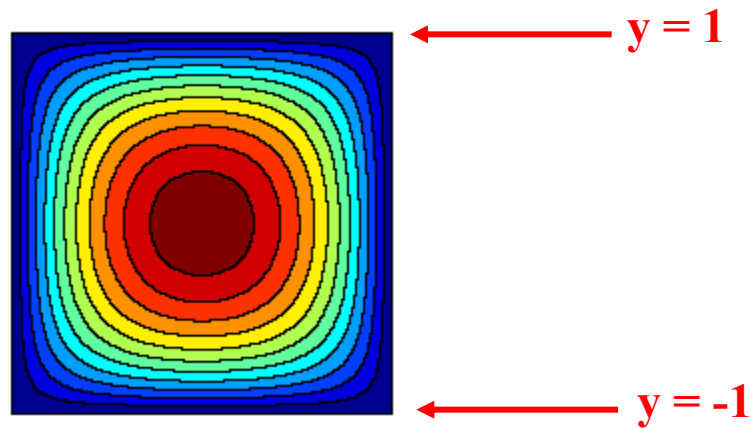


**Nous allons faire notre premier
vrai programme d'éléments finis !**

Un
exemple
tout simple
et bien
connu :-)

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla^2 u(x, y) + 1 &= 0, & (x, y) \in \Omega, \\ u(x, y) &= 0, & (x, y) \in \partial\Omega,\end{aligned}$$



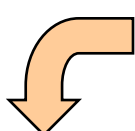
$$u(x, y) = \sum_{i, j \text{ odd}} C_{ij} \sin\left(\frac{i\pi(x+1)}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{j\pi(y+1)}{2}\right)$$

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 !

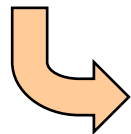
Construction du système linéaire discret

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

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

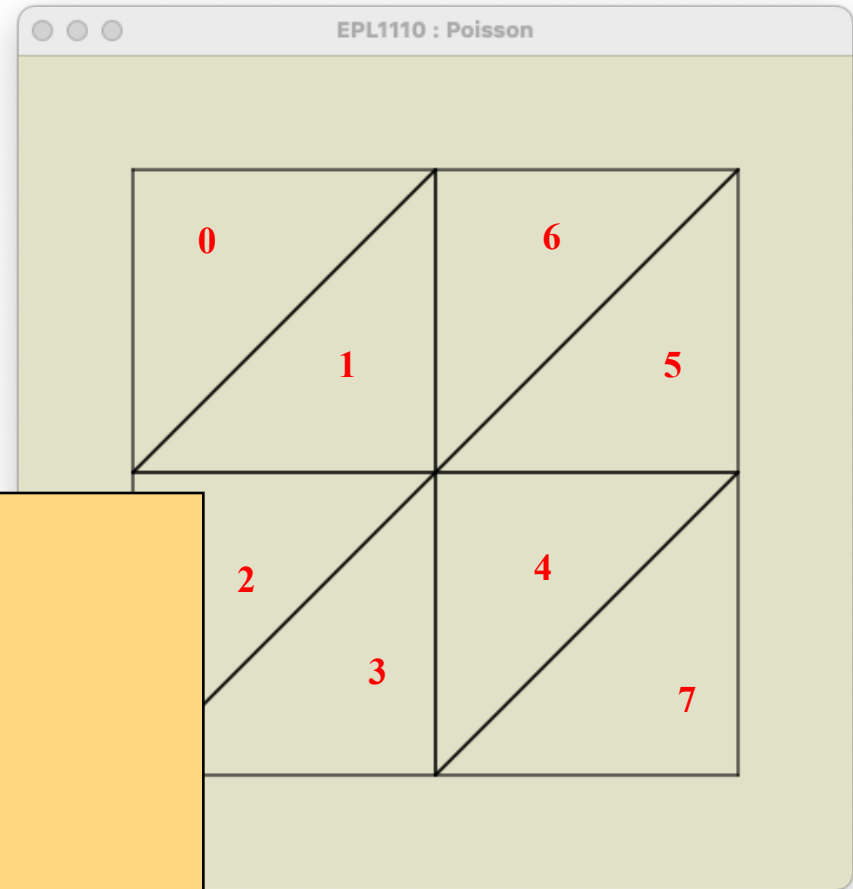
$$J(u^h) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n U_i U_j \int_{\Omega} (\nabla \tau_i) \cdot (\nabla \tau_j) d\Omega - \sum_{i=1}^n U_i \int_{\Omega} f \tau_i d\Omega,$$

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



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

Faisons un petit exemple !



