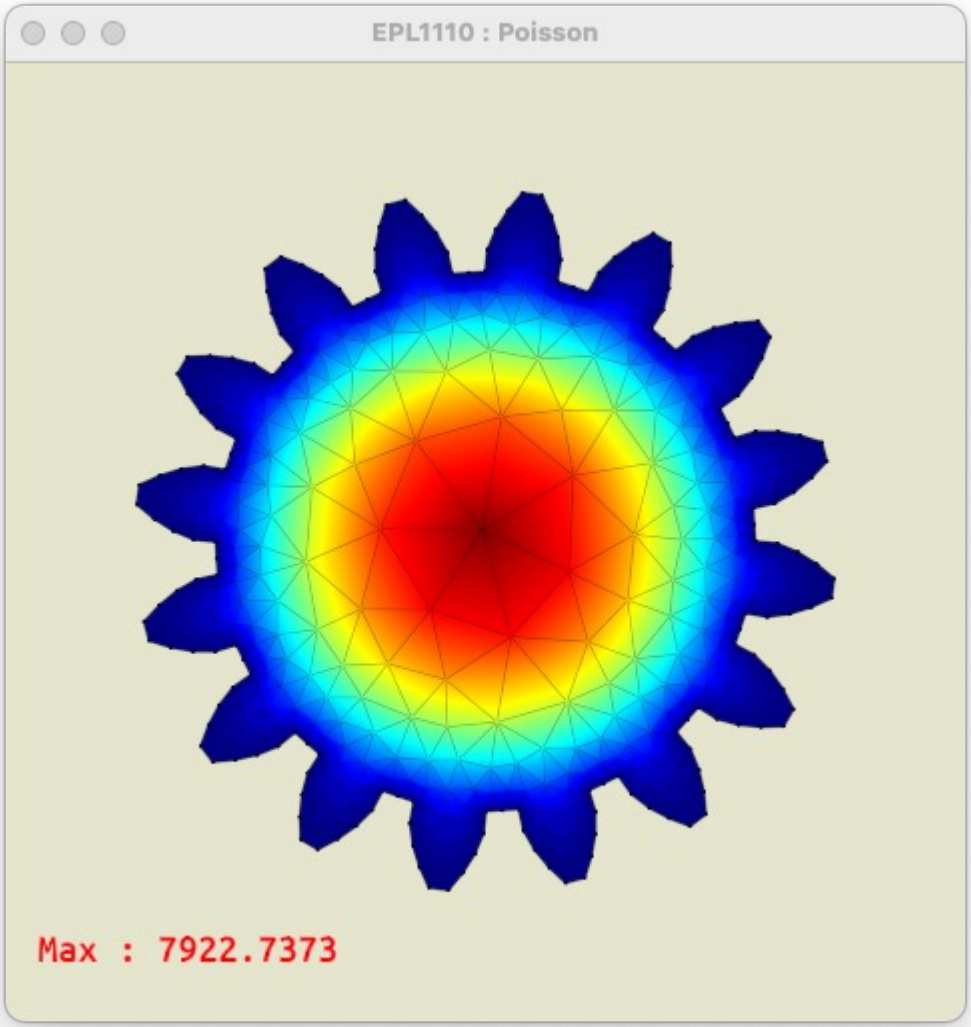


Nous allons faire notre premier vrai programme d'éléments finis !

Typical Elliptic BoundaryValue Problem

Trouver $u(\mathbf{x}) \in \mathcal{U}_s$ tel que

$$\begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot (a \boldsymbol{\nabla} u) + f &= 0, && \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Omega, \\ \mathbf{n} \cdot (a \boldsymbol{\nabla} u) &= g, && \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_N, \\ u &= t, && \forall \mathbf{x} \in \Gamma_D, \end{aligned}$$

En général, la fonction n'est pas connue…
Mais, c'est la solution d'une équation aux dérivées partielles !

Commençons par une équation de Poisson

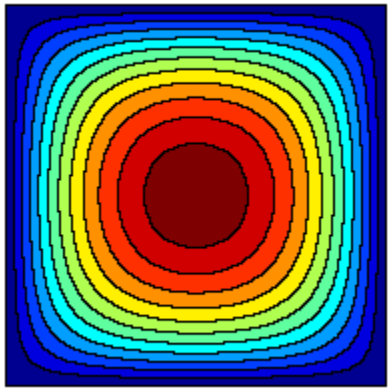
Conditions essentielles
Conditions de Dirichlet

Conditions naturelles
Conditions de Neumann

Un exemple tout simple et bien connu :-)

$$\nabla^2 u(x,y) + 1 = 0, \quad (x,y) \in \Omega,$$

$$u(x,y) = 0, \quad (x,y) \in \partial\Omega,$$



$$u(x,y) = \sum_{i,j \text{ odd}} C_{ij} \sin\left(\frac{i\pi(x+1)}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{j\pi(y+1)}{2}\right)$$

Solution analytique

$$\nabla^2 u(x,y) = -1,$$

$$\sum_{i,j \text{ odd}} \pi^2(i^2+j^2) C_{ij} \sin\left(\frac{i\pi(x+1)}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{j\pi(y+1)}{2}\right) = 1,$$

Because sin are orthogonal,

$$\frac{\pi^2(i^2+j^2)}{4} C_{ij} = \underbrace{\int_\Omega \sin\left(\frac{i\pi(x+1)}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{j\pi(y+1)}{2}\right) d\Omega}_{16/(ij\pi^2)},$$

$$u(x,y) = \sum_{i,j \text{ odd}} C_{ij} \sin\left(\frac{i\pi(x+1)}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{j\pi(y+1)}{2}\right)$$

On a ici une solution analytique !
Mais, ce n'est pas le cas dans la plupart des vrais problèmes.
Il s'agit juste d'un exemple pour présenter notre méthode !

Construction du système linéaire discret

$\sum U_i \nabla\tau_i$ $\sum U_i \tau_i$

$$J(u^h) = \frac{1}{2}\int_\Omega (\nabla u^h)\cdot(\nabla u^h)\,d\Omega - \int_\Omega f\,u^h\,d\Omega,$$

$$J(u^h) = \frac{1}{2}\int_\Omega \Big(\sum_{i=1}^n U_i\nabla\tau_i\Big)\cdot\Big(\sum_{j=1}^n U_j\nabla\tau_j\Big)\,d\Omega - \int_\Omega f\,\Big(\sum_{i=1}^n U_i\tau_i\Big)\,d\Omega,$$

$$J(u^h) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n\sum_{j=1}^n U_i\,U_j\int_\Omega (\nabla\tau_i)\cdot(\nabla\tau_j)\,d\Omega - \sum_{i=1}^n U_i\int_\Omega f\,\tau_i\,d\Omega,$$

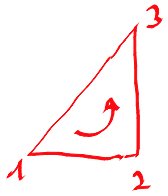
$$J(u^h) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^n\sum_{j=1}^n U_i\,U_j\,A_{ij} - \sum_{i=1}^n U_i B_i,$$

