Metodi Numerici per la Meccanica dei Solidi

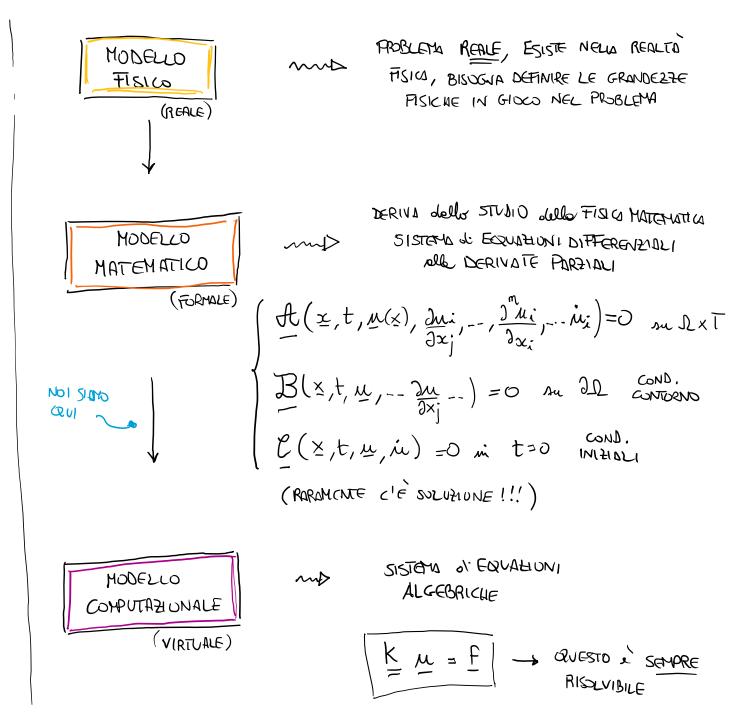
Marco Rossi

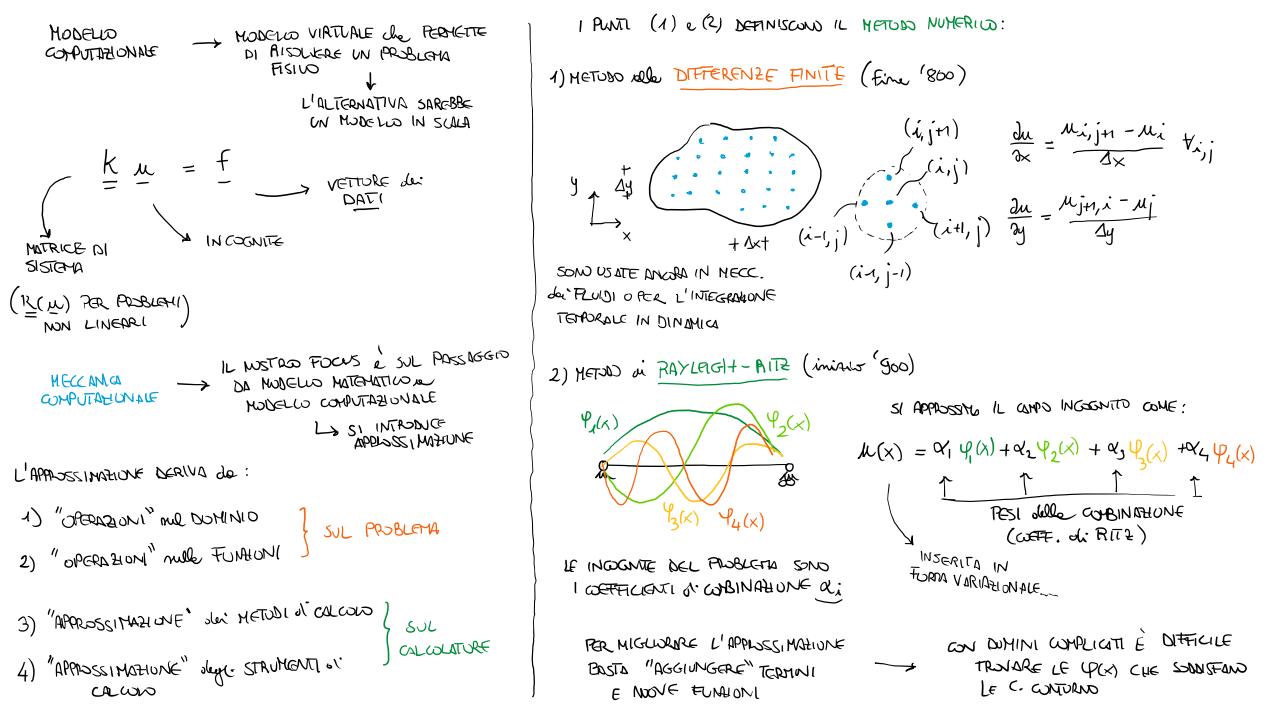
MECCINICA COMPUTAZIONALE delle STRUTTURE

