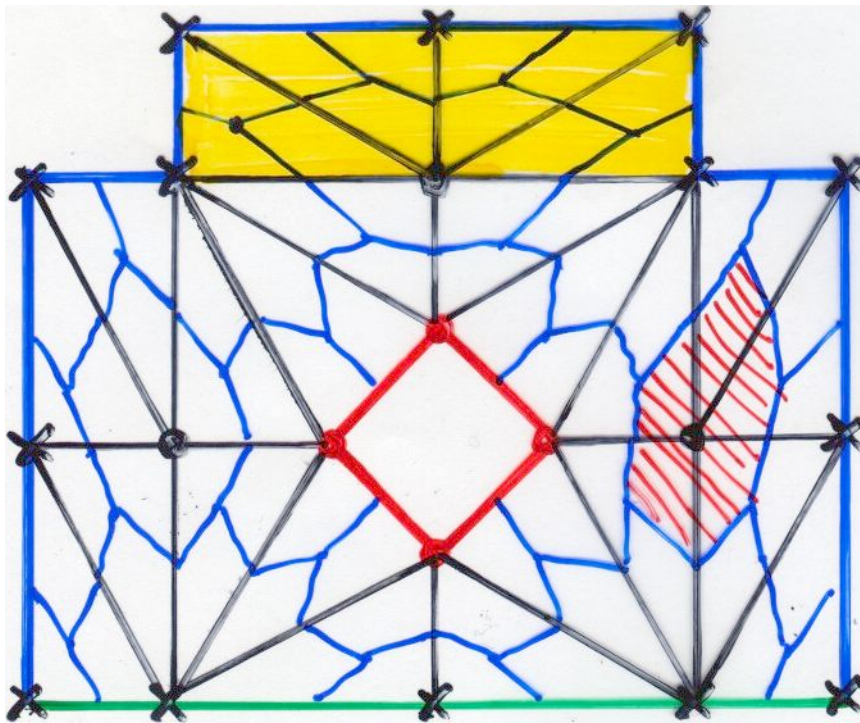


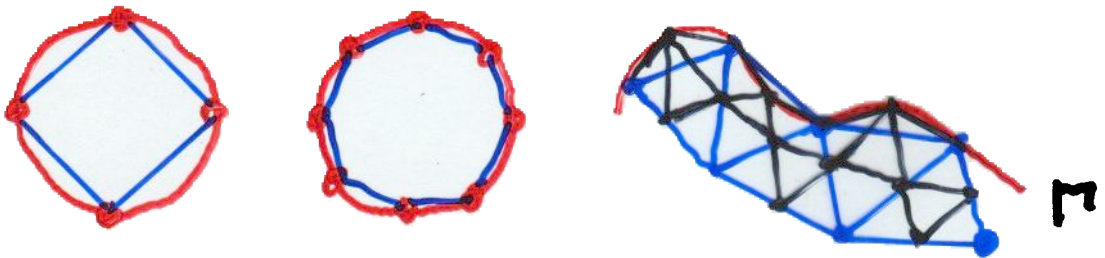
■ Beispiel:



$$\begin{aligned}
 x \in \omega &:= \tilde{\omega} = \{0\} \cup \mathcal{N} = \{x\} &\cong x^{(1)}: i \in \omega_h = \tilde{\omega}_h \cup \mathcal{N}_h \\
 x \in \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_1 = \{0\} &&\cong x^{(0)}: i \in \mathcal{F}_h = \mathcal{F}_h \\
 \bar{\omega} = \omega \cup \mathcal{F} &&\cong \bar{\omega}_h = \omega_h \cup \mathcal{F}_h
 \end{aligned}$$

■ Bemerkung 3.2:

Bei krummlinigen Randteilen  $\Downarrow$  polygonale Approximation



$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{\Omega} &= \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{R}_h} \bar{\mathcal{F}}_r, \quad \mathcal{F}_\Delta = \{\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r : r \in \mathbb{R}_h\} \ni \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_r \xrightarrow[\text{Abb.}]{\text{nichtlin.}} \Delta = \triangle \\
 \bar{\Omega}_h &= \bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{R}_h} \bar{\mathcal{F}}_r, \quad \mathcal{F}_\Delta = \{\mathcal{F}_r : r \in \mathbb{R}_h\} \ni \mathcal{F}_r \xrightarrow[\text{Referenzdriek}]{\text{Lin.-Abb.}} \Delta = \triangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$h \rightarrow 0 \uparrow$