e - x_n^e)}$$

$u^e(x)$ $u^e(x)$

```
x=0:0.1:3.0;  
u=-27/10.*x.^3+177/20.*x.^2-113/20.*x+1/2;  
xdot=[0 1 2 5/2];  
udot=[1/2 1 3 -1/2];  
plot(x,u,'k-',xdot, udot, 'ro');
```



$[-1, +1]$

0 1 a

$$p \leq 2n_{gp} - 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(\xi) d\xi = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{gp}} W_i f(\xi_i)$$

W_i

ξ_i

座標

n_{gp}

$$f(\xi) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \xi + \alpha_2 \xi^2 + \alpha_3 \xi^3 + \dots + \alpha_{2n_{gp}-1} \xi^{2n_{gp}-1}$$

α_i

n_{gp}

n_{gp}

n_{gp}

n_{gp}

$(2n_{gp} - 1)$

W_i

座標 ξ_i

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_0 \int_{-1}^1 d\xi + \alpha_1 \int_{-1}^1 \xi d\xi + \alpha_2 \int_{-1}^1 \xi^2 d\xi + \dots + \alpha_{2n_{gp}-1} \int_{-1}^1 \xi^{2n_{gp}-1} d\xi = W_1 f(\xi_1) + W_2 f(\xi_2) + \dots + W_{n_{gp}} f(\xi_{n_{gp}}) \\ & = \alpha_0 (W_1 + W_2 + \dots + W_{n_{gp}}) + \alpha_1 (W_1 \xi_1 + W_2 \xi_2 + \dots + W_{n_{gp}} \xi_{n_{gp}}) + \dots + \alpha_{2n_{gp}-1} (W_1 \xi_1^{2n_{gp}-1} + W_2 \xi_2^{2n_{gp}-1} + \dots + W_{n_{gp}} \xi_{n_{gp}}^{2n_{gp}-1}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \xi^m d\xi = \frac{1}{m+1} \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_{gp} - 1 \quad \int_{-1}^1 \xi^m d\xi = 0 \quad m = 1, 3, 5, \dots, 2n_{gp} - 1$$

α_i

$$\int_{-1}^1 \xi^m d\xi = \frac{1}{m+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{gp}} W_i \xi_i^m \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_{gp} - 1$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \xi^m d\xi = 0 = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{gp}} W_i \xi_i^m \quad m = 1, 3, 5, \dots, 2n_{gp} - 1$$

$$m = 0$$

$$m = 1$$

$$2 = W_1 + W_2 + \dots + W_{n_{gp}}$$

$$0 = W_1 \xi_1 + W_2 \xi_2 + \dots + W_{n_{gp}} \xi_{n_{gp}}$$

$$2/3 = W_1 \xi_1^2 + W_2 \xi_2^2 + \dots + W_{n_{gp}} \xi_{n_{gp}}^2$$

...

$$0 = W_1 \xi_1^{2n_{gp}-1} + W_2 \xi_2^{2n_{gp}-1} + \dots + W_{n_{gp}} \xi_{n_{gp}}^{2n_{gp}-1}$$

W_i

$\xi_i!$

$$\frac{W_i}{\xi_i}$$

ξ_i

n_{gp}

$$k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n_{gp}$$

$$P_0(\xi) = 1$$

$$P_1(\xi) = \xi$$

...