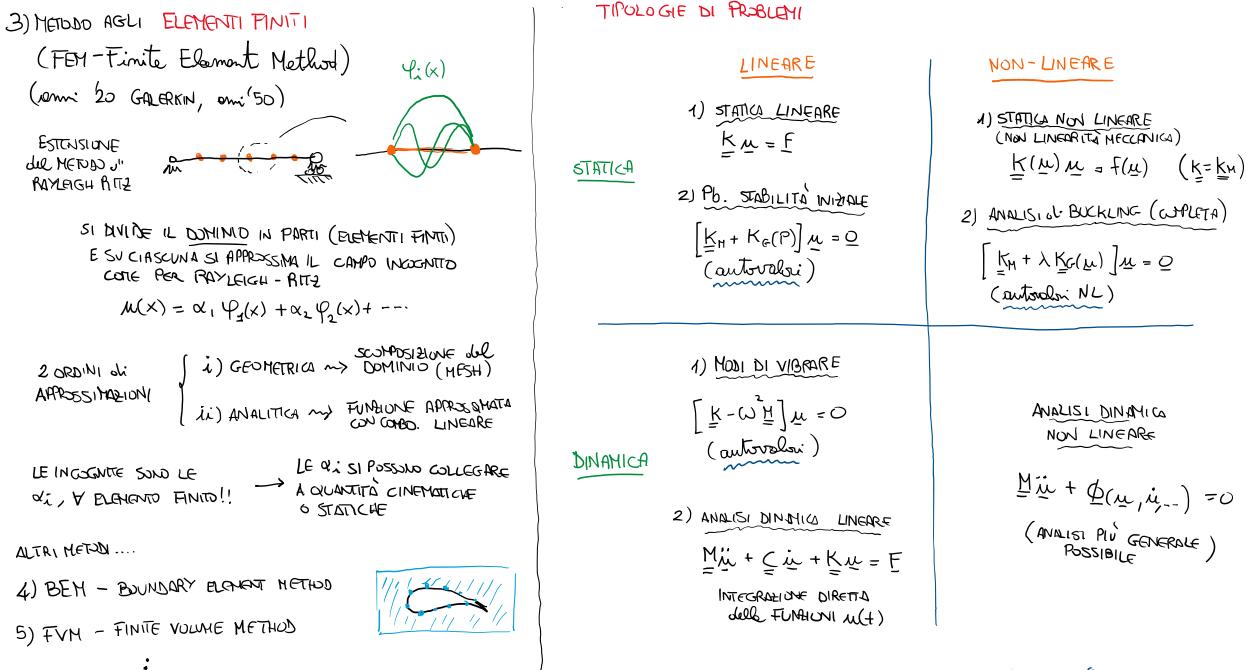
- METODO AGLI ELENENTI FINITI -
- * STORIA e FILOSSTIA de METODI NUMERICI
- * PROBLEMI NELLS MECLINICS du SLIDI
- * FEM: FORMULAZIONI GENERALI
- * EF PER BIFLLE (TRUSS)
- * EF PER TRAVI (BEAN)
- * INTRODUZIONE A MATLAB
- * CODICE of CALWOOD FEN

"Science is the study of what is, Engineering builds what will be. The scientist merely explores that which exists, while the engineer creates what has never existed before"

Theodore von Kármán







TUTTI I PROBLEMI NEL CATTOU DELLA MECCANICA SONO IN QUESTA "TASSONOMIA"

