

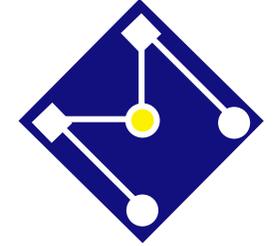


# PMR5026

## Método dos Elementos Finitos Lienar

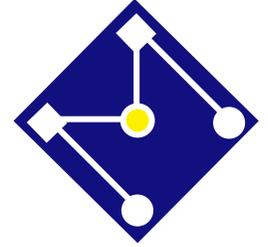
**ELEMENTOS FINITOS  
ISOPARAMÉTRICOS**

Larissa Driemeier



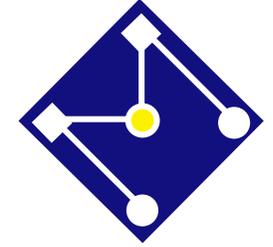
# CRONOGRAMA TEORIA

| AULA | CONTEÚDO   | DATA [2ª] | PROFESSOR |
|------|--|-----------|-----------|
| 1    | Modelagem em engenharia e Mecânica dos Sólidos<br>Introdução ao Método dos Elementos Finitos | 17/2      | Rafael    |
| 2    | Elementos finitos 1D – estático<br>Ensaio experimental e modelos de material                 | 02/3      | Rafael    |
| 3    | Elementos finitos 1D - dinâmico  | 09/3      | Marcilio  |
| 4    | Elementos Finitos de viga - estático   | 16/3      | Marcilio  |
| 5    | Elementos Finitos de viga - dinâmico   | 23/3      | Marcilio  |
| 6    | Elementos Finitos de viga - análise modal  | 30/3      | Marcilio  |
| 7    | Ensaio experimental: vibrações em viga   | 13/4      | Rafael    |
| 8    | Elementos finitos isoparamétricos – estático   | 27/4      | Larissa   |
| 9    | Elementos finitos isoparamétricos – Integração numérica                                      | 04/05     | Larissa   |
| 10   | Elementos finitos isoparamétricos – dinâmico   | 11/05     | Larissa   |
| 11   | Ensaio experimental: vibrações em placa  | 18/05     | Rafael    |



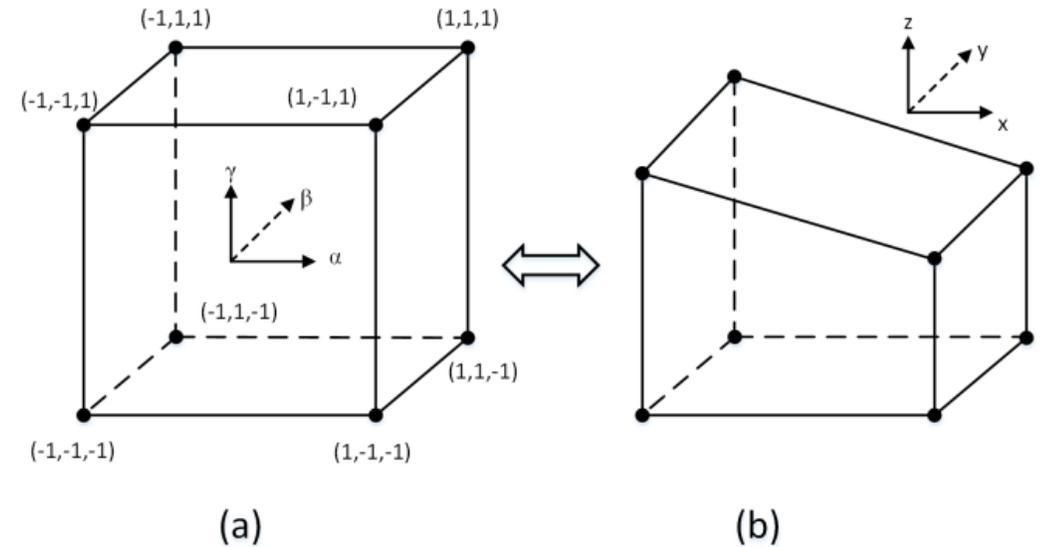
# SOLUÇÃO ISOPARAMÉTRICA

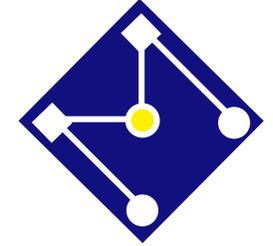
- O maior avanço na implementação do MEF foi o desenvolvimento de um elemento isoparamétrico com capacidades para modelar problemas com geometrias de qualquer forma e tamanho.
- A ideia principal está no **mapeamento**:
  - O elemento da estrutura real é *mapeado* para um elemento *imaginário* em um sistema de coordenadas ideal;
  - A solução para o problema de análise de tensão é fácil e conhecida para o elemento de *imaginário*;
  - Estas soluções são mapeados de volta para o elemento da estrutura real;
  - Todas as cargas e condições de contorno também são mapeadas a partir do real para o elemento *imaginário* nesta abordagem.



# PORTANTO...

- A formulação isoparamétrica torna possível gerar elementos que não sejam retangulares e elementos curvos. A família isoparamétrica inclui elementos planos, sólidos, placas, cascas...
- É mais eficiente para ser implementada computacionalmente.
- Há também elementos especiais para Mecânica da Fratura.





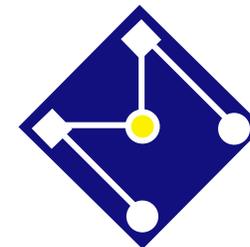
# INTERPOLAÇÃO

Há duas interpolações importantes em EF

- Definição da locação dos pontos dentro do elemento, em termos de seus valores nodais (interpolação de geometria)
- Definição do deslocamento nos pontos dentro dos elementos, em termos de seus valores nodais (interpolação de resultados)

Relação entre deslocamentos/coordenadas em qualquer ponto e deslocamentos/coordenadas nos pontos nodais do elemento é obtida diretamente através das **FUNÇÕES DE INTERPOLAÇÃO OU FUNÇÕES DE FORMA**, através da utilização de um ***sistema de coordenadas natural***.





# PORQUE ISOPARAMÉTRICOS?

**ISOPARAMÉTRICO = MESMOS PARÂMETROS**

- Não há nenhuma razão fundamental para que a interpolação seja a mesma para geometria e resultados;
- Porém, para uma classe extremamente versátil de elementos, deslocamentos e Coordenadas são interpolados com as mesmas *Funções de Forma*.

$$u(x) = N(x)d$$

$d$ : deslocamentos nodais

$\check{x}$ : coordenadas nodais

$$N = \check{N} \text{ Isoparamétrico}$$

$$N > \check{N} \text{ Subparamétrico}$$

$$N < \check{N} \text{ Superparamétrico}$$

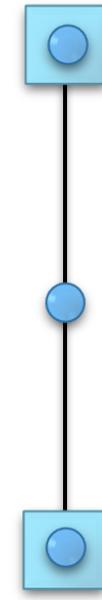
$$x = \check{N}(x)\check{x}$$



$N > \check{N}$   
subparamétrico



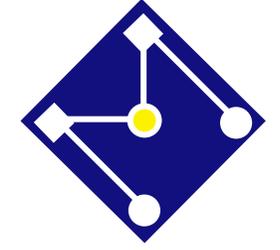
$N = \check{N}$   
isoparamétrico



$N < \check{N}$   
superparamétrico

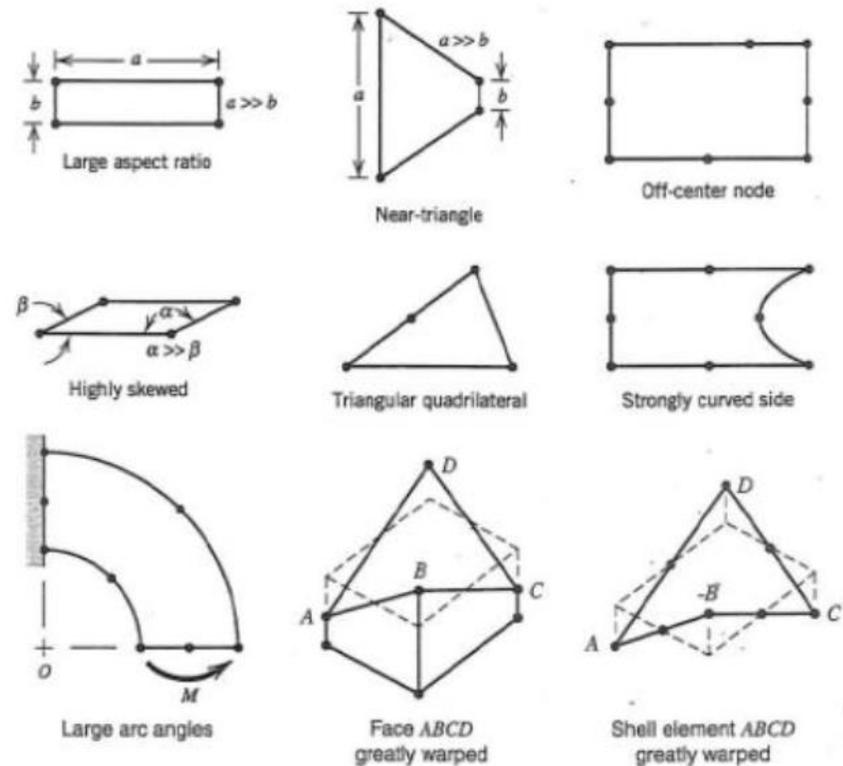
 Ponto utilizado para aproximar geometria

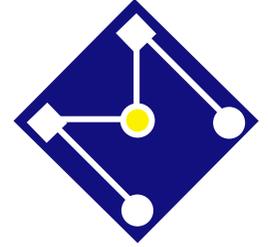
 Ponto utilizado para aproximar deslocamento



# DILEMA

- A maior razão do MEF fazer sucesso na engenharia é a possibilidade de modelar geometrias complexas;
- Porém, elementos dão resultados mais precisos em geometrias regulares (triângulos isósceles, quadrados);
- O software sempre terá que minimizar uma distorção quando cria a malha;
- Importante entender como as funções de forma (interpolação) são formuladas;





# CONDIÇÕES

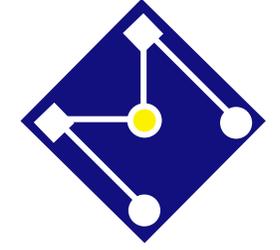
As *funções de forma* ou *interpolação* interpolam a variável em questão (coordenada/deslocamento) por meio de seus valores nos pontos nodais. Portanto, uma condição imediata que as funções de interpolação devem satisfazer é,

$$N_i(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{para } x = x_i \\ 0 & \text{para } x = x_j \quad i \neq j \end{cases}$$

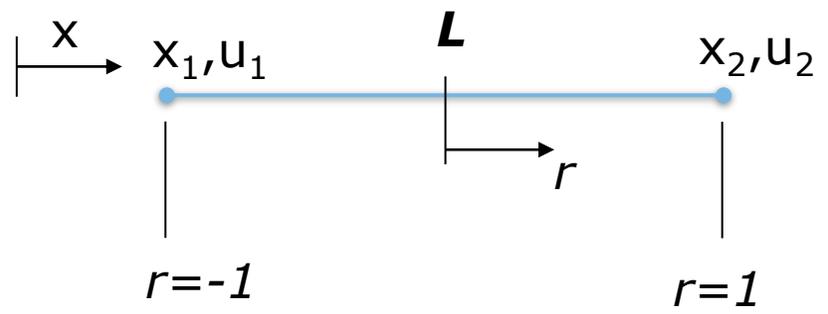
As *funções de deslocamento* devem garantir a existência de movimento de corpo rígido,

$$\mathbf{u} \cong \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(x) u_i = \bar{u} \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(x) = \bar{u} \quad \therefore \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(x) = 1$$

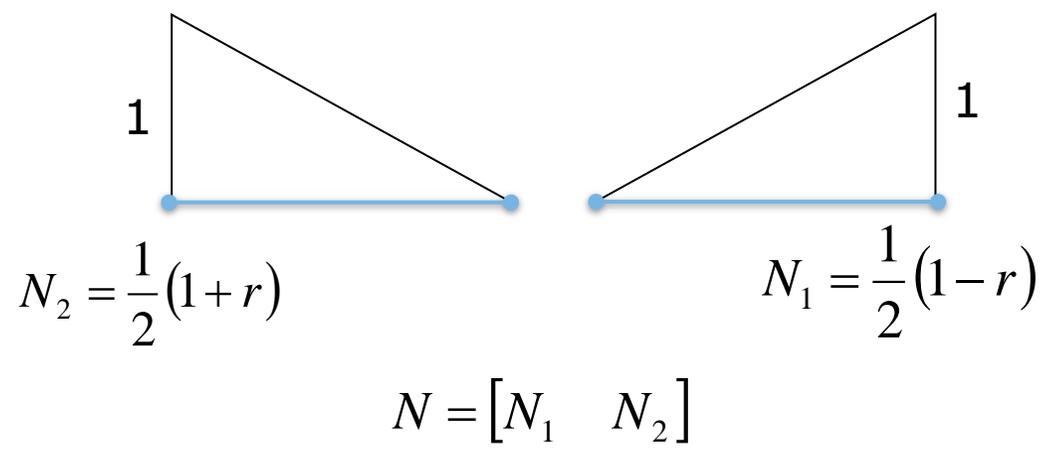
O produto da primeira derivada das *funções de interpolação* deve ser integrável no intervalo  $[x_i, x_j]$  do elemento para garantir que as constantes  $K_{ij}$  da matriz de rigidez possam ser obtidas da integração do produto das funções  $dN_i/dx$  e  $dN_j/dx$ .



# MAPEAMENTO ISOPARAMÉTRICO 1D



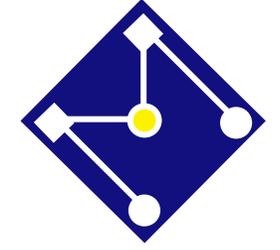
$r$ : sistema natural de coordenadas, independente do comprimento físico  $L$  da barra.



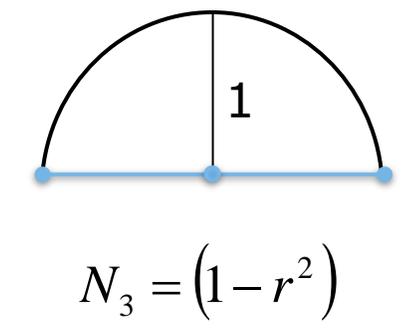
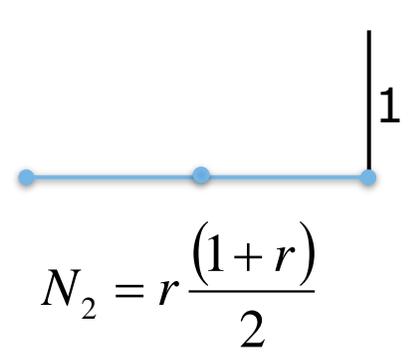
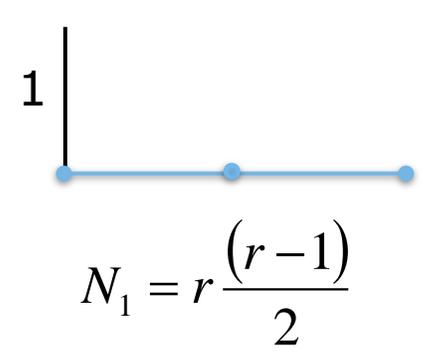
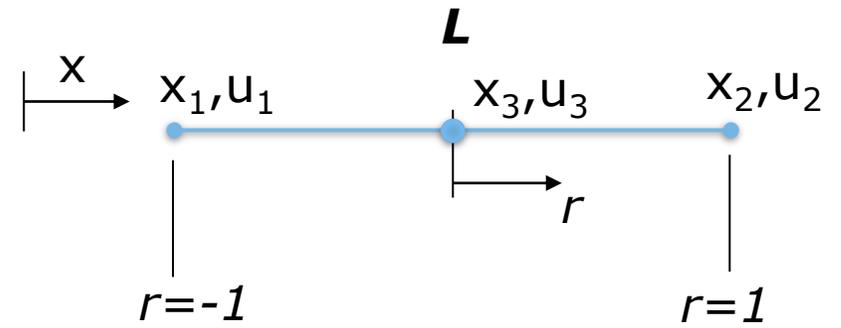
$$u(x) = \mathbf{N}\mathbf{d} = \sum_{i=1}^2 N_i u_i$$

Para calcular  $u$  em um ponto qualquer da barra, substitui-se a coordenada  $r$  do ponto em  $\mathbf{N}$ .

