

# Mathematical Theory of Finite Element Methods

## Programming assignment #1 FEM for 1-D Boundary Value Problems

Write a program for solving two-point boundary value problems by Ritz-Galerkin method using linear finite elements.

Submit a report with graphs of your numerical results/solutions and tables of the errors  $e(x)$  in the semi-norm defined as below:

$$\|e\|_{L^\infty(\omega)} := \max_j |e(x_j)|,$$

$L^2, H^1$  norms and

Give a conclusion or summary or comments of your programming report.

### Specifications

1. Use double precision.
2. Use 20, 40, 80, 160 linear finite elements, respectively. Plot your solutions. Plot the error for Problems 1&2.

**Computational examples** – solve the following problems:

1. Consider the following convection-diffusion problem:

$$(-k(x)u' + u)' = 1, \quad x \in (0, 1), \quad u(0) = 0, \quad u'(1) = 1.$$

Here the coefficient  $k(x)$  and the solution  $u(x)$  are piece-wise smooth, namely:

$$k(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x < 0.5, \\ 0.5 & x \geq 0.5, \end{cases} \quad u(x) = x + \begin{cases} (1 - e^x)/(2\sqrt{e}) & x < 0.5, \\ (1 - \sqrt{e})/(2\sqrt{e}) & x \geq 0.5. \end{cases}$$

2. The deflection of a uniformly loaded, long rectangular plate under axial tension force and fixed ends, for small deflections, is governed by the second order differential equation. Let  $F$  represent the axial force and  $q$  the intensity of the uniform load. The deflection  $W$  along the elemental length is given by:

$$W''(x) - \frac{F}{D}W(x) = -\frac{qx}{2D}(l - x), \quad 0 < x < l, \quad W(0) = W(l) = 0,$$

where  $l$  is the length of the plate, and  $D$  is the flexural rigidity of the plate. Let  $q = 200 \text{ lb/in}^2$ ,  $F = 100 \text{ lb/in}$ ,  $D = 8.8 \times 10^7 \text{ lb in}$ , and  $l = 50 \text{ in}$ .

The exact solution is given by:  $a = \frac{Fl^2}{D}$ ,  $b = \frac{ql^4}{2D}$ ,  $t = x/l$  and

$$W(t) = \frac{b}{a} \left\{ -t^2 + t - \frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{a \sinh(\sqrt{a})} [\sinh(\sqrt{a}t) + \sinh(\sqrt{a}(1-t))] \right\}.$$

3. Repeat problem 2 while using a different boundary condition at the right end, i.e.,

$$W'(l) = 0 \text{ instead of } W(l) = 0$$