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ELEMENTI FINITI NELLA MECCAMICA de 502.01
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$$\frac{P}{P} = \frac{P}{P} = \frac{P}$$

ini) FORMULAZIONE MISTA", LE INCOGNITE SONO SPOSTAMENTI . STORZI (3 mi, 6 dij) > FJRMULAZIUNE OUR ELEMENTI FINITI MISTA (FUNHONNE & HELLINGER - REISSNER) io) FURMULAZIONE COMPLETA, LE INCOGMITE SONO (15, Mi, TI, EI) (FURRIONALE St. HU - WASHIZU) - TIPICAMENTE LA FORMULAZIONE "CLASSICO" E QUELA AGLI SPOSTAMENTI - LA FURHULDZIONE HISTA & UTILE PER PEOBLEMI ON MATERIALI INCOMPRIMIBILI, PROBLEMI DI WATETTO DA MODELO MATENATICO E MODELLO COPUTAZIONALE BISOGNA TROVARE UNA FORMULAHONE METODO PDE > FORMULAZIONE "GLOBALE" INTEGRO - $\langle \Rightarrow$ TEN del PROBLETIO DESCRITTO DIFFERENZIALE (LOCALF) dolle PDE ("LOGY") (GLUBALE) 1) WEIGHTED RESIDUAL (RESIDUO PONDERATO) 3 METUDI PER TROVARE FORMULATIONS 2) PRINCIPI VARIAZIONALI INTEGRO - DIFFERENDIALE 3) PRINCIPIO du: LAVORI VIRTUALI

1) METUDO JOL RESIDUO PESATO (WEIGHTED RESIDUAL) - METUDO di GALERKIN -

METODO PIÙ GENERALE, BASATO NU CALCON dole VARIAHUNI, REMETTE DI POSSARE del SISTEMA di PDE (FORMA FORTE) ALLA FURMA INTEGRO-DIFFERENTIALE (FORMA DEBOLE)

Verticements it notices in an exemptis general:

$$u(x): [\alpha, b] \rightarrow i^{R}$$

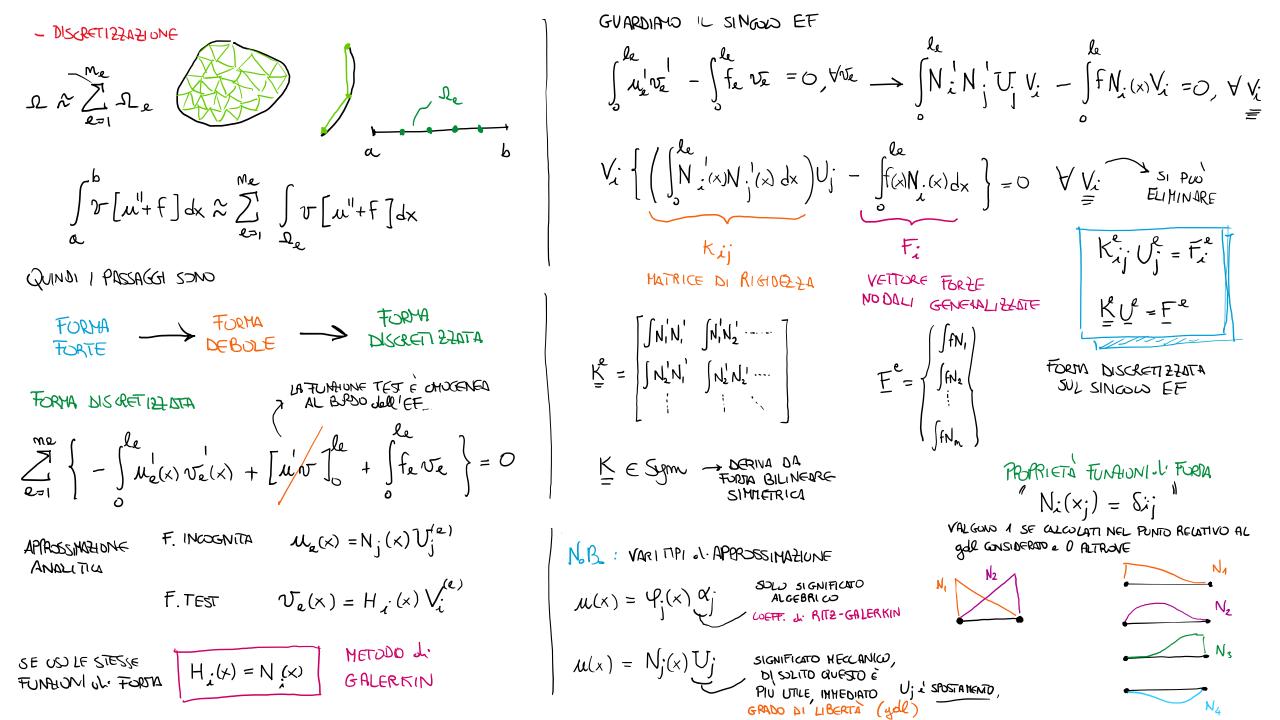
 (J_{2})
PDE: $\left(u^{II}(x) + f(x) = 0 \text{ m } \Omega \right)$
 $u(\alpha) = u\alpha$ $\int c.c.$
 $u(\alpha) = ub$ $\int c.c.$
 $u(b) = ub$ $\int c.c.$
CER CAILOND UNA FORMULATIONE MEDIA
CHE VALGA SUL DOMINIO INTERS Ω
 $\int \left[u^{II}(x) + f(x) \right] \cdot V(x) = 0$, $\forall v \in H_{1}^{1}(\Omega)$