$\mathbf{N}$ : funções de interpolação ou funções de forma

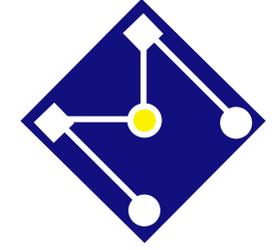


# ELEMENTO DE 3 NÓS (QUADRÁTICO)

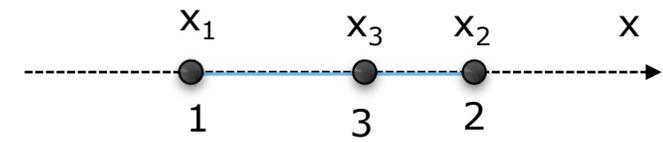
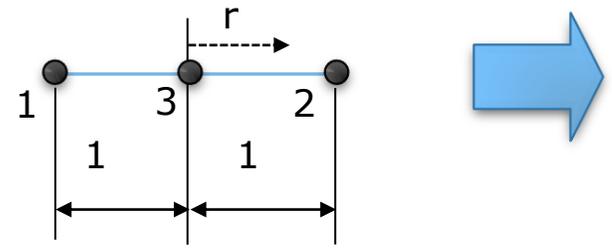


$$N_1 = N_{1(2nós)} - \frac{1}{2} N_3$$

$$N_2 = N_{2(2nós)} - \frac{1}{2} N_3$$



# MAPEAMENTO ISOPARAMÉTRICO 1D



**Coordenadas locais  
(isoparamétrico)**

$$N_1(r) = -\frac{r(1-r)}{2}$$

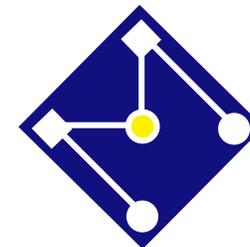
$$N_2(r) = \frac{r(1+r)}{2}$$

$$N_3(r) = 1-r^2$$

**Mapeamento  
isoparamétrico**

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^3 N_i(r)x_i$$

$$x = -\frac{r(1-r)}{2}x_1 + \frac{r(1+r)}{2}x_2 + (1-r^2)x_3$$



Dado um ponto nas coordenadas isoparamétricas, posso obter o correspondente ponto traçado nas coordenadas globais usando a equação isoparamétrica de mapeamento.

$$x = -\frac{r(1-r)}{2}x_1 + \frac{r(1+r)}{2}x_2 + (1-r^2)x_3$$

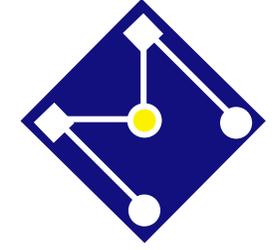
$$r = -1 \rightarrow x = x_1$$

$$r = 0 \rightarrow x = x_3$$

$$r = 1 \rightarrow x = x_2$$

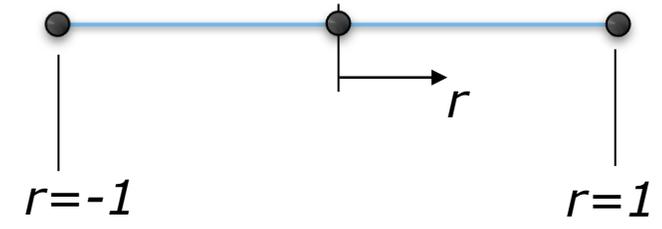
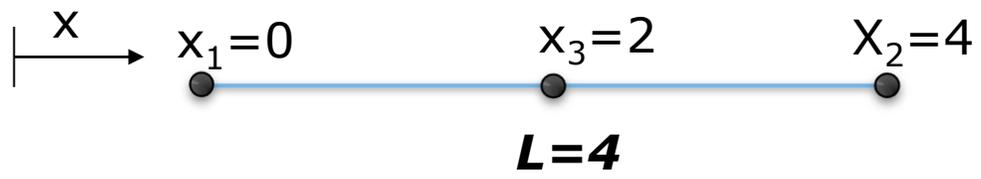
Pergunta:  
 $x$  em  $r = 0.5$ ?

$$x = -\frac{1}{8}x_1 + \frac{3}{8}x_2 + \frac{7}{8}x_3$$



# EXEMPLO 01 – MAPEAMENTO

• Ache o mapeamento  $x(r)$  para o elemento de 3 nós abaixo:

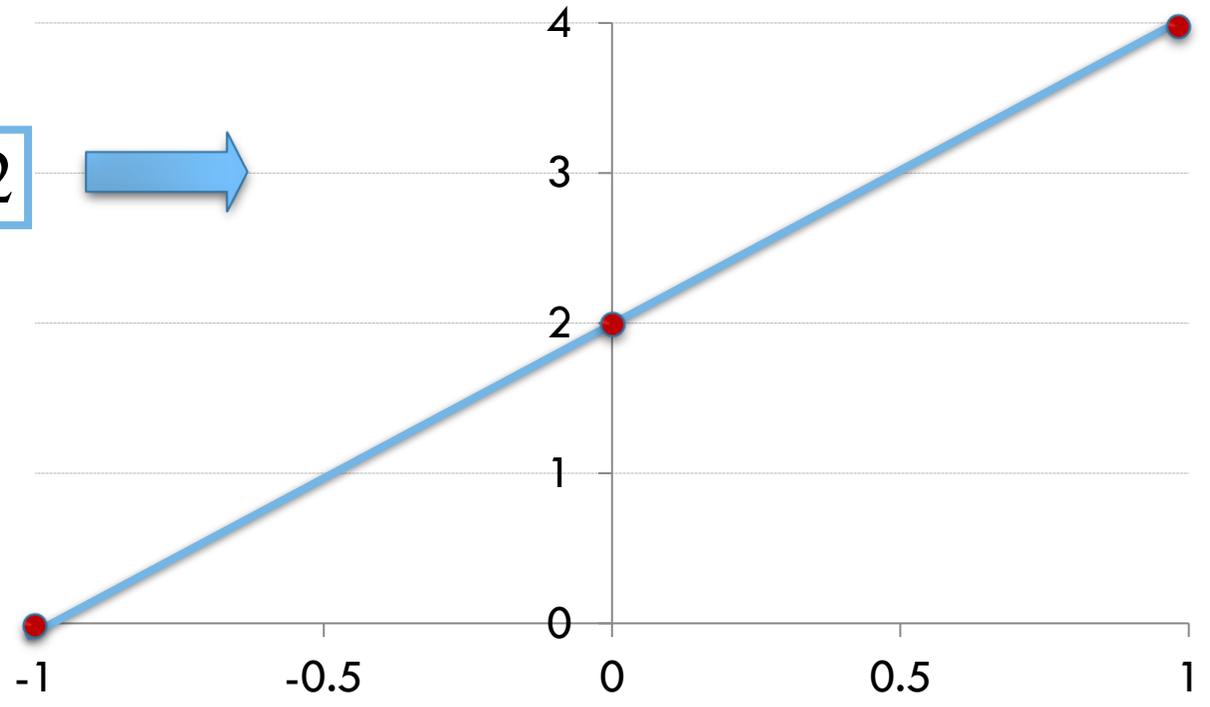


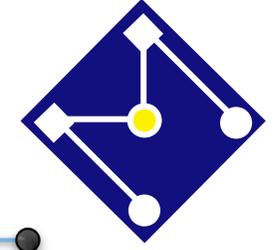
$$x = -\frac{r(1-r)}{2}x_1 + \frac{r(1+r)}{2}x_2 + (1-r^2)x_3$$

$$x = 2r + 2$$

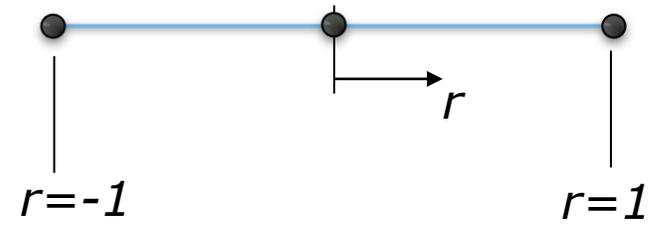
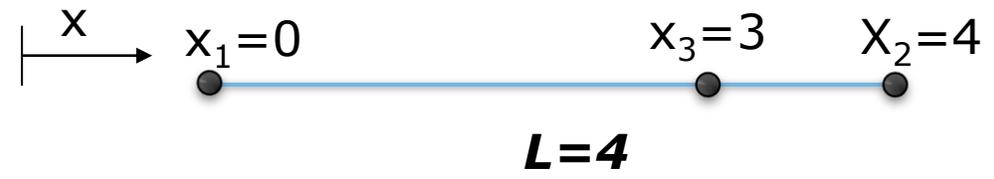
$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4, x_3 = 2$$

| $r$  | $x$ |
|------|-----|
| -1   | 0   |
| -1/2 | 1   |
| 0    | 2   |
| 1/2  | 3   |
| 1    | 4   |





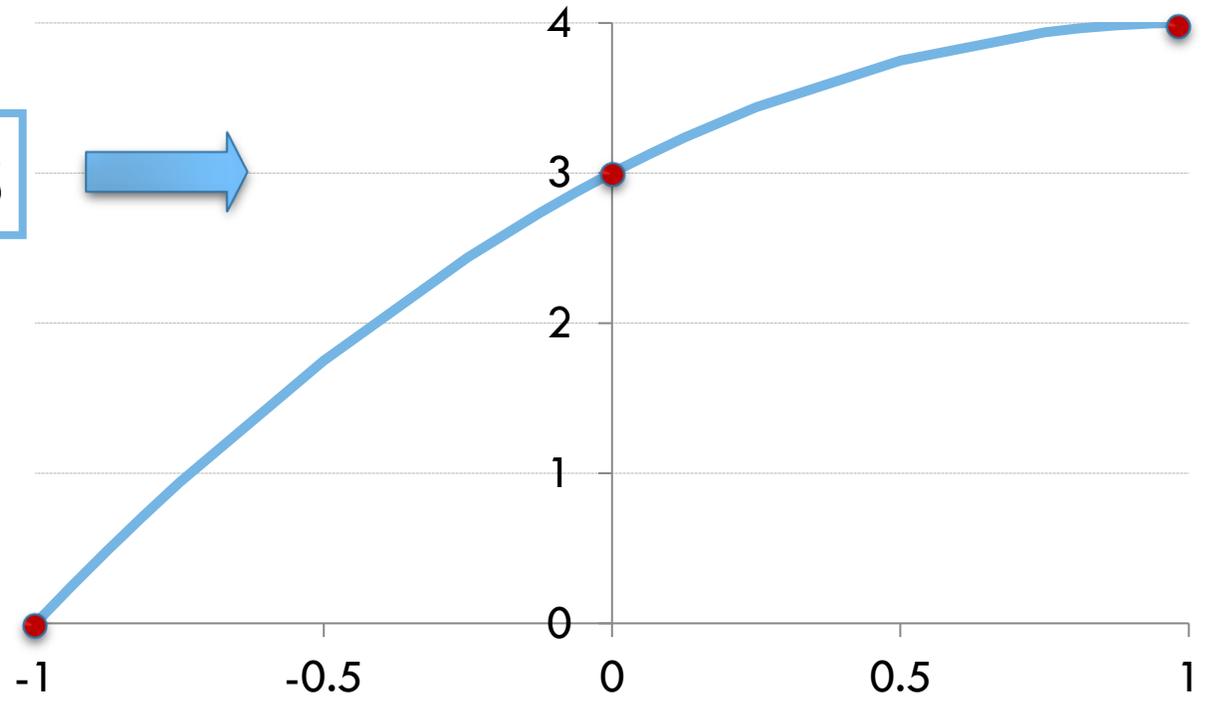
# EXEMPLO 02 – MAPEAMENTO



$$x = -\frac{r(1-r)}{2}x_1 + \frac{r(1+r)}{2}x_2 + (1-r^2)x_3$$

$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4, x_3 = 3$        $x = -r^2 + 2r + 3$

| $r$  | $x$  |
|------|------|
| -1   | 0    |
| -1/2 | 1,75 |
| 0    | 3    |
| 1/2  | 3,75 |
| 1    | 4    |





# ACHO QUE TEMOS UM PROBLEMA....

Nós conhecemos o mapeamento...

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^3 N_i(r) x_i$$

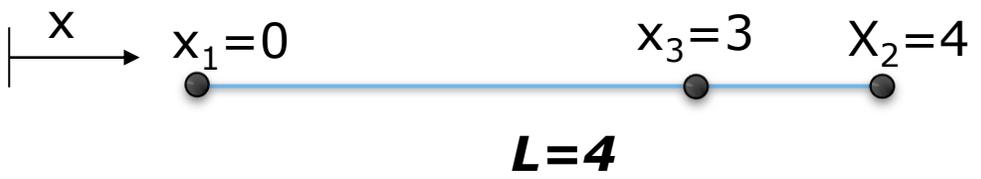
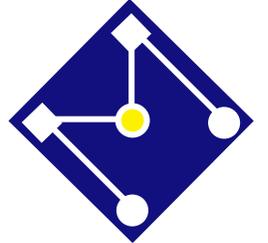
Porém, a matriz de rigidez é calculada como:

$$\mathbf{K} = \int_V \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} dV$$

Onde:  $\mathbf{B} = \frac{d\mathbf{N}}{d\mathbf{x}}$

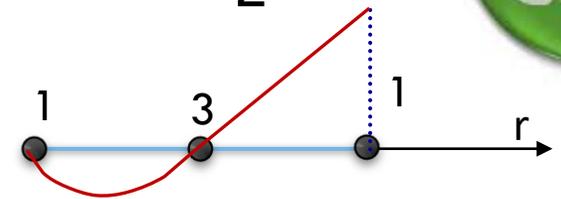


Como computar a matriz **B**???



$N_2(x)$  é uma função complicada de  $x$ !

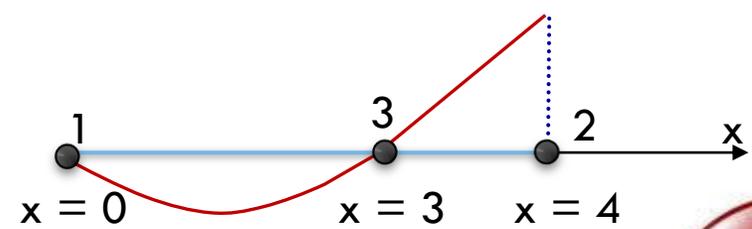
$$N_2(r) = \frac{r(1+r)}{2}$$



$$x(r) = -r^2 + 2r + 3$$

Invertendo...

$$r = 1 - \sqrt{4 - x}$$



$$N_2(r) = \frac{r(1+r)}{2}$$

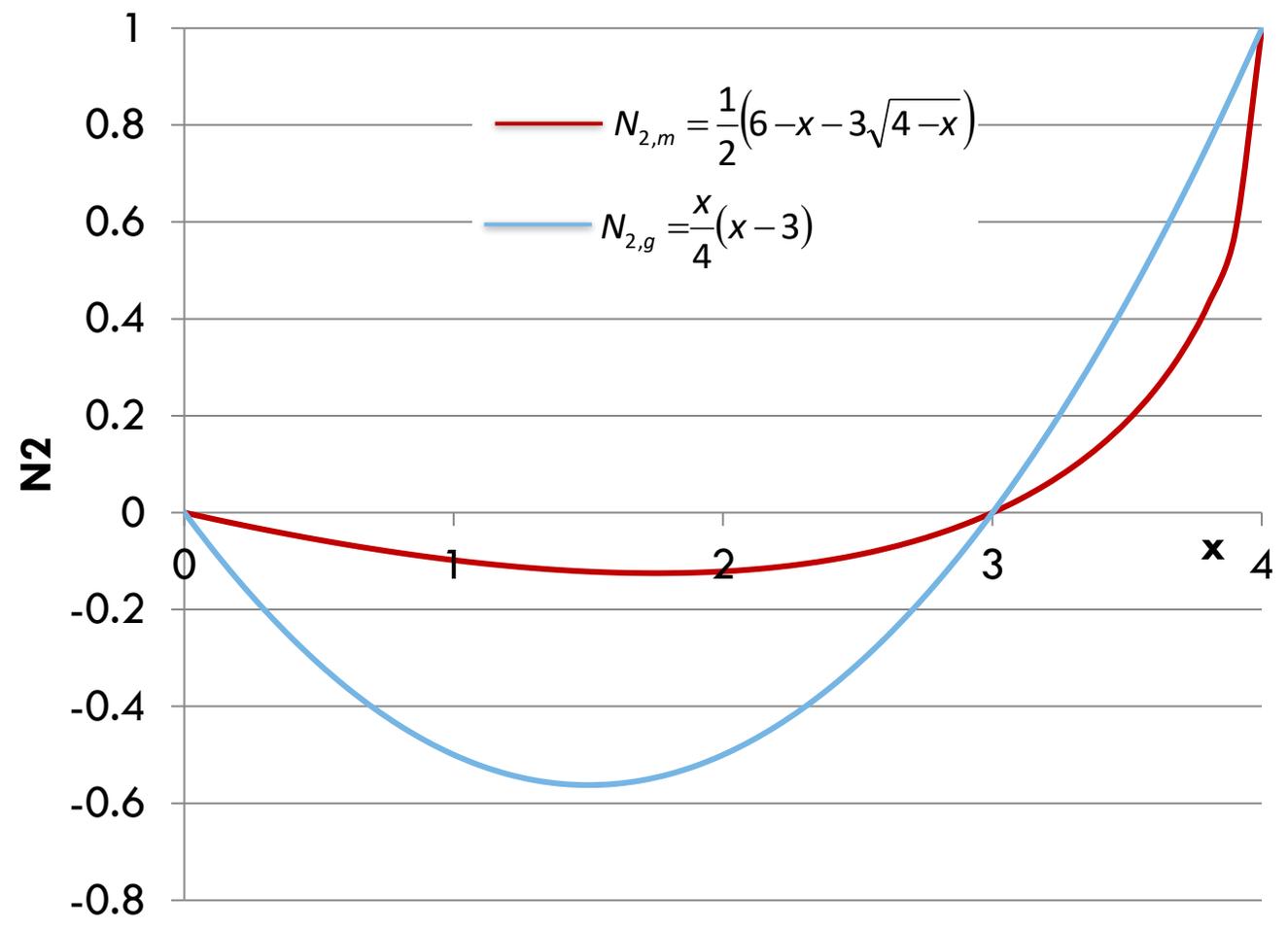
$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \sqrt{4-x}) [1 + (1 - \sqrt{4-x})]$$

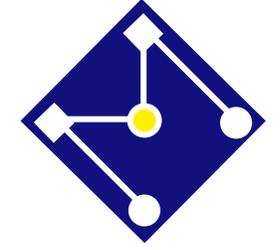
$$N_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} (6 - x - 3\sqrt{4-x})$$

$$N_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} (6 - x - 3\sqrt{4-x})$$



# FUNÇÃO DE FORMA MAPEADA X GLOBAL





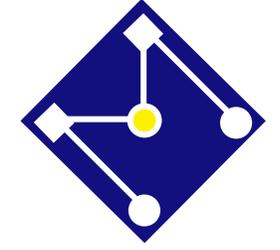
# RESOLVENDO O PROBLEMA!

