

■ Algorithm: $\hat{K}_h := \textcircled{1}$

```

FOR  $r := 1$  STEP 1 UNTIL  $R_h$  DO (loop over all elements)
  FOR  $\alpha := 1$  STEP 1 UNTIL 3 DO
    FOR  $\beta := 1$  STEP 1 UNTIL 3 DO
      BEGIN
        * compute  $K_{\alpha\beta}^{(r)} := \{...\} |\partial S_{10}| \frac{1}{2}$  for the model probl.
        * determine  $i := i(r, \alpha)$   $r : \alpha \leftrightarrow i$ 
         $r : \beta \leftrightarrow j$ 
         $j := j(r, \beta)$ 
        * update  $K_{ij} := K_{ij} + K_{\alpha\beta}^{(r)}$ 
      END
    END FOR
  END FOR
END FOR

```

■ Theoretical representation of $\hat{K}_h$ using the connectivity matrices G_r :

$$\hat{K}_h = [K_{ij}]_{i,j \in \bar{\omega}_h} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right]_{\bar{N}_h \times \bar{N}_h} =$$

$\bar{N}_h = N_h + \partial N_h$

$$= \sum_{r \in \mathbb{R}_h} G_r K^{(r)} G_r^T$$

with $P_r = G_r : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\bar{N}_h}$
 $R_r = G_r^T : \mathbb{R}^{\bar{N}_h} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$

$r : \alpha \leftrightarrow i$