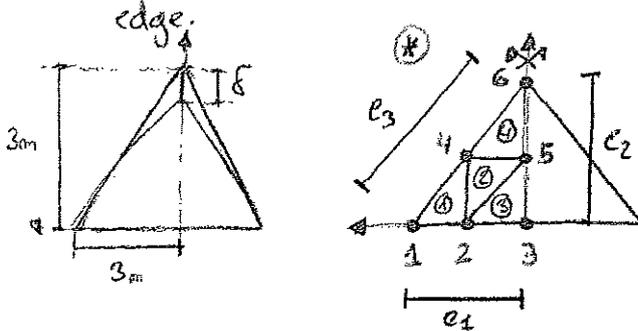


①

Homework K 2.

- Deformed under self weight.
- Vertical displacement δ on the tip.
- Plane stress
- $t = 1$ (thickness)
- Symmetric only half domain analyzed (~~left~~ domain)

1. Strong form of the problem in the reduced domain. Indicate accurately the Boundary Conditions in every edge.



We know that for an equilibrium in a mechanical problems;

$$\left[\nabla \cdot \sigma + \rho b = 0 \right] \text{ where; } \nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz} \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_z \end{pmatrix}$$

As our problem is for plane stresses ($\sigma_z = 0$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = 0$) our system becomes

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_x & \tau_{xy} & \tau_{xz}^0 \\ \tau_{yx} & \sigma_y & \tau_{yz}^0 \\ \tau_{zx}^0 & \tau_{zy} & \sigma_z^0 \end{pmatrix} + \rho \begin{pmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z^0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \sigma_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \tau_{xy}}{\partial y} + \rho b_x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \tau_{yx}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \sigma_y}{\partial x} + \rho b_y = 0 \end{cases} ; \text{ where; } \begin{cases} [\sigma = D\varepsilon] \text{ and} \\ [\varepsilon = B\alpha] \end{cases}$$

we can conclude with the following strong form for our problem;

$$\textcircled{1} \left[B^T \sigma + \rho b = 0 \right]$$

The appropriate Boundary conditions for every edge defined in the \otimes figure are; In order to have symmetry we put the origin $(0,0)$ in node 3.

$e_1 \rightarrow$ is composed for the nodes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right\}$ where all are fixed; $\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{e_1 BC} \\ 1 = (0,0) \\ 2 = (0,0) \\ 3 = (0,0) \end{array} \right\}$

$e_2 \rightarrow$ is composed for the nodes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{array} \right\}$ where we already know that

3 is fixed $= (0,0)$ as we want keep the symmetry of the problem the coordinate x of node 5 and 6 should be fixed as well we know that we have a fixed displacement $-\delta$ on y coordinate of node 6. The only degree of freedom for this edge is y coordinate of node 5. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{e_2 BC} \\ 3 = (0,0) \\ 5 = (0, y_5) \\ 6 = (0, -\delta) \end{array} \right\}$

$e_3 \rightarrow$ is composed for the nodes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \end{array} \right\}$ where we already know the BC for 1 and 6. As the node 4 is totally free (no restrictions or displacements applied) we will have 2 degrees of freedom for this edge, the x and y coordinate of node 4. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \underline{e_3 BC} \\ 1 = (0,0) \\ 4 = (x_4, y_4) \\ 6 = (0, -\delta) \end{array} \right\}$

(2)

2. Describe the mesh shown in figure (*) by giving the nodal coordinates and the connectivity matrix. (For each element the node in the right angle vertex has local number equal to 1).

<u>Element</u>	<u>Local coordinates</u>	<u>Connectivity matrix</u>	<u>Nodal coord.</u>
①	1 2 3	2 4 1	(-1.5, 0) (-1.5, 1.5) (-3, 0)
②	1 2 3	4 2 5	(-1.5, 1.5) (-1.5, 0) (0, 1.5)
③	1 2 3	3 5 2	(0, 0) (0, 1.5) (-1.5, 0)
④	1 2 3	5 6 4	(0, 1.5) (0, 3) (-1.5, 1.5)

Stiffness matrix of each element;

$$k_e^{(1)} = \begin{matrix} & 2 & 4 & 1 \\ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} \\ k_{31} & k_{32} & k_{33} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$k_e^{(2)} = \begin{matrix} & 4 & 2 & 5 \\ \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} \\ k_{31} & k_{32} & k_{33} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$k_e^{(3)} = \begin{matrix} & 3 & 5 & 2 \\ \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} \\ k_{31} & k_{32} & k_{33} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$K_e = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 5 & 6 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} (4) \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} \\ k_{21} & k_{22} & k_{23} \\ k_{31} & k_{32} & k_{33} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}; \text{ Forces on elements:}$$

$$f_e^{(1)} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{matrix}; \quad f_e^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{matrix}; \quad f_e^{(3)} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 3 \\ 5 \\ 2 \end{matrix}; \quad f_e^{(4)} = \begin{bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \\ f_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 5 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{matrix}$$