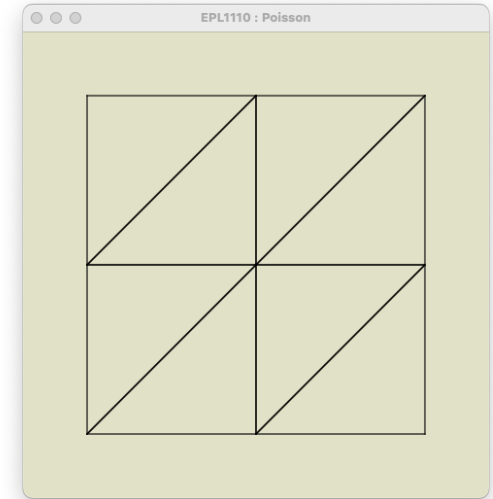
Number of nodes 9

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

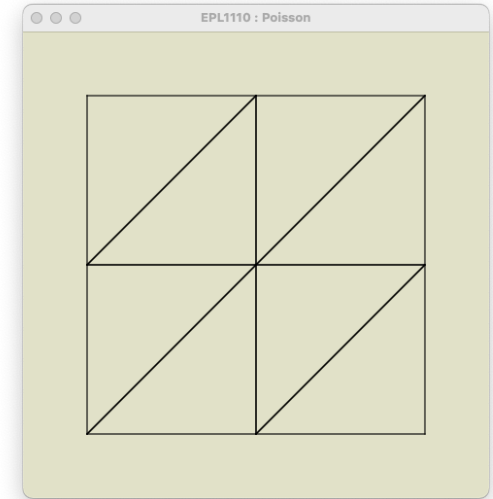
Number of triangles 8

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

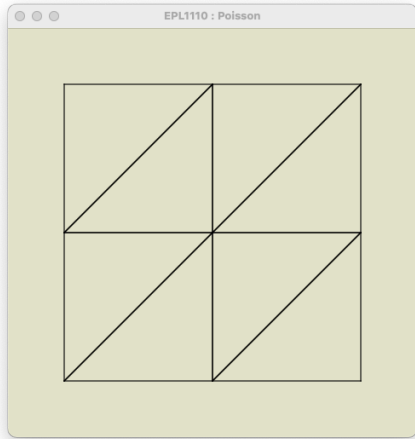
Deux matrices locales



Deux matrices locales



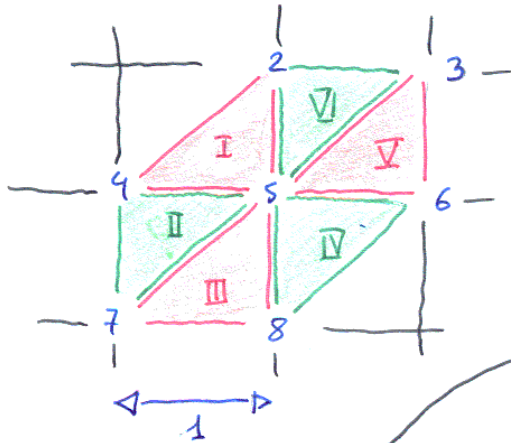
Assemblons les matrices



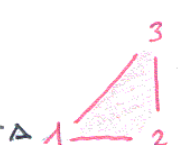
0 :	3	1	0
1 :	3	4	1
2 :	6	4	3
3 :	6	7	4
4 :	7	5	4
5 :	4	5	2
6 :	4	2	1
7 :	7	8	5

STIFFNESS MATRIX CALCULATION

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




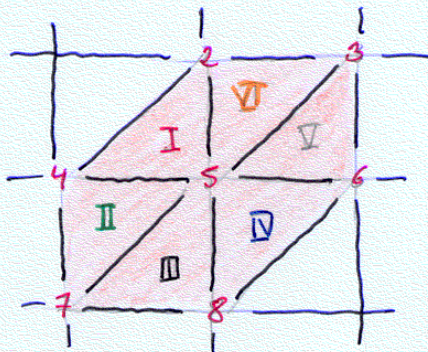
$$A_{ij} = \oplus A_{ij}^e$$

$\phi_{i,x} \quad \phi_{i,y}$

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

CHECK!
 $\sum \phi_i = 1$
 $\sum \phi_{i,x} = 0$
 $\sum \phi_{i,y} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1 &= (1-x) + \alpha t \\ \phi_{1,x} &= -1 \\ \phi_{1,y} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