Usando regra da cadeia

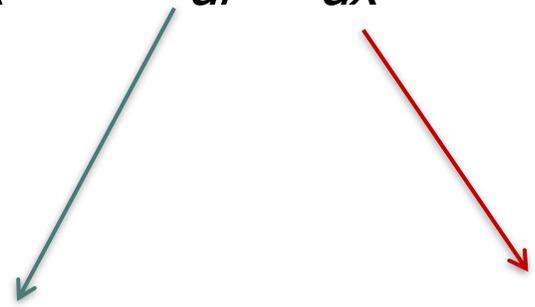
$$\frac{dN_i(r)}{dx} = \frac{dN_i(r)}{dr} \frac{dr}{dx}$$

Conheço  $\frac{dN_i(r)}{dr}$  ?

Conheço  $\frac{dr}{dx}$  ?



$$\frac{dN_i(r)}{dx} = \frac{dN_i(r)}{dr} \frac{dr}{dx}$$



$\frac{dN_i(r)}{dr} ?$

$$N_1 = r \frac{(r-1)}{2}$$

$$N_2 = r \frac{(1+r)}{2}$$

$$N_3 = (1-r^2)$$

Fácil...

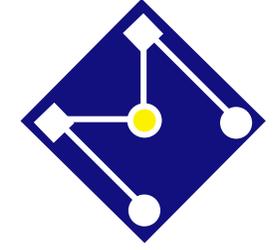
Eu conheço:  $x = \sum_{i=1}^3 N_i(r) x_i$

$\frac{dr}{dx} ?$

Portanto:

$$\frac{dx}{dr} = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{dN_i(r)}{dr} x_i = J$$

↓  
Jacobiano do mapeamento



$$\frac{dN_i(r)}{dx} = \frac{dN_i(r)}{dr} \frac{dr}{dx}$$

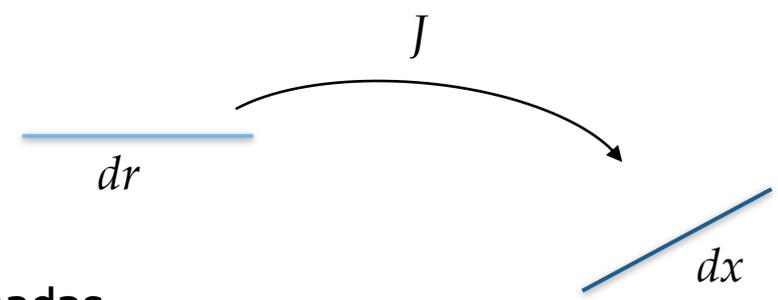


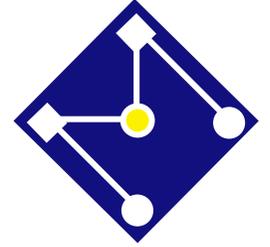
$$\frac{dN_i(r)}{dx} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{dN_i(r)}{dr}$$

O que faz o Jacobiano?

$$dx = Jdr$$

Mapeia um elemento diferencial das coordenadas isoparamétricas para coordenadas globais





# EXEMPLO: JACOBIANO

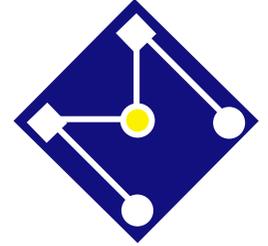
**Exercício:** ache a matriz  $\mathbf{B}$  para o elemento de 3 nós:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{B} &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dN_1}{dx} & \frac{dN_2}{dx} & \frac{dN_3}{dx} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dN_1}{dr} & \frac{dN_2}{dr} & \frac{dN_3}{dr} \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

$$N_1(r) = -\frac{r(1-r)}{2}$$

$$N_2(r) = \frac{r(1+r)}{2}$$

$$N_3(r) = 1 - r^2$$



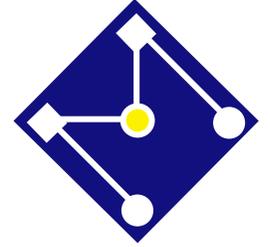
# MATRIZ DE RIGIDEZ DO ELEMENTO

$$K = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} EAB^T B dx$$

↓  $dx = Jdr$

$$K = \int_{-1}^1 EAB^T B J dr$$

1. A integral de QUALQUER elemento nas coordenadas globais é agora uma integral de -1 to 1 nas coordenadas locais;
2. O jacobiano  $J$  entra na integral da matriz de rigidez e, geralmente, é uma função de  $r$ . A forma específica de  $J$  é determinada pelos valores das coordenadas  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$  e  $x_3$  dos nós.

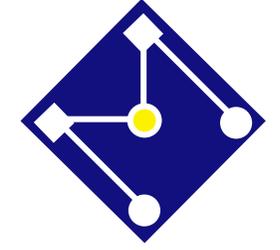


## EXEMPLO: MATRIZ DE RIGIDEZ

**Exercício:** Ache a matriz de rigidez do elemento unidimensional de 2 nós:

$$N_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1-r) \quad N_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1+r)$$

$$K = \int_{-1}^1 EAB^T B J dr$$



**J**: Jacobiano relacionando o comprimento do elemento no sistema de coordenadas global com o comprimento do elemento no sistema de coordenadas natural:

$$J = \frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{L}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= \frac{1}{2}(1-r) \\ N_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(1+r) \end{aligned} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{L} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K = \int_{-1}^1 EAB^T B J dr \Rightarrow K = \frac{EA}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

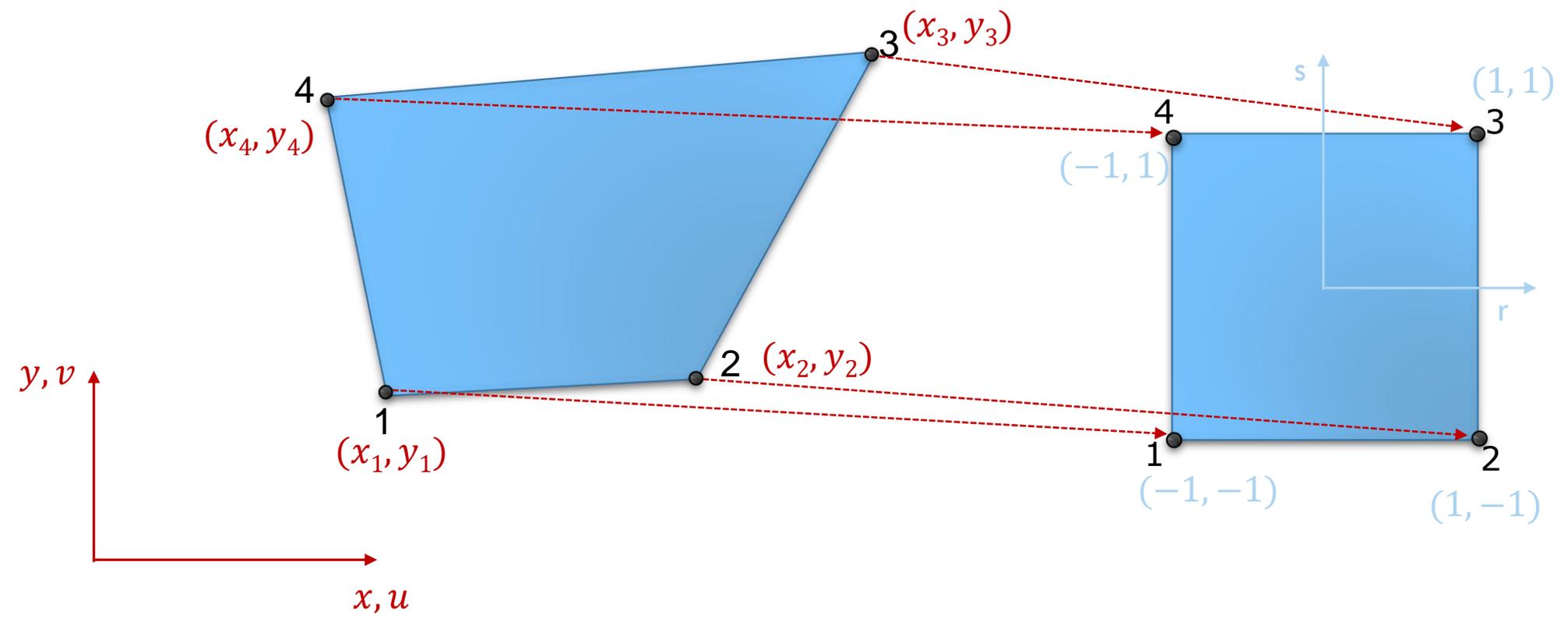
Veja que:

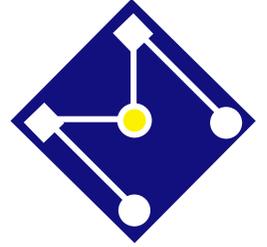
$$\varepsilon = Bd = \frac{1}{L} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{L}$$



# ELEMENTO ISOPARAMÉTRICO 2D

## ELEMENTO RETANGULAR PLANO





# PROPRIEDADES DAS FUNÇÕES DE FORMA

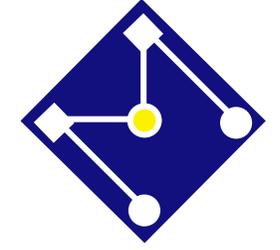
• As funções de forma  $N_1, N_2, N_3$  e  $N_4$  são bilineares em  $r$  e  $s$ .

• Propriedade do delta de Kronecker

$$N_i(r, s) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{para } x = x_i \\ 0 & \text{para } x = x_j \quad i \neq j \end{cases}$$

• Completude

$$\sum_{i=1}^n N_i(r, s) = 1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(r, s)x_i = x \quad \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(r, s)y_i = y \quad \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(r, s)u_i = u \quad \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(r, s)v_i = v$$

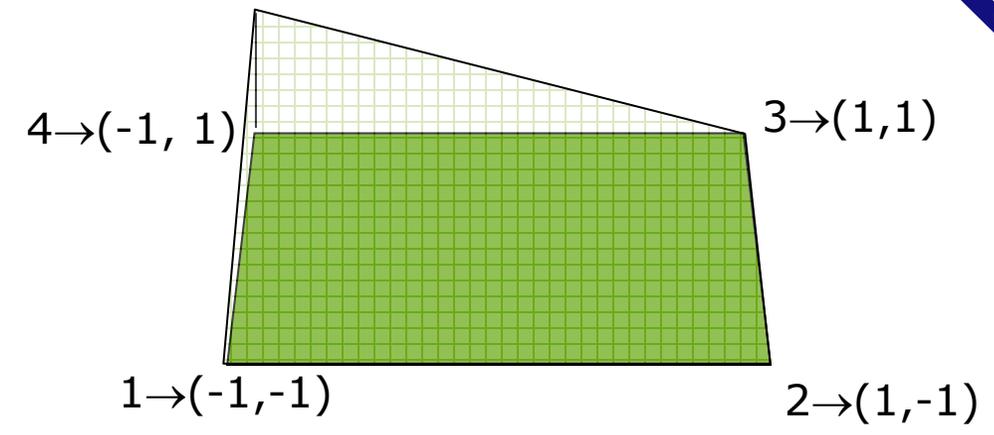


$$N_4 = a + br + cs + drs$$

- (1)  $a - b - c + d = 0$
- (2)  $a + b - c - d = 0$
- (3)  $a + b + c + d = 0$
- (4)  $a - b + c - d = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

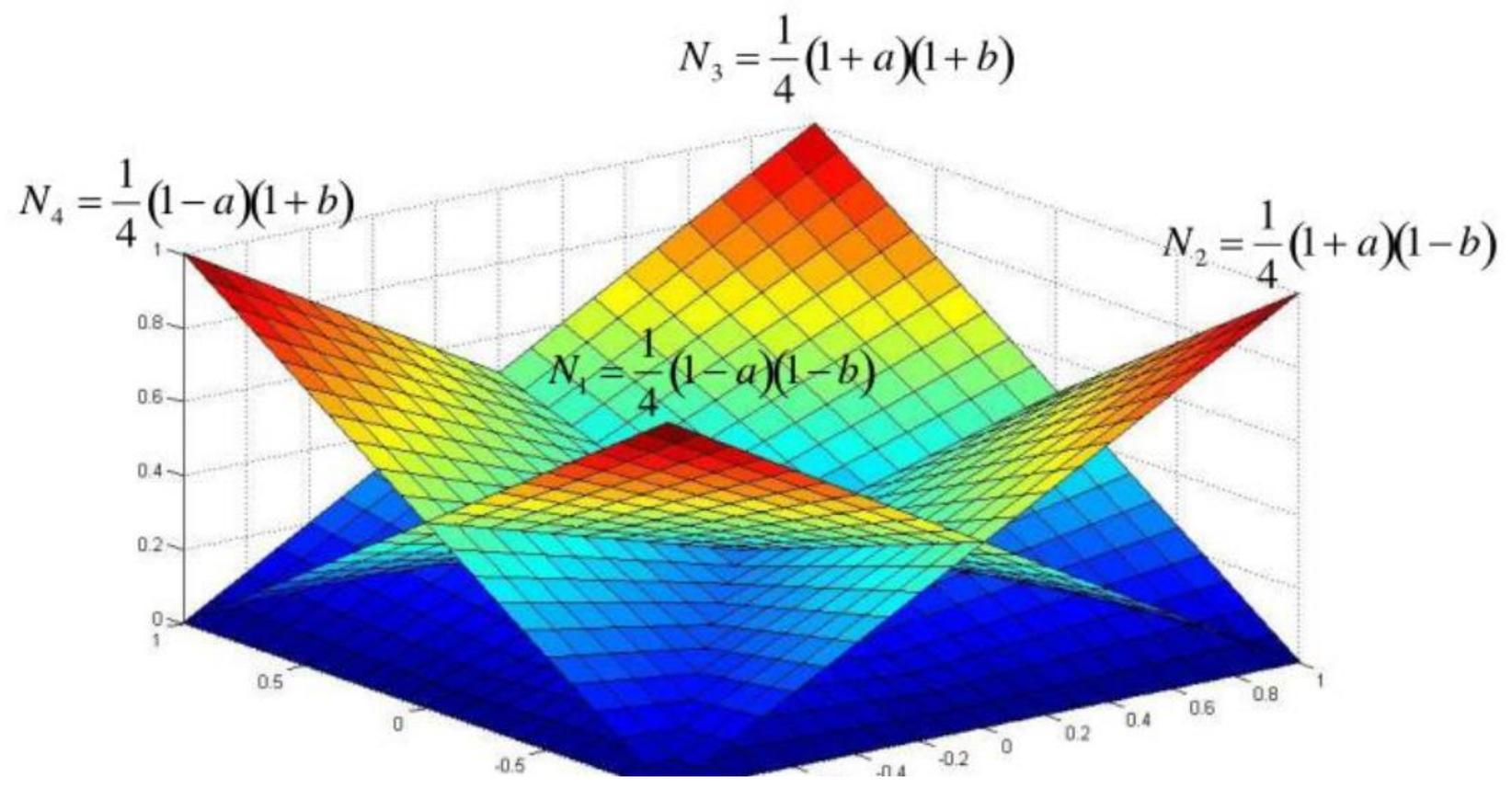
$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