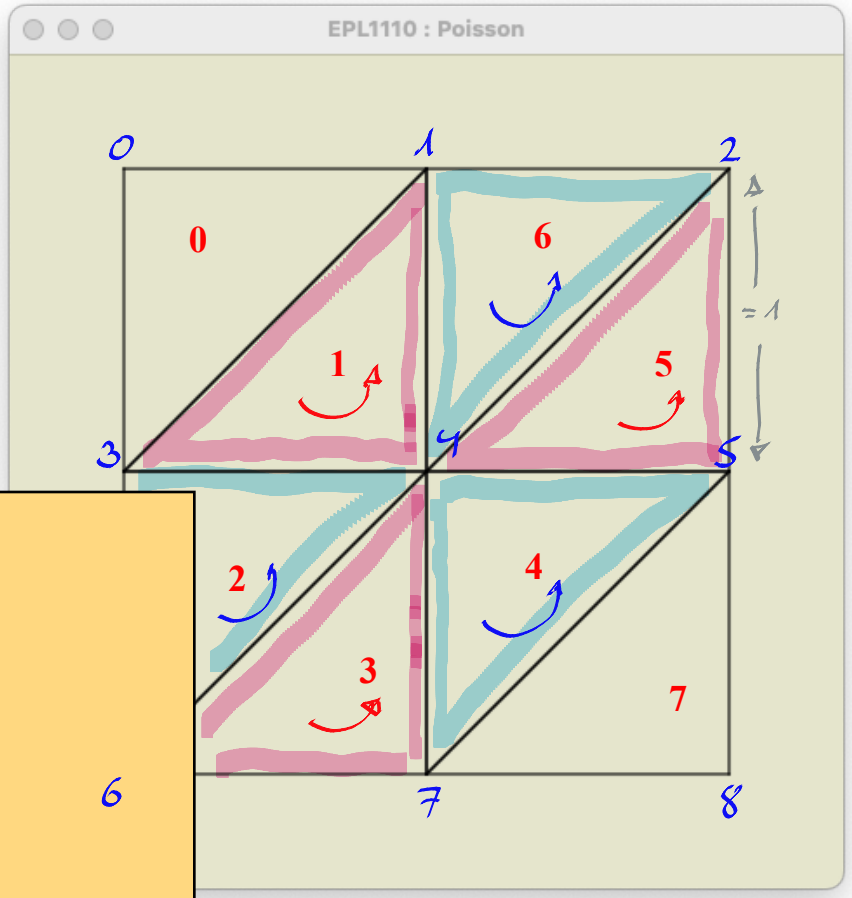
MATRICE DE RAIDEUR

MEMBRE DE DROITE

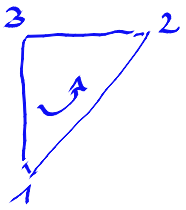
$$0 = \frac{\partial J(u^h)}{\partial U_i} = \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij}U_j - B_i, \quad i = 1,n.$$

Faisons un petit exemple !

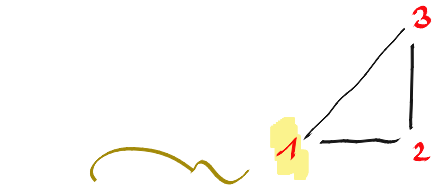





```
Number of nodes 9
     0 :  0.0000000e+00  2.0000000e+00
     1 :  1.0000000e+00  2.0000000e+00
     2 :  2.0000000e+00  2.0000000e+00
     3 :  0.0000000e+00  1.0000000e+00
     4 :  1.0000000e+00  1.0000000e+00
     5 :  2.0000000e+00  1.0000000e+00
     6 :  0.0000000e+00  0.0000000e+00
     7 :  1.0000000e+00  0.0000000e+00
     8 :  2.0000000e+00  0.0000000e+00
Number of triangles 8
     0 :       3       1       0
     1 :       3       4       1
     2 :       6       4       3
     3 :       6       7       4
     4 :       7       5       4
     5 :       4       5       2
     6 :       4       2       1
     7 :       7       8       5
```

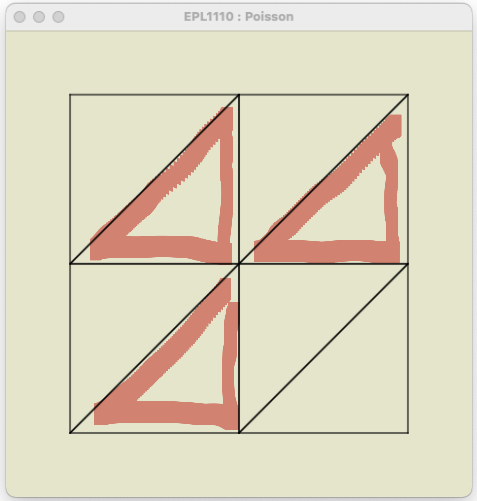


Deux matrices locales



$\phi_i = ax - x$

$\phi_{i,x} = -1 \qquad \phi_{i,y} = 0$



$$A^e_{ij} = \int_{\Omega_e} \frac{\partial \phi^e_i}{\partial x}\frac{\partial \phi^e_j}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi^e_i}{\partial y}\frac{\partial \phi^e_j}{\partial y}\, dx\, dy$$

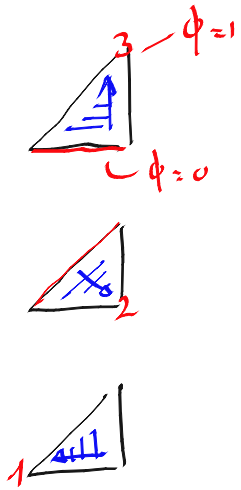
	$\phi_{i,x}$	$\phi_{i,y}$
$i=1$	-1	0
2	1	-1
3	0	1

$$\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = A^e_{ij}$$

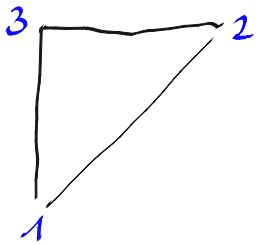
$\sum \phi_i = 1$

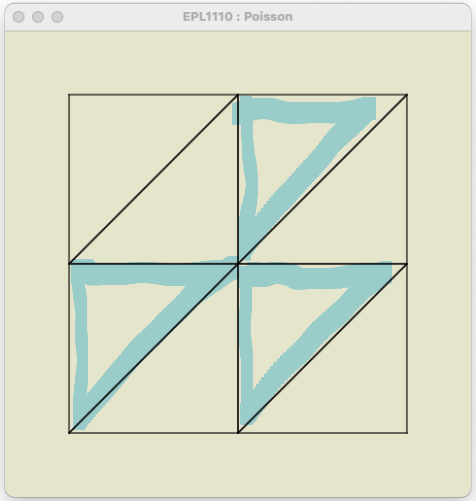
$\sum \phi_{i,x} = 0$

$\sum \phi_{i,y} = 0$



Deux matrices locales





$$A_{ij}^e = \int_{\Omega_e} \frac{\partial \phi_i^e}{\partial x}\frac{\partial \phi_j^e}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_i^e}{\partial y}\frac{\partial \phi_j^e}{\partial y}\, dx\, dy$$