The final stiffness matrix looks like:

$$K^G = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} k_{33}^{(1)} & k_{31}^{(1)} & 0 & k_{32}^{(1)} & 0 & 0 \\ k_{13}^{(1)} & k_{11}^{(1)} + k_{11}^{(2)} & k_{31}^{(2)} & k_{12}^{(1)} + k_{12}^{(2)} & k_{13}^{(2)} + k_{13}^{(3)} & 0 \\ 0 & k_{13}^{(2)} & k_{11}^{(2)} & 0 & k_{12}^{(2)} & 0 \\ k_{23}^{(1)} & k_{21}^{(1)} + k_{21}^{(2)} & 0 & k_{22}^{(1)} + k_{22}^{(2)} + k_{22}^{(4)} & k_{23}^{(2)} + k_{23}^{(4)} & k_{32}^{(4)} \\ 0 & k_{23}^{(2)} + k_{23}^{(3)} & k_{21}^{(3)} & k_{21}^{(2)} + k_{21}^{(4)} & k_{22}^{(2)} + k_{22}^{(3)} + k_{22}^{(5)} & k_{12}^{(4)} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & k_{23}^{(4)} & k_{21}^{(4)} & k_{22}^{(4)} \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Nodes
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12

12
84
56
78
9,10
11,12

= The final force vector looks like:

$$f^G = \begin{bmatrix} f_3^{(1)} \\ f_1^{(1)} + f_2^{(2)} + f_3^{(3)} \\ f_1^{(3)} \\ f_2^{(4)} + f_1^{(2)} + f_3^{(4)} \\ f_3^{(2)} + f_2^{(3)} + f_1^{(4)} \\ f_2^{(4)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 7 \\ 5 & 9 \\ 6 & 11 \end{matrix}$$

= The final vector of unknowns looks;

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1x} \\ a_{1y} \\ a_{2x} \\ a_{2y} \\ a_{3x} \\ a_{3y} \\ a_{4x} \\ a_{4y} \\ a_{5x} \\ a_{5y} \\ a_{6x} \\ a_{6y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ x_4 \\ y_4 \\ 0 \\ y_5 \\ 0 \\ -d \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \end{matrix}$$

applying BC

3. Set up the linear system of equations corresponding to the discretization in figure \otimes . How many degrees of freedom has the system to be solved?

Starting from the Principle of Virtual Work for 2D.

$$\textcircled{1} \iint_{A^{(e)}} \delta \epsilon^T \bar{\sigma} dA + \iint_{A^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{b} dA + \int_{\Gamma^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{f} ds + \sum_{i=1}^3 \delta u_i^T q_i$$

where; $q_i = [u_i, v_i]^T$; $\delta \epsilon = [\delta \epsilon_x, \delta \epsilon_y, \delta \epsilon_{xy}]^T$; $\delta \bar{u} = [\delta u, \delta v]^T$; $\bar{b} = [b_x, b_y]^T$; $\bar{f} = [f_x, f_y]$
 $\delta u_i = [\delta u_i, \delta v_i]^T$ $t=1$ and no external forces or surface forces are applied in our case. ($\bar{f}=0$; $q_i=0$)

$$\iint_{A^{(e)}} \delta \epsilon \bar{\sigma} dA = \iint_{A^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u} \bar{b} dA = 0$$

We know that; $\bar{\sigma} = D B a^{(e)}$ (Plane stress).
 $\delta u = N \delta a^{(e)} \rightarrow \delta \bar{u}^T = [\delta a^{(e)}]^T N^T$
 $\delta \epsilon = B \delta a^{(e)} \rightarrow \delta \epsilon^T = [\delta a^{(e)}]^T B^T$

Applied to $\textcircled{2}$;

$$\textcircled{3} \left[\iint_{A^{(e)}} B^T D B a^{(e)} dA - \iint_{A^{(e)}} N^T b dA = 0 \right] \text{Weak form}$$

$$K^{(e)} \cdot a^{(e)} - f_b^{(e)} = 0$$

$$K^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} B^T D B dA$$

↓
Stiffness matrix of element

$$f_b^{(e)} = \int_{\Gamma^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{f} ds + \iint_{A^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{b} dA = \iint_{A^{(e)}} N^T b dA$$

In our case $f_b^{(e)} = \int_{\Gamma^{(e)}} \delta \bar{u}^T \bar{f} ds$ as we predict before; force on elements against body forces