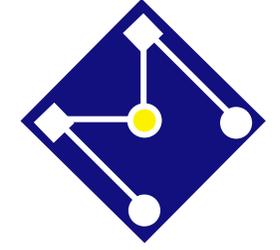


$$N_4 = \frac{1}{4}(1 - r + s - rs) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - r)(1 + s)$$

Expressão geral:

$$N_i(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1 + rr_i)(1 + ss_i)$$





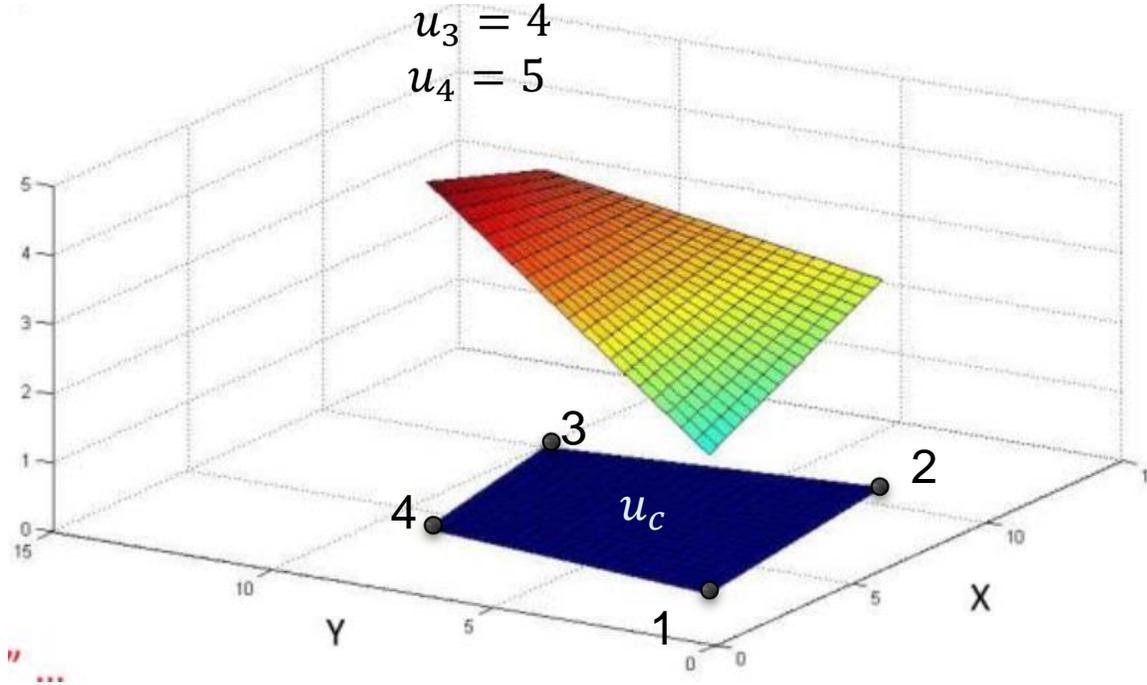
Valores nodais de deslocamento:

$$u_1 = 2$$

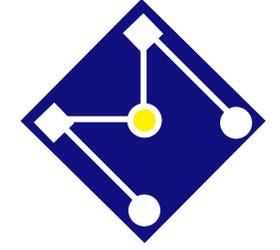
$$u_2 = 3$$

$$u_3 = 4$$

$$u_4 = 5$$



$$u_c = 2 \frac{1}{4} (1 - 0)(1 - 0) + 3 \frac{1}{4} (1 + 0)(1 - 0) + 4 \frac{1}{4} (1 + 0)(1 + 0) + 5 \frac{1}{4} (1 - 0)(1 + 0) = 3.5$$



# CONTINUIDADE $C^0$

Coordenadas nodais element 01:

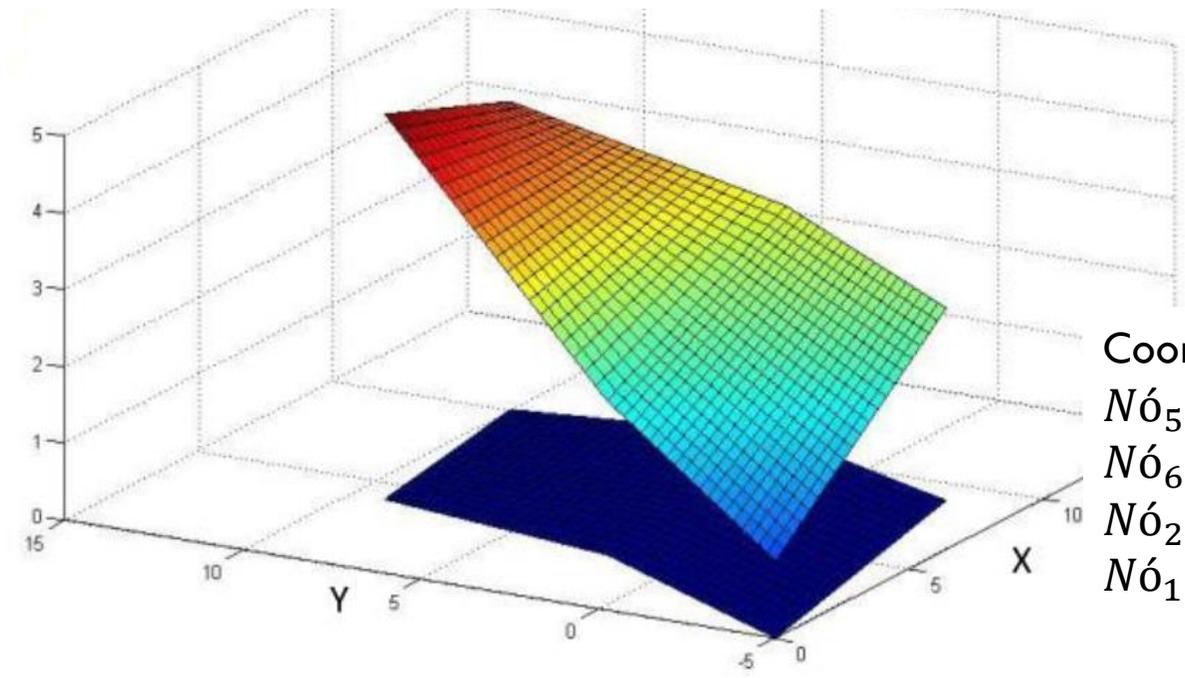
$$Nó_1 = (3,2)$$

$$Nó_2 = (11,3)$$

$$Nó_3 = (10,10)$$

$$Nó_4 = (4,9)$$

- $u_1 = 2$
- $u_2 = 3$
- $u_3 = 4$
- $u_4 = 5$
- $u_5 = 1$
- $u_6 = 2.5$



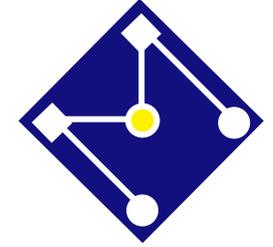
Coordenadas nodais element 02:

$$Nó_5 = (0, -5)$$

$$Nó_6 = (9, -3)$$

$$Nó_2 = (11,3)$$

$$Nó_1 = (3,2)$$



# COORDENADAS E DESLOCAMENTOS

$$\begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 & 0 \\ 0 & N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u_1 \\ v_1 \\ u_2 \\ v_2 \\ u_3 \\ v_3 \\ u_4 \\ v_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 & 0 \\ 0 & N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ x_2 \\ y_2 \\ x_3 \\ y_3 \\ x_4 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

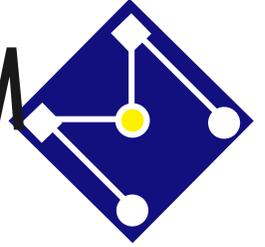
$$N_1 = \frac{(1-r)(1-s)}{4}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{(1+r)(1-s)}{4}$$

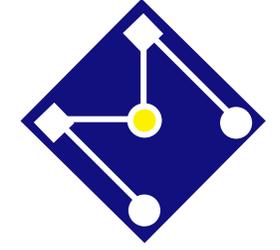
$$N_3 = \frac{(1+r)(1+s)}{4}$$

$$N_4 = \frac{(1-r)(1+s)}{4}$$

# ELEMENTOS RETANGULAR DE MAIS ALTA ORDEM



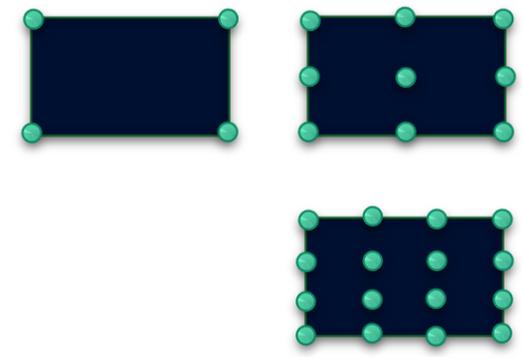
- Mais nós
- Ainda 2 graus de liberdade por nó
- *Mais alta ordem* quer dizer mais alto grau de polinômio completo para aproximação dos deslocamentos.
- Duas famílias: Lagrangiana e Serendipity



# ELEMENTOS QUADRILÁTEROS QUADRÁTICOS

## 1. Família Lagrangiana de Elementos

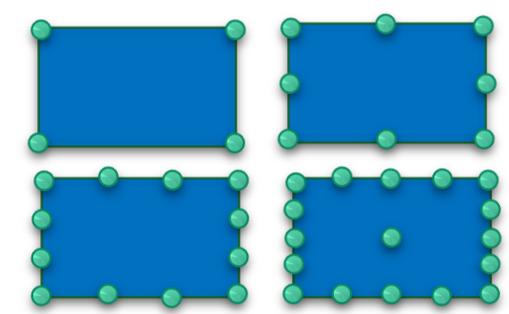
Elemento de ordem  $n$  tem  $(n+1)^2$  nós arranjados simetricamente – requer nós internos para no. de nós  $>4$ .

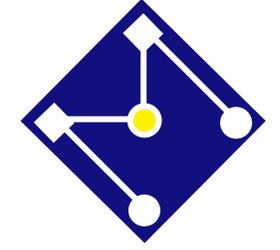


## 2. Elementos Serendipity

Em geral, apenas nós de contorno – evita-se nós internos.

Não é tão preciso quanto os elementos lagrangeanos, porém evita certos tipos de instabilidade.

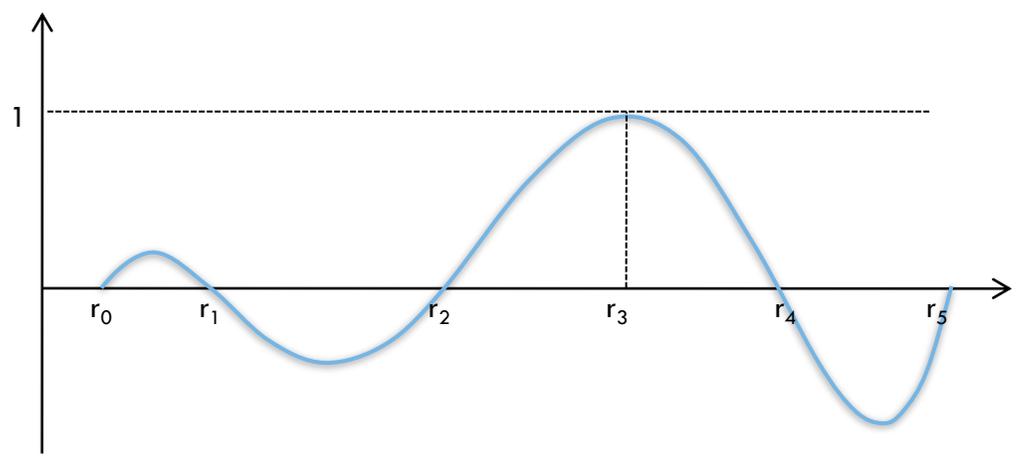


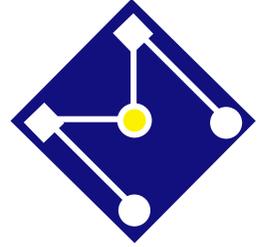


# FUNÇÕES DE FORMA LAGRANGIANAS

- Usa-se um procedimento que automaticamente satisfaz a propriedade Delta de Kronecker para funções de forma.
  - Considere o exemplo de 6 pontos, unidimensional: a função vale 1 em  $r_3$  e vale 0 em qualquer outro ponto.

$$L_3^{(5)}(r) = \frac{(r - r_0)(r - r_1)(r - r_2)(r - r_4)(r - r_5)}{(r_3 - r_0)(r_3 - r_1)(r_3 - r_2)(r_3 - r_4)(r_3 - r_5)}$$





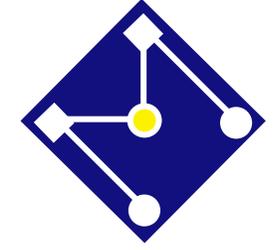
# FUNÇÕES DE FORMA LAGRANGIANAS

Pode-se resolver para qualquer número de pontos nodais em qualquer posição.

$$L_k^{(m)}(r) = \frac{(r - r_0)(r - r_1) \dots (r - r_{k-1})(r - r_{k+1}) \dots (r - r_m)}{(r_k - r_0)(r_k - r_1) \dots (r_k - r_{k-1})(r_k - r_{k+1}) \dots (r_k - r_m)} = \prod_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq k}}^m \frac{(r - r_i)}{(r_k - r_i)}$$

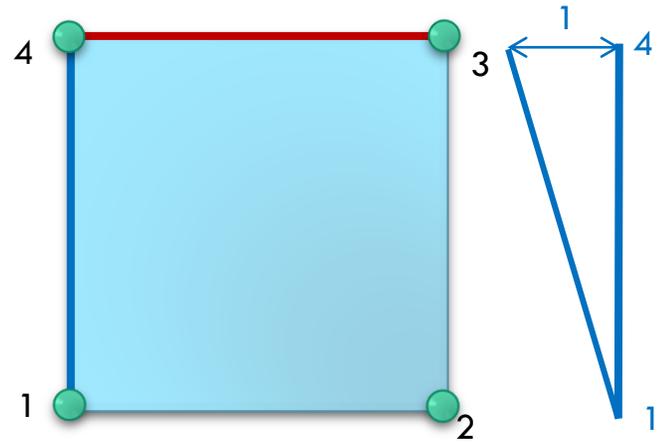
Não entram  
termos  $r - r_k$ !

