

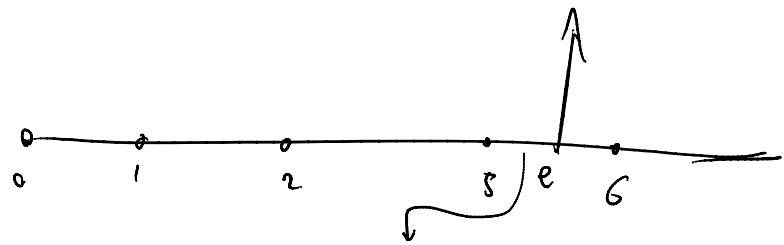
$$k^e = \int_e B^T D B dv$$

$$\begin{cases} P_D = k^e a^e \\ F_n = \int_e N^T r dv = \underbrace{\left(\int_e N^T N dv \right)}_M \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \\ r_3 \\ r_4 \end{pmatrix} \\ f_n = \int_{\text{den}} N^T \bar{f} ds \end{cases}$$

$$f_r^e + f_n^e - P_D^e$$

$$k^e \begin{matrix} 5 & 6 \\ \hline \frac{AE}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$F \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ \hline & & & & \frac{AE}{L} & -\frac{AE}{L} & \\ & & & & -\frac{AE}{L} & \frac{AE}{L} & \end{matrix}$$



$$5 \mid f^e = \begin{bmatrix} .5 \\ .6 \end{bmatrix}$$

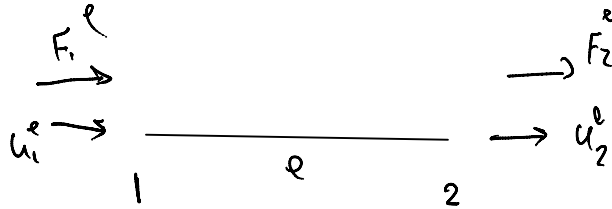
$$F \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \\ \\ \\ \\ .5 \\ .6 \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

Physical insight
 1. Stiffness matrix

2. Assembly

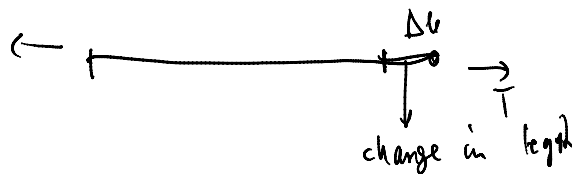
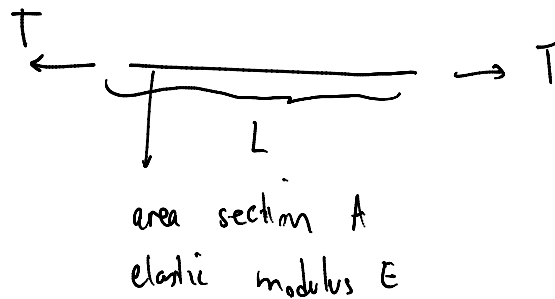
3. free & prescribed dof.

1. Stiffness



$$\begin{bmatrix} F_1^e \\ F_2^e \end{bmatrix} = \frac{AE}{l} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^e \\ u_2^e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$F_2^e = \frac{AE}{l} (u_2^e - u_1^e)$$

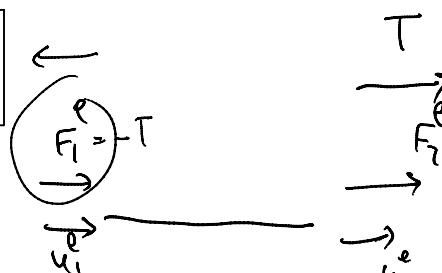


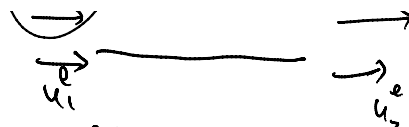
$$\epsilon = \frac{\Delta u}{L}$$

$$\sigma = \epsilon E = \frac{\Delta u}{L} E$$

$$T = \sigma A = \frac{AE}{L} \Delta u$$

$$T = \frac{AE}{L} \Delta u$$



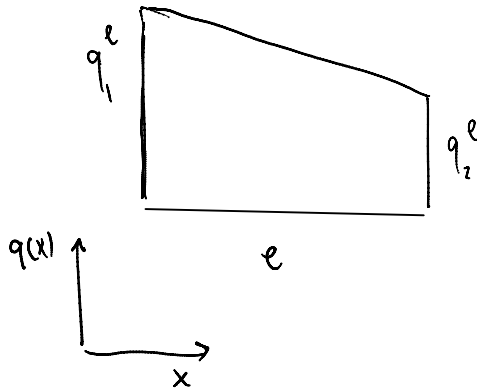


$$\begin{bmatrix} F_1^e \\ F_2^e \end{bmatrix} = \frac{AE}{L} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^e \\ u_2^e \end{bmatrix}$$