a FOR MULAZIONE DEBLE DEL PROBLETA DIFFERENZIALE QUESTO, FUNDAMENTALE, DEST: TUNDIONE TEST RER 12 LEMMA FUNDAMENTALE DEL CALUZO JACOL VARIAZIONI

$$\begin{array}{c} \nabla(x) \text{ BARE FSSERE } \stackrel{\prime }{} \text{BUNNA}^{N} \stackrel{!}{} \longrightarrow \nabla(x) \in \mathcal{H}_{0}^{A}(x) \quad \mathcal{H}(x_{2})_{x} \stackrel{\prime }{} \text{SPR210 d.} \\ & \underbrace{SBNEV}{} \\ \mathcal{H}_{0}^{(n)}(x) = \left\{ \nabla : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow i\mathbb{R}, \ \nabla \in L_{2}(\mathcal{Q}), \ \nabla \stackrel{\prime }{} \in L_{2}(\mathcal{Q}), \ \cdots \ \nabla^{L(n)} \in L_{2}, \ \nabla(2x) = 0 \right\} \\ L_{2} = \left\{ \mathcal{R} : \int_{\mathcal{Q}} 1\mathcal{R} |^{2} d\mathcal{Q} < +\infty \right\} \quad SRP10 \text{ delle FUNIONI} \\ \mathcal{R}_{0}^{(1)}(x) = \left\{ \mathcal{R}_{1} : \int_{\mathcal{Q}} 1\mathcal{R} |^{2} d\mathcal{Q} < +\infty \right\} \quad SRP10 \text{ delle FUNIONI} \\ SND EQUIVALENT \\ \mathcal{M}_{0}^{(1)}(x) + f(x) = 0 \\ + c. controlow \\ \mathcal{R}_{0}^{(1)}(x) + f(x) = 0 \\ \int_{\mathcal{Q}} \left(\mathcal{M}_{0}^{(1)} + f \right) \mathcal{D} dx = 0, \ \forall \nabla \in \mathcal{H}_{0}^{4} \\ \mathcal{H}_{0}^{(1)}(x) + f(x) = 0 \\ \mathcal{H}_{0}^$$

a[u,v] = l[v]

