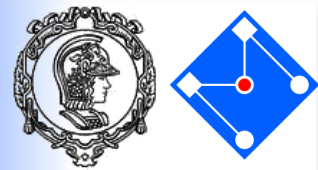


ELEMENTOS ISOPARAMÉTRICOS

Profa. Dra. Larissa Driemeier

Prof. Dr. Marcilio Alves

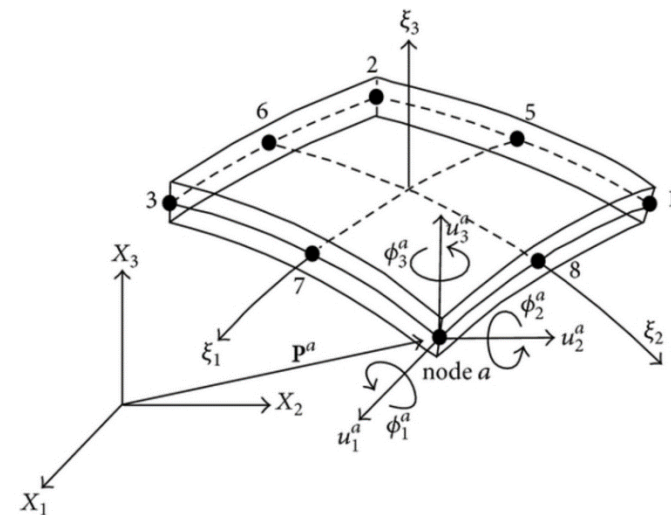
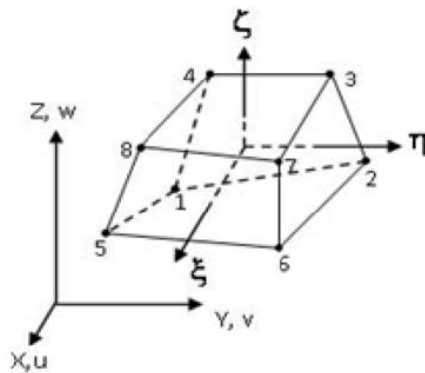
Prof. Dr. Rafael Traldi Moura



- 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..



- 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.

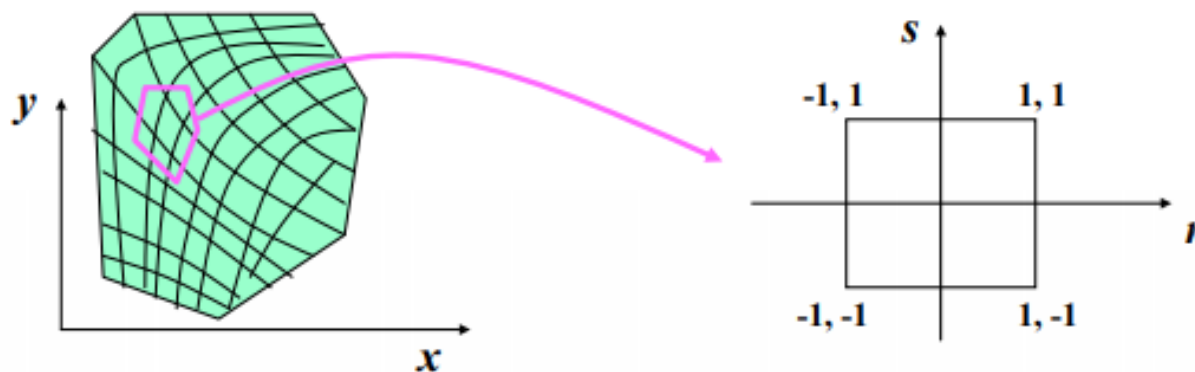




- Os campos de deslocamento, bem como a representação geométrica dos elementos finitos, são aproximados usando as mesmas funções de aproximação - **FUNÇÕES DE INTERPOLAÇÃO OU FUNÇÕES DE FORMA**, através da utilização de um ***sistema de coordenadas natural***.



Esta transformação permite trabalhar com elementos similares (por exemplo, treliça, vigas, elementos 2D) de maneira padrão, usando as coordenadas naturais (r, s), sem termos que nos referir sempre ao sistema de coordenadas global específico (x, y).



Porque **iso**paramétricos?



$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i x_i$$

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i y_i$$

$$z = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i z_i$$

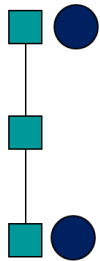
$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{N}_i \hat{u}_i$$

$$y = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{N}_i \hat{v}_i$$

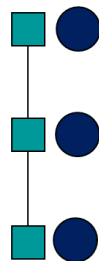
$$z = \sum_{i=1}^n \tilde{N}_i \hat{w}_i$$

Se:

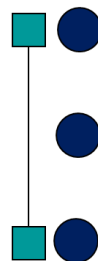
$$\tilde{N}_i > N_i$$





$$\tilde{N}_i = N_i$$



$$\tilde{N}_i < N_i$$



-  Ponto utilizado para aproximar geometria
-  Ponto utilizado para aproximar deslocamento

Isoparamétrico Subparamétrico Superparamétrico

ISOPARAMÉTRICO = MESMOS PARÂMETROS

Deslocamentos e Coordenadas são interpolados com as mesmas *Funções de Forma*.



1. 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,

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

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

$$u \cong \sum_{i=1}^2 N_i u_i = \bar{u} \sum_{i=1}^2 N_i = \bar{u} \quad \therefore \sum_{i=1}^2 N_i = 1$$

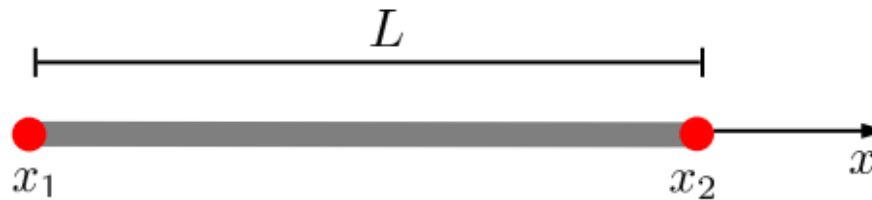
3. O produto da primeira derivada das *funções de interpolação* deve ser integrável no intervalo $[x_1, x_2]$ do elemento para garantir que as constantes K_{ij} da matriz de rigidez possam ser obtidas da integração do produto das funções dN_i/dx e dN_j/dx .



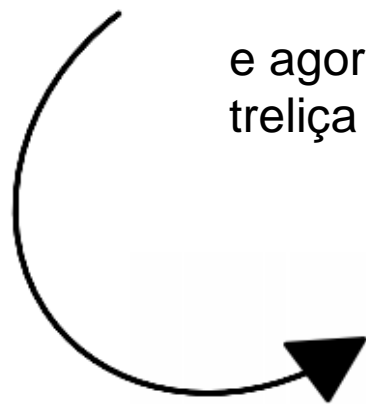
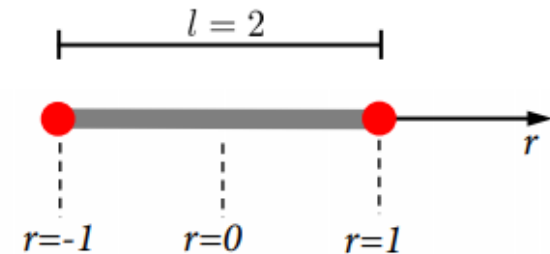
- **A geração de funções de forma é a tarefa mais fundamental em qualquer implementação de elementos finitos;**
- As funções de forma isoparamétrica podem ser construídas diretamente por considerações geométricas;
- A interpolação tradicional segue os seguintes passos
 - Escolha uma função de interpolação
 - Avalie a função de interpolação em pontos conhecidos
 - Resolva equações para determinar constantes desconhecidas

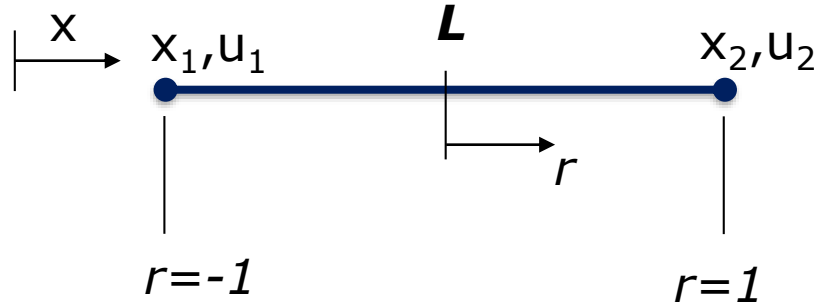
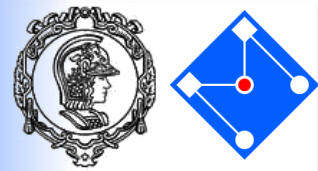


Considere o elemento barra com dois nós em x_1, x_2 , definidos no eixo Cartesiano x .

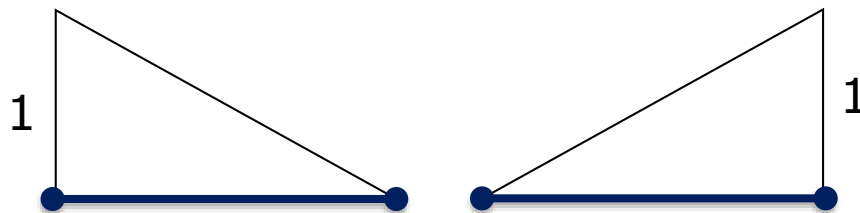


e agora considere o seguinte elemento de treliça padrão definido no eixo natural r





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



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

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

$$N = [N_1 \quad N_2]$$

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

Para calcular u em um ponto qualquer da barra, substitui-se a coordenada r do ponto em N .

N : funções de interpolação ou funções de forma

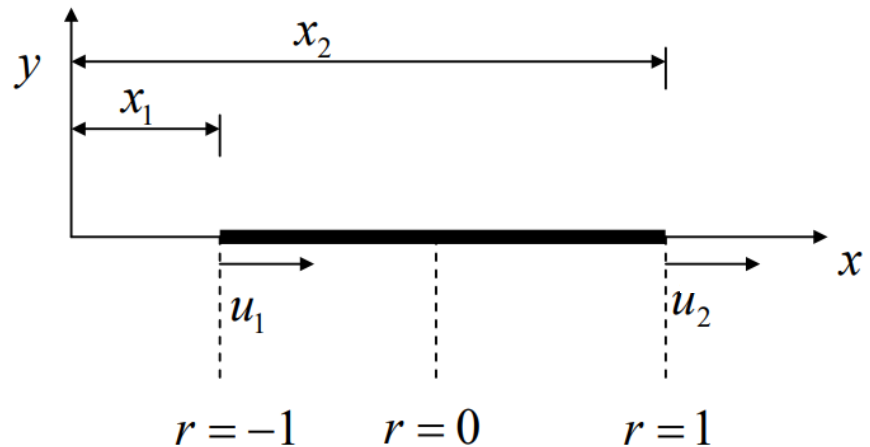


A relação entre a coordenada x e a coordenada r é dada como:

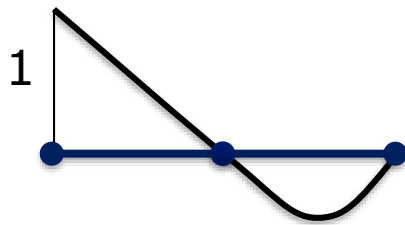
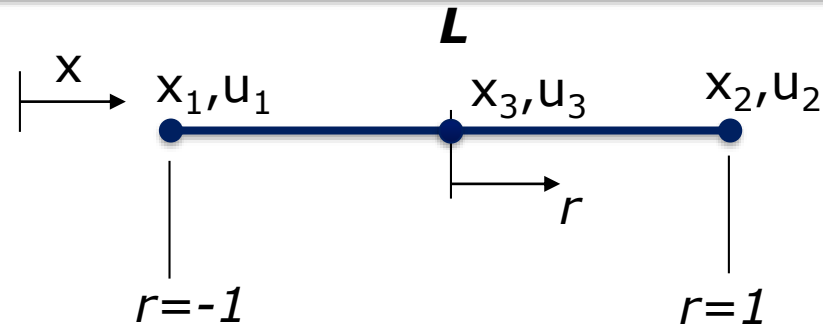
$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{1}{2}(1-r)x_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1+r)x_2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^2 N_i(r)x_i\end{aligned}$$

A relação entre o deslocamento u e os deslocamentos nodais é definida da mesma maneira:

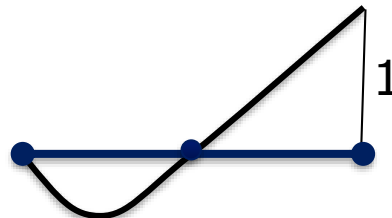
$$\begin{aligned}u(r) &= \frac{1}{2}(1-r)u_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1+r)u_2 \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^2 N_i(r)u_i\end{aligned}$$



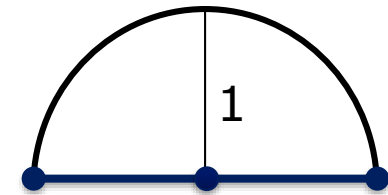
Elemento de 3 nós (quadrático)



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



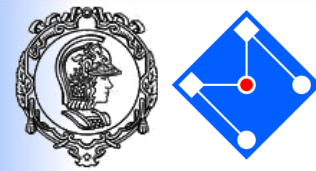
$$N_2 = r \frac{(1+r)}{2}$$



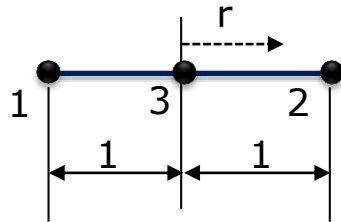
$$N_3 = (1 - r^2)$$

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

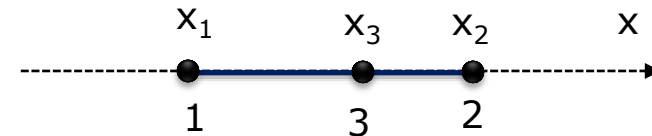
$$N_2 = N_{2(2nós)} - \frac{1}{2} N_3$$



Coordenadas locais (isoparamétrico)



Mapeamento isoparamétrico



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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$$\textit{Em } r = -1; \quad x = x_1$$

$$\textit{Em } r = 0; \quad x = x_3$$

$$\textit{Em } r = 1; \quad x = x_2$$

Pergunta:

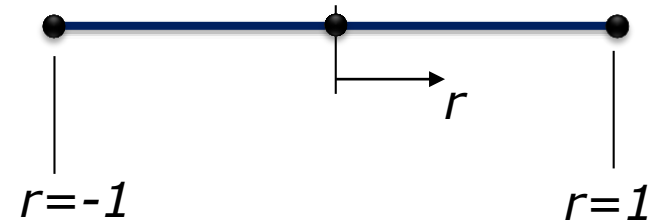
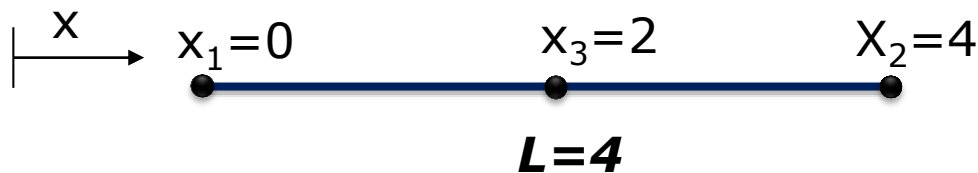
$x = ?$ em $r = 0.5$?

$$x = -\frac{1}{8}x_1 + \frac{3}{8}x_2 + \frac{6}{8}x_3$$



Ache o mapeamento $x(r)$ para os elementos de 3 nós abaixo:

A.



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

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

$$x = 2r + 2$$



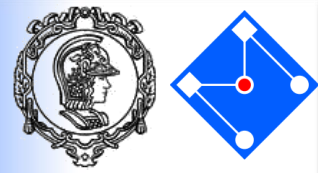
Para $r=0$: $x=2$

Para $r=1$: $x=4$

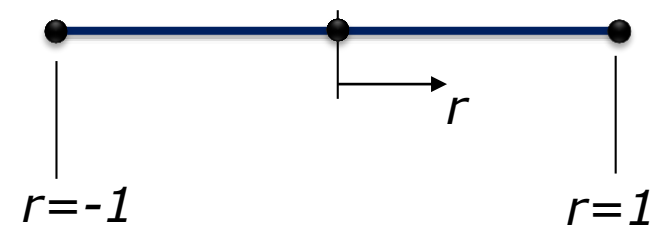
Para $r=-1$: $x=0$

Para $r=1/2$: $x=3$

Para $r=-1/2$: $x=1$



B.

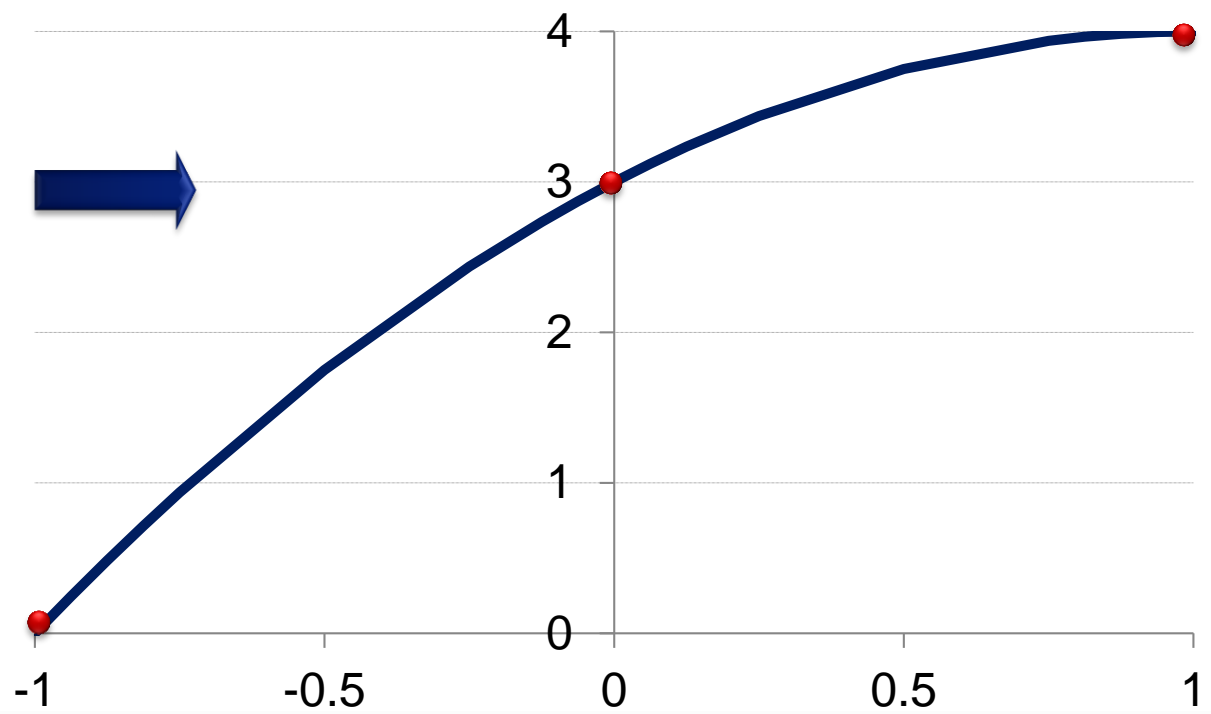


$$x = -\frac{r(1-r)}{2}x_1 + \frac{r(1+r)}{2}x_2 + (1-r^2)x_3$$

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 4, x_3 = 3$$

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

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





Sabe-se que

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \frac{d\mathbf{u}}{d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{dN_i u_i}{d\mathbf{x}} = \frac{dN_i}{d\mathbf{x}} u_i = \mathbf{B} \mathbf{d}$$

A matriz de rigidez é calculada como:

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

Como computar a matriz \mathbf{B} , se N depende de r e não de x ???

Voltando ao problema anterior,



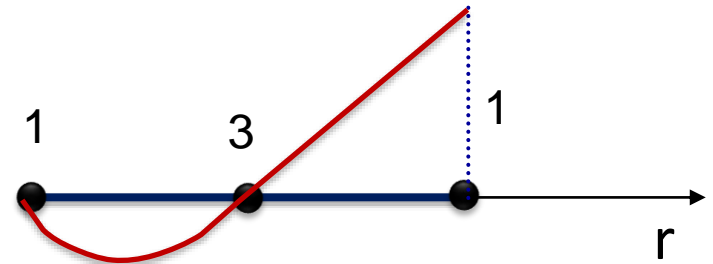
Fácil, vamos inverter a equação...



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

Invertendo...

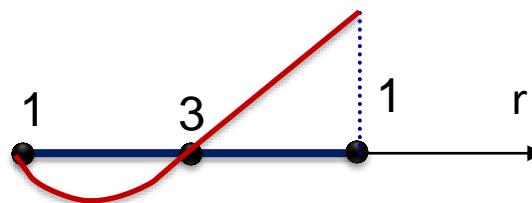
$$r = 1 - \sqrt{4 - x}$$



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



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



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

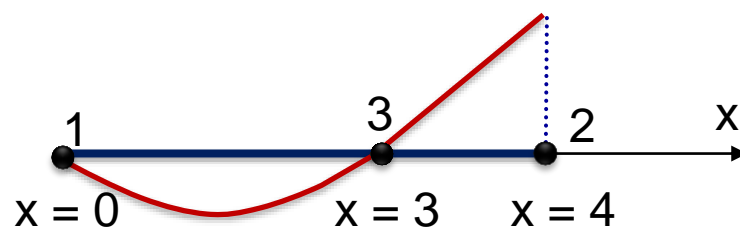
$$= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{4-x})[1 + (1 - \sqrt{4-x})]$$

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

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



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





Usando regra da cadeia

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

Conheço $\frac{dN_i(r)}{dr}$?

Conheço $\frac{dr}{dx}$?



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

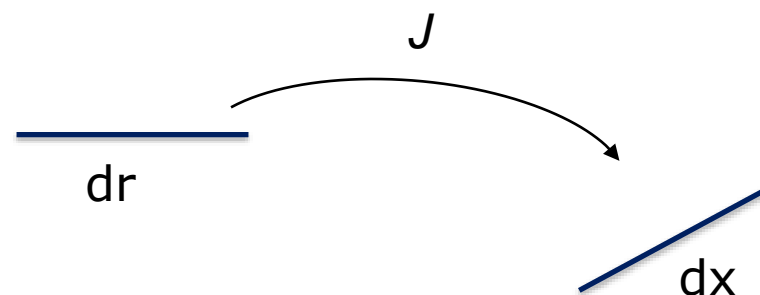


$$\frac{dN_i(r)}{dx} = \frac{1}{J} \frac{dN_i(r)}{dr}$$

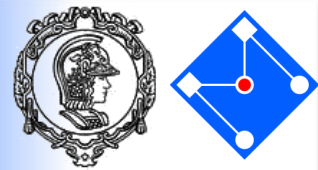


O que faz o Jacobiano?

$$dx = J dr$$



J pode mapear cada ponto no eixo r para um ponto no eixo x



2. Ache a matriz de rigidez do elemento unidimensional de 2 nós:

$$\varepsilon = \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dr} \frac{dr}{dx}$$

$$\frac{du}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{2}(1-r)u_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1+r)u_2 \right) = \frac{1}{2}(u_2 - u_1)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{2}(1-r)x_1 + \frac{1}{2}(1+r)x_2 \right) = \frac{1}{2}(x_2 - x_1) = \frac{L}{2} = J$$

$$\frac{dx}{dr} = J^{-1} = \frac{2}{L}$$

↓

$$\varepsilon = \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dr} \frac{dr}{dx} = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{x_2 - x_1} = \frac{u_2 - u_1}{L} = \frac{1}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_2 \\ u_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

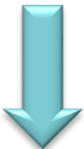
ou, simplesmente:

$$\mathbf{B} = \frac{\partial N(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{dN(r)}{dr} \frac{dr}{ds} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} [1-r \quad 1+r] \right) J^{-1} \stackrel{J=L/2}{=} \frac{1}{L} [-1 \quad 1]$$



A matriz de rigidez do elemento:

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

 $dx = J dr$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 EA \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{B} J dr \quad dx = J dr$$

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.



$$\mathbf{K} = \frac{AE}{L^2} \int_{-1}^1 \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{J} dr, \quad \mathbf{J} = \frac{dx}{dr} = \frac{L}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \frac{AE}{L^2} \frac{L}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} r \Big|_{-1}^1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{K} = \frac{AE}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Veja que:

