

## 4.1

$$N_1(\xi) = a_0 + a_1 \xi + a_2 \xi^2 \quad N_2(\xi) = b_0 + b_1 \xi + b_2 \xi^2 \quad N_3(\xi) = c_0 + c_1 \xi + c_2 \xi^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N_1(-1) = a_0 - a_1 + a_2 = -1 \rightarrow -a_1 - a_1 = 1 - a_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ N_1(0) = a_0 = 0 \\ N_1(1) = a_1 + a_2 = 0 \rightarrow -a_1 = a_2 \rightarrow a_2 = \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\} N_1(\xi) = -\frac{1}{2}\xi + \frac{1}{2}\xi^2 = \frac{1}{2}\xi(\xi-1)$$

~~$\frac{1}{2}\xi(\xi-1)$~~

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N_2(-1) = b_0 - b_1 + b_2 = 0 \rightarrow b_1 = b_2 \\ N_2(0) = b_0 = 0 \\ N_2(1) = b_1 + b_2 = 1 \rightarrow 2b_1 = 1 \rightarrow b_1 = \frac{1}{2} = b_2 \end{array} \right\} N_2(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}\xi + \frac{1}{2}\xi^2 = \frac{1}{2}\xi(1+\xi)$$

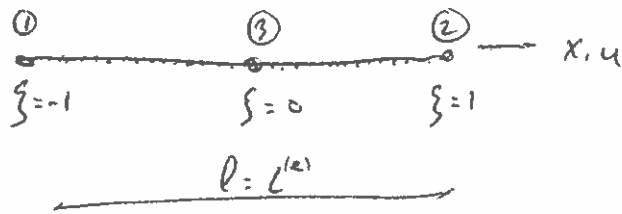
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N_3(-1) = c_0 - c_1 + c_2 = 0 \rightarrow c_2 = c_1 - 1 \rightarrow c_2 = -1 \\ N_3(0) = c_0 = 1 \\ N_3(1) = c_0 + c_1 + c_2 = 0 \rightarrow 1 + c_1 + c_2 = 0 \rightarrow 1 + c_1 + c_1 - 1 \rightarrow c_1 = 0 \end{array} \right\} N_3(\xi) = 1 - \xi^2$$

$$N_1(\xi) + N_2(\xi) + N_3(\xi) = \frac{1}{2}\xi(\xi-1) + \frac{1}{2}\xi(1+\xi) + 1 - \xi^2 = \xi^2 + 1 - \xi^2 = 1$$

4.2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ x \\ u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ u_1 & u_2 & u_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_1^e \\ N_2^e \\ N_3^e \end{bmatrix} \quad x_1 = 0, x_2 = l, x_3 = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \alpha\right)l \quad l = x_1 - x_2$$

$$\left\{ -\frac{1}{2} < \alpha < \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$



$$1. \quad \dot{x} = \frac{dx}{d\xi} ?$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 = N_1^e + N_2^e + N_3^e \\ x = x_1 N_1^e + x_2 N_2^e + x_3 N_3^e \\ u = u_1 N_1^e + u_2 N_2^e + u_3 N_3^e \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} x = l N_2^e + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \alpha\right)l N_3^e \quad (x_1 = 0) \\ N_2^e = \frac{1}{2} \xi(\xi+1) \\ N_3^e = 1 - \xi^2 \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow x = \frac{l}{2} \xi(\xi+1) + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \alpha\right)l(1 - \xi^2)$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\xi} = l\xi + \frac{l}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \alpha\right)l(-2\xi) = l\xi + \frac{l}{2} - \xi l - 2\alpha l \xi = l\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\alpha\xi\right) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{l\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\alpha\xi\right)}}$$

$$a) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha = -\frac{1}{4} \rightarrow J = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\xi\right) \\ \alpha = \frac{1}{4} \rightarrow J = l\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\xi\right) \end{array} \right\} J \geq 0 \quad (-1 \leq \xi \leq 1)$$