We are using triangular elements to discretize the problem then our shape functions will be;

$$N_i = \frac{1}{2A^{(e)}} (a_i + b_i x + c_i y) \quad \text{where; } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_i = x_j y_k - x_k y_j \\ b_i = y_j - y_k \\ c_i = x_k - x_j \end{array} \right\} \quad i, j, k = 1, 2, 3$$

As the strain field is written as $\epsilon = B a^{(e)}$

where the strain matrix $B = [B_1, B_2, B_3]$ where

$$B_i = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{for each node of the element (our case 3 nodes)}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2A^{(e)}} \begin{bmatrix} b_1 & 0 & b_2 & 0 & b_3 & 0 \\ 0 & c_1 & 0 & c_2 & 0 & c_3 \\ c_1 & b_1 & c_2 & b_2 & c_3 & b_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

The constitutive matrix D for plane stresses is the following;

$$D = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix}; \quad \text{Now we can define the stiffness matrix for our triangular elements.}$$

$$K^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} \begin{bmatrix} B_1^T \\ B_2^T \\ B_3^T \end{bmatrix}^T D [B_1, B_2, B_3] dA = \iint_{A^{(e)}} \begin{bmatrix} B_1^T D B_1 & B_1^T D B_2 & B_1^T D B_3 \\ & B_2^T D B_2 & B_2^T D B_3 \\ \text{Sym.} & & B_3^T D B_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Finally; } \left[K_{ij}^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} B_i^T D B_j dA \right]$$

(4)

The body forces for our problem will look,

$$f_b^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} N^T b \, dA = \iint_{A^{(e)}} \begin{bmatrix} N_1^T b \\ N_2^T b \\ N_3^T b \end{bmatrix} dA \quad \text{for each node} \quad f_{b_i}^{(e)} = \iint_{A^{(e)}} N_i^T b \, dA$$

As our body forces is the self weight that can be considered as a uniform force distributed over the element, we obtain;

$$\left[f_{b_i} = \frac{A^{(e)}}{3} \begin{cases} b_x \\ b_y \end{cases} \right] \text{ where } b_x = 0 \text{ and } b_y = -\rho g \quad \rho = \text{density} \quad g = \text{gravity.}$$

Finally the unknowns will take the form $a_i^{(e)} = \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{bmatrix}$

where for our problem the final stiffness matrix and the final vector of forces and unknowns will take the form expressed in the section 2.

K^6 , f^6 and a^6 . Then taking a look over a^6 with the BC applied we can deduce which lines of the final system we will have to solve (how many degrees of freedom we have).

$$a^6 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ x_4 \\ y_4 \\ 0 \\ y_5 \\ 0 \\ -\delta \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$$

Only three degrees of freedom, 3 unknowns to solve in the reduced system

$$a^6_{\text{reduce}} = \begin{bmatrix} x_4 \\ y_4 \\ y_5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} 7 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{matrix}$$

Maple Code used to solve the section 4 :

```

> with(LinearAlgebra) :
> pg = 103;
  t := 1;
  A =  $\frac{9}{8}$ ;
  E := 10 · 109;
  v := 0.2;
  delt = 10-2;

> d :=  $\left( \frac{E}{1 - v^2} \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & v & 0 \\ v & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1 - v}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ ;

  b11 := 1.5;
  c11 := -1.5;
  b21 := 0;
  c21 := 1.5;
  b31 := -1.5;
  c31 := 0;

  B1 :=  $\left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot A} \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b11 & 0 & b21 & 0 & b31 & 0 \\ 0 & c11 & 0 & c21 & 0 & c31 \\ c11 & b11 & c21 & b21 & c31 & b31 \end{bmatrix}$ ;

  k1 := (Transpose(B1).d.B1) · A;
  b12 := -1.5;
  c12 := 1.5;
  b22 := 0;
  c22 := -1.5;
  b32 := 1.5;
  c32 := 0;

  B2 :=  $\left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot A} \right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b12 & 0 & b22 & 0 & b32 & 0 \\ 0 & c12 & 0 & c22 & 0 & c32 \\ c12 & b12 & c22 & b22 & c32 & b32 \end{bmatrix}$ ;

  k2 := (Transpose(B2).d.B2) · A;
  b13 := 1.5;
  c13 := -1.5;
  b23 := 0;
  c23 := 1.5;
  b33 := -1.5;
  c33 := 0;