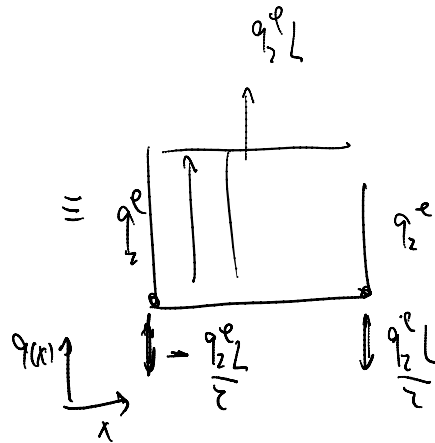
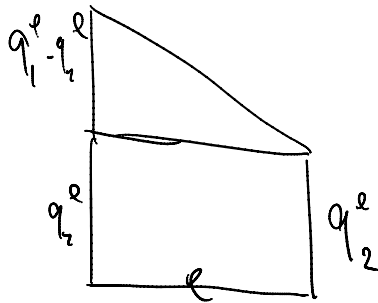
$$\underline{F}_2^e = \frac{AE}{L} (u_2^e - u_1^e)$$

$$\underline{F}_1^e = \frac{AE}{L} (u_1^e - u_2^e) \Rightarrow -\underline{F}_1^e = \frac{AE}{L} \Delta u$$

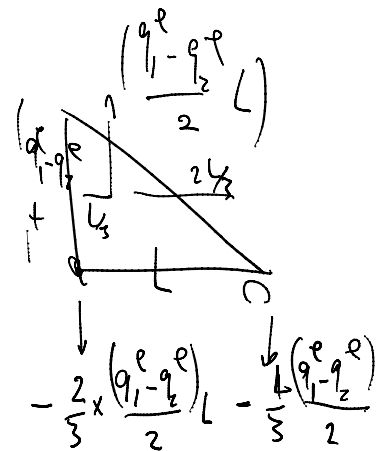
2. Assembly



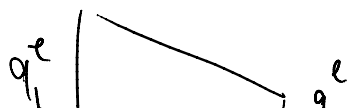
$$F_r^e = \int_e N^T q dx = \left(\int_e N^T N dx \right) \begin{bmatrix} q_1^e \\ q_2^e \end{bmatrix} = \frac{L}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1^e \\ q_2^e \end{bmatrix}$$

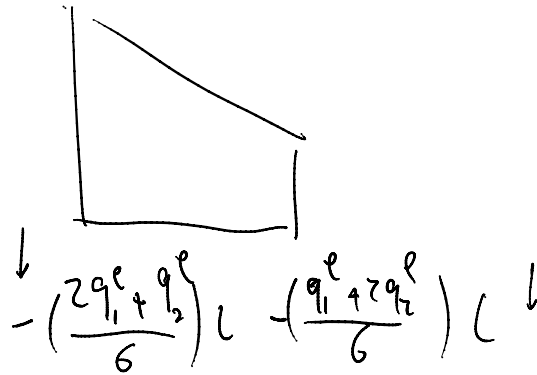
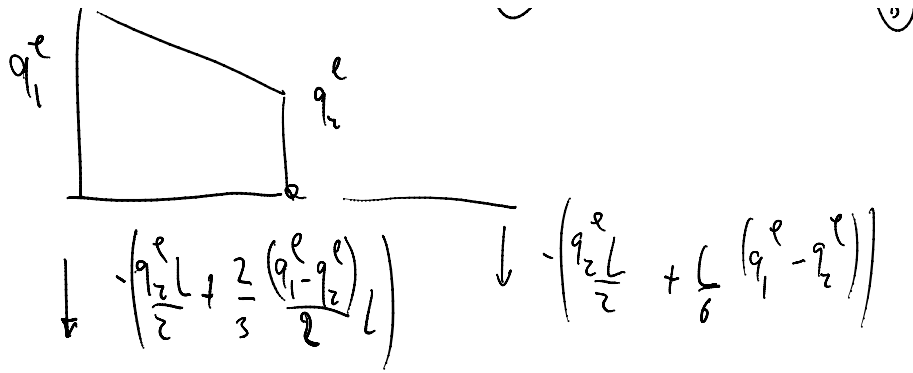