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



1. Ache a matriz \mathbf{B} para o elemento de 3 nós:

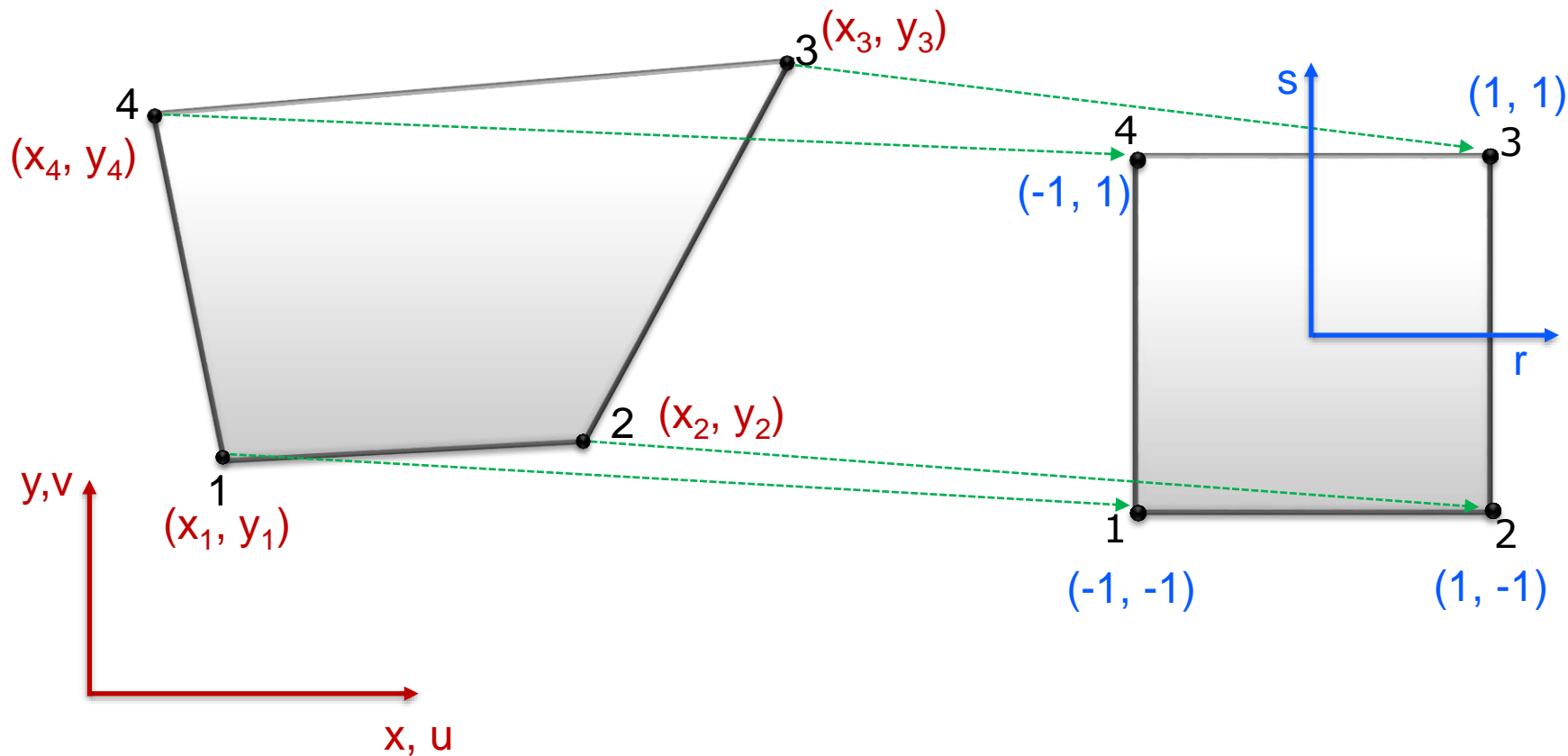
$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dN_1}{dx} & \frac{dN_2}{dx} & \frac{dN_3}{dx} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dN_1}{dr} & \frac{dN_2}{dr} & \frac{dN_3}{dr} \end{bmatrix}$$

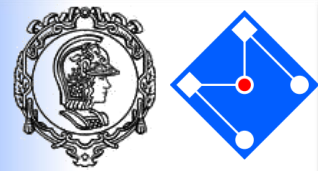
$$J = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{dN_i(r)}{dr} x_i = \frac{2r-1}{2} x_1 + \frac{2r+1}{2} x_2 - 2rx_3$$

$$\therefore \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{J} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(2r-1) & \frac{1}{2}(2r+1) & -2r \end{bmatrix}$$



Elemento retangular plano





- As funções de forma N_1 , N_2 , N_3 e N_4 são bilineares em r e s .
- Propriedade do delta de Kronecker

$$\begin{cases} N_i = 1 & \text{nó } i \\ N_i = 0 & \text{demais nós} \end{cases}$$

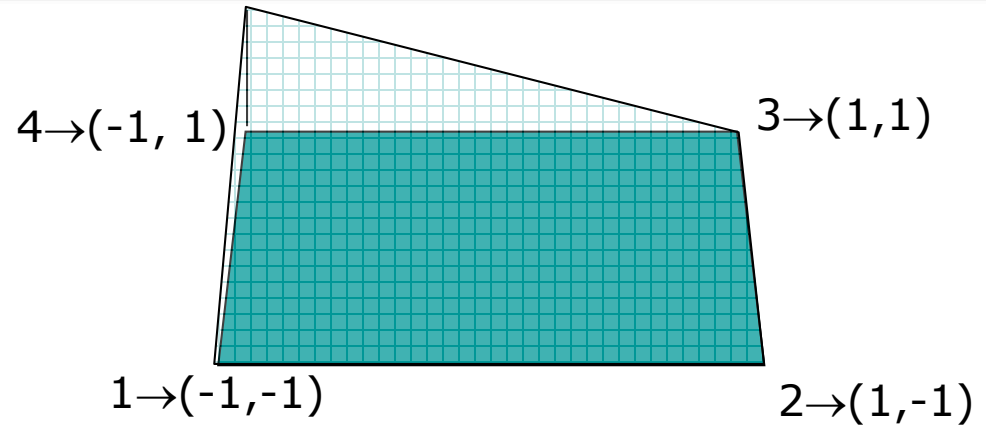
- Completude

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 N_i = 1 \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 N_i x_i = x \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 N_i y_i = y$$



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

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



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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



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

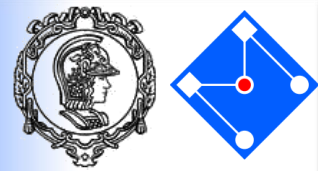
$$\begin{Bmatrix} x \\ y \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 & 0 \\ 0 & N_1 & 0 & N_2 & 0 & N_3 & 0 & N_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ x_2 \\ y_2 \\ x_3 \\ y_3 \\ x_4 \\ y_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

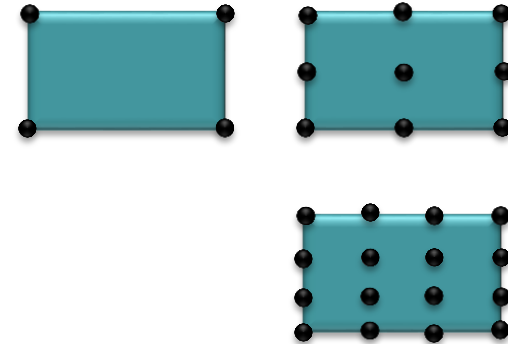


- Mais nós
- Ainda 2 graus de liberdade por nó
- “Mais alta ordem” quer dizer mais alto grau de polinômio completo para aproximação dos deslocamentos.
- Duas famílias: Lagrangiana e Serendipity



1. Família Lagrangiana de Elementos

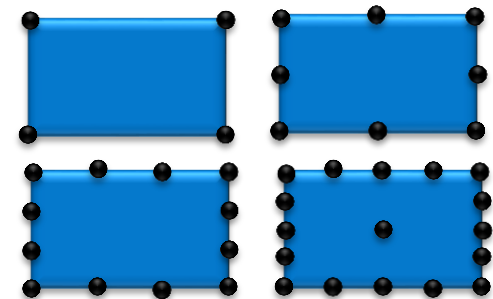
Elemento de ordem n tem $(n+1)^2$ nós
arranjados simetricamente – requer nós
internos para no. de nós >4 .



2. Elementos Serendipity

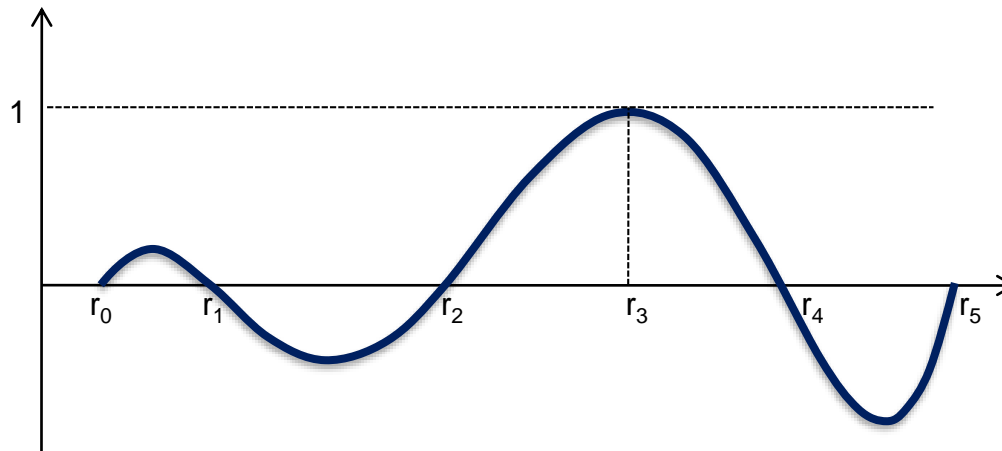
Em geral, apenas nós de contorno – evita-
se nós internos.

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





- 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.



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



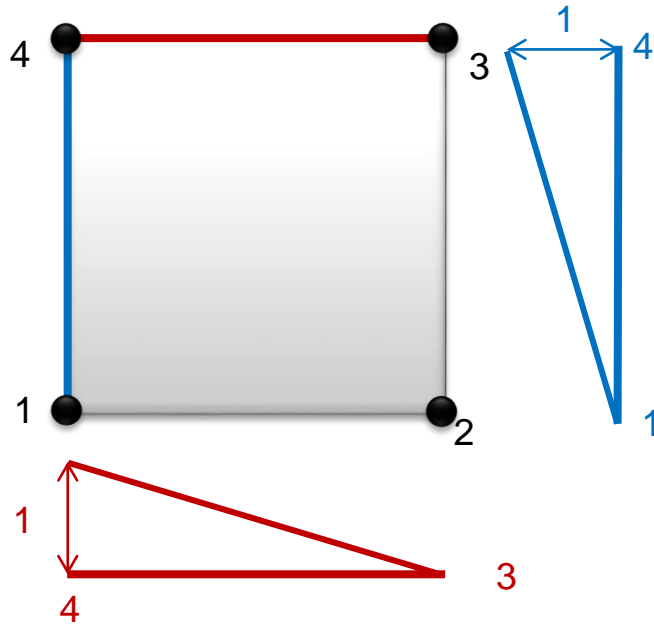
Pode-se resolver para qualquer número de pontos nodais em qualquer posição.

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

Não entram
termos $r - r_k$!