$$b) \quad \alpha = 0 \rightarrow J = \frac{l}{2} \text{ simply etc.}$$

$$2. \quad e = \frac{du}{dx} = \beta u^e \rightarrow \beta = \frac{dN}{dx} = J^{-1} \frac{dN}{d\xi}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} N_1 = \frac{1}{2} \xi(\xi-1) \rightarrow \frac{dN_1}{d\xi} = \xi - \frac{1}{2} \\ N_2 = \frac{1}{2} \xi(\xi+1) \rightarrow \frac{dN_2}{d\xi} = \xi + \frac{1}{2} \\ N_3 = 1 - \xi^2 \rightarrow \frac{dN_3}{d\xi} = -2\xi \end{array} \right\} J = \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\alpha\xi\right)l \rightarrow J^{-1} = \frac{1}{l\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\alpha\xi\right)}$$

$$\beta = J^{-1} \frac{dN}{d\xi} = \frac{1}{l\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\alpha\xi\right)} \begin{bmatrix} \xi - \frac{1}{2} \\ \xi + \frac{1}{2} \\ -2\xi \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\xi - \frac{1}{2}}{l\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\alpha\xi\right)} \\ \frac{\xi + \frac{1}{2}}{l\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\alpha\xi\right)} \\ -\frac{2\xi}{l\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\alpha\xi\right)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3. \quad K^e = \int_0^l EA B^T B dx = \int_{-1}^1 EA B^T B \underbrace{J d\xi}_{dx}$$

$$B = \left[ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial x} \right] = J^{-1} \left[ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial \xi}, \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial \xi} \right]$$

$$J = \frac{dx}{d\xi} \quad \dots \quad dx = J d\xi \quad \frac{dN}{dx} = \frac{dN}{d\xi} \cdot \frac{d\xi}{dx} = \frac{dN}{d\xi} J^{-1}$$

$$K^e = \int_0^l EA B^T B dx = \int_{-1}^1 EA B^T B J d\xi = \int_0^l EA B^T B J J d\xi$$

## 4.3

$$N_5(\xi, \eta) = c L_{1-2} L_{2-3} L_{4-1} L_{3-2}$$

$$\begin{cases} L_{1-2} = (\eta+1) \\ L_{2-3} = (\eta-1) \\ L_{4-1} = (\xi+1) \\ L_{3-2} = (\xi-1) \end{cases}$$

$$N_5(\xi, \eta) = c (\eta^2 - 1) (\xi^2 - 1)$$

$$N_5(0,0) = c = 1$$

$$N_4 = \underline{N}_4 + \alpha N_5$$

$$N_4 = \frac{1}{4} (1-\xi)(1+\eta) + \alpha (\eta^2-1)(\xi^2-1) \quad \text{en } N_4(0,0) \rightarrow \alpha = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Fonctions de forme  $N_i \neq \underline{N}_i + \alpha N_5 \Rightarrow N_i = \underline{N}_i - \frac{1}{4} N_5$

$$\begin{cases} N_1^c = \frac{1}{4} (1-\xi)(1-\eta) - \frac{1}{4} (\eta^2-1)(\xi^2-1) \\ N_2^c = \frac{1}{4} (1+\xi)(1-\eta) - \frac{1}{4} (\eta^2-1)(\xi^2-1) \\ N_3^c = \frac{1}{4} (1+\xi)(1+\eta) - \frac{1}{4} (\eta^2-1)(\xi^2-1) \\ N_4^c = \frac{1}{4} (1-\xi)(1+\eta) - \frac{1}{4} (\eta^2-1)(\xi^2-1) \\ N_5^c = (\eta^2-1)(\xi^2-1) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_1^c + N_2^c + N_3^c + N_4^c + N_5^c &= (\eta^2-1)(\xi^2-1) - (\eta^2-1)(\xi^2-1) + \frac{1}{4} [(1-\xi-\eta+\eta\xi) \\ &+ (1-\eta+\xi-\eta\xi) + (1+\eta+\xi+\eta\xi) + (1-\xi+\eta-\eta\xi)] = \frac{4}{4} = \underline{\underline{1}} \end{aligned}$$