A_{ij}^e

 $\phi_{i,x} \quad \phi_{i,y}$
 1 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$



ASSEMBLING LOCAL MATRICES

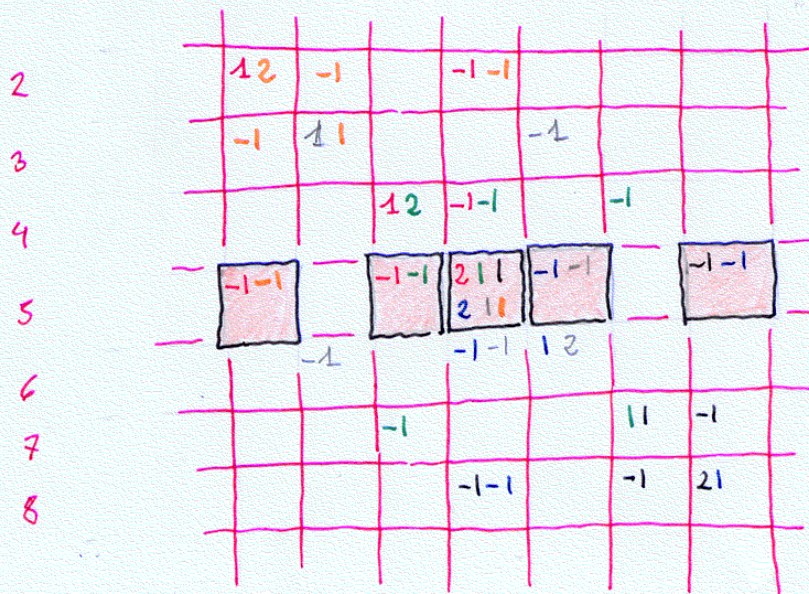
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2}$$

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

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

2 3 4 5 6 7 8



$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 8U_5 - 2U_2 - 2U_4 \\ -2U_8 - 2U_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

REGULAR LATTICE OF TURNER TRIANGLES = CENTRAL FINITE DIFFERENCES

Une structure pour un système linéaire $Ax = b$


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

Nous allons faire les tâches suivantes :

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

```
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);
```

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



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

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

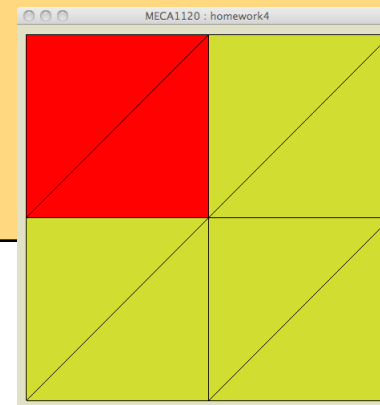
Assemblage élément...



```
+1.0e+00 -5.0e-01      -5.0e-01
-5.0e-01 +5.0e-01
-5.0e-01      +5.0e-01
```

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

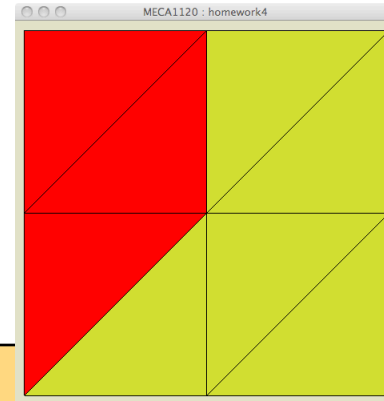
```
+1.0e+00 -5.0e-01      -5.0e-01
-5.0e-01 +1.0e+00      -5.0e-01
-5.0e-01      +1.0e+00 -5.0e-01
      -5.0e-01      -5.0e-01 +1.0e+00
```



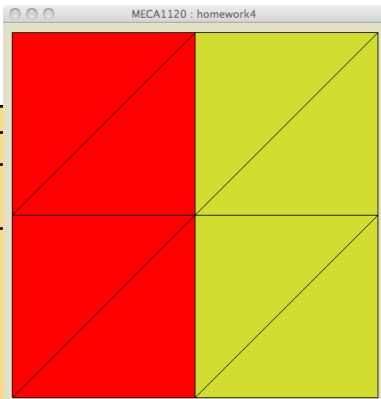
```
: +1.7e-01
: +3.3e-01
: +0.0e+00
: +3.3e-01
: +1.7e-01
: +0.0e+00
: +0.0e+00
: +0.0e+00
```

...par élément

Assemblage élément...