Polinômio de
Lagrange de
ordem m
no nó k

Por exemplo... Vamos achar o N_4



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

$$s_1 = -1 \\ s_4 = 1$$

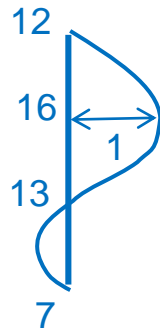
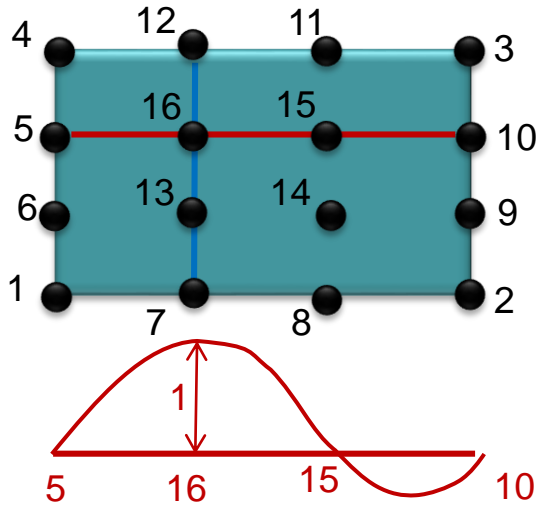
$$H_4^{(1)}(r) = \frac{(r - r_3)}{(r_4 - r_3)} = \frac{(r - 1)}{(-1 - 1)} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - r)$$

$r_3 = 1$
 $r_4 = -1$

$$N_4(r, s) = H_4^{(1)}(r)V_4^{(1)}(s)$$
$$N_4(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - r)(1 + s)$$



Vamos achar a função de forma do nó 16:



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

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

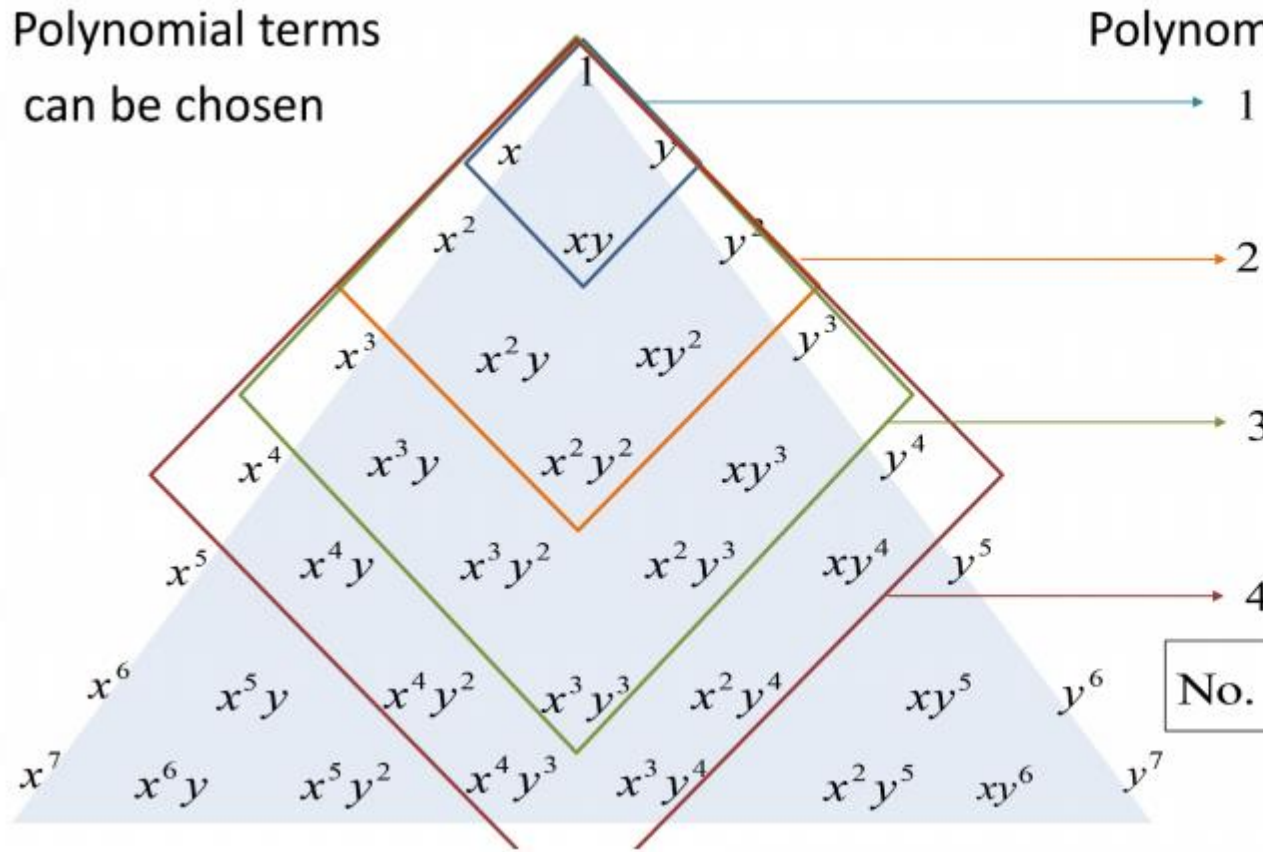


$$N_{16}(r, s) = H_{16}^{(3)}(r) V_{16}^{(3)}(s)$$

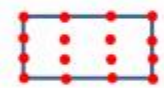
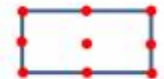
Triângulo de Pascal e Elementos Lagrangianos



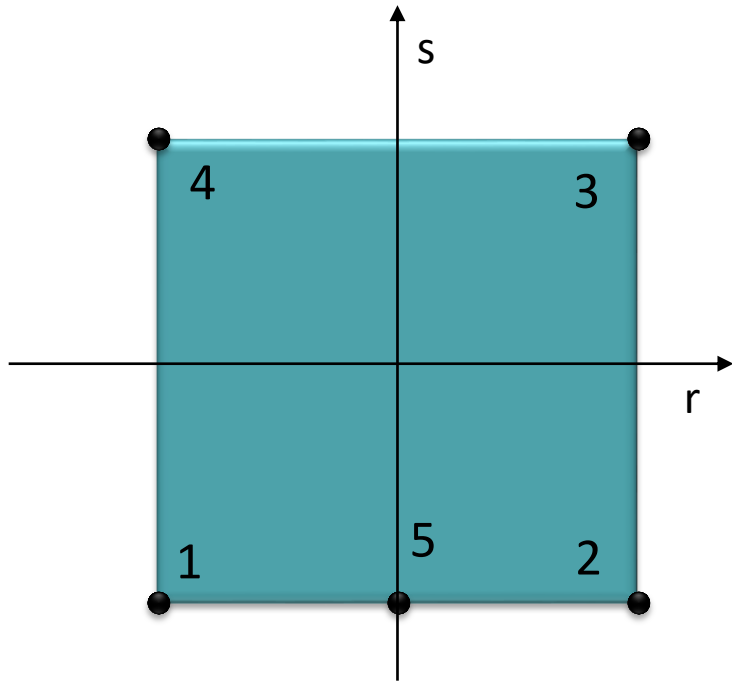
Polynomial terms
can be chosen



Element

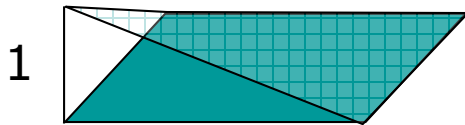


$$\text{No. of Nodes} = n = (p + 1)^2$$



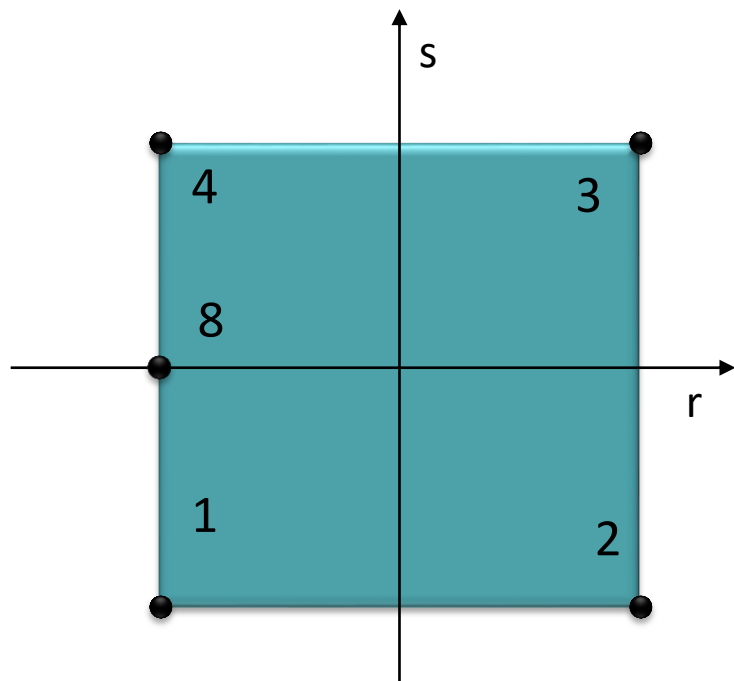
$$\begin{aligned}
 N_1 &= \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s) & -\frac{1}{2}N_5 \\
 N_2 &= \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1-s) & -\frac{1}{2}N_5 \\
 N_3 &= \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1+s) \\
 N_4 &= \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1+s) \\
 N_5 &= \frac{1}{2}(1-r^2)(1-s)
 \end{aligned}$$

Se lembrarmos:



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

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



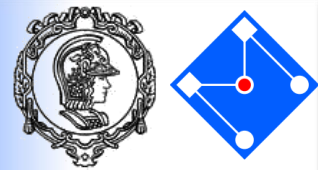
$$\begin{aligned} N_1 &= \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s) & -\frac{1}{2}N_8 \\ N_2 &= \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1-s) \\ N_3 &= \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1+s) \\ N_4 &= \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1+s) & -\frac{1}{2}N_8 \\ N_8 &= \frac{1}{2}(1-r)(1-s^2) \end{aligned}$$



Definição do dicionário americano *Oxford* para *Serendipity*:

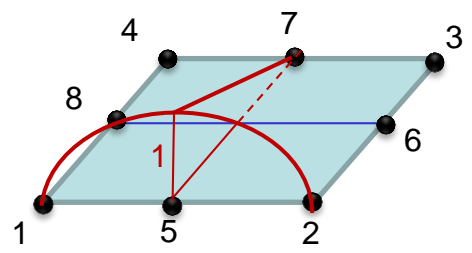
The making of pleasant discoveries by accident.

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.



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

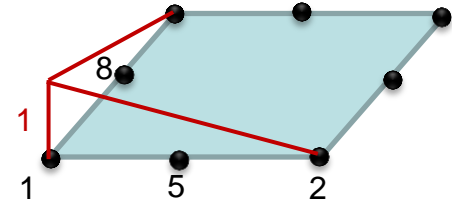
Analogamente:

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

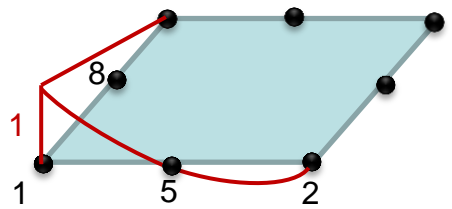
Resolva: como seriam as funções de forma N_6 e N_8 ???

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

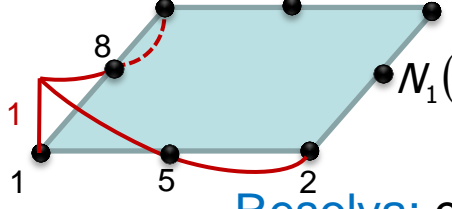
- 1: comece com a função de forma bilinear apropriada
- 2: subtraia a função de forma do nó interno, com peso apropriado
- 3: repita o passo 2 usando a função de forma e apropriado peso do nó interno do outro lado



