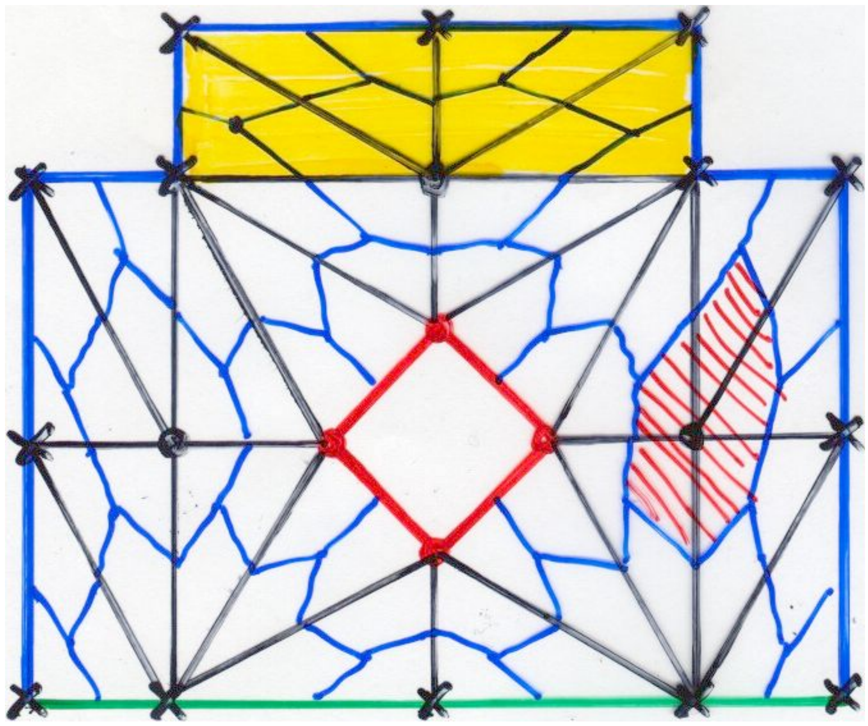
Beispiel:



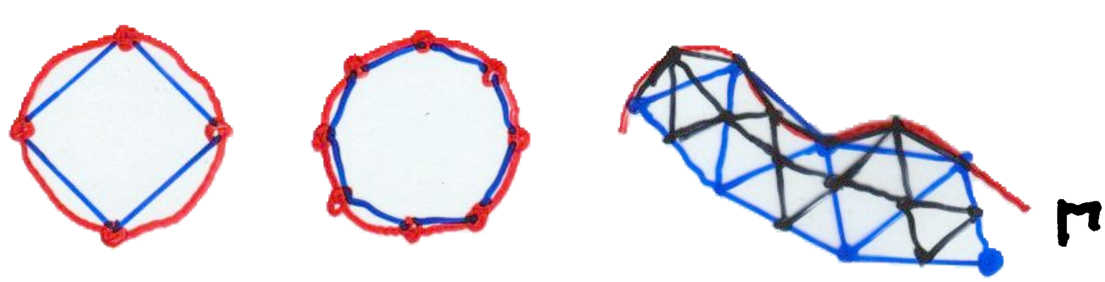
$$x \in \omega := \mathring{\omega} = \{\bullet\} \cup \gamma_N = \{\times\} \;\hat{=}\; x^{(i)} : i \in \omega_h = \mathring{\omega}_h \cup \gamma_{N,h}$$

$$x \in \gamma = \gamma_1 = \{\bullet\} \;\hat{=}\; x^{(i)} : i \in \gamma_h = \gamma_{1,h}$$

$$\overline{\omega} = \omega \cup \gamma \;\hat{=}\; \overline{\omega}_h = \omega_h \cup \gamma_h$$

Bemerkung 3.2:

Bei krummlinigen Randteilen $\rightsquigarrow$ polygonale Approximation



$$\overline{\Omega} = \bigcup_{r \in R_h} \overline{\tilde{\delta}}_r \,, \quad \mathcal{T}_\Delta = \{\tilde{\delta}_r : r \in R_h\} \ni \tilde{\delta}_r \xleftrightarrow[\text{Abb.}]{\text{nichtlin.}} \Delta =$$

$$\uparrow {\scriptstyle h \to 0}$$

$$\overline{\Omega}_h = \bigcup_{r \in R_h} \overline{\delta}_r \,, \quad \mathcal{T}_\Delta = \{\delta_r : r \in R_h\} \ni \delta_r \xleftrightarrow{l_1\text{-Abb.}} \Delta =$$

Referenzdreieck