	$\phi_{i,x}$	$\phi_{i,y}$
$i=1$	0	−1
2	1	0
3	−1	1

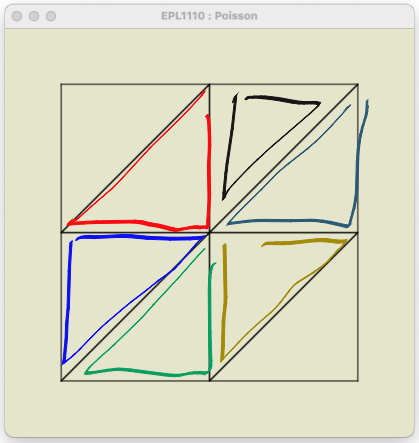
$$\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = A_{ij}^e$$

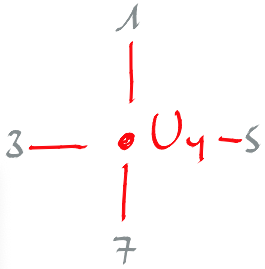
$\sum \phi_i = 1$

$\sum \phi_{i,x} = 0$

$\sum \phi_{i,y} = 0$

Assemblons les matrices





	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	1 +2	−1		−1 −1				
2	−1	1 +1			−1			
3			1+2	−1 −1		−1		
4	−1 −1		−1 −1	2+1+1 2+1+1	−1 −1		−1 −1	
5		−1		−1 −1	+1 +2			
6			−1			1+1	−1	
7				−1 −1		−1	2+1	
							2	

$$A_{ij} = \bigoplus A^e_{ij}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

A^e_{ij} A^e_{ij}

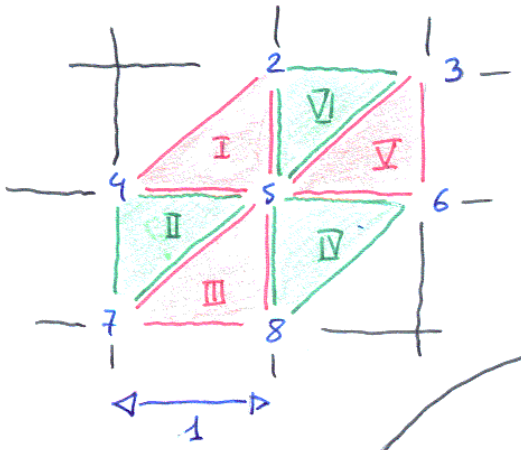
$$-2U_1 - 2U_3 + 8U_4 - 2U_5 - 2U_7$$

0 :	3	1	0
1 :	3	4	1
2 :	6	4	3
3 :	6	7	4
4 :	7	5	4
5 :	4	5	2
6 :	4	2	1
7 :	7	8	5

STIFFNESS MATRIX CALCULATION

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial \phi_i^e}{\partial x}\frac{\partial \phi_j^e}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_i^e}{\partial y}\frac{\partial \phi_j^e}{\partial y} \right\rangle_{\Omega_e}$$

$$A_{ij} = \bigoplus_{e} A_{ij}^{e}$$



CHECK !

$\sum \phi_i = 1$

$\sum \phi_{i,x} = 0$

$\sum \phi_{i,y} = 0$

$\phi_1 = (1-x) + \alpha t$

$\phi_{1,x} = -1$

$\phi_{1,y} = 0$

	$\phi_{i,x}$	$\phi_{i,y}$
1	-1	0
2	1	-1
3	0	1

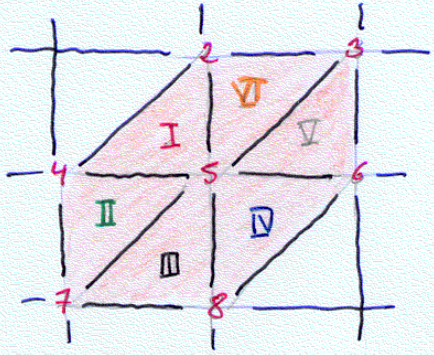
$$\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

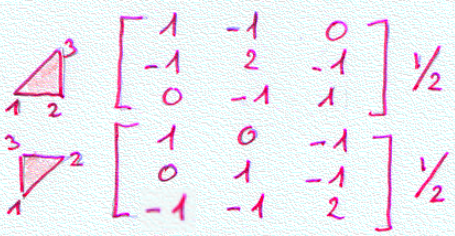
A_{ij}^{e}

	$\phi_{i,x}$	$\phi_{i,y}$
1	0	-1
2	1	0
3	-1	1

$$\frac{1}{2}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

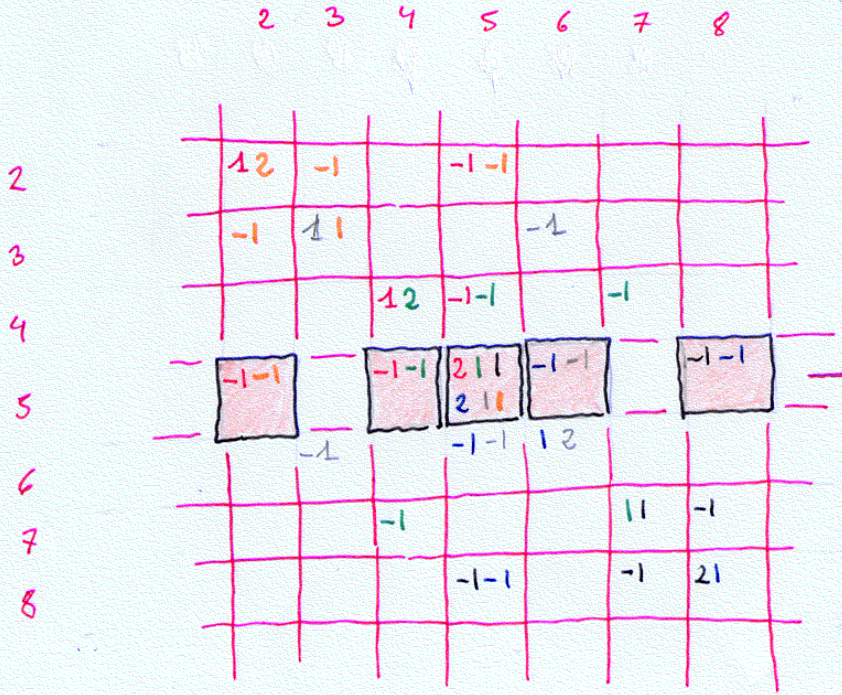
ASSEMBLING LOCAL MATRICES



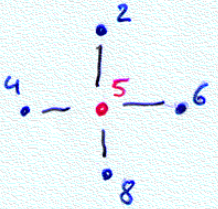


LOCATION TABLE

I	4	5	2
II	7	5	4
III	7	8	5
IV	8	6	5
V	5	6	3
VI	5	3	2



$$\frac{1}{2}\left(8U_5 - 2U_2 - 2U_4 - 2U_8 - 2U_6\right)$$



REGULAR LATTICE OF TURNER TRIANGLES = CENTRAL FINITE DIFFERENCES

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 3 \\ 5 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 8 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

A_{ij}

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 8 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

(☹)

$U_2 = 4$ CONDITION ESSENTIELLE

OPERATION COLONNE

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 3 & 0 & 18 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 - 5U_2 \\ 2 - 7U_2 \\ 3 - 8U_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad = 4$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -19 \\ -26 \\ -29 \end{bmatrix}$$

OPERATION LIGNE

$$\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ U_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -19 \\ 4 \\ -29 \end{bmatrix}$$

(☺)

Comment imposer les conditions essentielles ?