Polinômio de  
Lagrange de  
ordem  $m$   
no nó  $k$



# CLARO QUE TAMBÉM FUNCIONA....

Ache a função de forma do nó 4:



$$H_4^{(1)}(r) = \frac{(r - r_3)}{(r_4 - r_3)} = \frac{(r - 1)}{(-1 - 1)} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - r)$$

$r_3 = 1$   
 $r_4 = -1$

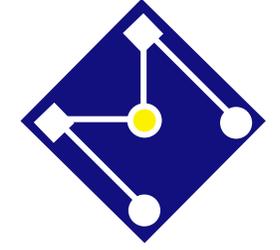
$$V_4^{(1)}(s) = \frac{(s - s_1)}{(s_4 - s_1)} = \frac{(s + 1)}{(1 + 1)} = \frac{1}{2}(s + 1)$$

$s_1 = -1$   
 $s_4 = 1$

$$N_4(r, s) = H_4^{(1)}(r)V_4^{(1)}(s)$$

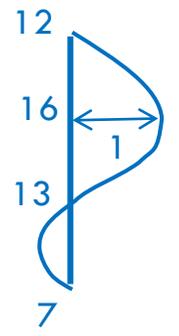
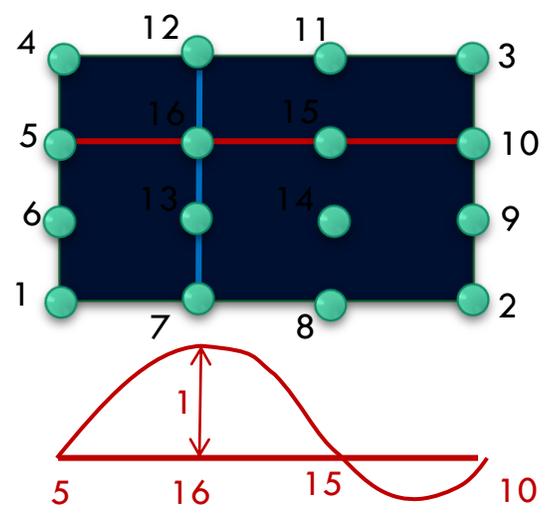
$$N_4(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - r)(1 + s)$$





# EXEMPLO: FUNÇÃO DE FORMA LAGRANGEANA

Ache a função de forma do nó 16:



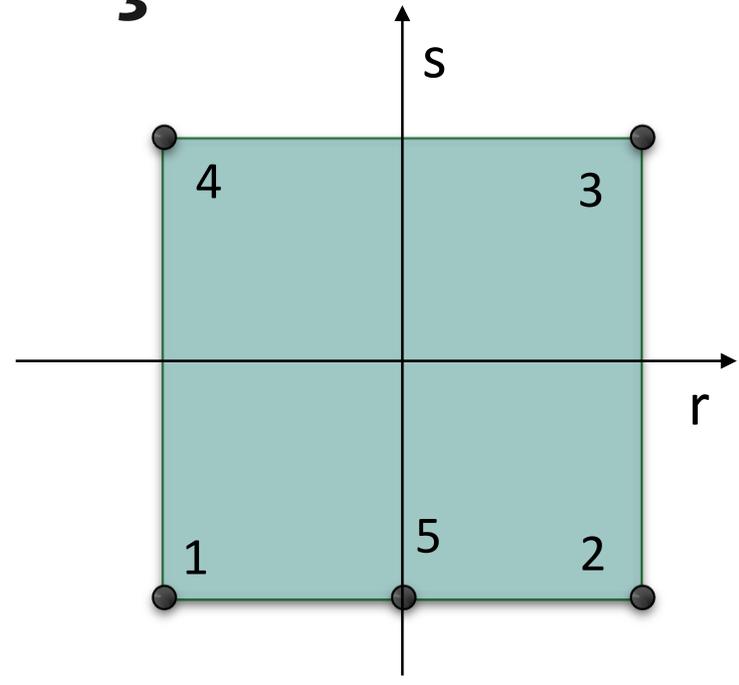
$$V_{16}^{(3)}(s) = \frac{(s - s_7)(s - s_{13})(s - s_{12})}{(s_{16} - s_7)(s_{16} - s_{13})(s_{16} - s_{12})}$$

$$H_{16}^{(3)}(r) = \frac{(r - r_5)(r - r_{15})(r - r_{10})}{(r_{16} - r_5)(r_{16} - r_{15})(r_{16} - r_{10})}$$

$$N_{16}(r, s) = H_{16}^{(3)}(r) V_{16}^{(3)}(s)$$

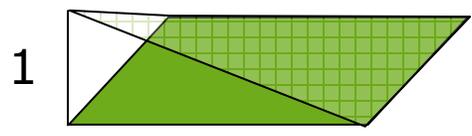


# TRANSIÇÃO DO LINEAR PARA QUADRÁTICO



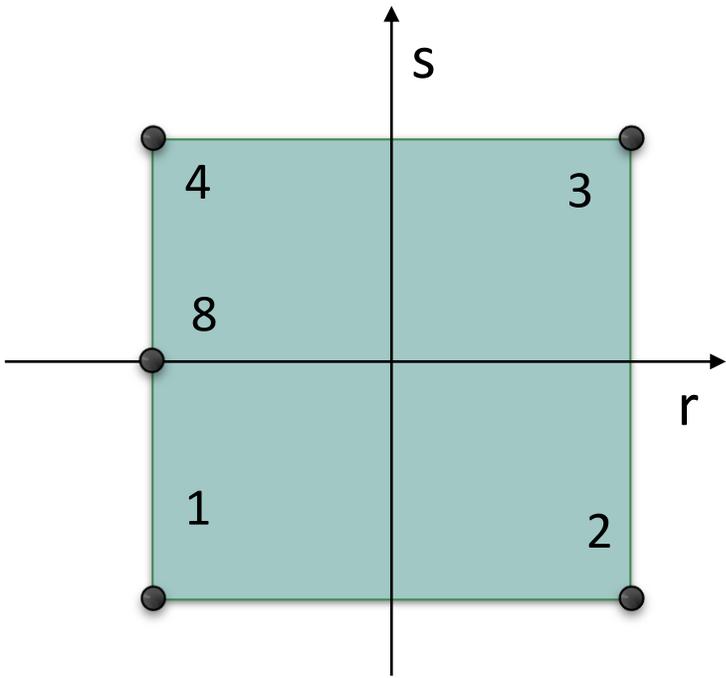
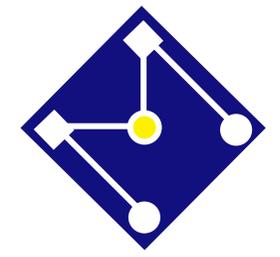
$$\begin{aligned}
 N_1 &= \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s) & -\frac{1}{2}N_5 \\
 N_2 &= \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1-s) & -\frac{1}{2}N_5 \\
 N_3 &= \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1+s) \\
 N_4 &= \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1+s) \\
 N_5 &= \frac{1}{2}(1-r^2)(1-s)
 \end{aligned}$$

Se lembrarmos:

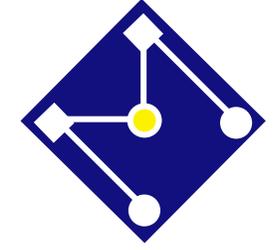


$$N_c = \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s)$$

$$\therefore N_1 = N_c - \frac{1}{2}N_5$$



$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s) && -\frac{1}{2}N_8 \\ N_2 &= \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1-s) && \\ N_3 &= \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1+s) && \\ N_4 &= \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1+s) && -\frac{1}{2}N_8 \\ N_8 &= \frac{1}{2}(1-r)(1-s^2) && \end{aligned}$$

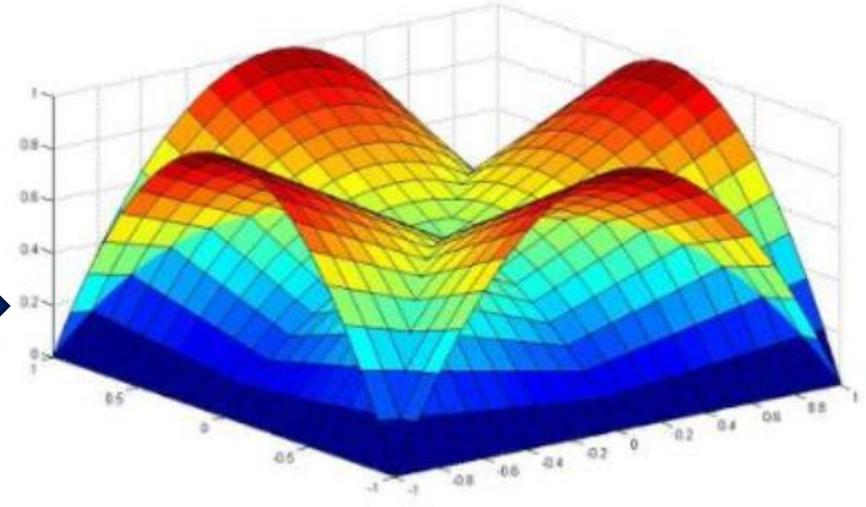


$$N_5 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - a^2)(1 - b)$$

$$N_6 = \frac{1}{2}(1 + a)(1 - b^2)$$

$$N_7 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - a^2)(1 + b)$$

$$N_8 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - a)(1 - b^2)$$

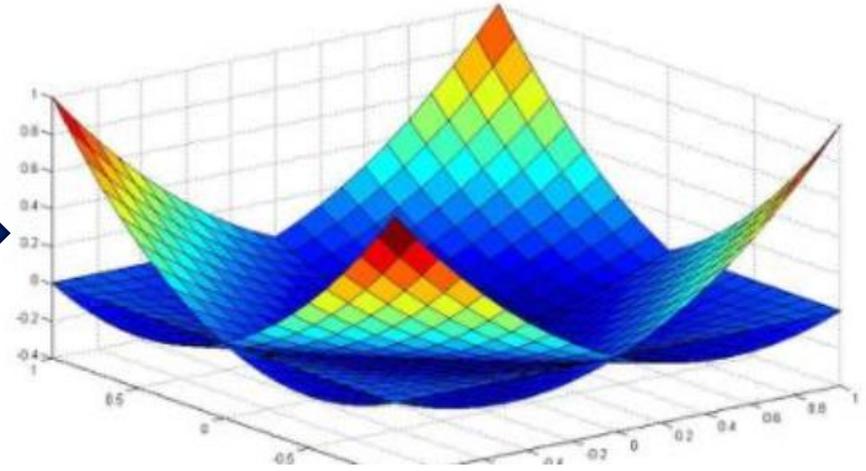


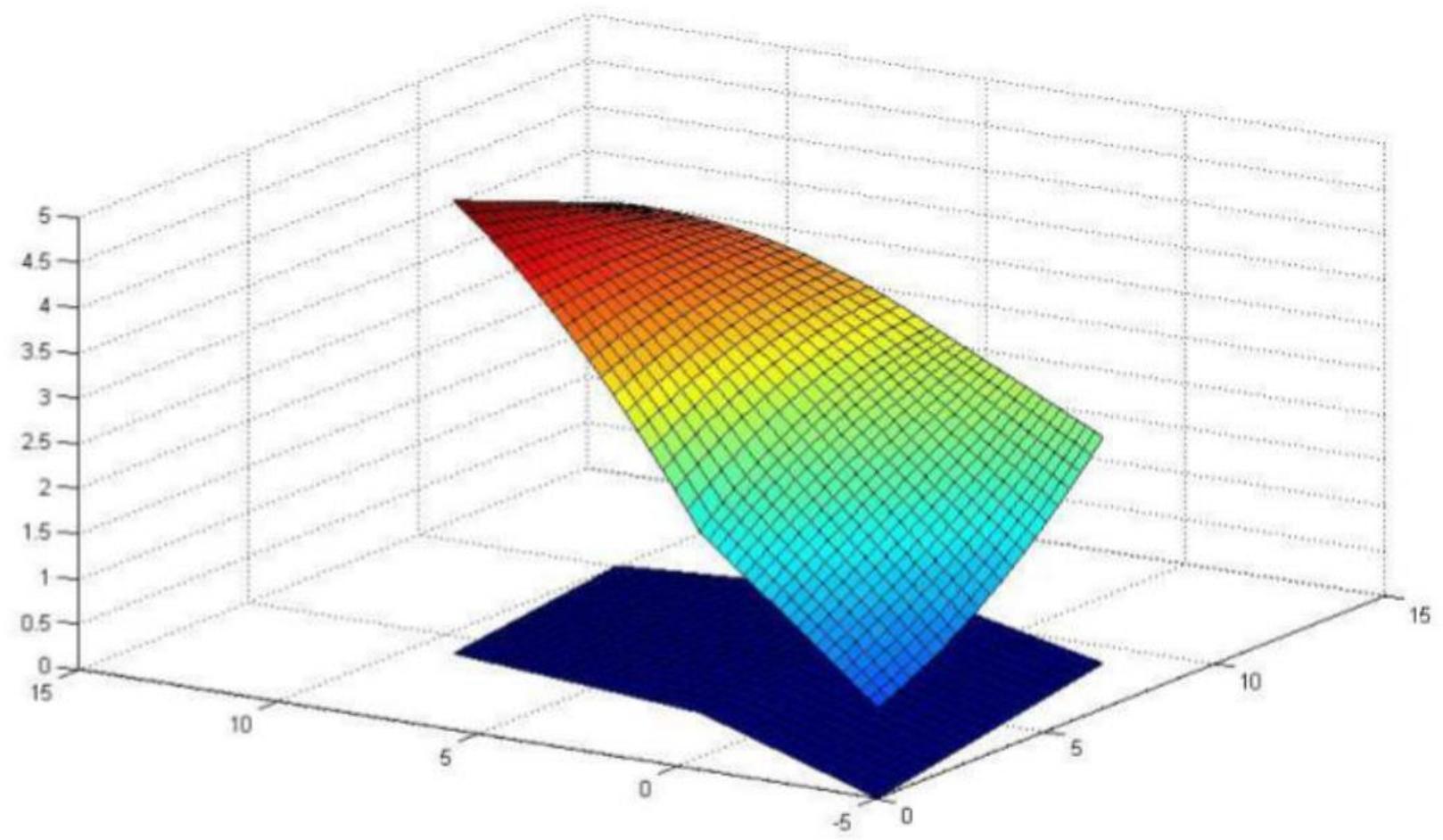
$$N_1 = \frac{1}{4}(1 - a)(1 - b) - \frac{1}{2}(N_8 + N_5)$$

$$N_2 = \frac{1}{4}(1 + a)(1 - b) - \frac{1}{2}(N_5 + N_6)$$

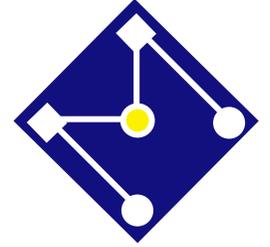
$$N_3 = \frac{1}{4}(1 + a)(1 + b) - \frac{1}{2}(N_6 + N_7)$$

$$N_4 = \frac{1}{4}(1 - a)(1 + b) - \frac{1}{2}(N_7 + N_8)$$





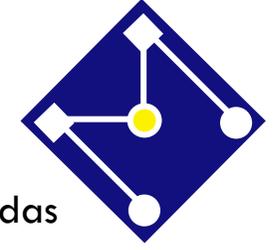
# SERENDIPITY



Definição do dicionário americano *Oxford* para [Serendipity](#):

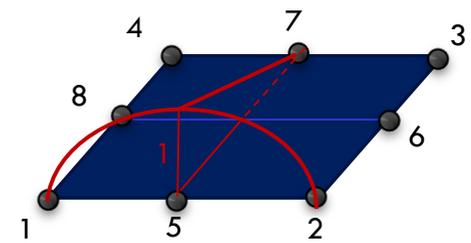
*The making of pleasant discoveries by accident.*

Horace Walpole ( 1717-1797) *inventou* a palavra 'serendipity' depois de ler o conto "**Three Princes of Serendip**". Uma história persa antiga sobre 3 príncipes iranianos que, em viagem, faziam sempre grandes descobertas, por acidente e sagacidade, sobre assuntos que não conheciam.



# FUNÇÕES DE FORMA SERENDIPITY

Funções de forma para nós internos dos lados são o produto de um *polinômio de n-ésima* ordem na direção *paralela* ao lado por uma *função linear* na direção *perpendicular* ao lado.



$$N_5(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - r^2)(1 - s)$$

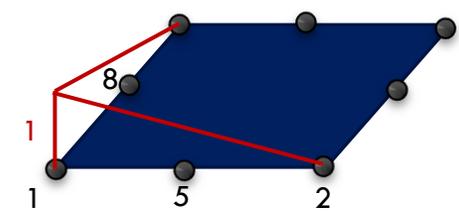
Analogamente:

$$N_7(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - r^2)(1 + s)$$

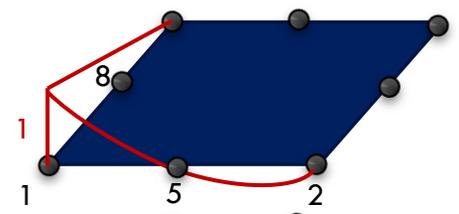
**Resolva:** como seriam as funções de forma  $N_6$  e  $N_8$ ???

Funções de forma para nós de canto são *modificações* das funções do elemento quadrangular bilinear.

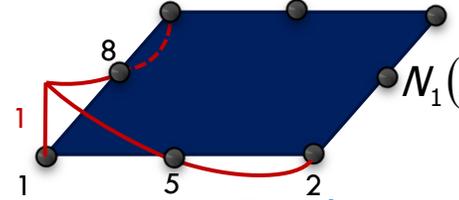
- 1: comece com a função de forma bilinear apropriada
- 2: subtraia a função de forma do nó interno, com peso apropriado
- 3: repita o passo 2 usando a função de forma e apropriado peso do nó interno do outro lado



$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - r)(1 - s)$$

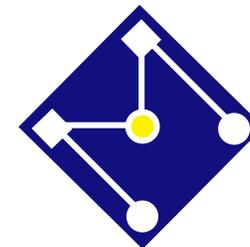


$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - r)(1 - s) - \frac{1}{2}N_5$$



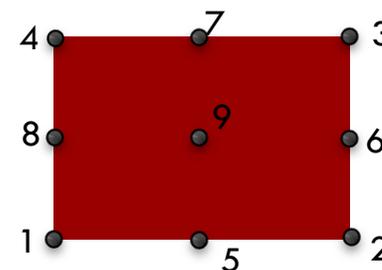
$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - r)(1 - s) - \frac{1}{2}N_5 - \frac{1}{2}N_8$$

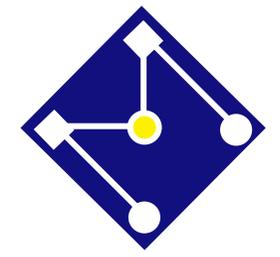
**Resolva:** como seriam as funções de forma  $N_6$  e  $N_5$ ???