(A)

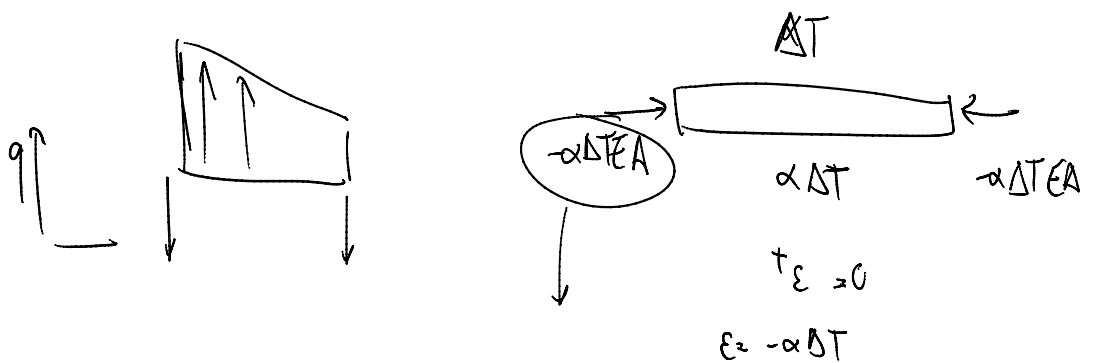


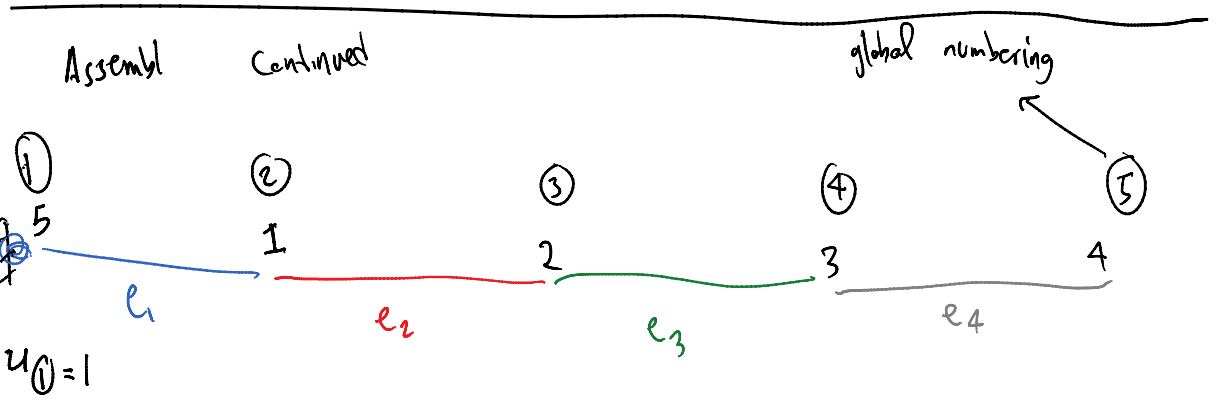
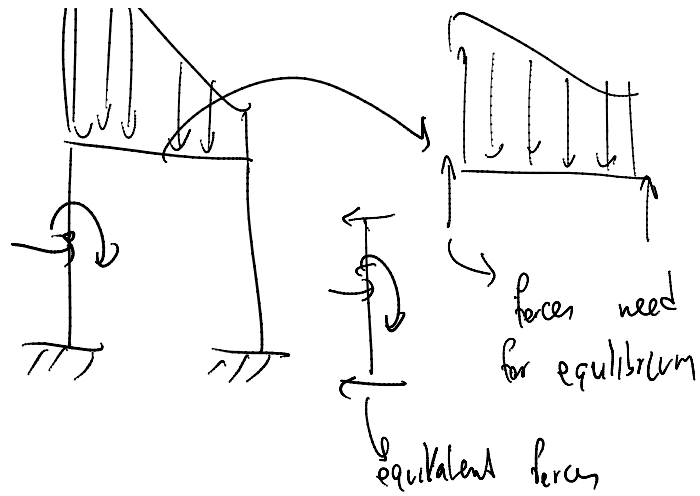
(B)