Une structure pour un système linéaire Ax = b

```
typedef struct {
    double **A;
    double  *B;
    int size;
} femFullSystem;
```

```
theSystem = femFullSystemCreate(2);
double **A = theSystem->A;
double  *B = theSystem->B;
A[0][0] = 1.0; A[0][1] = 1.0; B[0] = 4;
A[1][0] = 1.0; A[1][1] = 2.0; B[1] = 7;
femFullSystemEliminate(theSystem);
femFullSystemPrint(theSystem);
```

Nous allons faire les tâches suivantes :

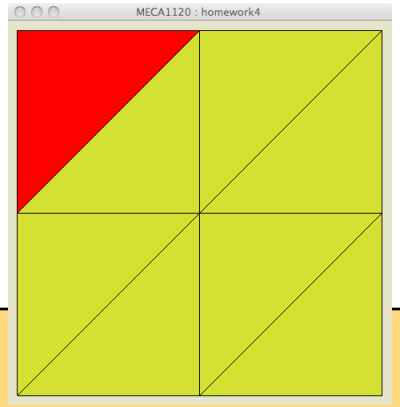
- **Allouer la matrice et le vecteur**
- **Initialiser le système**
- **Imprimer le système**
- **Contraindre une valeur**
- **Résoudre le système**

```
+1.0e+00 +1.0e+00 :   +1.0e+00
+1.0e+00 +1.0e+00 :   +3.0e+00
```

Résolution « en place » par élimination de Gauss de matrices symétriques définies positives

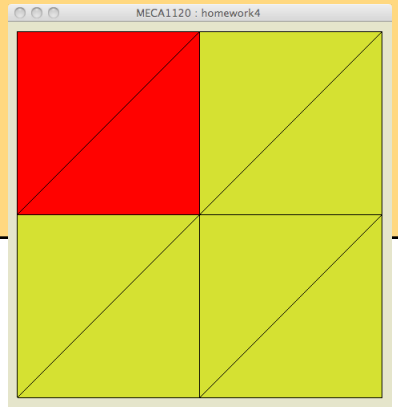
```
femFullSystem* femFullSystemCreate(int size);
void femFullSystemPrint(femFullSystem* mySystem);
void femFullSystemConstrain(femFullSystem* mySystem, int myNode, double myValue);
void femFullSystemEliminate(femFullSystem* mySystem);
```

Assemblage élement…



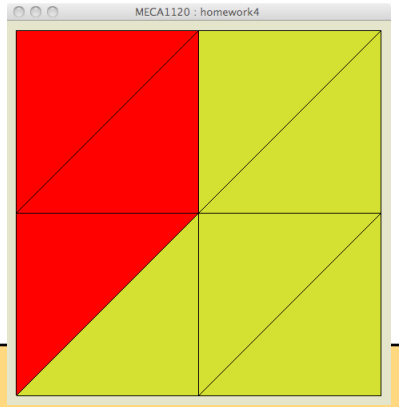

```
+1.0e+00 -5.0e-01          -5.0e-01                                  :  +1.7e-01
-5.0e-01 +5.0e-01                                                    :  +1.7e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
-5.0e-01                   +5.0e-01                                  :  +1.7e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
```

```
+1.0e+00 -5.0e-01          -5.0e-01                                  :  +1.7e-01
-5.0e-01 +1.0e+00                    -5.0e-01                        :  +3.3e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
-5.0e-01                   +1.0e+00 -5.0e-01                         :  +3.3e-01
         -5.0e-01          -5.0e-01 +1.0e+00                         :  +1.7e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
```

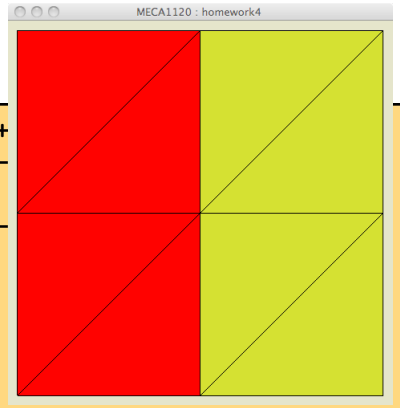


…par élément

Assemblage élément…



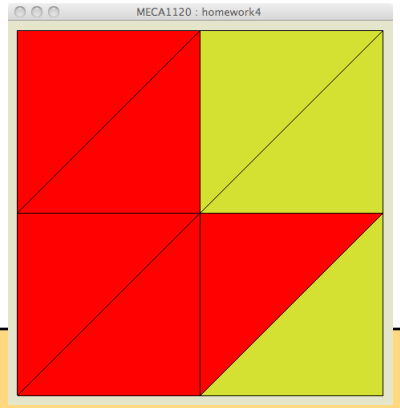

```
+1.0e+00 -5.0e-01          -5.0e-01                                  :  +1.7e-01
-5.0e-01 +1.0e+00                   -5.0e-01                         :  +3.3e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
-5.0e-01                   +2.0e+00 -1.0e+00          -5.0e-01       :  +5.0e-01
         -5.0e-01          -1.0e+00 +1.5e+00                         :  +3.3e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                           -5.0e-01                 +5.0e-01         :  +1.7e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
```



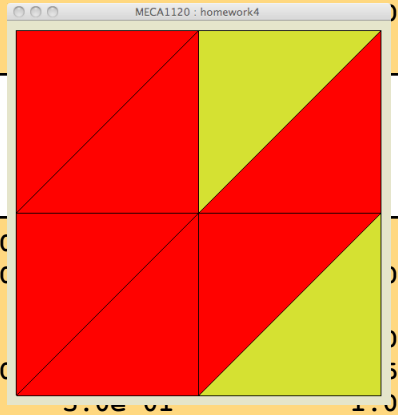

```
+                          -5.0e-01                                  :  +1.7e-01
-                                   -5.0e-01                         :  +3.3e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
-                          +2.0e+00 -1.0e+00          -5.0e-01       :  +5.0e-01
                           -1.0e+00 +2.0e+00                   -5.0e-01 :  +5.0e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
                           -5.0e-01                 +1.0e+00 -5.0e-01 :  +3.3e-01
                                    -5.0e-01        -5.0e-01 +1.0e+00 :  +1.7e-01
                                                                     :  +0.0e+00
```