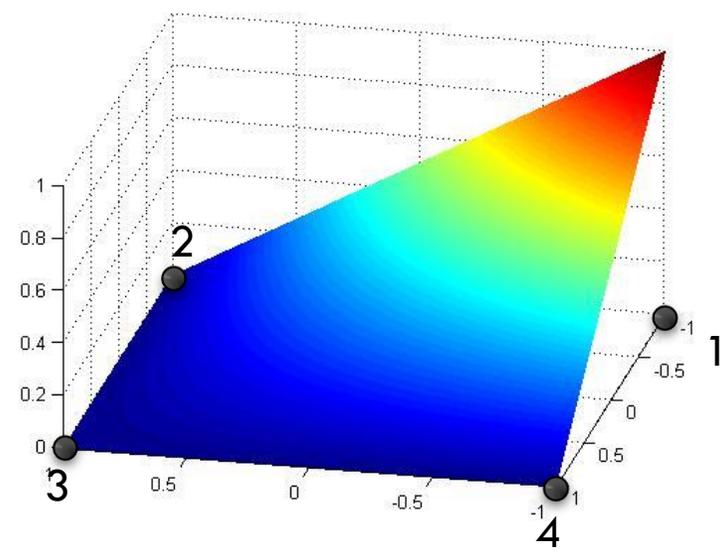
# TABELA DE FUNÇÕES DE FORMA

|       | Nós 1,2,3,4      | Nó 5     | Nó 6     | Nó 7     | Nó 8     | Nó 9     |
|-------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| $N_1$ | $(1-r)(1-s)/4$   | $-N_5/2$ | 0        | 0        | $-N_8/2$ | $-N_9/4$ |
| $N_2$ | $(1+r)(1-s)/4$   | $-N_5/2$ | $-N_6/2$ | 0        | 0        | $-N_9/4$ |
| $N_3$ | $(1+r)(1+s)/4$   | 0        | $-N_6/2$ | $-N_7/2$ | 0        | $-N_9/4$ |
| $N_4$ | $(1-r)(1+s)/4$   | 0        | 0        | $-N_7/2$ | $-N_8/2$ | $-N_9/4$ |
| $N_5$ | $(1-r^2)(1-s)/2$ |          | 0        | 0        | 0        | $-N_9/2$ |
| $N_6$ | $(1+r)(1-s^2)/2$ |          |          | 0        | 0        | $-N_9/2$ |
| $N_7$ | $(1-r^2)(1+s)/2$ |          |          |          | 0        | $-N_9/2$ |
| $N_8$ | $(1-r)(1-s^2)/2$ |          |          |          |          | $-N_9/2$ |
| $N_9$ | $(1-r^2)(1-s^2)$ |          |          |          |          |          |

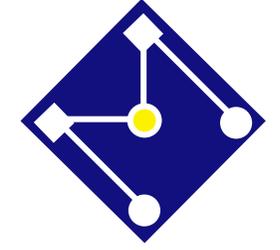




# 4 NÓS

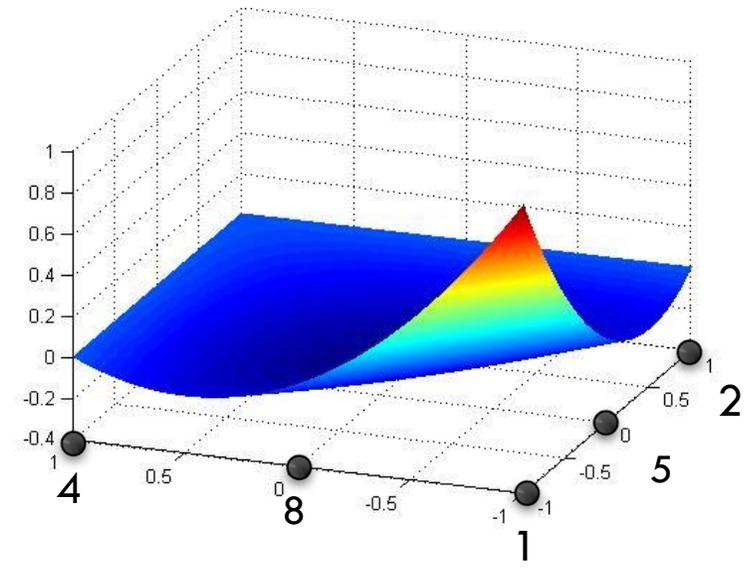


$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s)$$

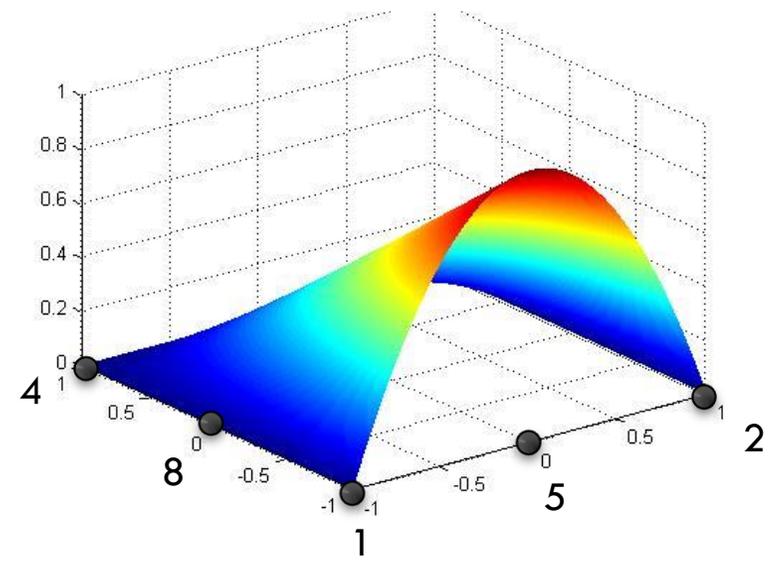


# 8 NÓS

$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r^2)(1-s) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s^2)$$



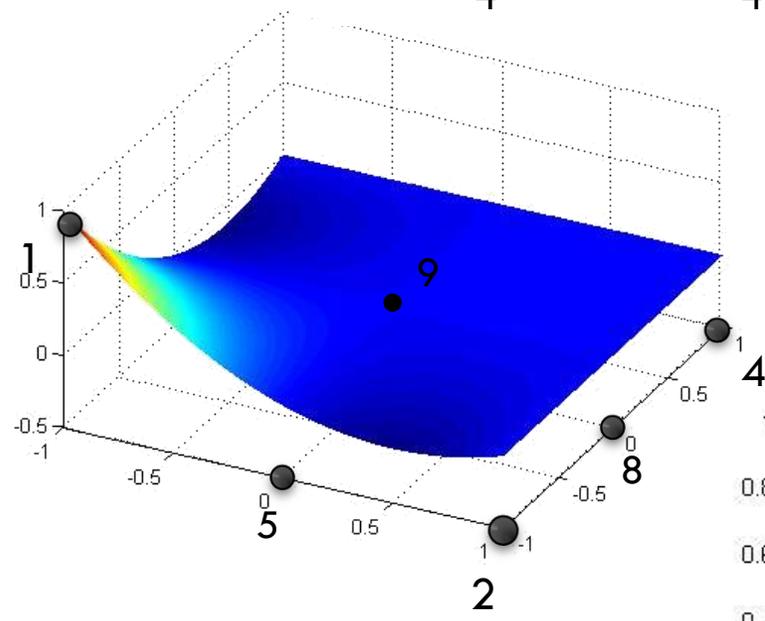
$$N_5(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1-r^2)(1-s)$$



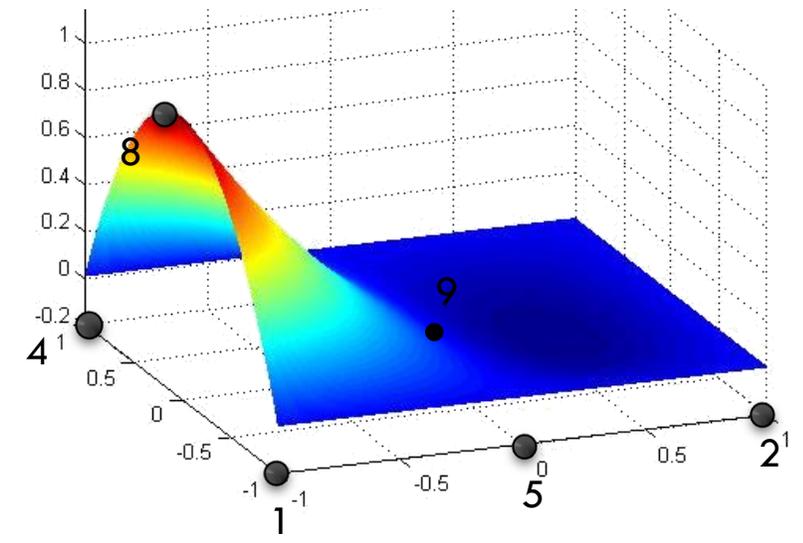


# 9 NÓS

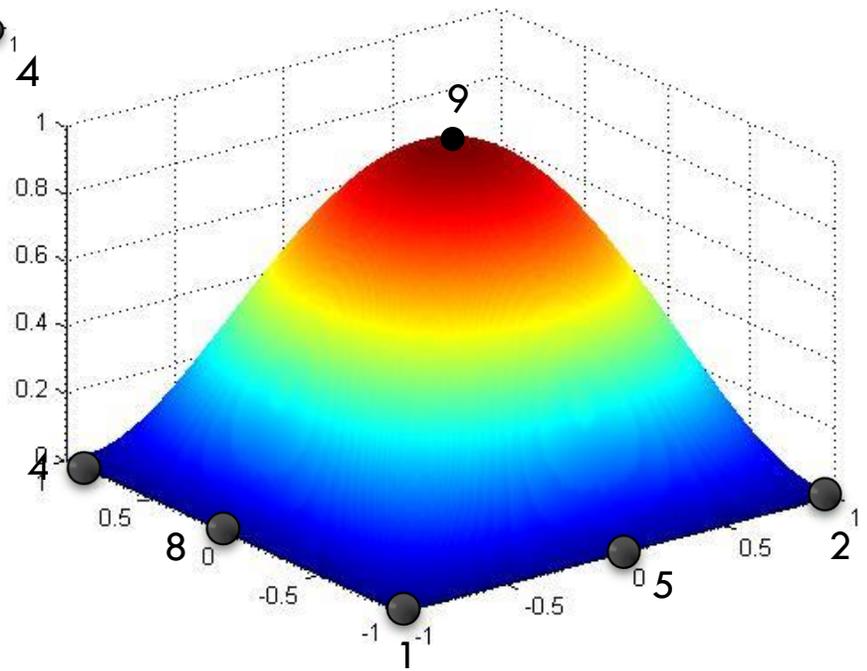
$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r^2)(1-s) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s^2) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r^2)(1-s^2)$$



$$N_8(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1-r)(1-s^2) - \frac{1}{2}(1-r^2)(1-s^2)$$

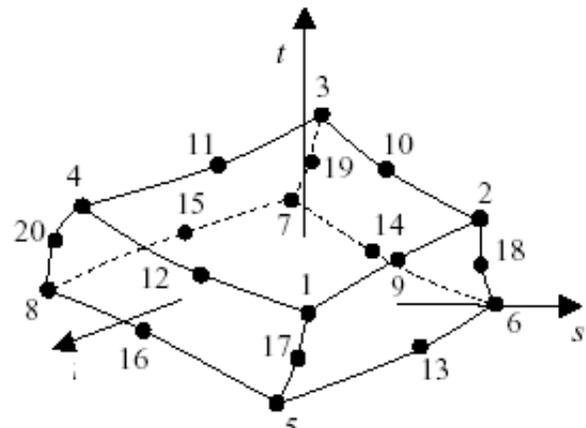


$$N_9(r, s) = (1-r^2)(1-s^2)$$

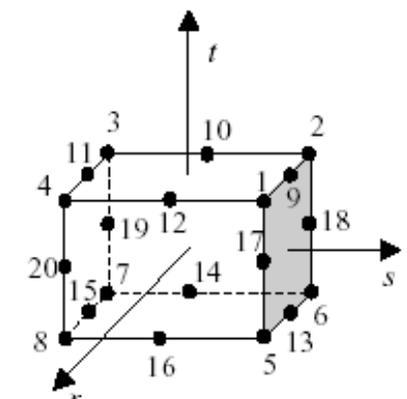




# ELEMENTO TRIDIMENSIONAL DE 8 A 20 NÓS



Arestas parabólicas



No espaço  $r, s, t$

Funções de forma, nó a nó, dadas por:

i) nós de canto ( $i \leq 8$ )  
 Estendido aos nós vizinhos de meio de aresta

onde,

$$g_i(r, s, t) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{se o nó } i \text{ não é incluído } (i \geq 9) \\ G(r, i) \cdot G(s, i) \cdot G(t, i), & \text{caso contrário} \end{cases}$$

$$N_i(r, s, t) = g_i(r, s, t) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_j g_j$$

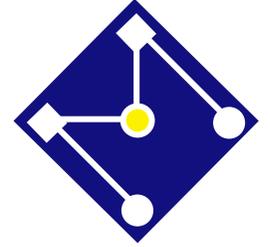
Estendido aos nós vizinhos de meio de aresta

ii) nós de meio de aresta ( $i > 8$ )

$$N_i(r, s, t) = g_i(r, s, t)$$

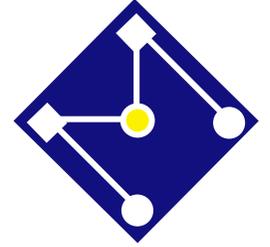
com

$$G(\beta, i) = \begin{cases} 1/2(1 + \beta\beta_i), & \text{para } \beta_i = \pm 1 \\ (1 - \beta^2), & \text{para } \beta_i = 0 \end{cases}$$



# DERIVADAS

- As deformações do elemento são obtidas a partir das derivadas dos deslocamentos com relação às coordenadas locais.
- Para obter a matriz de rigidez de um elemento precisamos da matriz  $B$  de transformação  $u - \varepsilon$ .
- Uma vez que os deslocamentos do elemento são definidos nas coordenadas *naturais*, precisamos relacionar as derivadas de  $x, y, z$  com as derivadas de  $r, s, t$ .



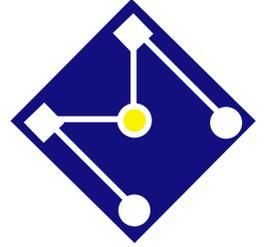
# MAPEAMENTO ISOPARAMÉTRICO

1. O mapeamento isoparamétrico fornece a relação  $(r, s)$  com  $(x, y)$ , i.e., se um ponto  $(r, s)$  é dado em coordenadas isoparamétricas, pode-se computá-lo em coordenadas globais  $(x, y)$  usando as equações:

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(r, s)x_i$$

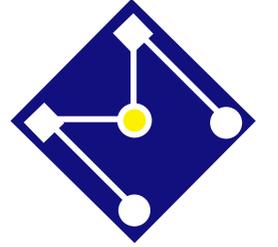
$$y = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i(r, s)y_i$$

- 2. O mapeamento inverso JAMAIS será explicitamente computado...



Transformação de coordenadas é  
única e inversível.

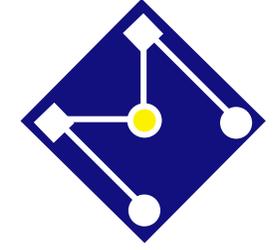
$$\begin{array}{l} x = x(r, s) \\ y = y(r, s) \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} r = r(x, y) \\ s = s(x, y) \end{array}$$



# REGRA DA CADEIA

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$$



# REGRA DA CADEIA...

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$$

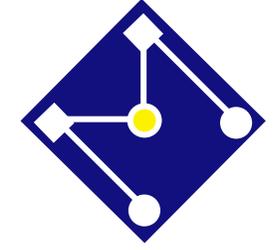
ou

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

ou

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} = \mathbf{J} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$$

Operador Jacobiano



Pelas equações abaixo percebemos a necessidade de encontrar  $J^{-1}$  ...

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial N_i}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

Pode ser calculado, pois **N** é função das coordenadas naturais!