```

```

B3 :=  $\frac{1}{2 \cdot A} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b13 & 0 & b23 & 0 & b33 & 0 \\ 0 & c13 & 0 & c23 & 0 & c33 \\ c13 & b13 & c23 & b23 & c33 & b33 \end{bmatrix}$ ;
k3 := (Transpose(B3).d.B3) \cdot A;
b14 := 1.5;
c14 := -1.5;
b24 := 0;
c24 := 1.5;
b34 := -1.5;
c34 := 0;

B4 :=  $\left(\frac{1}{2 \cdot A}\right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} b14 & 0 & b24 & 0 & b34 & 0 \\ 0 & c14 & 0 & c24 & 0 & c34 \\ c14 & b14 & c24 & b24 & c34 & b34 \end{bmatrix}$ ;
k4 := (Transpose(B4).d.B4) \cdot A;

> fb :=  $\left(\frac{A \cdot t}{3}\right) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -pg \end{bmatrix}$ ;

> Kfinal :=  $\begin{bmatrix} k1_{3,3} + k2_{1,1} + k4_{5,5} & k1_{3,4} + k2_{1,2} + k4_{5,6} & k2_{1,6} + k4_{5,2} & k4_{5,4} \\ k1_{4,3} + k2_{2,1} + k4_{6,5} & k1_{4,4} + k2_{2,2} + k4_{6,6} & k2_{2,6} + k4_{6,2} & k4_{6,4} \\ k2_{6,1} + k4_{2,5} & k2_{6,2} + k4_{2,6} & k2_{6,6} + k3_{4,4} + k4_{2,2} & k4_{2,4} \end{bmatrix}$ ;

a :=  $\begin{bmatrix} x4 \\ y4 \\ y5 \\ -delt \end{bmatrix}$ ;

ff :=  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \cdot 0 \\ -375 \cdot 3 \\ -375 \cdot 3 \end{bmatrix}$ ;

> Finalsyst := Kfinal \cdot a = ff,
Finalsyst(1);
Finalsyst(2);
Finalsyst(3);

> solve({ Finalsyst(1), Finalsyst(2), Finalsyst(3)}, [x4, y4, y5]);

```

Results:

Initial data:

$$\begin{aligned}pg &:= 1000 \\t &:= 1 \\A &:= \frac{9}{8} \\E &:= 10000000000 \\v &:= 0.2 \\delt &:= \frac{1}{100}\end{aligned}$$

Constitutive Matrix (Plane Stresses):

$$d := \begin{bmatrix} 1.041666667 \cdot 10^{10} & 2.083333334 \cdot 10^9 & 0. \\ 2.083333334 \cdot 10^9 & 1.041666667 \cdot 10^{10} & 0. \\ 0. & 0. & 4.166666668 \cdot 10^9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Strain matrix and Stiffness matrix for each element:

1.Element:

$$\begin{aligned}b11 &:= 1.5 \\c11 &:= -1.5 \\b21 &:= 0 \\c21 &:= 1.5 \\b31 &:= -1.5 \\c31 &:= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$B1 := \begin{bmatrix} 0.666666666499999950 & 0. & 0. & 0. & -0.666666666499999950 & 0. \\ 0. & -0.666666666499999950 & 0. & 0.666666666499999950 & 0. & 0. \\ -0.666666666499999950 & 0.666666666499999950 & 0.666666666499999950 & 0. & 0. & -0.666666666499999950 \end{bmatrix}$$

$k1 :=$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 7.29166666535416508 \cdot 10^9 & -3.12499999943749953 \cdot 10^9 & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & -5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 \\ -3.12499999943749953 \cdot 10^9 & 7.29166666535416508 \cdot 10^9 & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & -5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 \\ -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 0. & 0. & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 \\ 1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & -5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 0. & 5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & -1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & 0. \\ -5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & 0. & -1.04166666647916651 \cdot 10^9 & 5.20833333239583302 \cdot 10^9 & 0. \\ 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & -2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 & 0. & 0. & 2.08333333295833302 \cdot 10^9 \end{bmatrix}$$

Body forces:

$$fb = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -375 \end{bmatrix}$$

Final reduced system:

$$Finalsyst = \begin{bmatrix} 1.458333333 \cdot 10^{10} x^4 - 3.124999999 \cdot 10^9 y^4 + 3.124999999 \cdot 10^9 y^5 + 1.041666666 \cdot 10^7 \\ -3.124999999 \cdot 10^9 x^4 + 1.458333333 \cdot 10^{10} y^4 - 4.166666666 \cdot 10^9 y^5 \\ 3.124999999 \cdot 10^9 x^4 - 4.166666666 \cdot 10^9 y^4 + 1.458333333 \cdot 10^{10} y^5 + 5.208333332 \cdot 10^7 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1125 \\ -1125 \end{bmatrix}$$

Solutions:

$$[[x^4 = -0.0001282051280, y^4 = -0.001132586632, y^5 = -0.003867629368]]$$