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



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

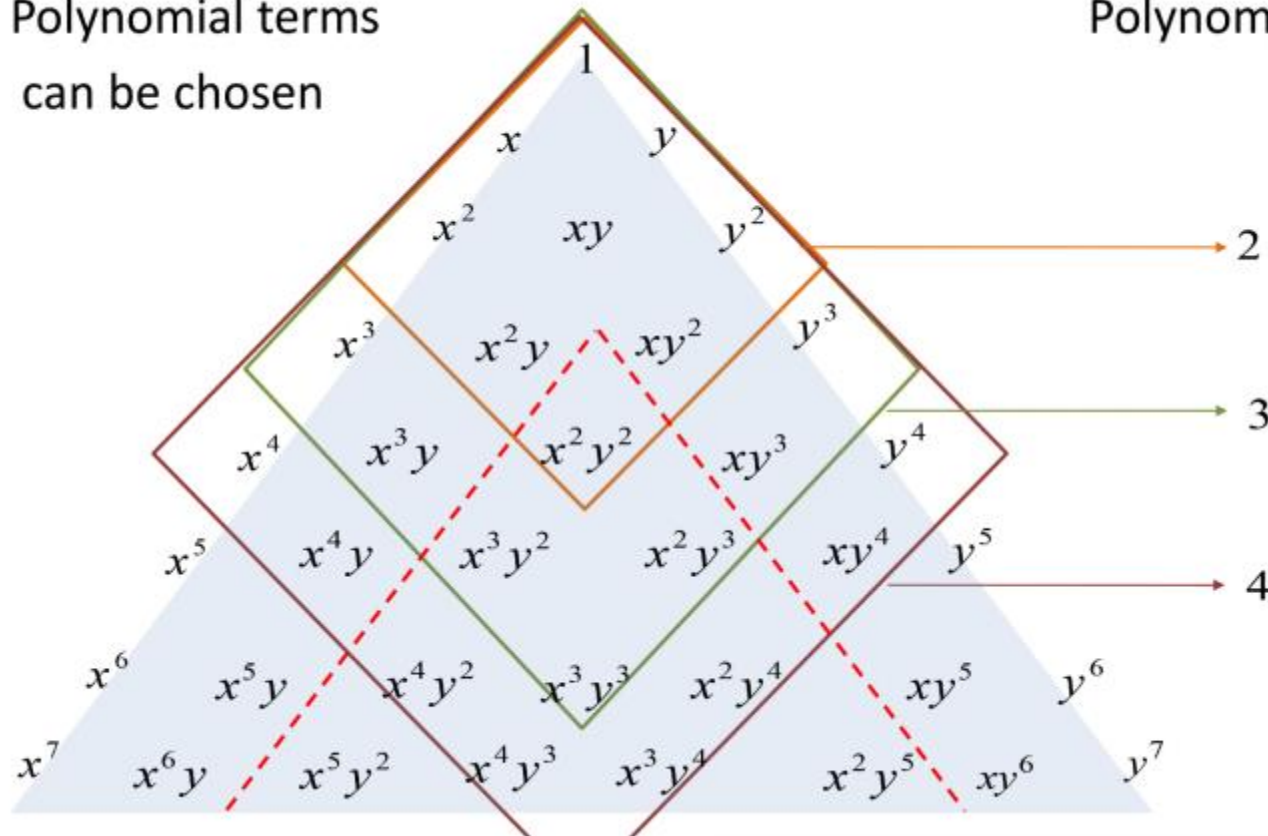


$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1 - r)(1 - s) - \frac{1}{2}N_5 - \frac{1}{2}N_8$$

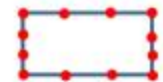
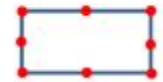
Resolva: como seriam as funções de forma N_6 e N_5 ???



Polynomial terms
can be chosen

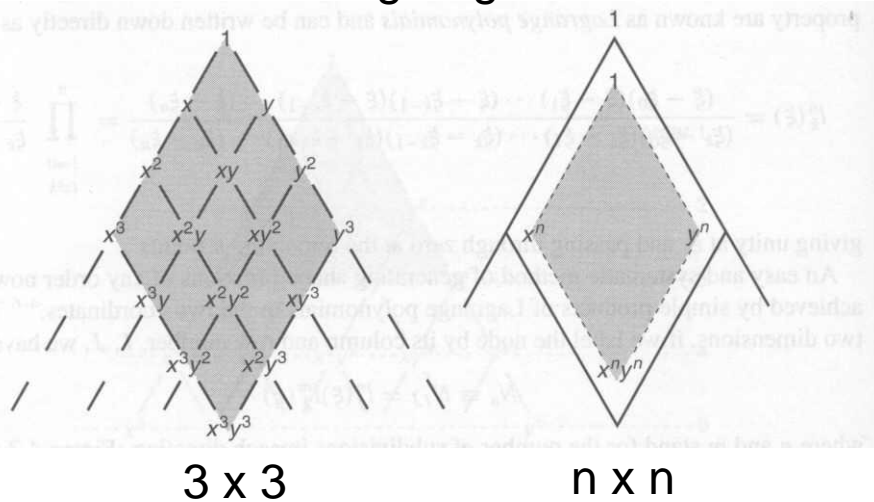


Polynomial Degree Element





Elemento Lagrangiano



Elemento Serendipity

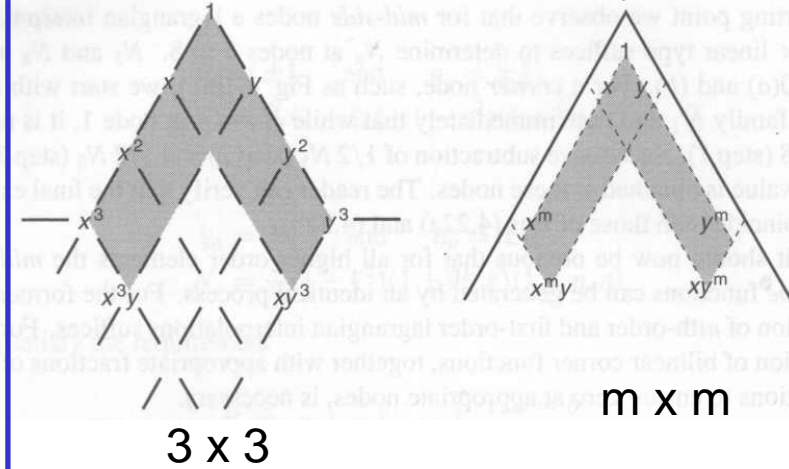
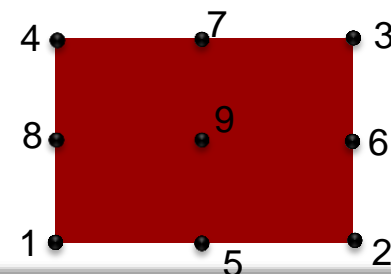




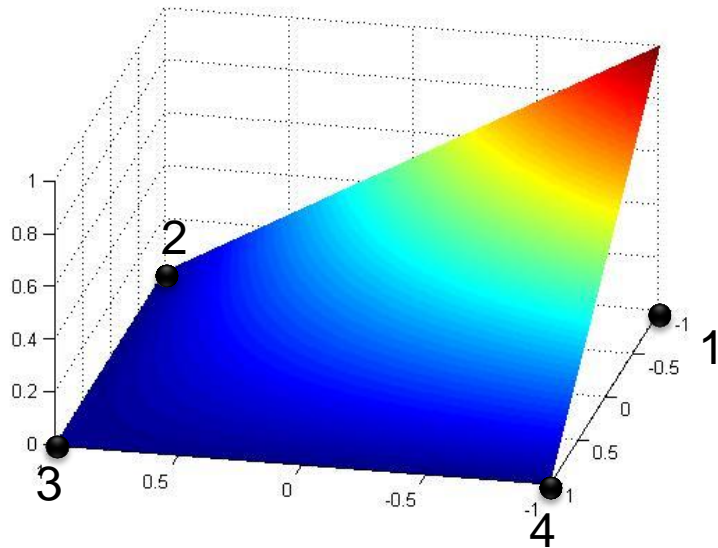
Tabela de funções de forma

	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	$(1-r^2)(1-s^2)$					



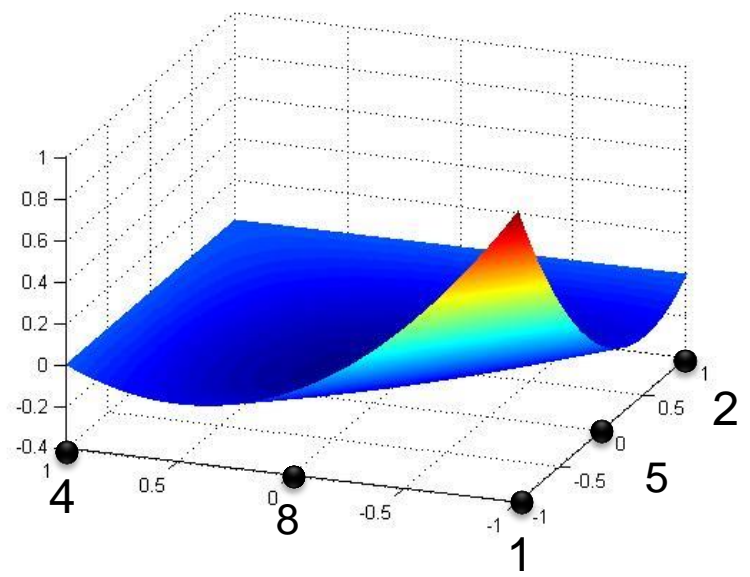


$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s)$$

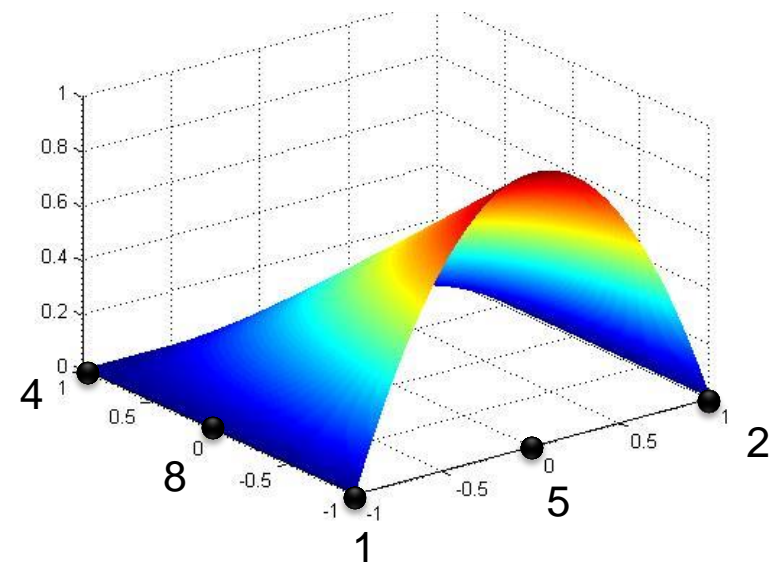




$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r^2)(1-s) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s^2)$$

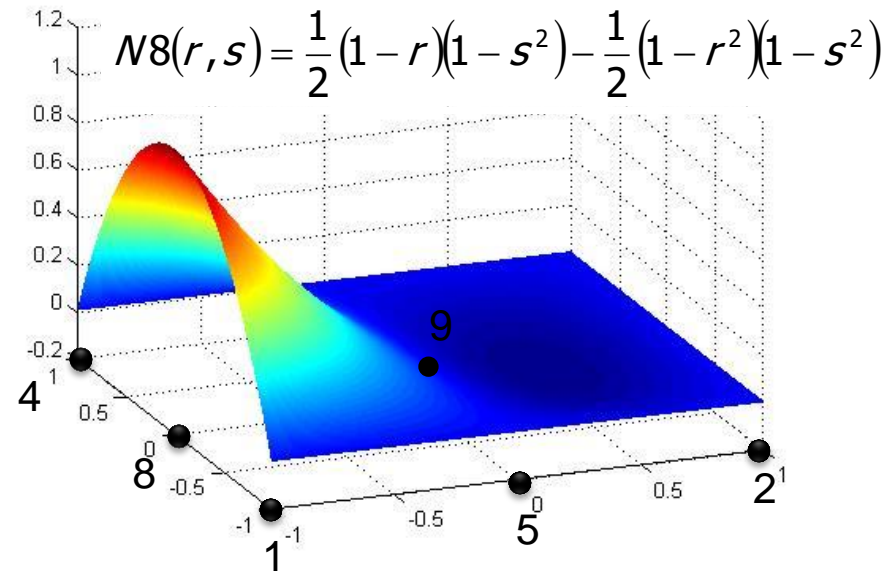
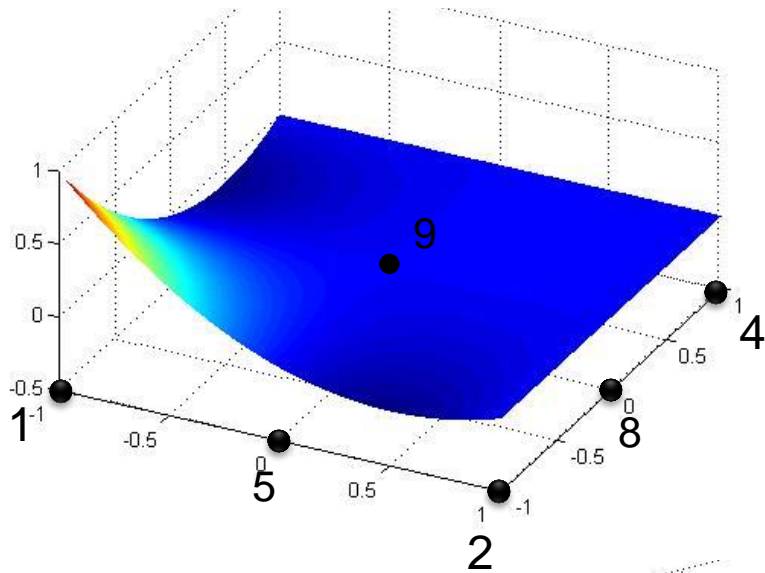