Esta é conhecida como matriz **Jacobiana (J)** para o mapeamento  $(r,s) \rightarrow (x,y)$

Precisamos desta parcela para computar a matriz **B**



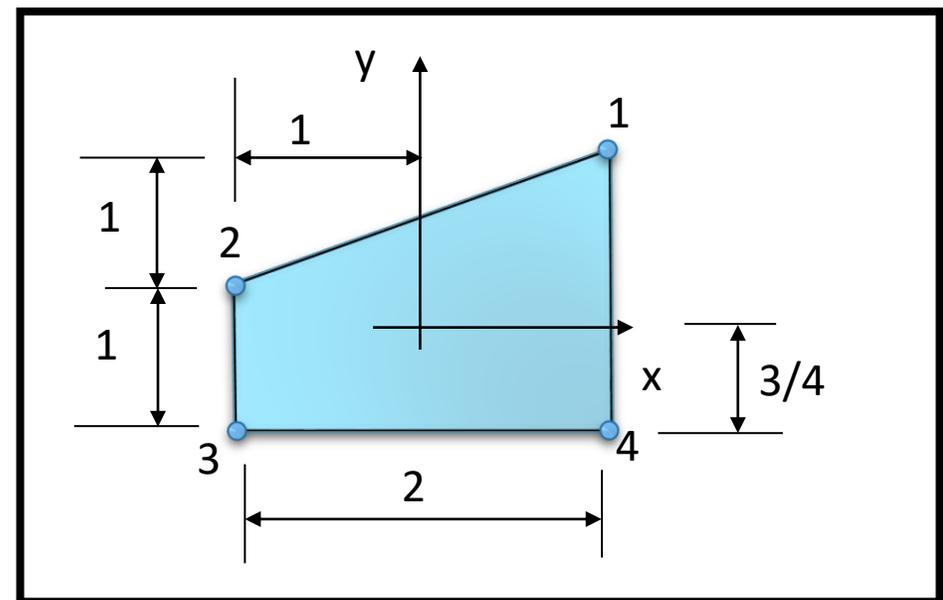
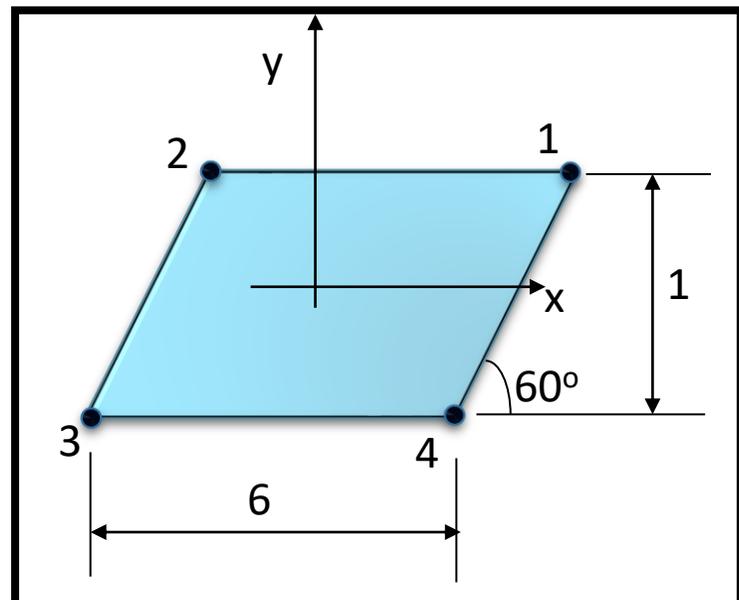
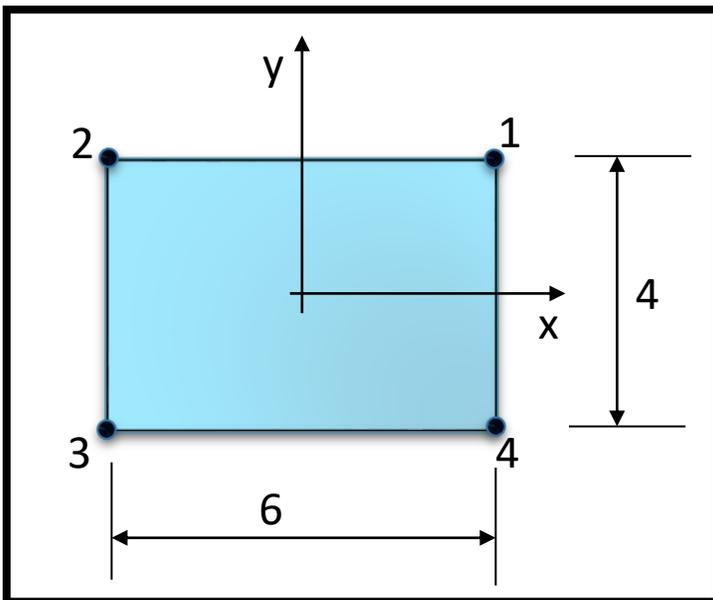
# EXEMPLO: CÁLCULO DE JACOBIANO

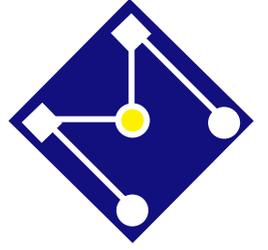
$$N_1 = \frac{(1-r)(1-s)}{4}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{(1+r)(1-s)}{4}$$

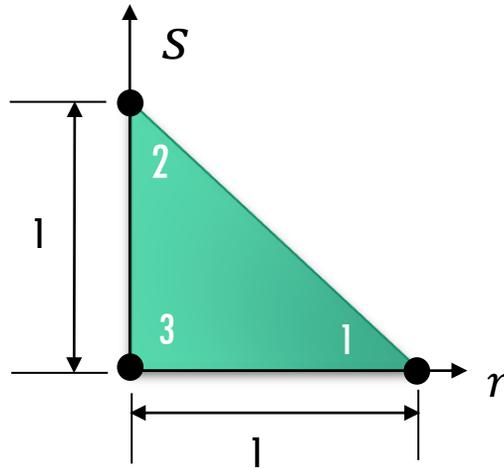
$$N_3 = \frac{(1+r)(1+s)}{4}$$

$$N_4 = \frac{(1-r)(1+s)}{4}$$





# ELEMENTOS ISOPARAMÉTRICOS TRIANGULARES



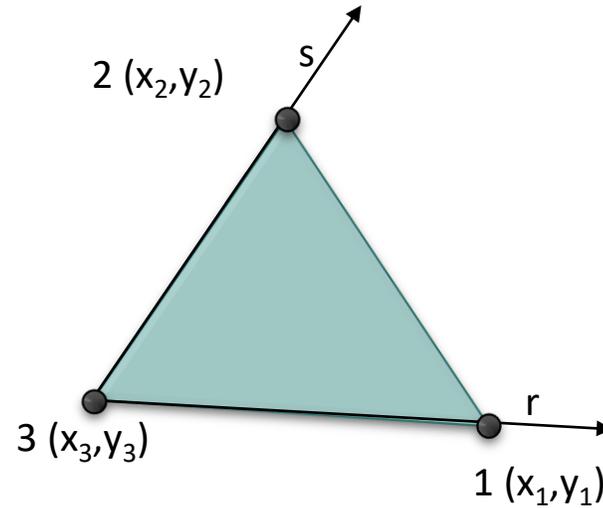
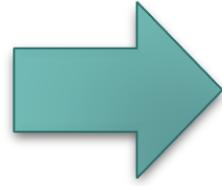
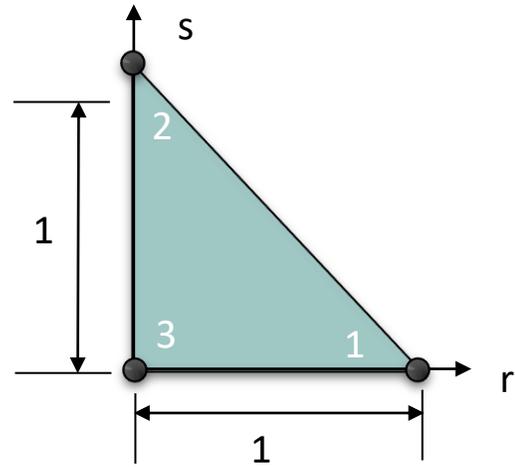
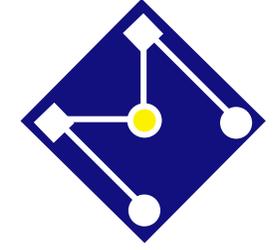
Determinar a função linear que satisfaça:

$$u(0,0) = u_1 \quad u(1,0) = u_2 \quad u(0,1) = u_3$$

$$N_i(r_j, s_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{se } i=j \\ 0 & \text{se } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

Solução:

$$u(r, s) = (1 - r - s)u_1 + ru_2 + su_3$$



**Funções de forma**

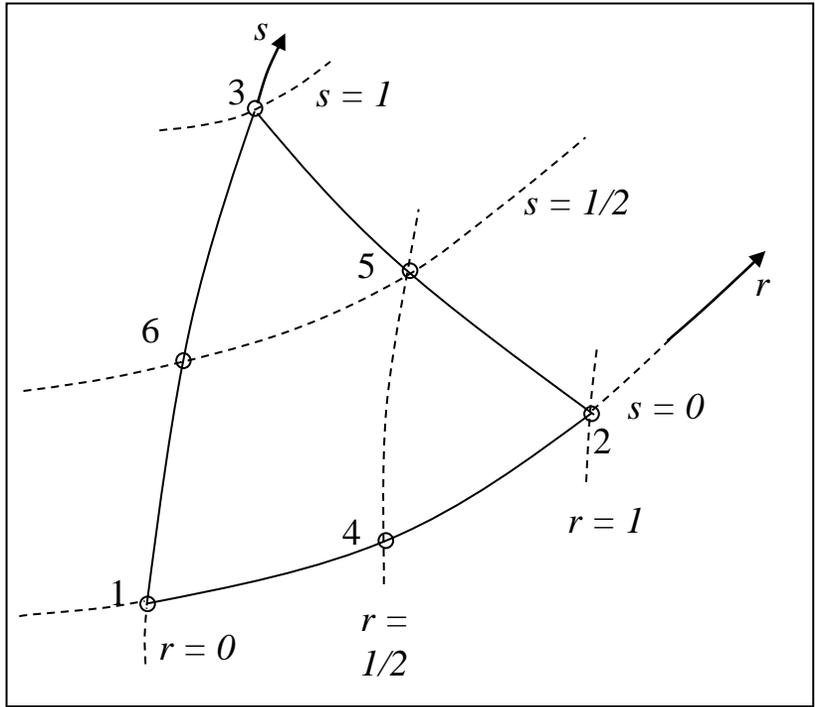
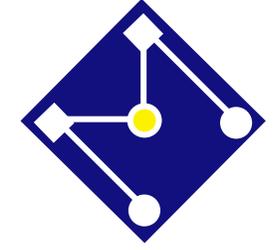
$$N_1 = r$$

$$N_2 = s$$

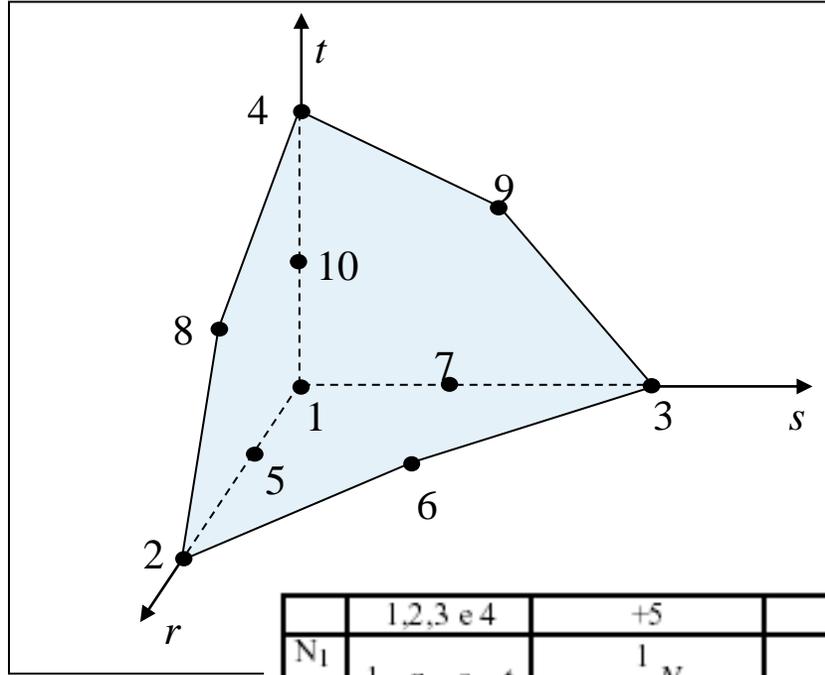
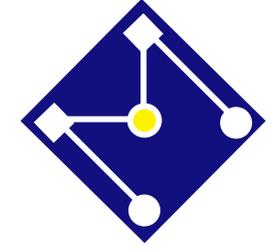
$$N_3 = 1 - r - s$$

$$x = N_1(r, s)x_1 + N_2(r, s)x_2 + N_3(r, s)x_3$$

$$y = N_1(r, s)y_1 + N_2(r, s)y_2 + N_3(r, s)y_3$$



|                | 1,2,3   | +4                | +5                | +6                |
|----------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| N <sub>1</sub> | $1-r-s$ | $-\frac{1}{2}N_4$ | 0                 | $-\frac{1}{2}N_6$ |
| N <sub>2</sub> | $r$     | $-\frac{1}{2}N_4$ | $-\frac{1}{2}N_5$ | 0                 |
| N <sub>3</sub> | $s$     | 0                 | $-\frac{1}{2}N_5$ | $-\frac{1}{2}N_6$ |
| N <sub>4</sub> | -----   | $4r(1-r-s)$       | 0                 | 0                 |
| N <sub>5</sub> | -----   | -----             | $4rs$             | 0                 |
| N <sub>6</sub> | -----   | -----             | -----             | $4s(1-r-s)$       |

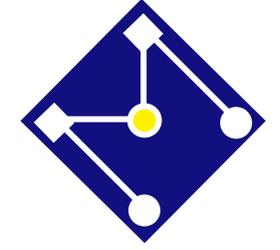


|          | 1,2,3 e 4 | +5                | +6                | +7                | +8                | +9                | +10                  |
|----------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| $N_1$    | $1-r-s-t$ | $-\frac{1}{2}N_5$ | 0                 | $-\frac{1}{2}N_7$ | 0                 | 0                 | $-\frac{1}{2}N_{10}$ |
| $N_2$    | $r$       | $-\frac{1}{2}N_5$ | $-\frac{1}{2}N_6$ | 0                 | $-\frac{1}{2}N_8$ | 0                 | 0                    |
| $N_3$    | $s$       | 0                 | $-\frac{1}{2}N_6$ | $-\frac{1}{2}N_7$ | 0                 | $-\frac{1}{2}N_9$ | 0                    |
| $N_4$    | $t$       | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | $-\frac{1}{2}N_8$ | $-\frac{1}{2}N_9$ | $-\frac{1}{2}N_{10}$ |
| $N_5$    | -----     | $4r(1-r-s-t)$     | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                    |
| $N_6$    | -----     | -----             | $4rs$             | 0                 | 0                 | 0                 | 0                    |
| $N_7$    | -----     | -----             | -----             | $4s(1-r-s-t)$     | 0                 | 0                 | 0                    |
| $N_8$    | -----     | -----             | -----             | -----             | $4rt$             | 0                 | 0                    |
| $N_9$    | -----     | -----             | -----             | -----             | -----             | $4st$             | 0                    |
| $N_{10}$ | -----     | -----             | -----             | -----             | -----             | -----             | $4t(1-r-s-t)$        |



# SUA LIÇÃO DE CASA

Acompanhe passo a passo as definições



# DEFORMAÇÕES EM TERMOS DE UMA MATRIZ OPERADOR

$$\{\varepsilon\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \end{Bmatrix}$$

Onde:

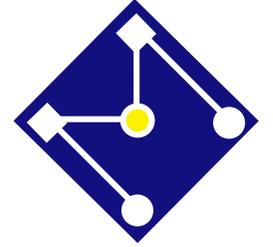
$$\frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{J})} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{J})} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial r} \end{bmatrix}$$

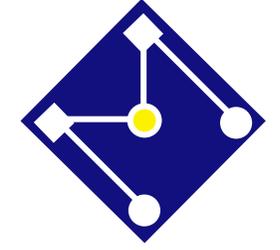
$$\{\varepsilon\} = \begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\det(J)} \left[ \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial s} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\det(J)} \left[ \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial r} \right]$$



$$\begin{Bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{Bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{J})} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial s} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\ )}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \end{Bmatrix}$$

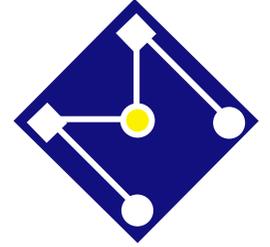


$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \boldsymbol{\partial} \mathbf{N} \mathbf{d}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\partial} = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{J})} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} & 0 \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \boldsymbol{\partial} \mathbf{N}$$

$$(3 \times 8) (3 \times 2) (2 \times 8)$$



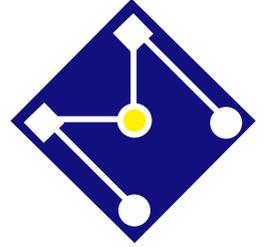
# MATRIZ DE RIGIDEZ DO ELEMENTO

$$\mathbf{k} = \int \int_A \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} t \, dx \, dy$$

$$\mathbf{k} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} t \, \det(\mathbf{J}) \, dr \, ds$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} [(1-r)(1-s)x_1 + (1+r)(1-s)x_2 + (1+r)(1+s)x_3 + (1-r)(1+s)x_4]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4} [(1-r)(1-s)y_1 + (1+r)(1-s)y_2 + (1+r)(1+s)y_3 + (1-r)(1+s)y_4]$$



$$x = \frac{1}{4} [(1-r)(1-s)x_1 + (1+s)(1-s)x_2 + (1+r)(1+s)x_3 + (1-r)(1+s)x_4]$$