$$P_k(\xi) = \frac{2k-1}{k} \xi P_{k-1}(\xi) - \frac{k-1}{k} P_{k-2}(\xi)$$

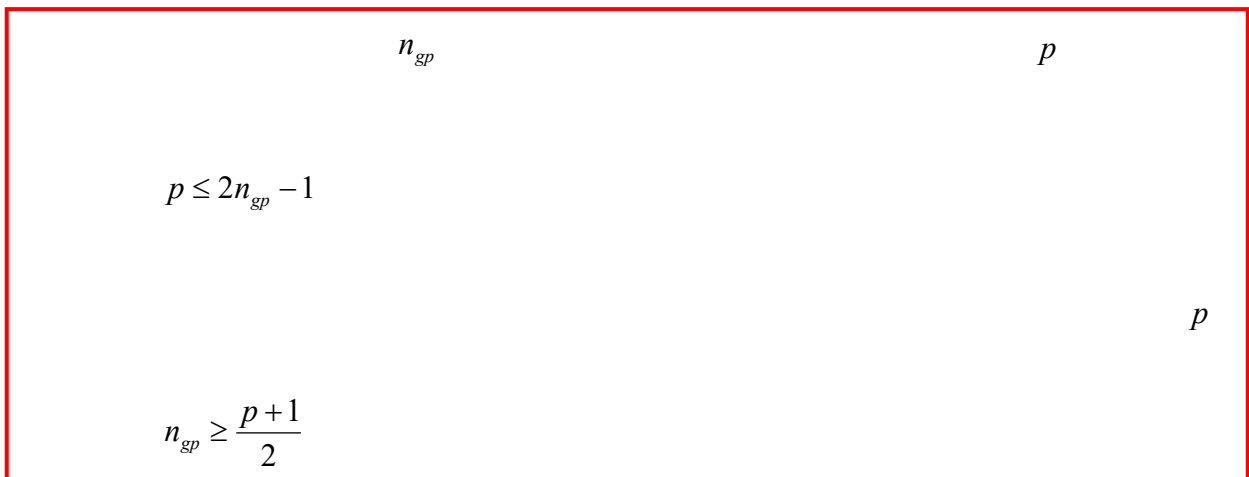
$$W_i$$

$$W_i = \frac{2(1-\xi_i^2)}{(n_{gp} P_{n_{gp}-1}(\xi_i))^2}$$

$$n_{gp} = 2$$

ξ_i

n_{gp}	Location, ξ_i	Weights, W_i
1	0.0	2.0
2	$\pm 1/\sqrt{3} = \pm 0.5773502692$	1.0
3	± 0.7745966692 0.0	0.555 555 5556 0.888 888 8889
4	± 0.8611363116 ± 0.3399810436	0.347 854 8451 0.652 145 1549
5	± 0.9061798459 ± 0.5384693101 0.0	0.236 926 8851 0.478 628 6705 0.568 888 8889
6	± 0.9324695142 ± 0.6612093865 ± 0.2386191861	0.171 324 4924 0.360 761 5730 0.467 913 9346

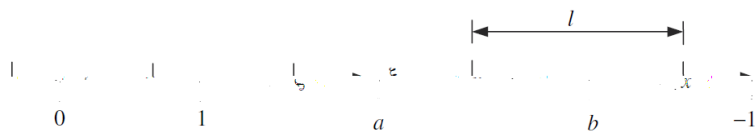
 W_i ξ_i 

$$\int_{-1}^1 (\xi^2 + \sin(\xi/2)) d\xi$$

$a \ b$

$a \ b$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



$[-1, 1]$

$[-1, 1]$

$a \ b$

$x \ \xi$

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

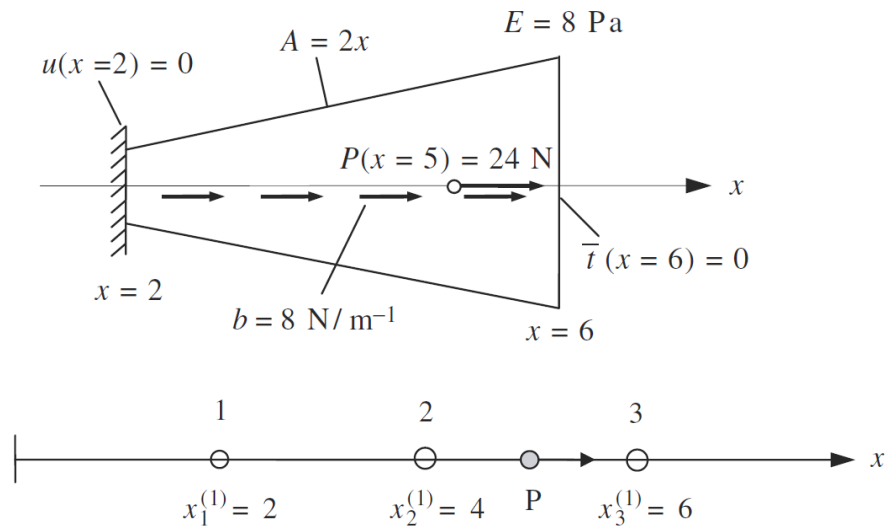
$$J = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)$$