$$N_5(r, s) = \frac{1}{2}(1-r^2)(1-s)$$

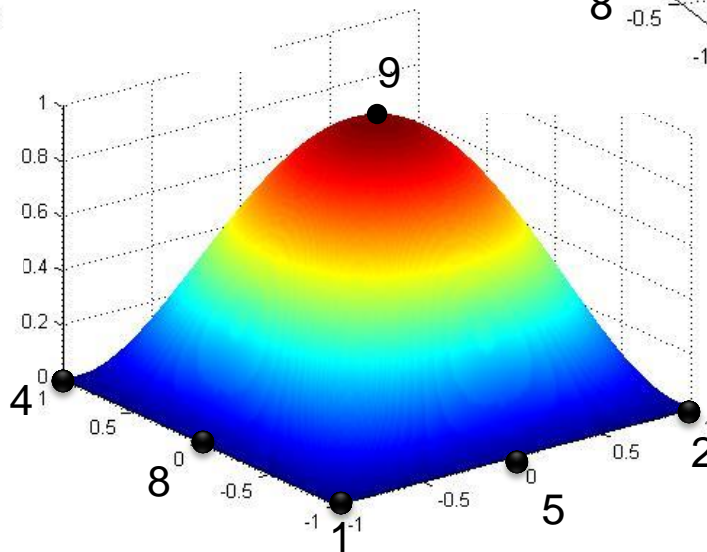


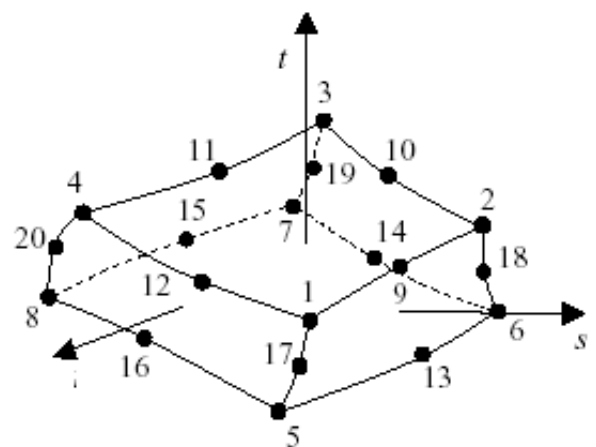


$$N_1(r, s) = \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r^2)(1-s) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r)(1-s^2) - \frac{1}{4}(1-r^2)(1-s^2)$$

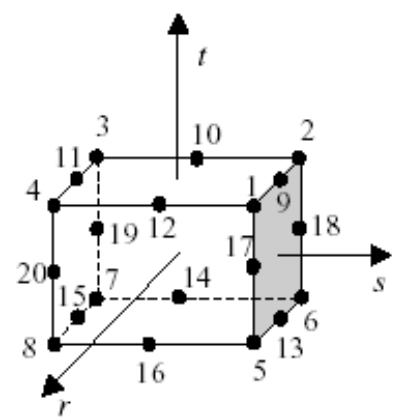


$$N_9(r, s) = (1-r^2)(1-s^2)$$





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

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

Estendido aos nós vizinhos de meio de aresta

ii) nós de meio de aresta ($i > 8$)

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

onde,

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

com

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



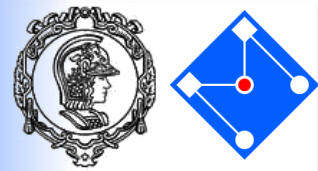
$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{K} &= \int_V \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} dV \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \det \mathbf{J} dr ds dt \end{aligned}$$

A fim de estabelecer as matrizes de rigidez, devemos diferenciar o deslocamentos em relação às coordenadas (x, y, z) .



- 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 $\mathbf{u}-\epsilon$.
- 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 .



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

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i x_i \quad y = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i y_i \quad z = \sum_{i=1}^n N_i z_i$$

- Transformação de coordenadas é única e inversível.
- O mapeamento inverso JAMAIS será explicitamente computado...



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

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

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$$



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



$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial s} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix}}_J \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

Operador Jacobiano



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

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

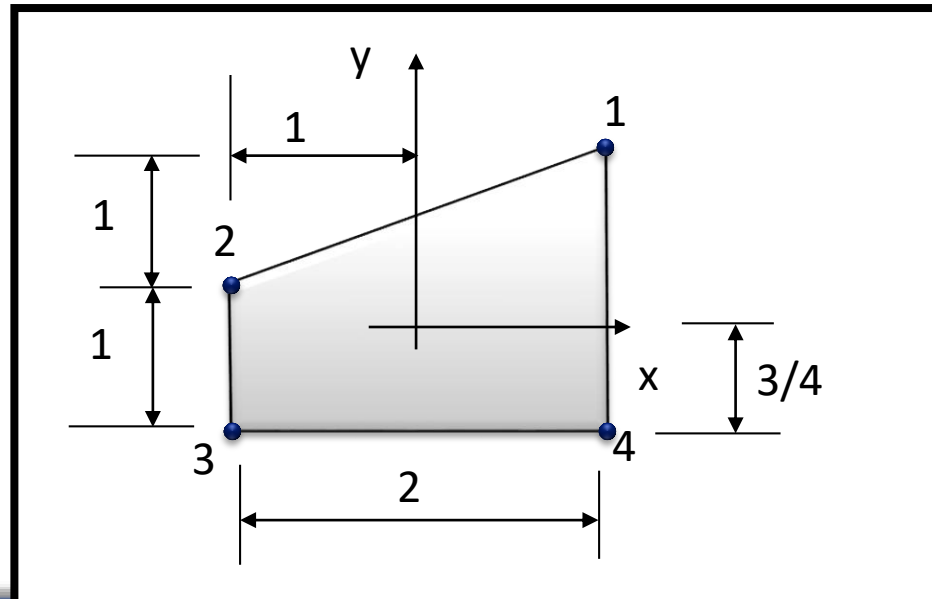
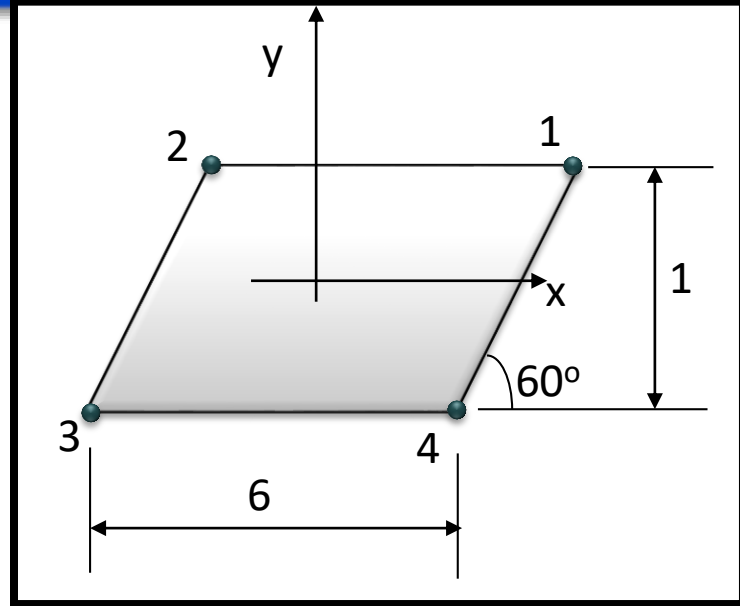
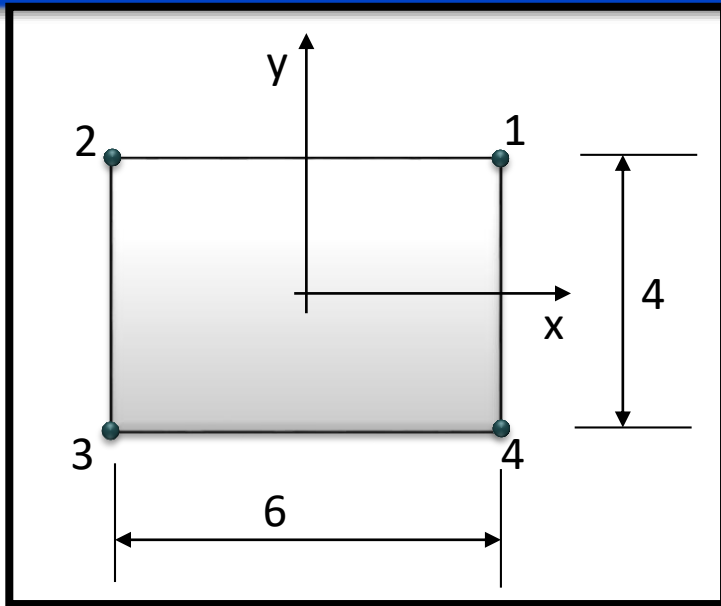
Pode ser calculado, pois N é função das coordenadas naturais!

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

Precisamos desta parcela para computar a matriz B



Exercícios: Calcular J



Bathe, pág. 350



$$x = 3r; \quad y = 2s$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Similarly, for element 2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{4}\{(1+r)(1+s)[3 + 1/(2\sqrt{3})] + (1-r)(1+s)[-3 - 1/(2\sqrt{3})]\} \\ &\quad + (1-r)(1-s)[-3 + 1/(2\sqrt{3})] + (1+r)(1-s)[3 - 1/(2\sqrt{3})]\} \\ y &= \frac{1}{4}\{(1+r)(1+s)(\frac{1}{2}) + (1-r)(1+s)(\frac{1}{2}) + (1-r)(1-s)(-\frac{1}{2}) \\ &\quad + (1+r)(1-s)(-\frac{1}{2})\} \end{aligned}$$

and hence,

$$\mathbf{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Also, for element 3,

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \frac{1}{4}[(1+r)(1+s)(1) + (1-r)(1+s)(-1) + (1-r)(1-s)(-1) \\ &\quad + (1+r)(1-s)(+1)] \\ y &= \frac{1}{4}[(1+r)(1+s)(\frac{3}{4}) + (1-r)(1+s)(\frac{1}{4}) + (1-r)(1-s)(-\frac{3}{4}) \\ &\quad + (1+r)(1-s)(-\frac{3}{4})] \end{aligned}$$

therefore,

$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & (1+s) \\ 0 & (3+r) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\{\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}$$

Onde:

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



$$\{\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(J)} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\)}{\partial s} & 0 & \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\)}{\partial s} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\)}{\partial r} \\ 0 & \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} \\ \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} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial(\)}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \frac{\partial(\)}{\partial s} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \end{Bmatrix}$$



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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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



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

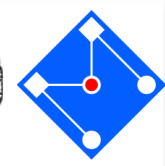


$$\mathbf{B} = \partial \mathbf{N}$$
$$(3 \times 8) \quad (3 \times 2) \quad (2 \times 8)$$

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

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

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



$$N_1 = \frac{(1-r)(1-s)}{4}$$
$$N_2 = \frac{(1+r)(1-s)}{4}$$
$$N_3 = \frac{(1+r)(1+s)}{4}$$
$$N_4 = \frac{(1-r)(1+s)}{4}$$

$$N_{1,r} = \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial r} = \frac{-1(1-s)}{4} = \frac{(s-1)}{4}$$
$$N_{1,s} = \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial s} = \frac{(1-r)(-1)}{4} = \frac{(r-1)}{4}$$
$$N_{2,r} = \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial r} = \frac{(1)(1-s)}{4} = \frac{(1-s)}{4}$$
$$N_{2,s} = \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial s} = \frac{(1+r)(-1)}{4} = \frac{-(r+1)}{4}$$
$$N_{3,r} = \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial r} = \frac{(1)(1+s)}{4} = \frac{(1+s)}{4}$$
$$N_{3,s} = \frac{\partial N_3}{\partial s} = \frac{(1+r)(1)}{4} = \frac{(r+1)}{4}$$
$$N_{4,r} = \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial r} = \frac{(-1)(1+s)}{4} = \frac{-(1+s)}{4}$$
$$N_{4,s} = \frac{\partial N_4}{\partial s} = \frac{(1-r)(1)}{4} = \frac{(1-r)}{4}$$