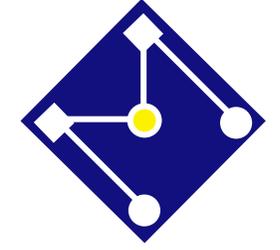
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = c = \frac{1}{4} (-(1-s)x_1 + (1-s)x_2 + (1+s)x_3 - (1+s)x_4)$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = d = \frac{1}{4} (-(1-r)x_1 - (1+r)x_2 + (1+r)x_3 + (1-r)x_4)$$

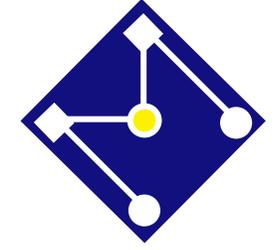
$$y = \frac{1}{4} [(1-r)(1-s)y_1 + (1+r)(1-s)y_2 + (1+r)(1+s)y_3 + (1-r)(1+s)y_4]$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = b = \frac{1}{4} [-(1-s)y_1 + (1-s)y_2 + (1+s)y_3 - (1+s)y_4]$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = a = \frac{1}{4} [-(1-r)y_1 - (1+r)y_2 + (1+r)y_3 + (1-r)y_4]$$



$$\det(\mathbf{J}) = \frac{1}{8} \mathbf{X}^T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1-s & s-r & r-1 \\ s-1 & 0 & r+1 & -r-s \\ r-s & -r-1 & 0 & s+1 \\ 1-r & r+s & -s-1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{Y}$$
$$\mathbf{X} = \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{Y} = \begin{Bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$



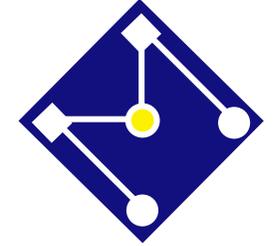
$$\mathbf{B} = \partial \mathbf{N}$$

(3×8) (3×2) (2×8)

$$\partial = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{J})} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} & 0 & \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial s}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\cdot)}{\partial r} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{B}(r, s) = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{J})} [\mathbf{B}_1 \quad \mathbf{B}_2 \quad \mathbf{B}_3 \quad \mathbf{B}_4]$$

$$\mathbf{B}_i = \begin{bmatrix} a(N_{i,r}) - b(N_{i,s}) & 0 \\ 0 & c(N_{i,s}) - d(N_{i,r}) \\ c(N_{i,s}) - d(N_{i,r}) & a(N_{i,r}) - b(N_{i,s}) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$N_1 = \frac{(1-r)(1-s)}{4}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{(1+r)(1-s)}{4}$$

$$N_3 = \frac{(1+r)(1+s)}{4}$$

$$N_4 = \frac{(1-r)(1+s)}{4}$$

$$N_{1,r} = \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial r} = \frac{-1(1-s)}{4} = \frac{(s-1)}{4}$$

$$N_{1,s} = \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial s} = \frac{(1-r)(-1)}{4} = \frac{(r-1)}{4}$$

$$N_{2,r} = \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial r} = \frac{(1)(1-s)}{4} = \frac{(1-s)}{4}$$

$$N_{2,s} = \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial s} = \frac{(1+r)(-1)}{4} = \frac{-(r+1)}{4}$$

$$N_{3,r} = \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial r} = \frac{(1)(1+s)}{4} = \frac{(1+s)}{4}$$

$$N_{3,s} = \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial s} = \frac{(1+r)(1)}{4} = \frac{(r+1)}{4}$$

$$N_{4,r} = \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial r} = \frac{(-1)(1+s)}{4} = \frac{-(1+s)}{4}$$

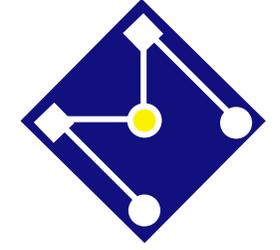
$$N_{4,s} = \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial s} = \frac{(1-r)(1)}{4} = \frac{(1-r)}{4}$$

$$a = 1/4 [y_1(r-1) + y_2(-r-1) + y_3(r+1) + y_4(1-r)]$$

$$b = 1/4 [y_1(s-1) + y_2(1-s) + y_3(s+1) + y_4(-1-s)]$$

$$c = 1/4 [x_1(s-1) + x_2(1-s) + x_3(s+1) + x_4(-1-s)]$$

$$d = 1/4 [x_1(r-1) + x_2(-r-1) + x_3(r+1) + x_4(1-r)]$$



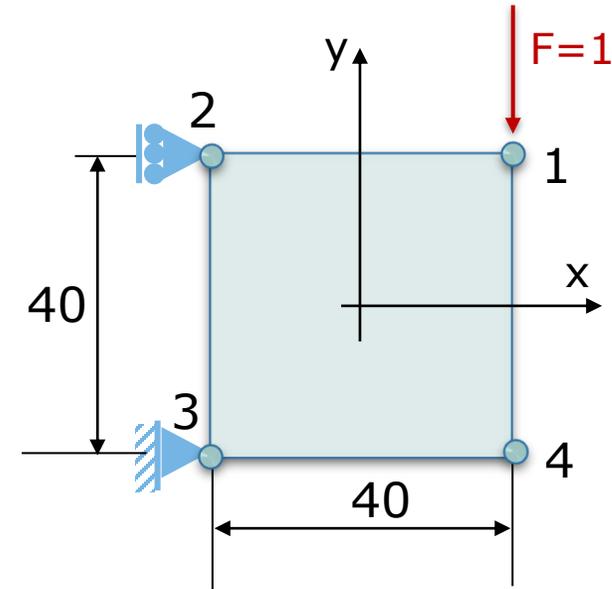
# EXEMPLO

$$\underline{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \nu = 0,3 \\ E \text{ constante} \end{matrix}$$

Estado plano de tensão:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u(x,y) \\ v(x,y) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_x \\ \sigma_y \\ \tau_{xy} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{E}{(1-\nu^2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{bmatrix}$$

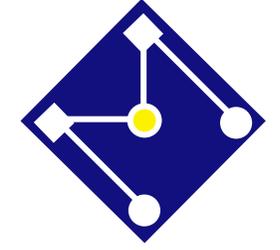


$$N_1 = \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1+s)$$

$$N_2 = \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1+s)$$

$$N_3 = \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s)$$

$$N_4 = \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1-s)$$



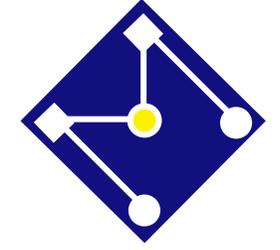
$$\underline{J}^{-1} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det J = 400$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial x \\ \partial/\partial y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial r \\ \partial/\partial s \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} \varepsilon_x \\ \varepsilon_y \\ \gamma_{xy} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial x & & & \\ & \partial/\partial y & & \\ \partial/\partial y & & \partial/\partial x & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial x & & & \\ & \partial/\partial y & & \\ \partial/\partial y & & \partial/\partial x & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} N_1 & N_2 & N_3 & N_4 \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \\ v_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

**B**

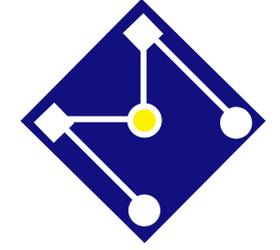


$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{80} \begin{bmatrix} (1+s) & -(1+s) & -(1-s) & (1-s) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & (1+r) & (1-r) & -(1-r) & -(1+r) \\ (1+r) & (1-r) & -(1-r) & -(1+r) & (1+s) & -(1+s) & -(1-s) & (1-s) \end{bmatrix}$$

det  $J = 400$

$$\mathbf{K} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \det \mathbf{J} dr ds$$

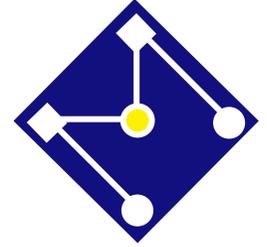
$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{E}{(1-\nu^2)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \nu & 0 \\ \nu & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-\nu}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$



B =

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 1+s, & -1-s, & -1+s, & 1-s, & 0, & 0, & 0, & 0 \\
 0, & 0, & 0, & 0, & 1+r, & 1-r, & -1+r, & -1-r \\
 1+r, & 1-r, & -1+r, & -1-r, & 1+s, & -1-s, & -1+s, & 1-s
 \end{bmatrix}$$

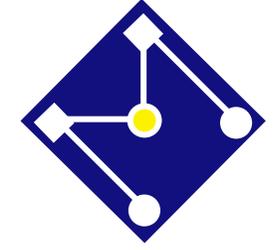
$$\begin{aligned}
 K/E = & \begin{bmatrix}
 9/7280, & -11/14560, & -9/14560, & 1/7280, & 1/2240, & -1/29120, & -1/2240, & 1/29120 \\
 -11/14560, & 9/7280, & 1/7280, & -9/14560, & 1/29120, & -1/2240, & -1/29120, & 1/2240 \\
 -9/14560, & 1/7280, & 9/7280, & -11/14560, & -1/2240, & 1/29120, & 1/2240, & -1/29120 \\
 1/7280, & -9/14560, & -11/14560, & 9/7280, & -1/29120, & 1/2240, & 1/29120, & -1/2240 \\
 1/2240, & 1/29120, & -1/2240, & -1/29120, & 9/7280, & 1/7280, & -9/14560, & -11/14560 \\
 -1/29120, & -1/2240, & 1/29120, & 1/2240, & 1/7280, & 9/7280, & -11/14560, & -9/14560 \\
 -1/2240, & -1/29120, & 1/2240, & 1/29120, & -9/14560, & -11/14560, & 9/7280, & 1/7280 \\
 1/29120, & 1/2240, & -1/29120, & -1/2240, & -11/14560, & -9/14560, & 1/7280, & 9/7280
 \end{bmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$



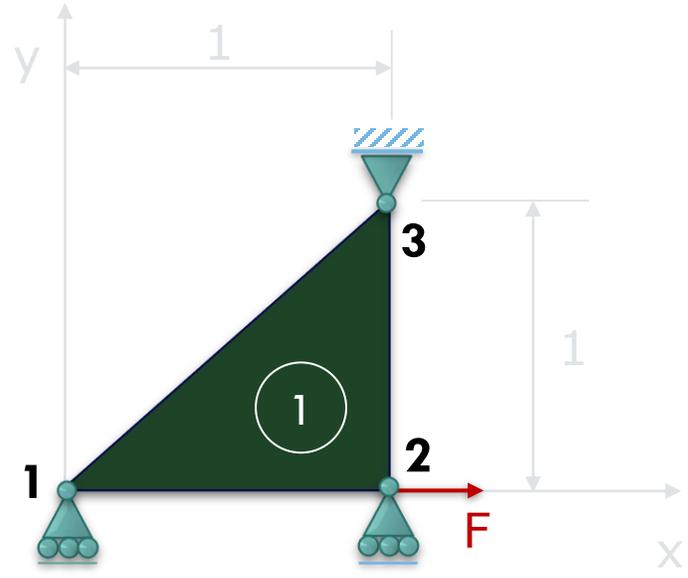
$$K = E \begin{bmatrix} 9/7280 & 1/7280 & -1/2240 & -1/29120 \\ 1/7280 & 9/7280 & 1/29120 & 1/2240 \\ -1/2240 & 1/29120 & 9/7280 & -11/14560 \\ -1/29120 & 1/2240 & -11/14560 & 9/7280 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{u} = 1000/E \begin{bmatrix} -0.7286 \\ 0.8892 \\ -1.5812 \\ -2.1165 \end{bmatrix}$$



# EXERCÍCIO



para  $\nu=0,3$  e  $t=1,0$ .

$$N_1(r, s) = (1 - r - s)$$

$$N_2(r, s) = r$$

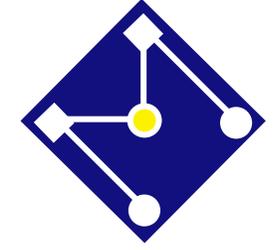
$$N_3(r, s) = s$$

Calcular:

- Deslocamentos
- Reações de apoio
- Deformações
- Tensões

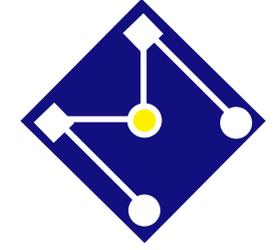
Estado plano de deformações:

$$\mathbf{D} = \frac{E(1-\nu)}{(1+\nu)(1-2\nu)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \frac{\nu}{(1-\nu)} & 0 \\ \frac{\nu}{(1-\nu)} & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1-2\nu}{2(1-\nu)} \end{bmatrix}$$

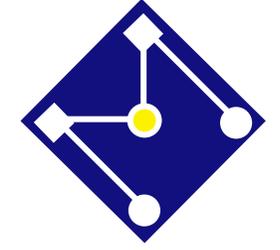


$$\int_0^{1-r} \int_0^1 \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \det \mathbf{J} dr ds t =$$

$$0,673E \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0,429 & -0,429 \\ -1 & 1,286 & -0,286 & 0,286 & -0,714 & 0,429 \\ 0 & -0,286 & 0,286 & -0,286 & 0,286 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,286 & -0,286 & -0,286 & -0,286 & 0 \\ 0,429 & -0,714 & 0,286 & 0,286 & 1,286 & -1 \\ -0,429 & 0,429 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

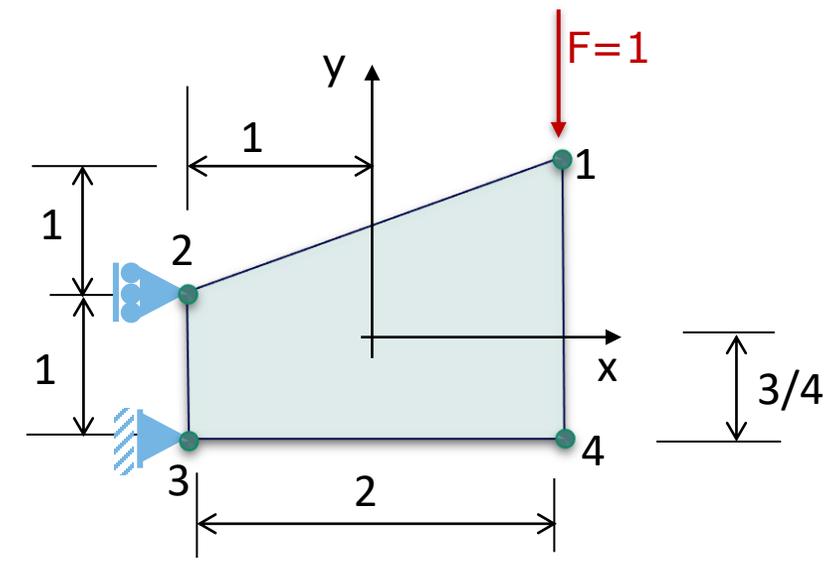


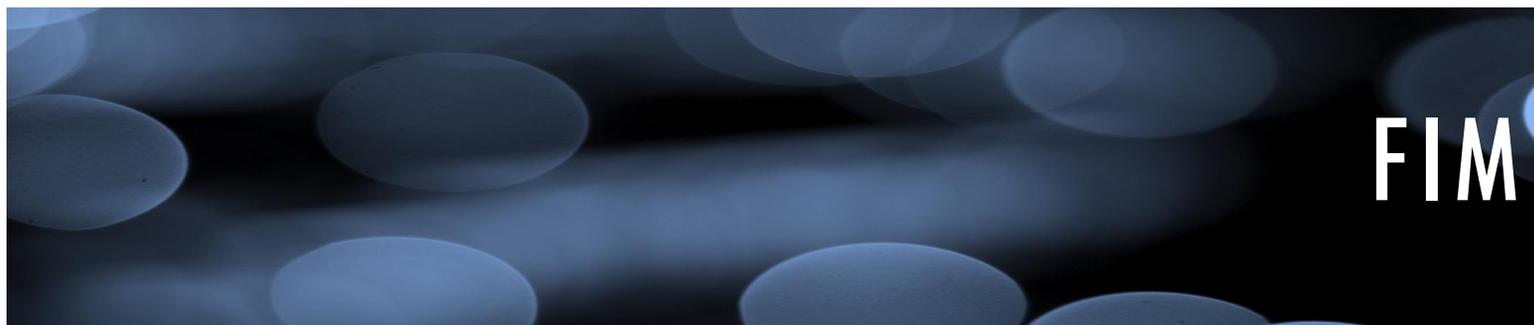
$$\mathbf{K} = 0,673E \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0,429 & -0,429 \\ -1 & 1,286 & -0,286 & 0,286 & -0,714 & 0,429 \\ 0 & -0,286 & 0,286 & -0,286 & 0,286 & 0 \\ 0 & 0,286 & -0,286 & -0,286 & -0,286 & 0 \\ 0,429 & -0,714 & 0,286 & 0,286 & 1,286 & -1 \\ -0,429 & 0,429 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# FLUXOGRAMA

- Agora escreva um fluxograma de como você implementaria o problema para elementos de 4 nós, implemente (pode ser em MatLab, Octave, Python, C...), e resolva:





Próxima aula faremos um  
exercício