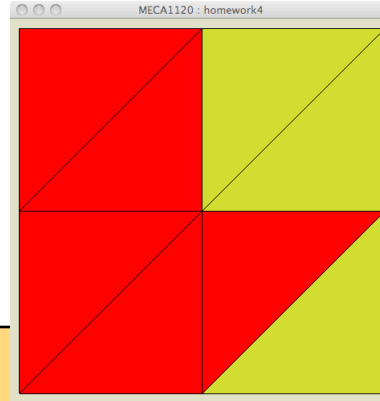
+1.0e+00	-5.0e-01		-5.0e-01					:	+1.7e-01
-5.0e-01	+1.0e+00			-5.0e-01				:	+3.3e-01
								:	+0.0e+00
-5.0e-01			+2.0e+00	-1.0e+00		-5.0e-01		:	+5.0e-01
	-5.0e-01		-1.0e+00	+1.5e+00				:	+3.3e-01
								:	+0.0e+00
			-5.0e-01			+5.0e-01		:	+1.7e-01
								:	+0.0e+00
								:	+0.0e+00



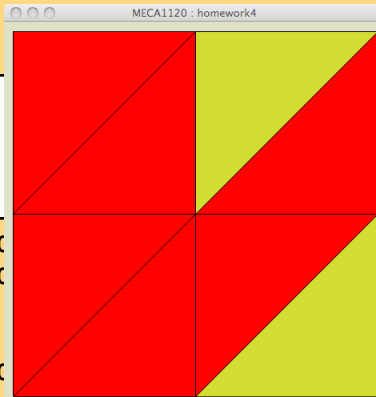
			-5.0e-01					:	+1.7e-01
				-5.0e-01				:	+3.3e-01
								:	+0.0e+00
			+2.0e+00	-1.0e+00		-5.0e-01		:	+5.0e-01
			-1.0e+00	+2.0e+00			-5.0e-01	:	+5.0e-01
								:	+0.0e+00
			-5.0e-01			+1.0e+00	-5.0e-01	:	+3.3e-01
				-5.0e-01		-5.0e-01	+1.0e+00	:	+1.7e-01
								:	+0.0e+00

...par élément

Assemblage élément...



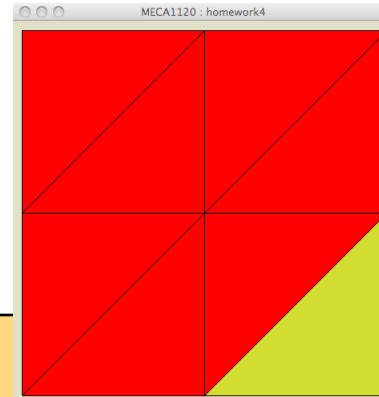
+1.0e+00	-5.0e-01	-5.0e-01							+1.7e-01
-5.0e-01	+1.0e+00		-5.0e-01						+3.3e-01
									: +0.0e+00
-5.0e-01		+2.0e+00	-1.0e+00	-5.0e-01					: +5.0e-01
	-5.0e-01	-1.0e+00	+3.0e+00	-5.0e-01	-1.0e+00				: +6.7e-01
			-5.0e-01	+5.0e-01					: +1.7e-01
		-5.0e-01			+1.0e+00	-5.0e-01			: +3.3e-01
				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



+1.0e+00	-5.0e-01	-5.0e-01							+1.7e-01
-5.0e-01	+1.0e+00		-5.0e-01						+3.3e-01
									: +1.7e-01
-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				: +8.3e-01
			-5.0e-01	+5.0e-01					: +3.3e-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

