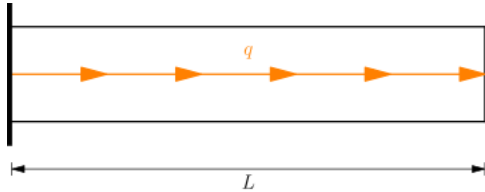


## Introducción a elementos finitos

### Examen final I-2016 Segunda opción

1. Resolver la estructura con  $E$ ,  $I$ ,  $A$  constantes por el método de Ritz



#### Solución

La solución exacta es un polinomio de segundo grado, la aproximación del campo de desplazamientos será

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

Reemplazando  $u(0) = 0$  y  $u'(L) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(0) + \alpha_2(0)^2 &= 0 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 L &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Resolviendo

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 &= 0 \\ \alpha_1 &= -2L\alpha_2 \end{aligned}$$

Reemplazando en el campo de desplazamientos

$$u = -2L\alpha_2 x + \alpha_2 x^2$$

Carga distribuida

$$F = q$$

La deformación unitaria es

$$\varepsilon = \frac{du}{dx} = -2L\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_2 x$$

El funcional de energía es

$$\pi = \int_0^L \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon \sigma dV - \int_0^L F u dx = \int_0^L \frac{1}{2} EA \varepsilon^2 dx - \int_0^L F u dx$$

Reemplazando

$$\pi = \int_0^L \frac{EA}{2} (-2L\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_2 x)^2 dx - \int_0^L q (-2L\alpha_2 x + \alpha_2 x^2) dx$$

Integrando

$$\pi = \frac{2EAL^3}{3} \alpha_2^2 + \frac{2qL^3}{3} \alpha_2$$

Minimizando el funcional

$$\frac{\partial \pi}{\partial \alpha_2} = \frac{4EAL^3}{3} \alpha_2 + \frac{2qL^3}{3} = 0$$

Reordenando

$$\frac{4EAL^3}{3} \alpha_2 = -\frac{2qL^3}{3}$$

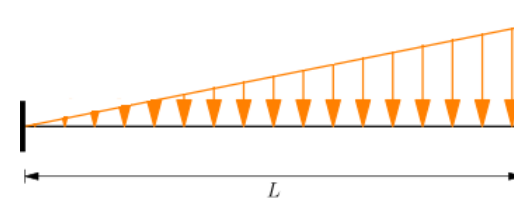
Resolviendo

$$\alpha_2 = -\frac{q}{2EA}$$

Reemplazando en  $u$

$$u = \frac{qL}{EA} x - \frac{q}{2EA} x^2 = \frac{q}{EA} \left( Lx - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right)$$

2. Calcular las funciones de forma  $\mathbf{N}$  y el vector de carga  $\mathbf{F}$  mediante el método de balance de energía



### Solución

Funciones de forma

Aproximación del campo de desplazamientos

$$v = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 x^2 + \alpha_3 x^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Desplazamiento angular

$$\theta = \frac{dv}{dx} = \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 x + 3\alpha_3 x^2$$

Reemplazando  $v(0) = v_1$ ,  $\theta(0) = \theta_1$ ,  $v(L) = v_2$  y  $\theta(L) = \theta_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(0) + \alpha_2(0)^2 + \alpha_3(0)^3 &= v_1 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2(0) + 3\alpha_3(0)^2 &= \theta_1 \\ \alpha_0 + \alpha_1(L) + \alpha_2(L)^2 + \alpha_3(L)^3 &= v_2 \\ \alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2(L) + 3\alpha_3(L)^2 &= \theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

Simplificando

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 &= v_1 \\ \alpha_1 &= \theta_1 \\ \alpha_0 + L\alpha_1 + L^2\alpha_2 + L^3\alpha_3 &= v_2 \\ \alpha_1 + 2L\alpha_2 + 3L^2\alpha_3 &= \theta_2 \end{aligned}$$

En forma matricial

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & L & L^2 & L^3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2L & 3L^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ v_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Resolviendo

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_0 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{L^2} & -\frac{2}{L} & \frac{3}{L^2} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{2}{L^3} & \frac{1}{L^2} & -\frac{2}{L^3} & \frac{1}{L^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ v_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Reemplazando en el campo de desplazamientos

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 & x^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{3}{L^2} & -\frac{2}{L} & \frac{3}{L^2} & -\frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{2}{L^3} & \frac{1}{L^2} & -\frac{2}{L^3} & \frac{1}{L^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ v_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multiplicando

$$v = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{3}{L^2}x^2 + \frac{2}{L^3}x^3 & x - \frac{2}{L}x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2}x^3 & \frac{3}{L^2}x^2 - \frac{2}{L^3}x^3 & -\frac{1}{L}x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2}x^3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \theta_1 \\ v_2 \\ \theta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Las funciones de forma son

