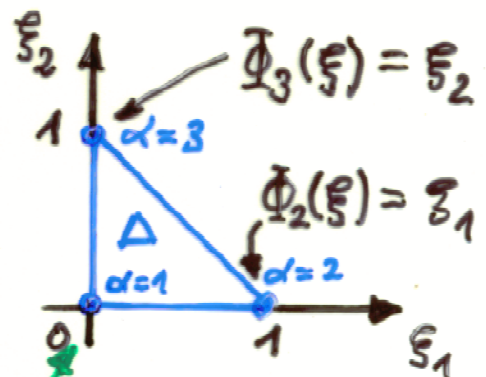
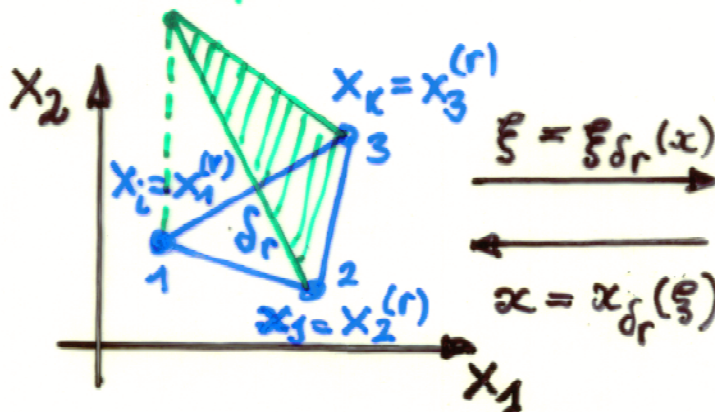


## 2.10.4. FEM-Technologie zum elementweisen Aufbau von $K_h$ und $\underline{f}_h$ (vgl. Abs. 2.6.: 1D)

■ Abbildungsprinzip:  $\delta_r \longleftrightarrow \Delta$

$$\varphi_i(x)|_{\delta_r} = \varphi_\alpha^{(r)}(x)$$



beliebiges Element  $\delta_r \in \mathcal{T}_h$   
 $i = i(r, 1), j = j(r, 2), k = k(r, 3)$

Basiselement  
 $\Phi_1(\xi) = 1 - \xi_1 - \xi_2$

$$x = x_{\delta_r}(\xi) := J_r \xi + x_i :$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,j} - x_{1,i} & x_{1,k} - x_{1,i} \\ x_{2,j} - x_{2,i} & x_{2,k} - x_{2,i} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,i} \\ x_{2,i} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xi = \xi_{\delta_r}(x) := J_r^{-1}(x - x_i) :$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\det J_r} \begin{pmatrix} x_{2,k} - x_{2,i} & -(x_{1,k} - x_{1,i}) \\ -(x_{2,j} - x_{2,i}) & x_{1,j} - x_{1,i} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_{1,i} \\ x_2 - x_{2,i} \end{pmatrix}$$

$|\det J_r| = 2 \text{ meas } \delta_r$ , mit:  $\text{meas } \delta_r = \int_{\delta_r} dx = \dots$

$$\varphi_i(x) = \begin{cases} \varphi_i(x)|_{\delta_r} = \varphi_\alpha^{(r)}(x), & x \in \bar{\delta}_r, r \in \mathcal{B}_i \text{ (Formfkt.)} \\ 0, & \text{sonst, d.h. } x \in \bar{\Omega} \setminus \bigcup_{r \in \mathcal{B}_i} \bar{\delta}_r \end{cases}$$

mit  $\mathcal{B}_i := \{r \in \mathcal{R}_h : x_i \in \bar{\delta}_r\}$ ,  $\varphi_\alpha^{(r)}(x) = \Phi_\alpha(\xi_{\delta_r}(x))$ .