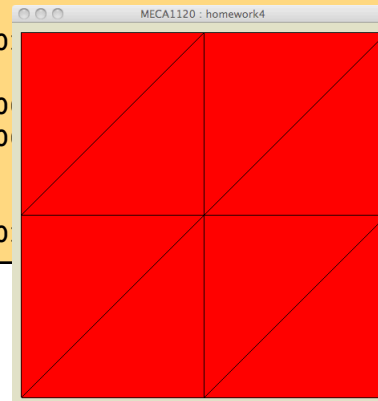
...par élément

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

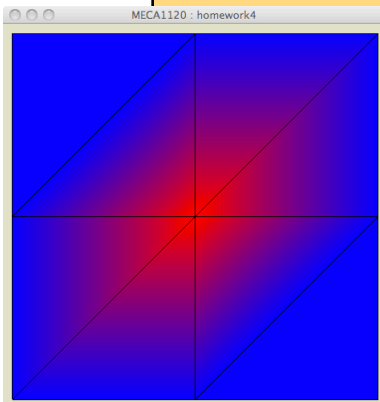


...par élément

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)
```



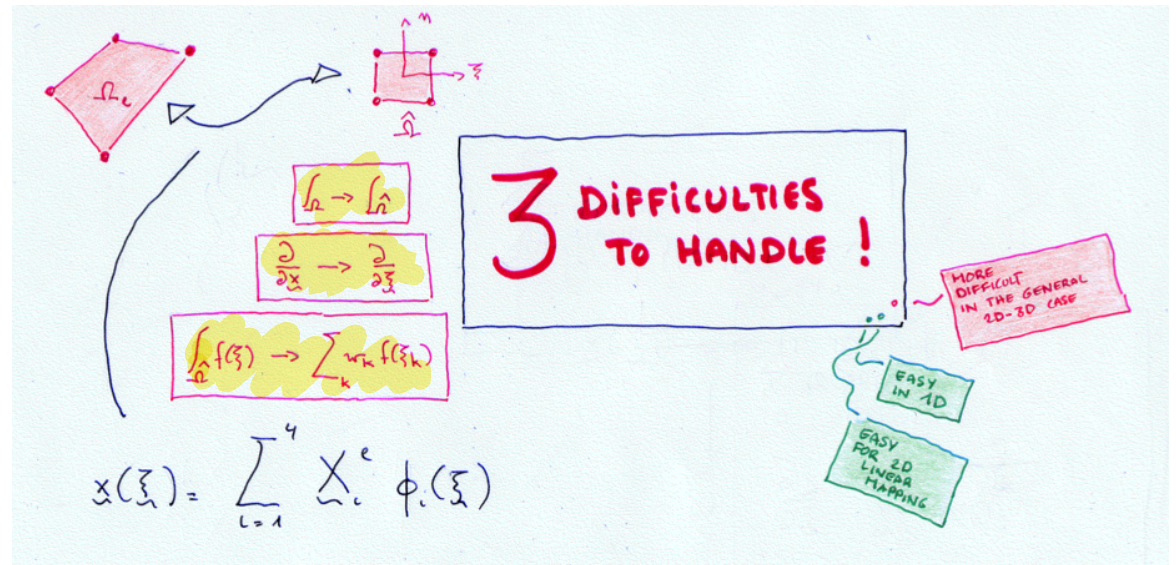
```
+1.0e+00 : +0.0e+00  
+1.0e+00 : +0.0e+00  
+1.0e+00 : +0.0e+00  
+1.0e+00 : +0.0e+00  
+4.0e+00 : +1.0e+00  
+1.0e+00 : +0.0e+00  
+1.0e+00 : +0.0e+00  
+1.0e+00 : +0.0e+00  
+1.0e+00 : +0.0e+00  
+1.0e+00 : +0.0e+00
```

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

Et on fait
comment
pour des
quadrilatères ?

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

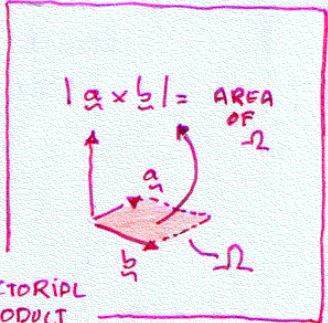
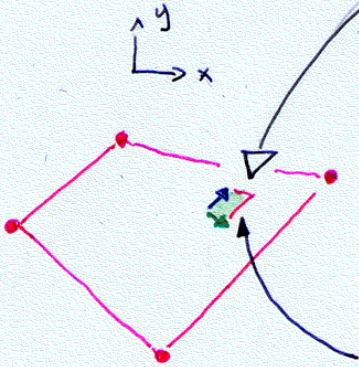
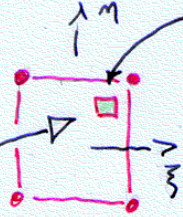
$$B_i = \int_{\Omega} f \tau_i d\Omega.$$



$$\int_{\Omega_\epsilon} \rightarrow \int_{\hat{\Omega}}$$

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

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



$$d\Omega_e = \left| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} d\xi & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} d\eta \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} d\xi & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} d\eta \end{pmatrix} \right|$$