$$I = J \int_{-1}^1 f(\xi) d\xi = J \hat{I} \quad \text{where} \quad \hat{I} = \int_{-1}^1 f(\xi) d\xi$$

$$\hat{I} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{gp}} W_i f(\xi_i)$$

$$I = W_1 f(\xi_1) + W_2 f(\xi_2) + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{n_{gp}} W_i f(\xi_i)$$

$$\int_3^7 \frac{1}{1.1+x} dx$$



$$N_1^{(1)} = \frac{(x - x_2^{(1)})(x - x_3^{(1)})}{(x_1^{(1)} - x_2^{(1)})(x_1^{(1)} - x_3^{(1)})} = \frac{(x - 4)(x - 6)}{(-2)(-4)} = \frac{1}{8}(x - 4)(x - 6),$$

$$N_2^{(1)} = \frac{(x - x_1^{(1)})(x - x_3^{(1)})}{(x_2^{(1)} - x_1^{(1)})(x_2^{(1)} - x_3^{(1)})} = \frac{(x - 2)(x - 6)}{(2)(-2)} = -\frac{1}{4}(x - 2)(x - 6),$$

$$N_3^{(1)} = \frac{(x - x_1^{(1)})(x - x_2^{(1)})}{(x_3^{(1)} - x_1^{(1)})(x_3^{(1)} - x_2^{(1)})} = \frac{(x - 2)(x - 4)}{(4)(2)} = \frac{1}{8}(x - 2)(x - 4),$$

$$B_1^{(1)} = \frac{dN_1^{(1)}}{dx} = \frac{1}{4}(x - 5), \quad B_2^{(1)} = \frac{dN_2^{(1)}}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}(4 - x), \quad B_3^{(1)} = \frac{dN_3^{(1)}}{dx} = \frac{1}{4}(x - 3),$$

$$\mathbf{B}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4}[(x - 5) \quad (8 - 2x) \quad (x - 3)].$$

Stiffness matrix

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{K}^{(1)} = \mathbf{K} &= \int_{x_1}^{x_3} \mathbf{B}^{(1)T} A^{(1)} E^{(1)} \mathbf{B}^{(1)} dx = \int_2^6 \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} (x-5) \\ (8-2x) \\ (x-3) \end{bmatrix} (2x)(8) \frac{1}{4} [(x-5)(8-2x)(x-3)] dx \\
&= \int_2^6 \begin{bmatrix} x(x-5)^2 & x(x-5)(8-2x) & x(x-5)(x-3) \\ x(8-2x)(x-5) & x(8-2x)^2 & x(8-2x)(x-3) \\ x(x-3)(x-5) & x(x-3)(8-2x) & x(x-3)^2 \end{bmatrix} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

p

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 26.67 & -32 & 5.33 \\ \text{sym} & 85.33 & -53.33 \\ & & 48 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 26.67 & -32 & 5.33 \\ -32 & 85.33 & -53.33 \\ 5.33 & -53.33 & 48 \end{bmatrix}.$$

K_{11}

External force matrix

b P

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}_{\Omega}^{(1)} &= \mathbf{f}_{\Omega} = \int_2^6 \mathbf{N}^{eT} b \, dx + \int_2^6 \mathbf{N}^{eT} P \, \delta(x-5) \, dx \\ &= \int_2^6 \mathbf{N}^{eT} b \, dx + (\mathbf{N}^{eT} P) \Big|_{x=5} \end{aligned}$$