…par élément

Assemblage élément…



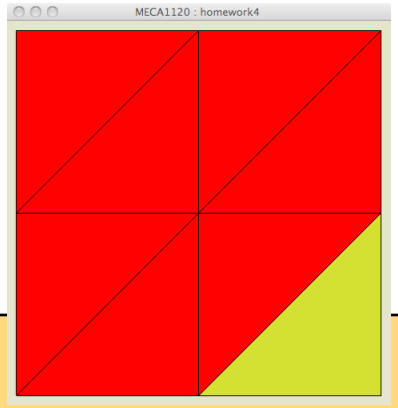

```
+1.0e+00 -5.0e-01          -5.0e-01                                    +1.7e-01
-5.0e-01 +1.0e+00                   -5.0e-01                           +3.3e-01
                                                                   :   +0.0e+00
-5.0e-01                   +2.0e+00 -1.0e+00          -5.0e-01        :   +5.0e-01
         -5.0e-01          -1.0e+00 +3.0e+00 -5.0e-01          -1.0e+00 :   +6.7e-01
                                    -5.0e-01 +5.0e-01                  :   +1.7e-01
                           -5.0e-01                 +1.0e+00 -5.0e-01  :   +3.3e-01
                                                    -5.0e-01 +1.5e+00  :   +3.3e-01
                                                                   :   +0.0e+00
```




```
+1.0e+00 -5.0e-                                                    :   +1.7e-01
-5.0e-01 +1.0e+                                                    :   +3.3e-01
                                                                   :   +1.7e-01
-5.0e-01                                                           :   +5.0e-01
         -5.0e-                                                    :   +8.3e-01
                                                                   :   +3.3e-01
                           -5.0e-01                 +1.0e+00 -5.0e-01  :   +3.3e-01
                                    -1.0e+00        -5.0e-01 +1.5e+00  :   +3.3e-01
                                                                   :   +0.0e+00
```

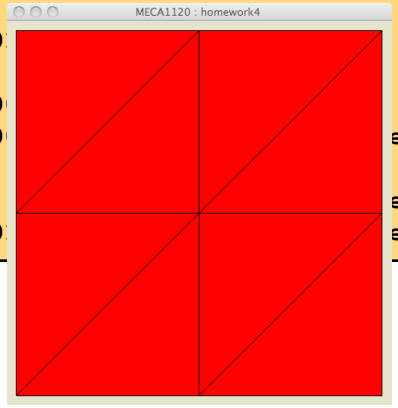
…par élément

Assemblage élément…




```
+1.0e+00 -5.0e-01          -5.0e-01                                        :  +1.7e-01
-5.0e-01 +2.0e+00 -5.0e-01          -1.0e+00                               :  +5.0e-01
         -5.0e-01 +1.0e+00                    -5.0e-01                    :  +3.3e-01
-5.0e-01                   +2.0e+00 -1.0e+00          -5.0e-01            :  +5.0e-01
         -1.0e+00          -1.0e+00 +4.0e+00 -1.0e+00          -1.0e+00   :  +1.0e+00
                  -5.0e-01          -1.0e+00 +1.5e+00                     :  +3.3e-01
                            -5.0e-01                    +1.0e+00 -5.0e-01 :  +3.3e-01
                                      -1.0e+00          -5.0e-01 +1.5e+00 :  +3.3e-01
                                                                          :  +0.0e+00
```

```
+1.0e+00 -5.0e-01          -5.0e-01                                        :  +1.7e-01
-5.0e-01 +2.0e+00 -5.0e-01          -1.0e+00                               :  +5.0e-01
         -5.0e-01 +1.0e+00                    -5.0e-0                     :  +3.3e-01
-5.0e-01                   +2.0e+00 -1.0e+00                              :  +5.0e-01
         -1.0e+00          -1.0e+00 +4.0e+00 -1.0e+0                      :  +1.0e+00
                  -5.0e-01          -1.0e+00 +2.0e+0                 e-01 :  +5.0e-01
                            -5.0e-01                                      :  +3.3e-01
                                      -1.0e+00                        e-01 :  +5.0e-01
                                                -5.0e-0               e+00 :  +1.7e-01
```



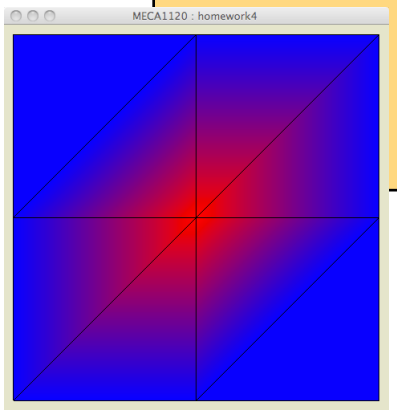
…par élément

Comment imposer les conditions frontières ?

```
def constrain(self,myNode,myValue):
    A = self.A; B = self.B; n = self.n
    for i in range(n):
      B[i] -= myValue * A[i,myNode]
      A[i,myNode] = 0
    for i in range(n):
      A[myNode,i] = 0
    A[myNode,myNode] = 1;
    B[myNode] = myValue;
```

```
for myEdge in theEdges.edges:
    if (myEdge[3] == -1) :
      theSystem.constrain(myEdge[0],0.0)
      theSystem.constrain(myEdge[1],0.0)
```

```
+1.0e+00                                                    :  +0.0e+00
        +1.0e+00                                            :  +0.0e+00
                +1.0e+00                                    :  +0.0e+00
                        +1.0e+00                            :  +0.0e+00
                                +4.0e+00                    :  +1.0e+00
                                        +1.0e+00            :  +0.0e+00
                                                +1.0e+00    :  +0.0e+00
                                                        +1.0e+00 :  +0.0e+00
                                                                +1.0e+00 :  +0.0e+00
```