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= 1 - \frac{3}{L^2}x^2 + \frac{2}{L^3}x^3 \\ N_2 &= x - \frac{2}{L}x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2}x^3 \\ N_3 &= \frac{3}{L^2}x^2 - \frac{2}{L^3}x^3 \\ N_4 &= -\frac{1}{L}x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2}x^3 \end{aligned}$$

Vector de carga

$$\mathbf{F} = \int_0^L f \mathbf{N}^T dx$$

La carga es

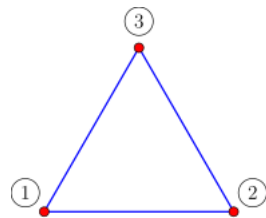
$$f = \frac{q}{L}x$$

Reemplazando e integrando

$$\mathbf{F} = \int_0^L \frac{q}{L} x \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \frac{3}{L^2}x^2 + \frac{2}{L^3}x^3 \\ x - \frac{2}{L}x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2}x^3 \\ \frac{3}{L^2}x^2 - \frac{2}{L^3}x^3 \\ -\frac{1}{L}x^2 + \frac{1}{L^2}x^3 \end{bmatrix} dx = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3qL}{20} \\ \frac{qL^2}{30} \\ \frac{7qL}{20} \\ -\frac{qL^2}{20} \end{bmatrix}$$

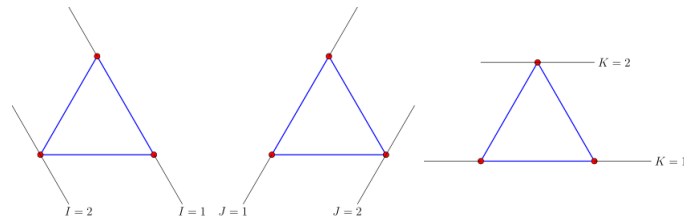
Reemplazando

3. Calcular las funciones de forma  $N$



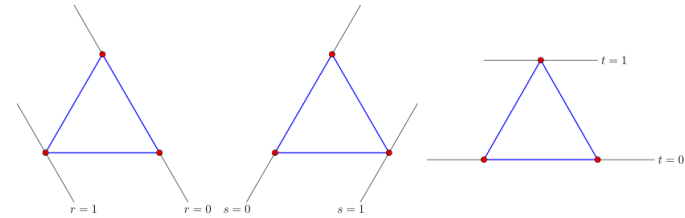
**Solución**

Numeración de nodos



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} &= [I_1, J_1, K_1] = [2, 1, 1] & \textcircled{3} &= [I_3, J_3, K_3] = [1, 1, 2] \\ \textcircled{2} &= [I_2, J_2, K_2] = [1, 2, 1] \end{aligned}$$

Coordenadas de nodos



$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} &= [r_2, s_1, t_1] = [1, 0, 0] & \textcircled{3} &= [r_1, s_1, s_2] = [0, 0, 1] \\ \textcircled{2} &= [r_1, s_2, t_1] = [0, 1, 0] \end{aligned}$$

Nodo  $\textcircled{1}$ ,  $I = 2, J = 1, K = 1$

$$N_1(r, s, t) = T_2(r)T_1(s)T_1(t)$$

Reemplazando coordenadas

$$T_2(r) = \frac{r - r_1}{r_2 - r_1} = \frac{r - 0}{1 - 0} = r$$

$$T_1(s) = 1$$

$$T_1(t) = 1$$

Reemplazando polinomios

$$N_1 = r \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = r$$

Nodo  $\textcircled{2}$ ,  $I = 1, J = 2, K = 1$

$$N_2(r, s, t) = T_1(r)T_2(s)T_1(t)$$

Reemplazando coordenadas

$$T_1(r) = 1$$

$$T_2(s) = \frac{s - s_1}{s_2 - s_1} = \frac{s - 0}{1 - 0} = s$$

$$T_1(t) = 1$$

Reemplazando polinomios

$$N_2 = 1 \cdot s \cdot 1 = s$$

Nodo ③,  $I = 1, J = 1, K = 2$

$$N_3(r, s, t) = T_1(r)T_1(s)T_2(t)$$

Reemplazando coordenadas

$$T_1(r) = 1$$

$$T_1(s) = 1$$

$$T_2(t) = \frac{t - t_1}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{t - 0}{1 - 0} = t$$

Reemplazando polinomios

$$N_3 = 1 \cdot 1 \cdot t = t$$

4. Defina que es funcional

### **Solución**

Un funcional es una función de funciones