&

$$\int_{x_1}^{x_2} g(x) \delta(x-a) \, dx = \begin{cases} g(a) & \text{if } x_1 < a < x_2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f}_{\Omega} &= \int_2^6 \begin{bmatrix} 0.125(x-4)(x-6) \\ -0.25(x-2)(x-6) \\ 0.125(x-2)(x-4) \end{bmatrix} \times 8 \, dx + \begin{bmatrix} 0.125(x-4)(x-6) \\ -0.25(x-2)(x-6) \\ 0.125(x-2)(x-4) \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{x=5} \times 24. \\ &= \int_2^6 0.125(x-4)(x-6) \times 8 \, dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \begin{bmatrix} 2((2.8453 - 4)(2.8453 - 6) + (5.1547 - 4)(5.1547 - 6)) \\ -4((2.8453 - 2)(2.8453 - 6) + (5.1547 - 2)(5.1547 - 6)) \\ 2((2.8453 - 2)(2.8453 - 4) + (5.1547 - 2)(5.1547 - 4)) \end{bmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 18 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{sum} = 24} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 5.33 \\ 21.33 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 18 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2.33 \\ 20.33 \end{bmatrix} \\
&\quad \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 5.33 \\ 8 \cdot 4 \end{bmatrix}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 24 \end{bmatrix}} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 14.33 \end{bmatrix}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{array}{ccc|c}
26.67 & -32 & 5.33 & 0 \\
\hline
85.33 & -53.33 & & u_2 \\
\hline
\text{sym} & & & 39.33 \\
\hline
& & & 14.33
\end{array} \\
\text{sym}
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 85.33 & -53.33 \\ -53.33 & 48 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 39.33 \\ 14.33 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ u_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2.1193 \\ 2.6534 \end{bmatrix}$$

Postprocessing

$$u = N_1^{(1)}u_1 + N_2^{(1)}u_2 + N_3^{(1)}u_3, \quad \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{d}^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2.1193 \\ 2.6534 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u(x) &= \frac{1}{8}(x-4)(x-6)(0) + \frac{-1}{4}(x-2)(x-6)(2.1193) + \frac{1}{8}(x-2)(x-4)(2.6534) \\
&= -0.19815x^2 + 2.24855x - 3.7045
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma(x) &= E \frac{du}{dx} = E \frac{d}{dx} (\mathbf{N}^{(1)} \mathbf{d}^{(1)}) = E \mathbf{B}^{(1)} \mathbf{d}^{(1)} \\
&= 8 \frac{1}{4} [(x-5)(8-2x)(x-3)] \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2.1193 \\ 2.6534 \end{bmatrix} = -3.17x + 17.99
\end{aligned}$$

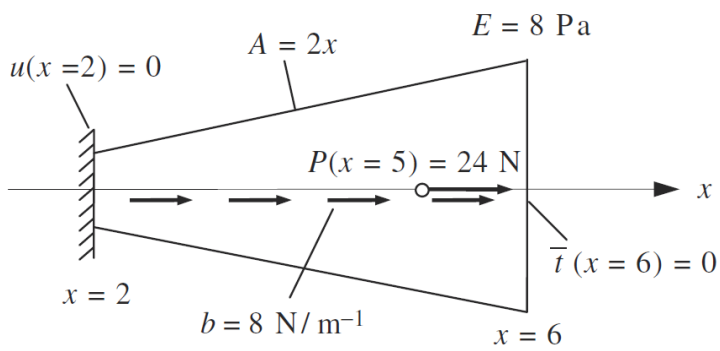


$$p \quad n_{gp} \geq \frac{p+1}{2}$$

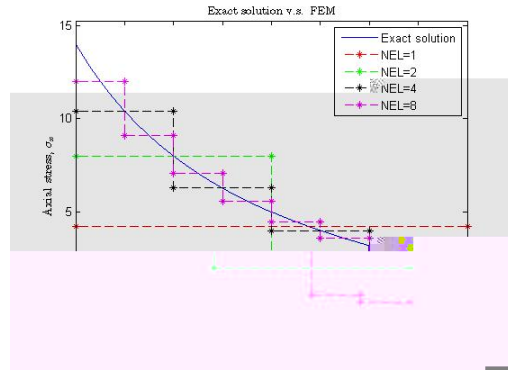
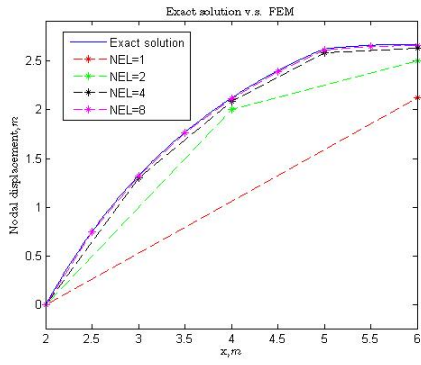
$$\frac{du^e(x)}{dx}$$

$$u^e(x)$$

$$u^e(x)$$



$$\frac{du^e(x)}{dx}$$



$$\frac{du^e(x)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{du^e(x)}{dx}$$

1