 $\alpha[u,v] = \alpha[v,u]$



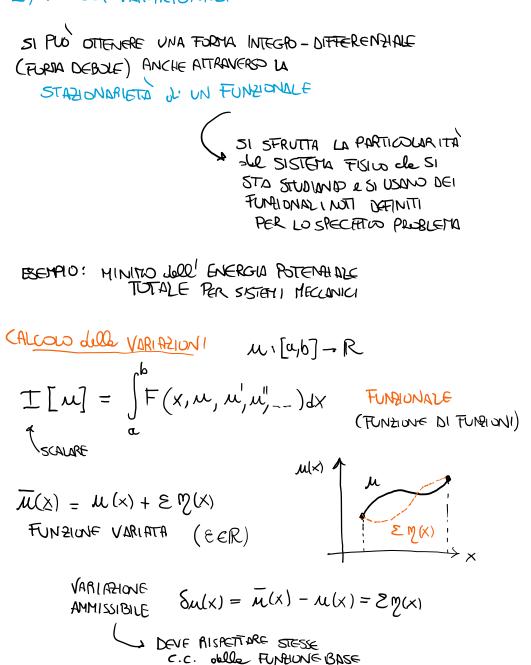
ASSEMBLAGGIO

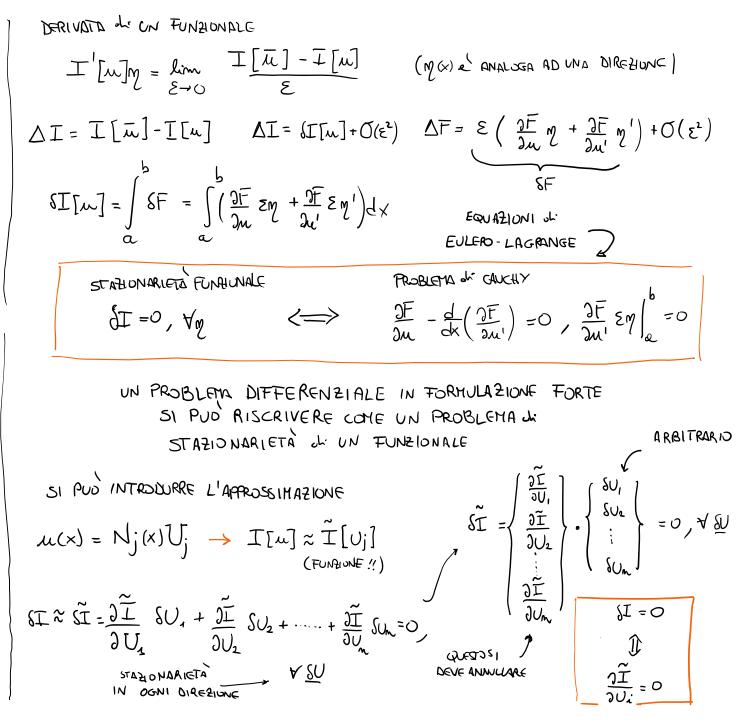
LA FORTA DISCRETIZZATA TROVOTA & RELATIVA DE SINGOLO EF

$$\begin{array}{c} k^{(2)}_{ij} \cup_{j}^{(2)} = \overline{T}_{i}^{(2)} \\ k = \overline{T}_{i}^{(2)} \cup_{j}^{(K)} = \overline{T}_{i}^{(K)} \cup_{i}^{(K)} = \overline{T}_{i}^{(K)} \cup_{i}^{(K)} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} U_{K+1} \\ U_{K} \end{array} \right\}, \overline{T}_{i}^{K} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} F_{K+1} \\ F_{K} \end{array} \right\} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \cup_{i}^{(K+1)} = \overline{T}_{i}^{(K+1)} \cup_{i}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{V_{K}} \\ U_{K} \end{array}, \overline{T}_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ \overline{F_{K}} \end{array} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} = \overline{T}_{i}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{V_{K}} \\ U_{K} \end{array}, \overline{T}_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ \overline{F_{K}} \end{array} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ U_{K} \end{array}, \overline{T}_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ U_{K} \end{array} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ U_{K} \end{array} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ U_{K} \end{array} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ U_{K} \end{array} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ U_{K} \end{array} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ U_{K} \end{array} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \bigcup_{i}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \underbrace{F_{K}} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{K}^{(K+1)} \\ \underline{P} = K + 1 \longrightarrow \underbrace{$$

$$\begin{split} E_{-} & LF CONDITION I RL CONTORNO? \\ & LA HATRICE d. RIGOGRADA CONPLETA
 HA DETERMINANTE NULLO $ddt(\underline{K}) = O \rightarrow SUULUN I, NON HA
 SUULUN I, NON H$$$

2) METODI VARIAZIONALI





$$\begin{aligned} \int R_{i}(u,R_{i}) + M_{i}(x) = \int F_{i}(u,R_{i}) + \int F_{i}(u,R_{i})$$