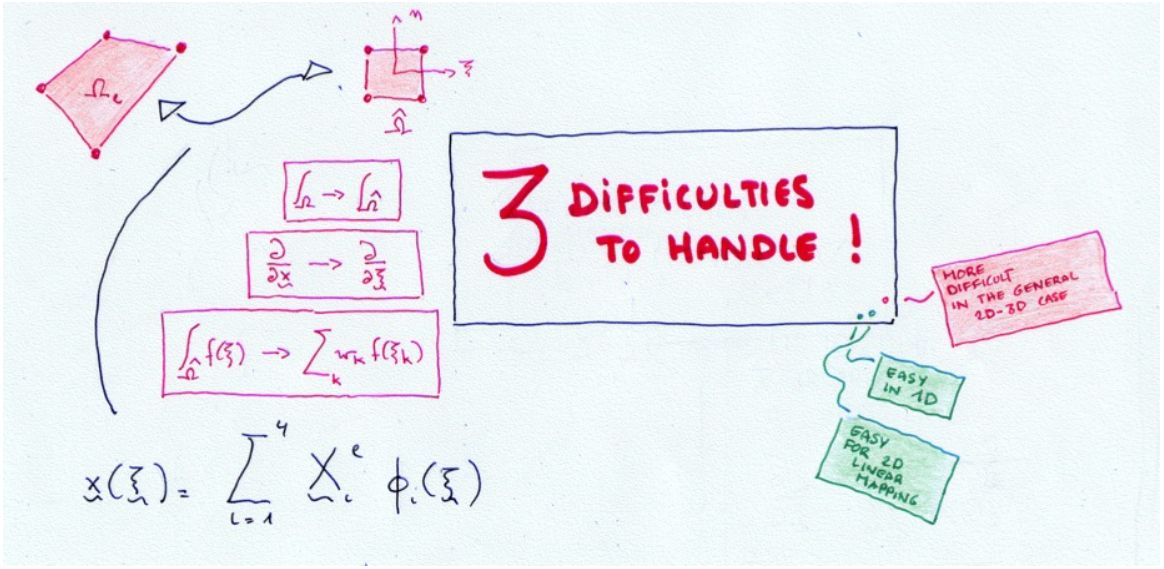


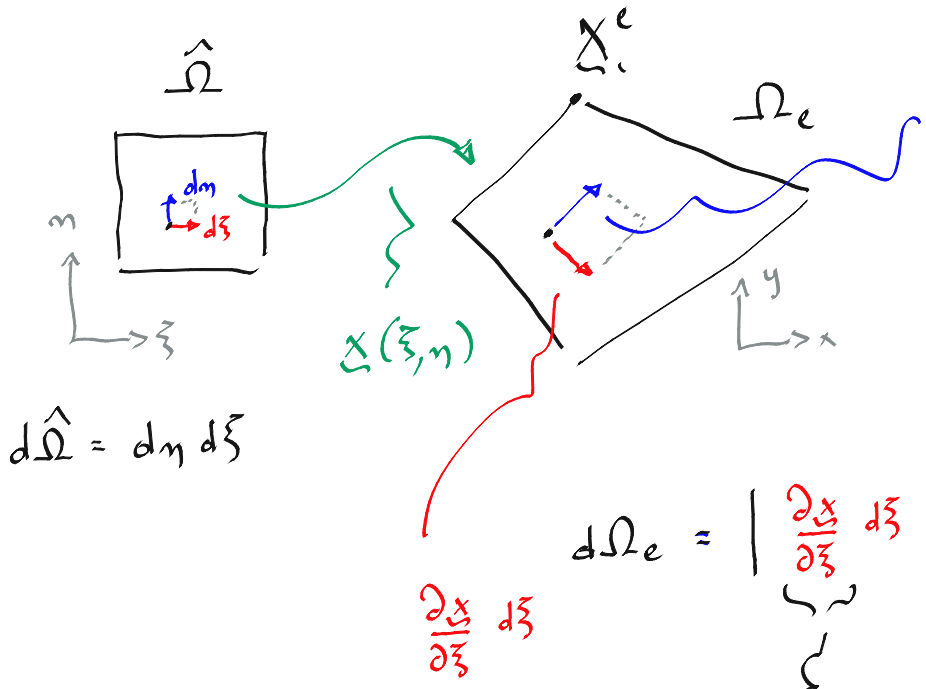
Les éléments triangulaires, c'est bien :-)
Mais, ici des éléments quadrilatères, ce serait mieux !

Et on fait comment pour des quadrilatères ?

$$A_{ij} = \int_\Omega (\nabla \tau_i) \cdot (\nabla \tau_j)\, d\Omega,$$

$$B_i = \int_\Omega f \tau_i \, d\Omega.$$





$d\hat{\Omega} = d\eta\, d\xi$

$$d\Omega_e = \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} d\xi \times \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} d\eta \right| = \underbrace{\left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \times \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \right|}_{J_e(\xi,\eta)} \underbrace{d\xi\, d\eta}_{d\hat{\Omega}}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} = \sum_i x_i \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi}$$

$$J_e = \left| \det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix} \right|$$

Intégrer sur l'élément parent !

$$\int_{\Omega_e} \longrightarrow \int_{\hat{\Omega}}$$

Calculer
le jacobien !

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \longrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi}\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \eta}\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}$$

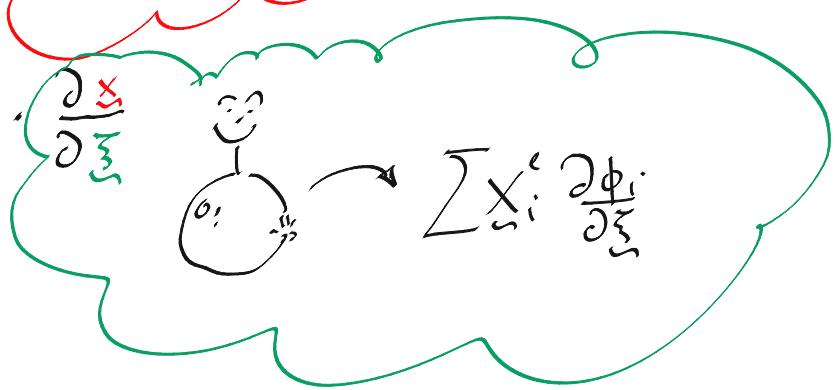
$\xi(x,y)$ $\eta(x,y)$

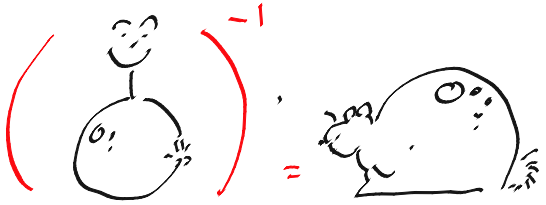
$x(\xi,\eta)$ $y(\xi,\eta)$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi_j}\cdot\frac{\partial \xi_j}{\partial x_j}$$

BEURCK

$$\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi_j} = \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x_j}\cdot\frac{\partial x_j}{\partial \xi_j}$$





$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial\xi/\partial x & \partial\xi/\partial y \\ \partial\eta/\partial x & \partial\eta/\partial y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{J_e}\begin{bmatrix} \partial y/\partial \eta & -\partial x/\partial \eta \\ -\partial y/\partial \xi & \partial x/\partial \xi \end{bmatrix}$$

Calculer
les dérivées en x !