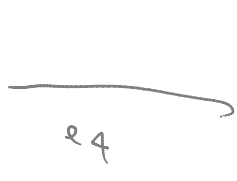
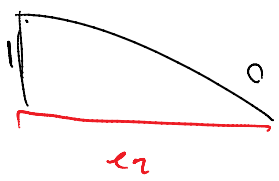
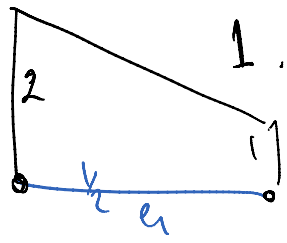


- we derive \downarrow equivalent nodal forces without resorting to shape functions
- — sign is because we are deriving equivalent nodal force. That is, nodal forces that balance the distributed load





1. order (number) free degrees of freedom



$$-\frac{L}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1^e \\ q_2^e \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-\frac{k_2}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

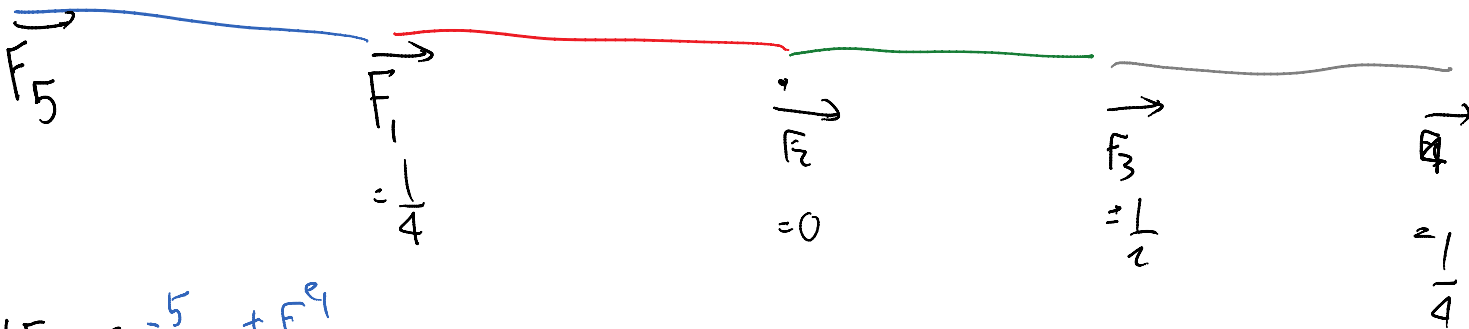
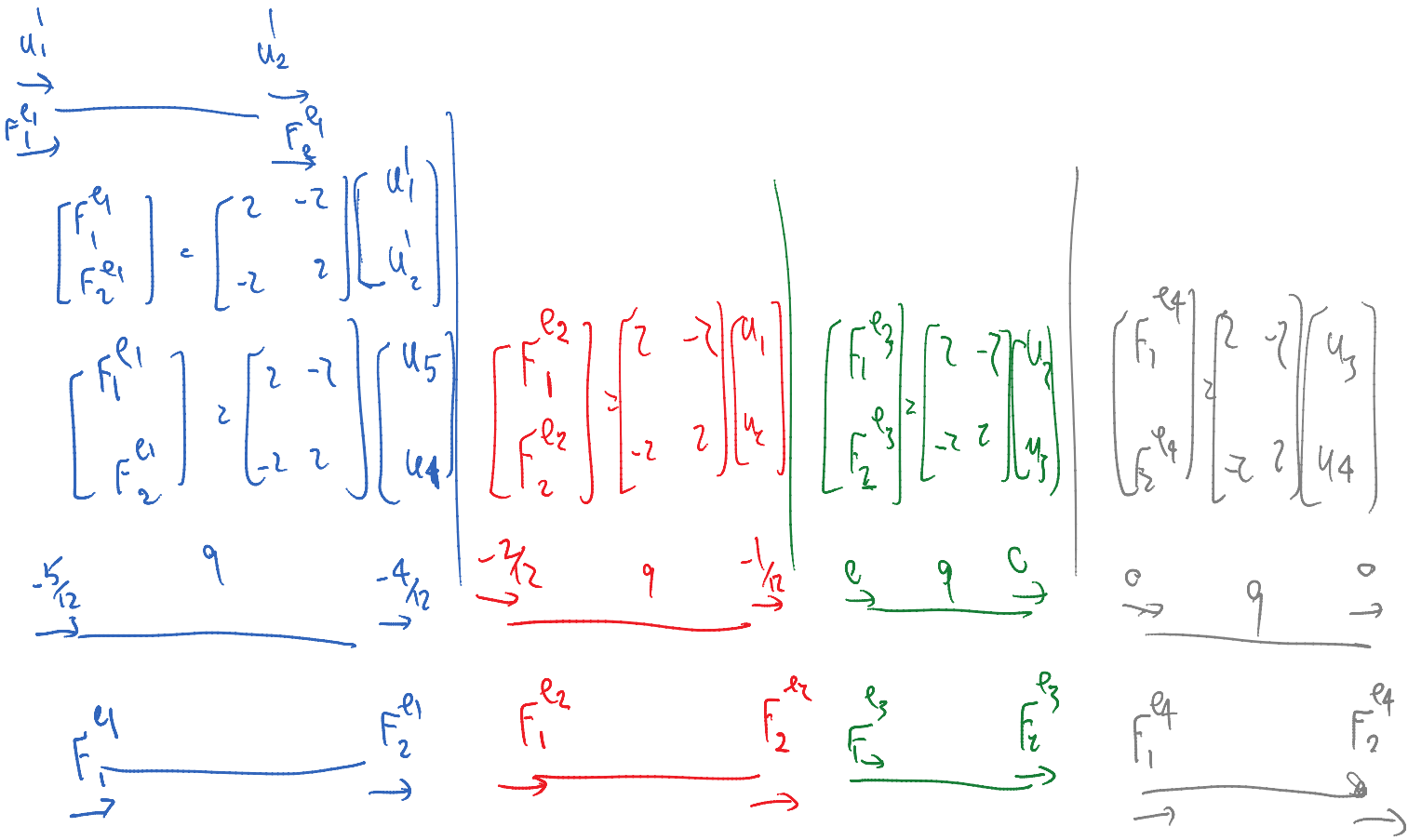
$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{5}{12} \\ -\frac{4}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \rightarrow -\frac{5}{12} & \rightarrow -\frac{4}{12} \end{matrix}$$