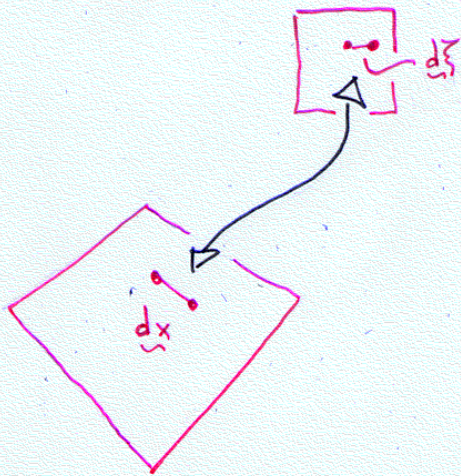
$$= \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \times \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \right| \underbrace{d\xi d\eta}_{d\hat{\Omega}}$$

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} \right)$$

LENGTH

VECTORIAL PRODUCT

Jc



$$x(\xi) = \sum_{i=1}^4 X_i^e \phi_i(\xi)$$

$$dx(\xi)$$

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

\downarrow

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 X_i^e \frac{\partial \phi_i(\xi)}{\partial \xi} \cdot d\xi$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi}$$

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

$d\xi$

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

How to
CALCULATE
 J^e ?

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

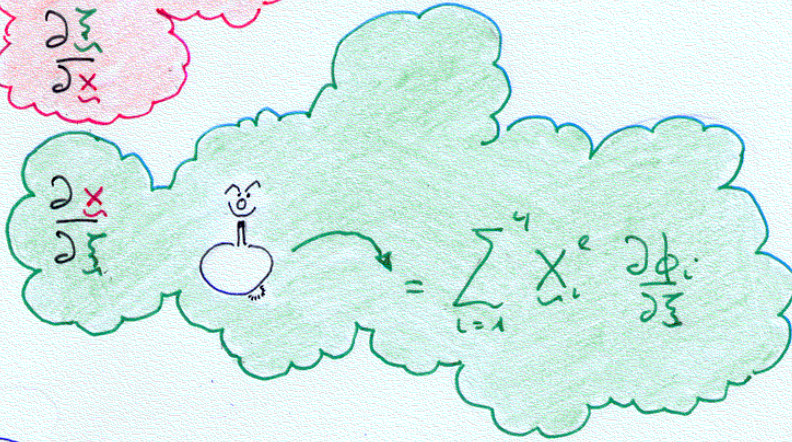
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} \rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ \rightarrow $\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi}$