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial\xi/\partial x & \partial\xi/\partial y \\ \partial\eta/\partial x & \partial\eta/\partial y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{J_e} \begin{bmatrix} \partial y/\partial \eta & -\partial x/\partial \eta \\ -\partial y/\partial \xi & \partial x/\partial \xi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J_e} \left[\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \right]$$

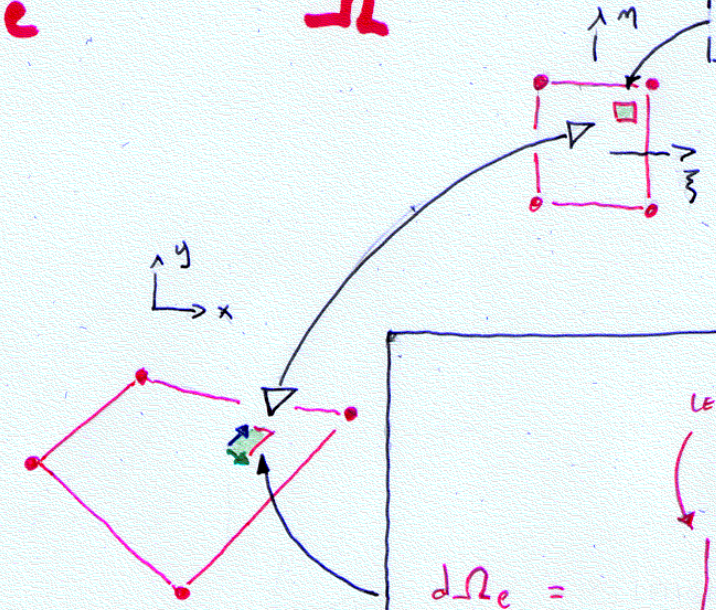
C'EST PAS UN POLYNOME SI J_e N'EST PAS CONSTANT

Et zou !

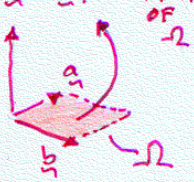
Et faire des intégrations numériques !

$\int_{\Omega_e} \rightarrow \int_{\hat{\Omega}}$

$d\hat{\Omega} = d\xi \, d\eta$



$|\underline{a} \times \underline{b}|$ = AREA OF Ω

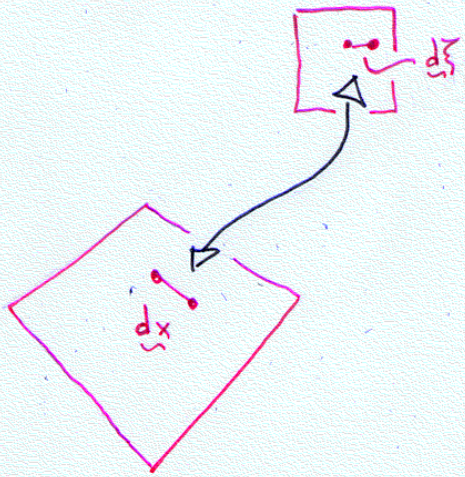


VECTORIAL PRODUCT

LENGTH

$$d\Omega_e = \left| \left(\frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial \xi} d\xi \times \frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial \eta} d\eta \right) \right|$$

$$= \underbrace{\left| \frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial \xi} \times \frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial \eta} \right|}_{\det\left(\frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial \xi \partial \eta}\right)} \underbrace{d\xi \, d\eta}_{d\hat{\Omega}}$$



$$\underline{x}(\underline{\xi}) = \sum_{i=1}^{4} \underline{X}_i^e \, \phi_i(\underline{\xi})$$

$$\underline{dx}(\underline{\xi}) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{4} \underline{X}_i^e \, \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \underline{\xi}}(\underline{\xi}) \right) \cdot \underline{d\xi}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx \\ dy \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} d\xi \\ d\eta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial \underline{\xi}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \end{bmatrix}$$

How to calculate J_e ?

$$J^e = \det\left(\frac{\partial \underline{x}}{\partial \underline{\xi}} \right)$$

$\partial/\partial x \rightarrow \partial/\partial \xi$

IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO CALCULATE $\xi(x)$!

$\nabla \phi_i$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi} = \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} = \sum_{i=1}^{4} x_i^e \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\left(\cdot\right)^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial\xi/\partial x & \partial\xi/\partial y \\ \partial\eta/\partial x & \partial\eta/\partial y \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{J_e} \begin{bmatrix} \partial y/\partial \eta & -\partial x/\partial \eta \\ -\partial y/\partial \xi & \partial x/\partial \xi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial y}\right] = \left[\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi} \quad \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \eta}\right] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}$$

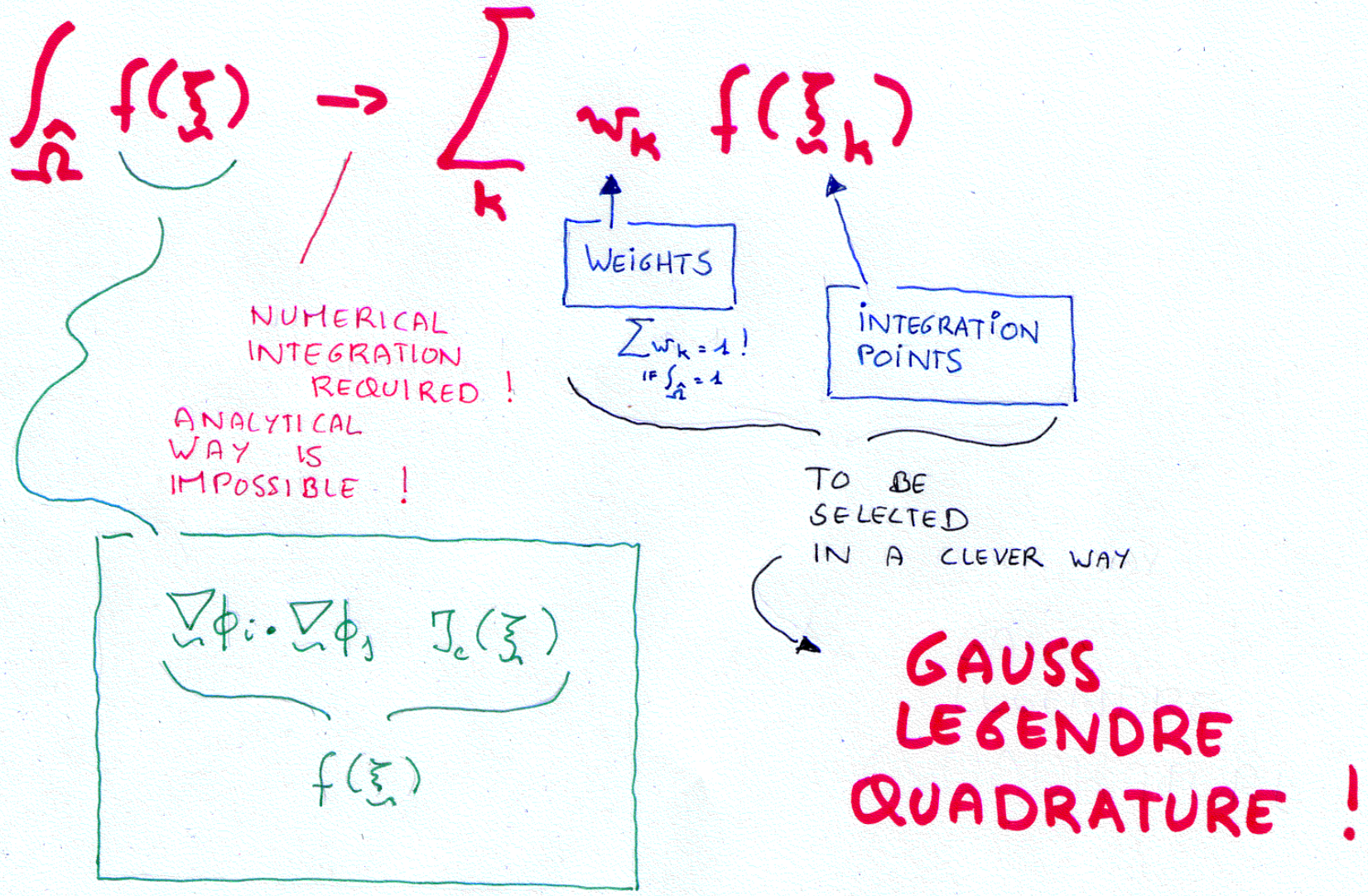
$$\sum Y_i \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \eta} \qquad \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J_e}\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta}\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi}\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \eta}\right) \qquad \sum Y_i \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi}$$