$$-\frac{L}{6} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

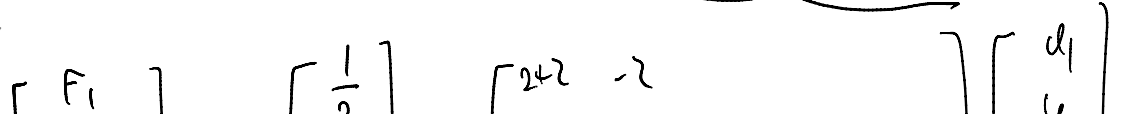
$$\begin{matrix} -\frac{2}{12} & -\frac{1}{12} \\ \rightarrow & \rightarrow \end{matrix}$$

!! !!



$$\begin{cases} F_5 = -\frac{5}{12} + F_1^{e1} \\ F_1 = -\frac{4}{12} + F_2^{e1} + \frac{2}{12} + F_1^{e2} \\ F_2 = \frac{1}{12} + F_2^{e2} + F_1^{e3} \\ F_3 = F_2^{e3} + F_1^{e4} \\ F_4 = F_2^{e4} \end{cases}$$

Stiffness matrix



$$\begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \\ F_4 \\ F_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{12} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2+2 & -2 & & & \\ -2 & 2+2 & -2 & & 0 \\ & -2 & 2+2 & -2 & \\ & & -2 & 2 & \\ 0 & & & & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

known F_p $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} F_1 \\ F_2 \\ F_3 \\ F_4 \end{bmatrix} \right.$

unknown F_p $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} F_5 \end{bmatrix} \right.$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{12} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{5}{12} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 & & & \\ -2 & 4 & -2 & & \\ & -2 & 4 & -2 & \\ & & -2 & 4 & \\ & & & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \\ u_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

$u_5 = 1$ known

$u_4 = ?$