$\nabla \phi_i$

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

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



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



$$\text{Cartoon character} = (\text{Cartoon character})^{-1}$$

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

A_y^e

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

↓

$\sum Y_i \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \eta}$

$\frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{J_c} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \eta} \right)$

$\sum Y_i \frac{\partial \phi_i}{\partial \xi}$

FCT (ξ, η)

$$A_y^e = \int_{\hat{\Omega}} \underbrace{\nabla \phi_i \cdot \nabla \phi_j}_{\text{FCT}(\xi, \eta)} J_c(\xi, \eta) d\hat{\Omega}$$

FCT (ξ, η)

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 $\int_{\hat{\Omega}} 1 = 1$

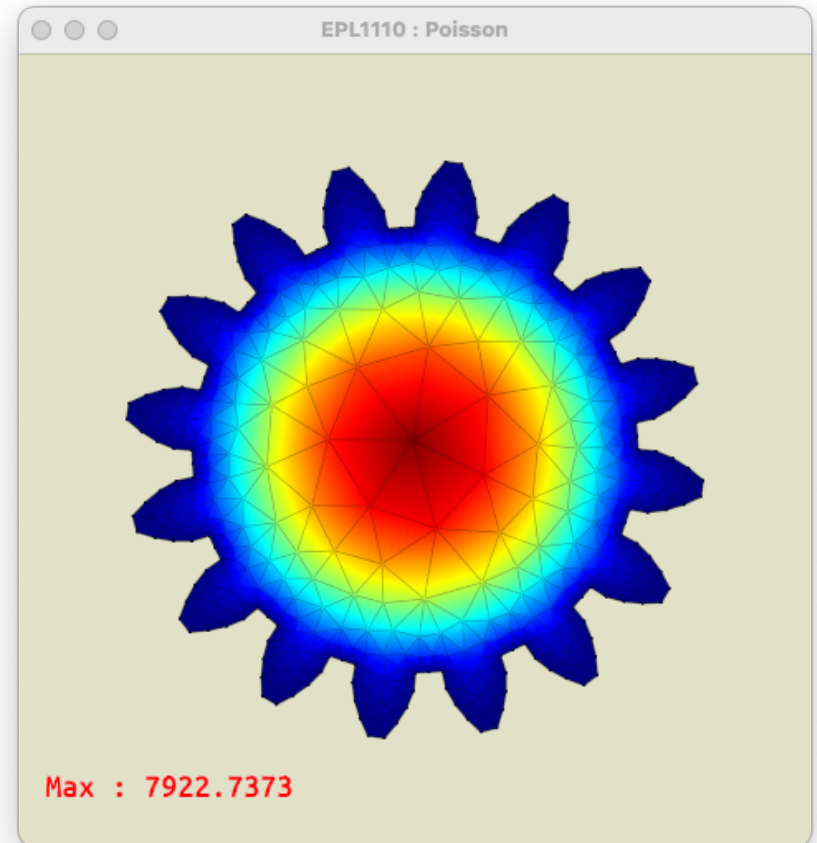
INTEGRATION
POINTS

TO BE
SELECTED
IN A CLEVER WAY

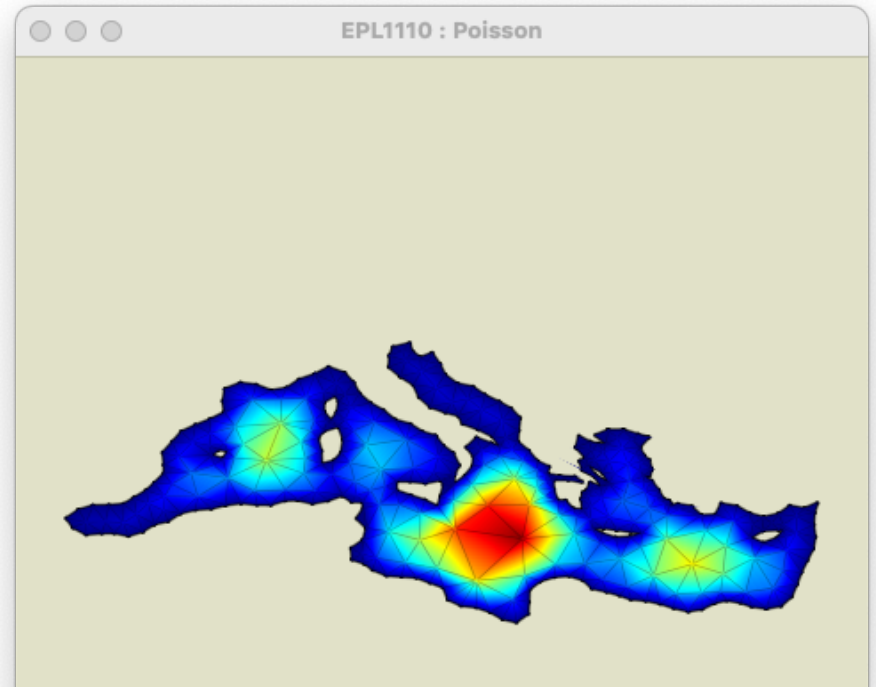
$$\underbrace{\sum \phi_i \cdot \sum \phi_j}_{f(\xi)} \quad \mathcal{J}_c(\xi)$$

**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...**