$$\text{FCT}(\xi, \eta)$$

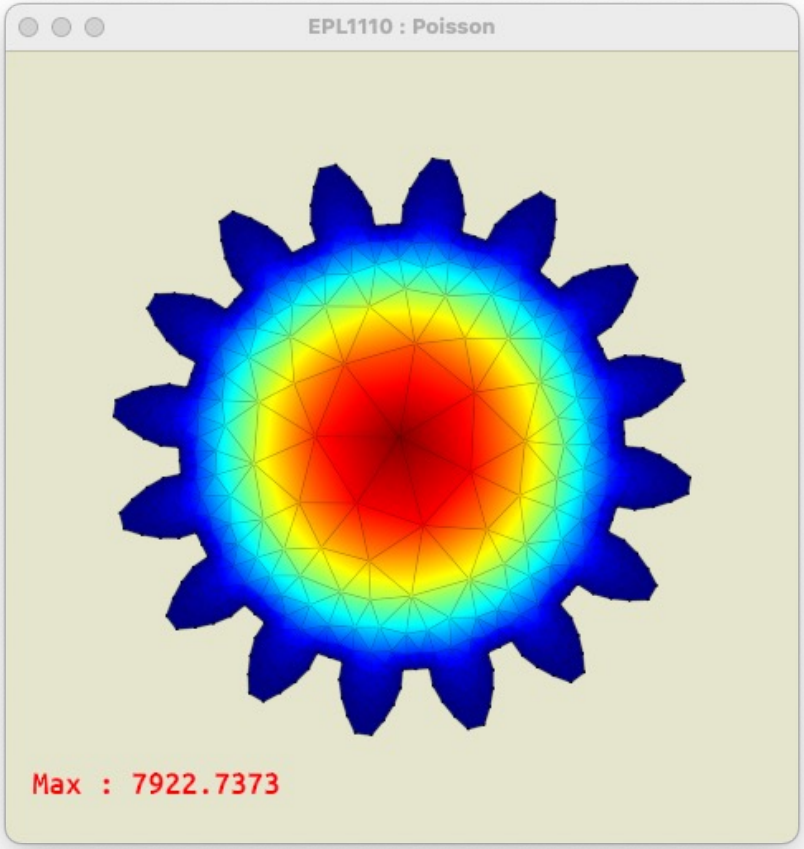
$$A_{ij}^{e} = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \underbrace{\underset{\sim}{\nabla}\phi_i \cdot \underset{\sim}{\nabla}\phi_j}_{\text{FCT}(\xi,\eta)} \; J_e(\xi,\eta) \; d\hat{\Omega}$$

$$\text{FCT}(\xi, \eta)$$

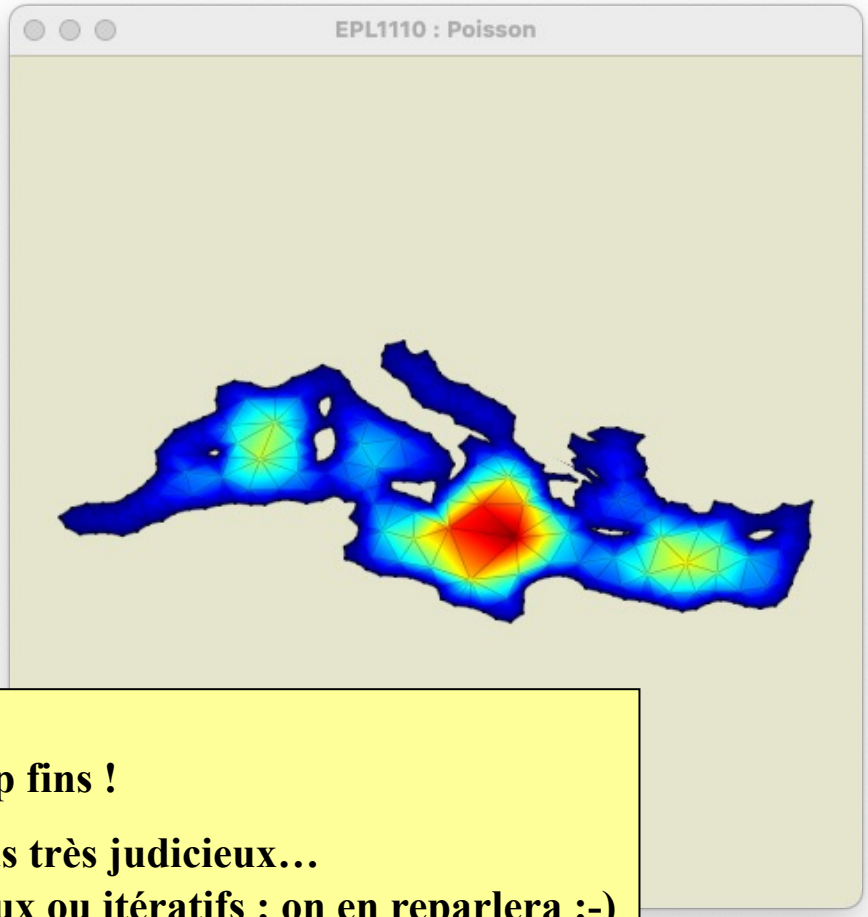
YOU HAVE JUST TO INTEGRATE NOW !


$\int_{\hat{\Omega}} f(\xi) \rightarrow \sum_k w_k f(\xi_k)$
NUMERICAL INTEGRATION REQUIRED !
ANALYTICAL WAY IS IMPOSSIBLE !
WEIGHTS
$\sum w_k = 1$! IF $\int_{\hat{\Omega}} = 1$
INTEGRATION POINTS
TO BE SELECTED IN A CLEVER WAY
$\nabla \phi_i \cdot \nabla \phi_j \; J_e(\xi)$
$f(\xi)$
GAUSS LEGENDRE QUADRATURE !

Et zou
On est prêt !



Calculer la solution du problème de Poisson avec des triangles linéaires ou des quads bilinéaires… Le jacobien n'est pas toujours constant !
Une code unique pour les deux cas !



Le code est très très lent…
Ne pas essayer des maillages trop fins !

Utiliser un solveur plein n'est pas très judicieux…
On fera appel à des solveurs creux ou itératifs : on en reparlera :-)

Un petit Poisson perdu dans la Méditerranée…