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

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

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

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

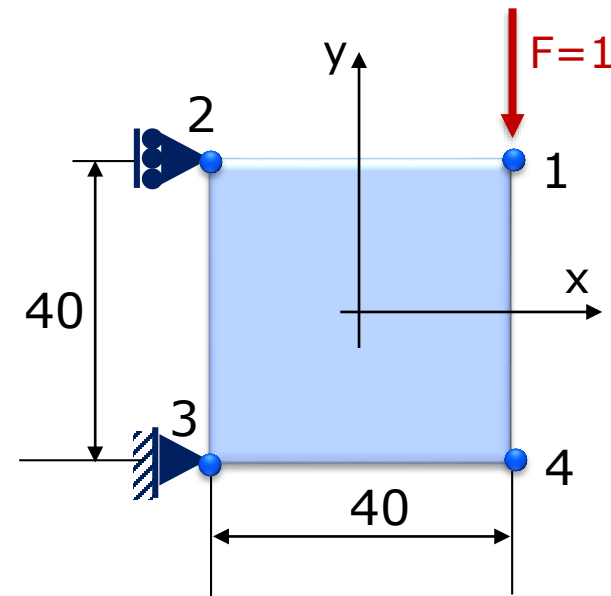


$$\underline{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 20 & 0 \\ 0 & 20 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nu=0,3 \\ E \text{ constante} \end{array}$$

Estado plano de tensão:

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

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



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

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

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

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



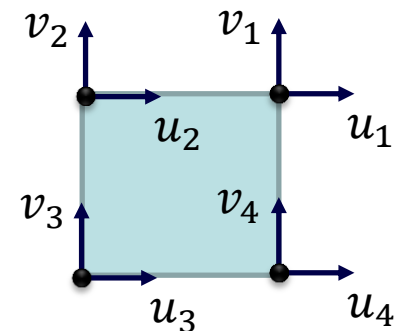
$$\underline{J}^{-1} = \frac{1}{20} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det J = 400$$

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

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

B





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

$$\det \mathbf{J} = 400$$

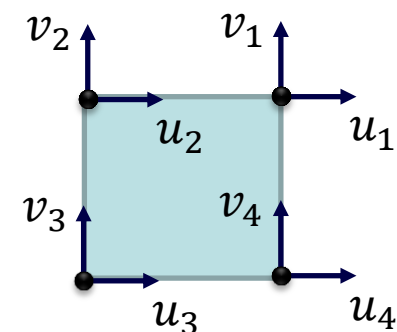
$$\mathbf{K} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \det \mathbf{J} dr ds$$

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



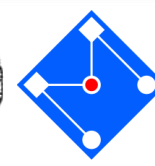
B =

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



K/E=

$$\begin{bmatrix} 45/91, & -55/182, & -45/182, & 5/91, & 5/28, & -5/364, & -5/28, & 5/364 \\ -55/182, & 45/91, & 5/91, & 45/182, & 5/364, & 5/28, & 5/364, & 5/28 \\ -45/182, & 5/91, & 45/91, & -55/182, & -5/28, & 5/364, & 5/28, & -5/364 \\ 5/91, & -45/182, & -55/182, & 45/91, & -5/364, & 5/28, & 5/364, & -5/28 \\ 5/28, & 5/364, & -5/28, & -5/364, & 45/91, & 5/91, & -45/182, & -55/182 \\ -5/364, & -5/28, & 5/364, & 5/28, & 5/91, & 45/91, & -55/182, & -45/182 \\ -5/28, & -5/364, & 5/28, & 5/364, & -45/182, & -55/182, & 45/91, & 5/91 \\ 5/364, & 5/28, & -5/364, & -5/28, & -55/182, & -45/182, & 5/91, & 45/91 \end{bmatrix}$$



K =

[45/91, 5/91, 5/28, -5/364, 5/364]	0
[5/91, 45/91, -5/364, 5/28, -5/28]	0
[5/28, -5/364, 45/91, 5/91, -55/182]	-1
[-5/364, 5/28, 5/91, 45/91, -45/182]	0
[5/364, -5/28, -55/182, -45/182, 45/91]	0

Displacement =

2.3222
-1.7222
-5.6222
-1.0000
-4.6222

Reactions =

0
-1
1
0
-1
0
1
0



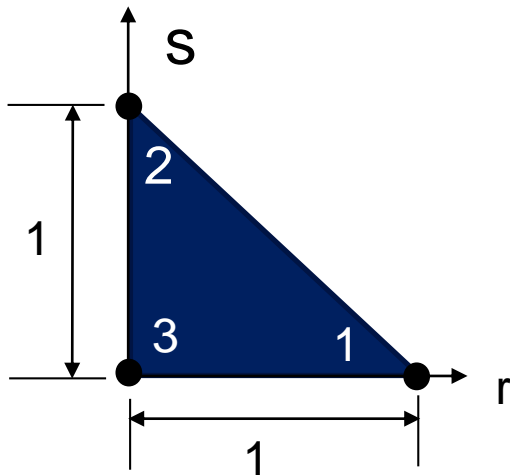
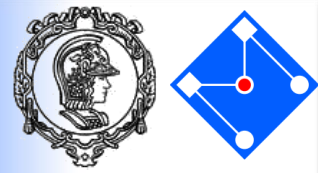
```

clear all; close all; clc
%
%syms N1(r,s) N2(r,s) N3(r,s) N4(r,s)
syms r s
N1=1/4*(1+r)*(1+s);
N2=1/4*(1-r)*(1+s);
N3=1/4*(1-r)*(1-s);
N4=1/4*(1+r)*(1-s);
Jacob=[20,0;0,20];
Poisson = 0.3;
Elast=1;
Force=[0; 0; 0; 0; -1; 0; 0; 0];
D_Matrix=Elast/(1-Poisson^2)*[1, Poisson, 0; Poisson, 1, 0; 0, 0, (1-Poisson)/2];
dN1dx=20/det(Jacob)*diff(N1,r);
dN1dy=20/det(Jacob)*diff(N1,s);
dN2dx=20/det(Jacob)*diff(N2,r);
dN2dy=20/det(Jacob)*diff(N2,s);
dN3dx=20/det(Jacob)*diff(N3,r);
dN3dy=20/det(Jacob)*diff(N3,s);
dN4dx=20/det(Jacob)*diff(N4,r);
dN4dy=20/det(Jacob)*diff(N4,s);

B_Matrix = [dN1dx, dN2dx, dN3dx, dN4dx, 0, 0, 0, 0; ...
            0, 0, 0, 0, dN1dy, dN2dy, dN3dy, dN4dy; ...
            dN1dy, dN2dy, dN3dy, dN4dy, dN1dx, dN2dx, dN3dx, dN4dx];
fun = B_Matrix'*D_Matrix*B_Matrix*det(Jacob);
K = int(int(fun,s,-1,1),r,-1,1);
K_comp=K;

K(2,:)=[];
K(:,2)=[];
Force(2)=[];
K(2,:)=[];
K(:,2)=[];
Force(2)=[];
K(5,:)=[];
K(:,5)=[];
Force(5)=[];
K

Force
Displacement = double(inv(K)*Force)
U=[Displacement(1); 0; 0; Displacement(2); Displacement(3); Displacement(4); 0; Displacement(5)]
Reactions = double(K_comp*U)
    
```



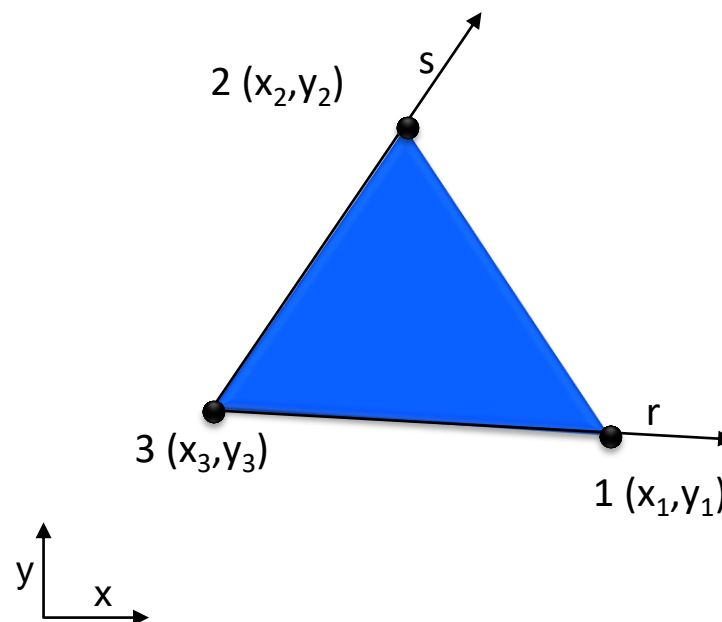
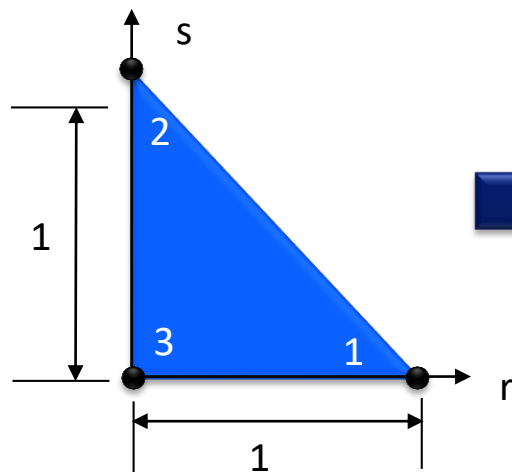
Determinar a função linear que satisfaça:

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

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

Solução:

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



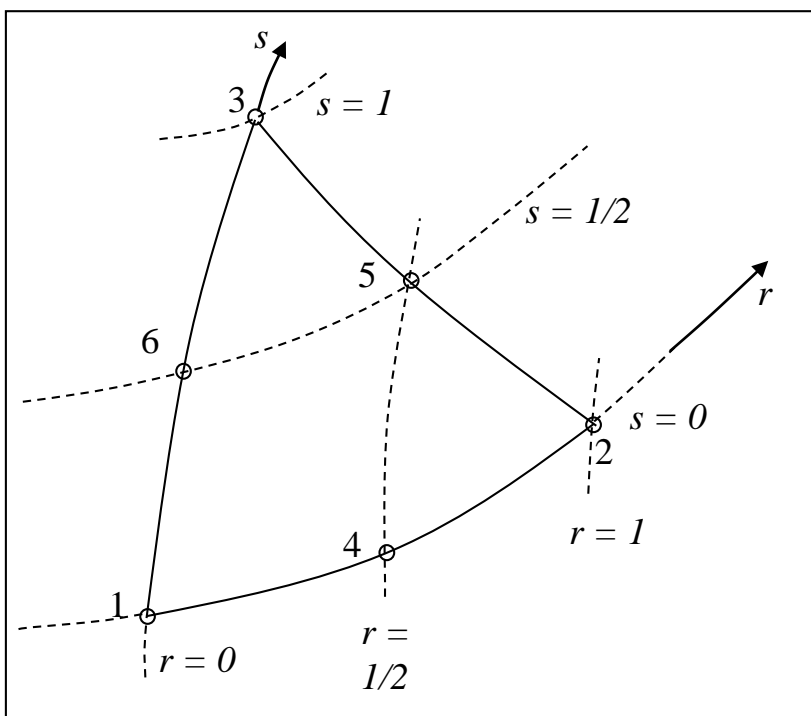
Funções de forma

$$N_1 = r$$

$$N_2 = s$$

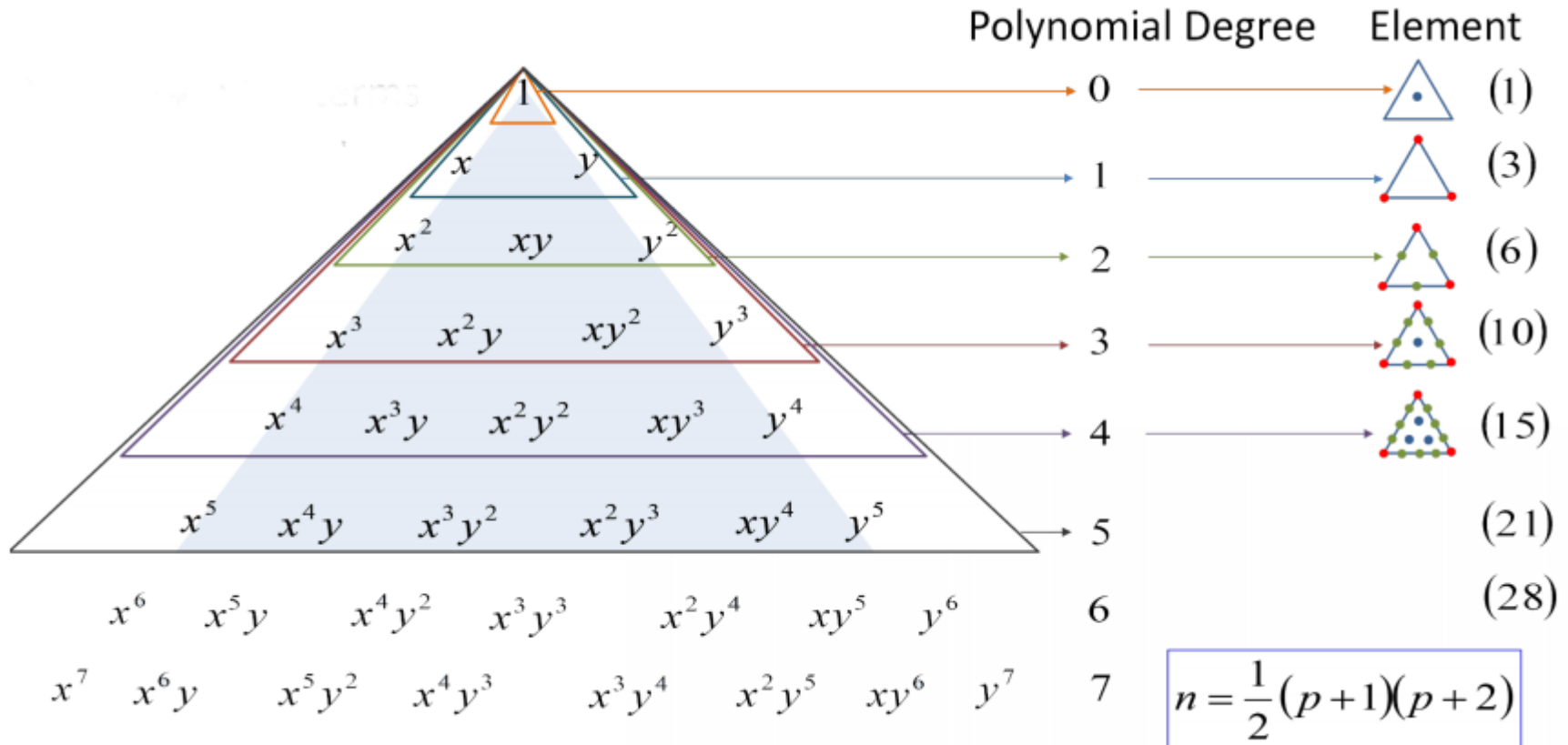
$$N_3 = 1 - r - s$$

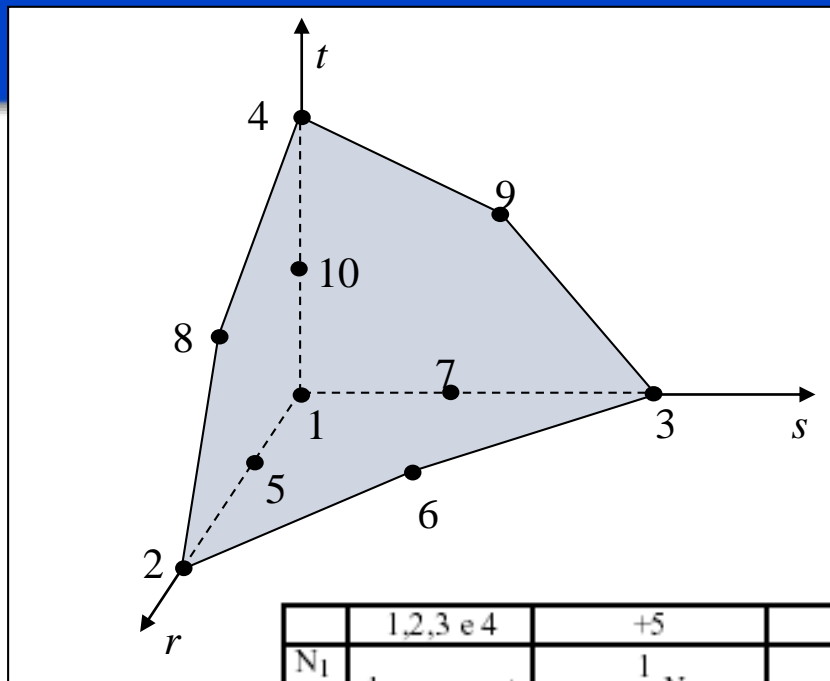
$$\begin{aligned} x &= N_1(r, s)x_1 + N_2(r, s)x_2 + N_3(r, s)x_3 \\ y &= N_1(r, s)y_1 + N_2(r, s)y_2 + N_3(r, s)y_3 \end{aligned}$$



	1,2,3	+4	+5	+6
N_1	$1 - r - s$	$-\frac{1}{2}N_4$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}N_6$
N_2	r	$-\frac{1}{2}N_4$	$-\frac{1}{2}N_5$	0
N_3	s	0	$-\frac{1}{2}N_5$	$-\frac{1}{2}N_6$
N_4	-----	$4r(1 - r - s)$	0	0
N_5	-----	-----	$4rs$	0
N_6	-----	-----	-----	$4s(1 - r - s)$

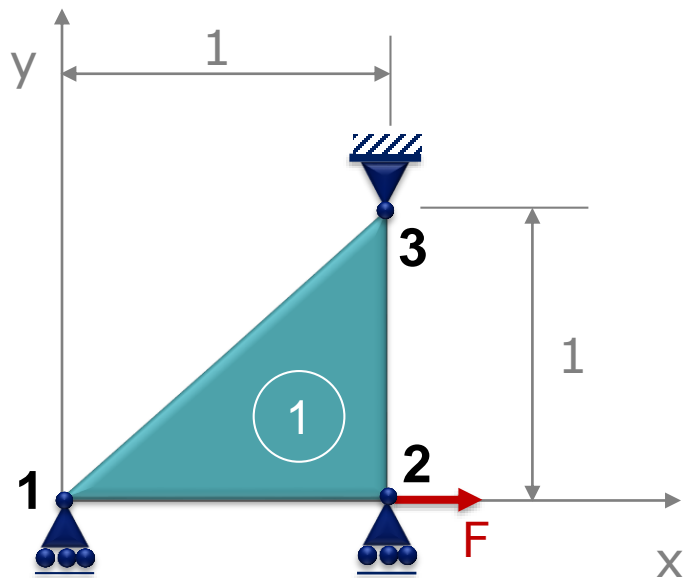
Triângulo de Pascal para elementos triangulares





	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}	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	$4t(1-r-s-t)$

Exercício



Calcular:

- Deslocamentos
- Reações de apoio
- Deformações
- Tensões

Estado plano de deformações:

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

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

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

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

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

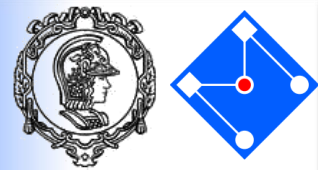


$$\int_0^{1-r} \int_0^1 \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \det \mathbf{J} dr ds t =$$

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



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



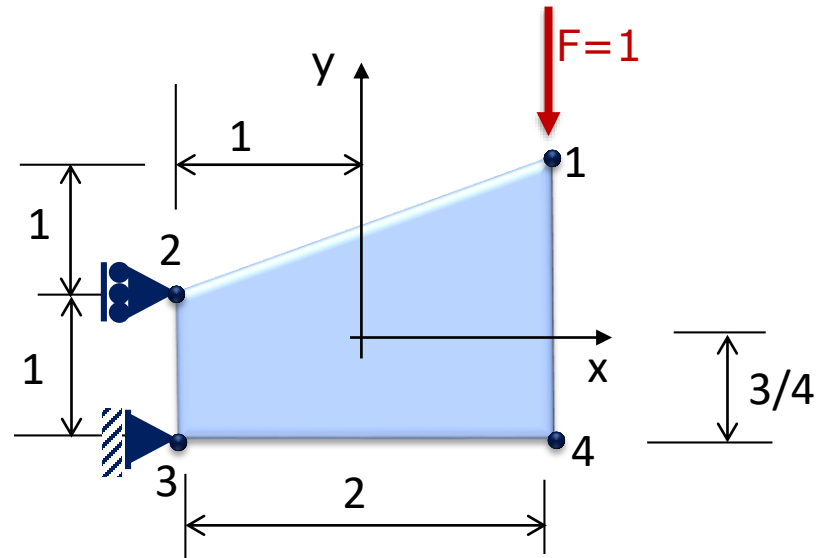
E se o exemplo fosse...

$$\underline{J} = \frac{1}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1+s \\ 0 & 3+r \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nu=0,3 \\ E \text{ constante} \end{array}$$

Estado plano de tensão:

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

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

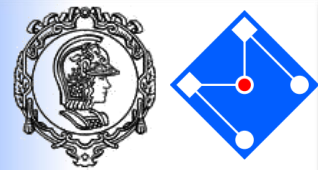


$$N_1 = \frac{1}{4}(1+r)(1+s)$$

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

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

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



$$\underline{J}^{-1} = \frac{1}{(3+r)} \begin{bmatrix} 3+r & -(1+s) \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

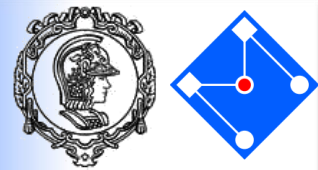
$$\det J = \frac{3+r}{4}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial x \\ \partial/\partial y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{(3+r)} \begin{bmatrix} 3+r & -(1+s) \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \partial/\partial r \\ \partial/\partial s \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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



B^TCB det J=

$\frac{E1(-3+nu)(2+r-s)^2}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)(8+6r+r^2-2s-s^2)}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)(2+r-s)^2}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)(8+6r+r^2-2s-s^2)}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$
$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)(8+6r+r^2-2s-s^2)}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)(4+r+s)^2}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)(8+6r+r^2-2s-s^2)}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)(4+r+s)^2}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$
$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)(2+r-s)^2}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)(8+6r+r^2-2s-s^2)}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)(2+r-s)^2}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)(8+6r+r^2-2s-s^2)}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$
$\frac{E1(-3+nu)(8+6r+r^2-2s-s^2)}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)(4+r+s)^2}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)(8+6r+r^2-2s-s^2)}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)(4+r+s)^2}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$
$-\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$
$-\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$
$\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$
$\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(2+r-s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(4+r+s)}{32(-1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$-\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$	$\frac{E1(-3+nu)}{8(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}$

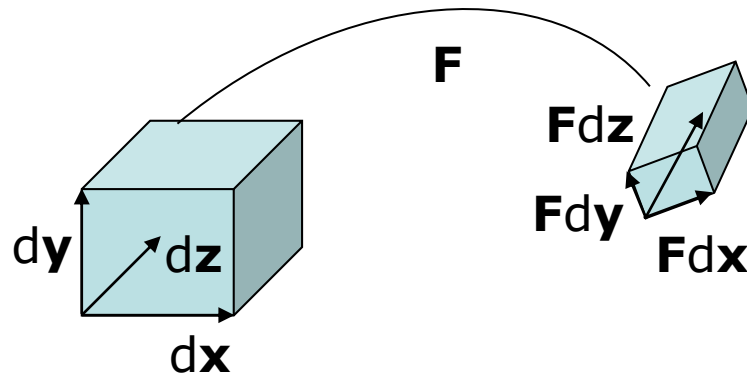
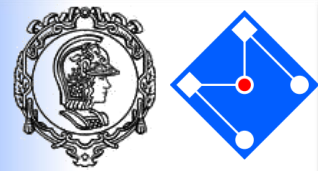
Exata:

$$\text{Integrate}[\text{Integrate}[\frac{E1(-3+nu)(2+r-s)^2}{128(-1+nu)(1+nu)(3+r)}, \{r, -1, 1\}], \{s, -1, 1\}]$$

$$\frac{E1(-3+nu)(6+\text{Log}[16])}{192(-1+nu^2)}$$

$$K_{11}/E, \text{ para } v=0,333: \frac{0.0234346(2+r-s)^2}{3+r}$$

$$\text{Integrate}[\frac{0.023434573973328415(2+r-s)^2}{3+r}, \{r, -1, 1\}, \{s, -1, 1\}] = 0,137055$$



$$\det \mathbf{F} = \frac{(\mathbf{F}d\mathbf{x} \times \mathbf{F}d\mathbf{y}) \cdot \mathbf{F}d\mathbf{z}}{(d\mathbf{x} \times d\mathbf{y}) \cdot d\mathbf{z}}$$

$$\therefore dx dy dz = \det(\mathbf{J}) dr ds dt$$

$$\mathbf{k} = \int_{V^e} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} dV = \iiint \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{B} \det \mathbf{J} dr ds dt$$