Approximation of functions by piecewise defined trial functions

In a previous chapter f was approximted by

a continuous function defined over the whole domain Ω

$\Omega \in \Re^n$ with $\Gamma \in \Re^{n-1}$ its boundary

$$f \cong \hat{f} = y(x) + \sum_m a_m N_m(x) \quad \text{(completeness requirement)}$$

$\{N_m; m = 1,2,3,\cdots\}$ such that $N_m\big|_\Gamma = 0$

$$y\big|_\Gamma = f\big|_\Gamma$$

N_m and y defined globally over Ω

Main drawback :

treatment of arbitrary geometries

boundary conditions to be imposed

Approximation of functions by piecewise defined trial functions

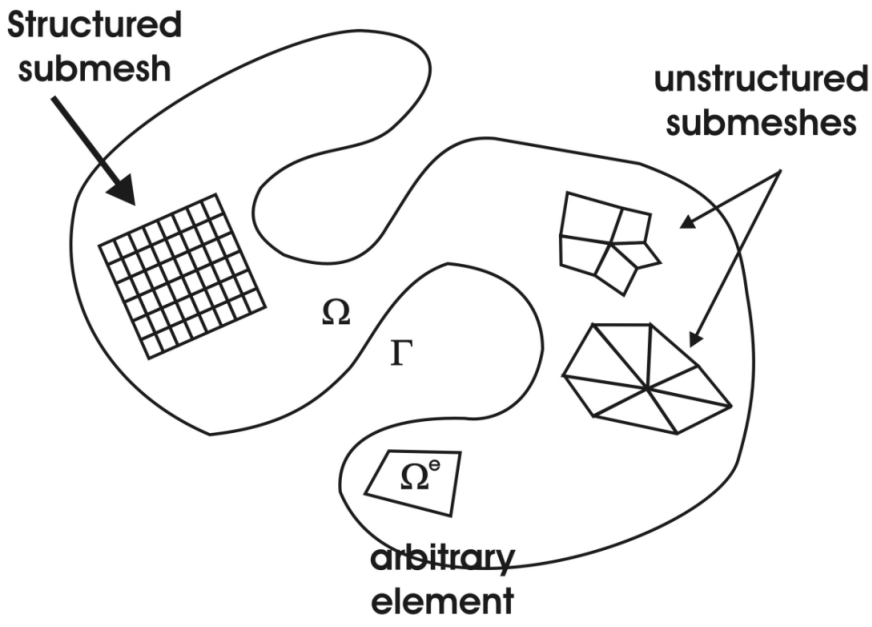
Now $\Omega = \bigcup_e \Omega^e$; $\bigcap_e \Omega^e = \{\ \}$ empty set

f is approximated piecewise over each subdomain (locally)

$$\int_\Omega W_l R_\Omega dx = \sum_{e=1}^{E} \int_{\Omega^e} W_l \ R_\Omega \ d\Omega$$

$$\int_\Gamma \overline{W_l} R_\Gamma dx = \sum_{e=1}^{E} \int_{\Gamma^e} \overline{W_l} \ R_\Gamma \ d\Gamma$$

$$\sum_{e=1}^{E} \Omega^e = \Omega \qquad ; \qquad \sum_{e=1}^{E} \Gamma^e = \Gamma$$



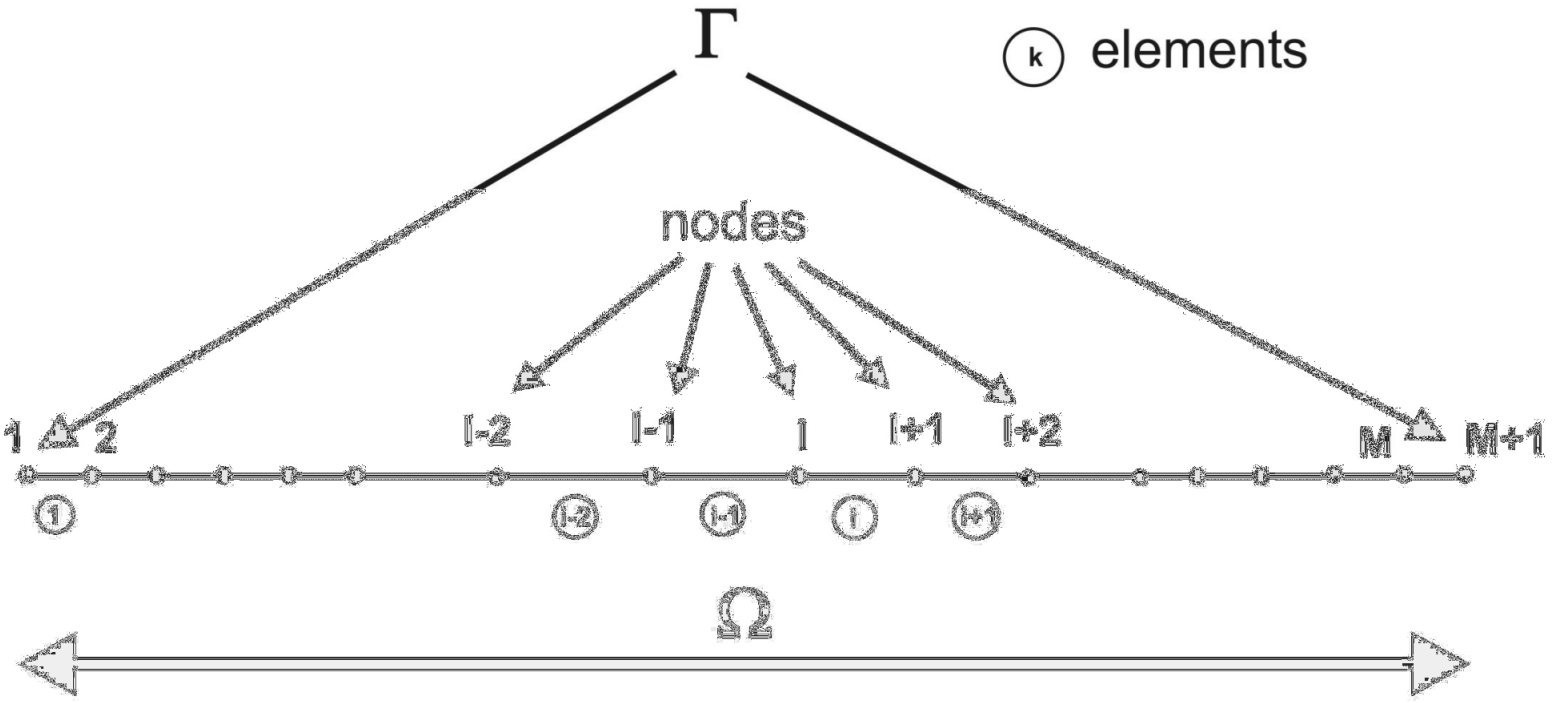
Γ^e boundary of each Ω^e

Ω^e arbitrary, but may be simple enough

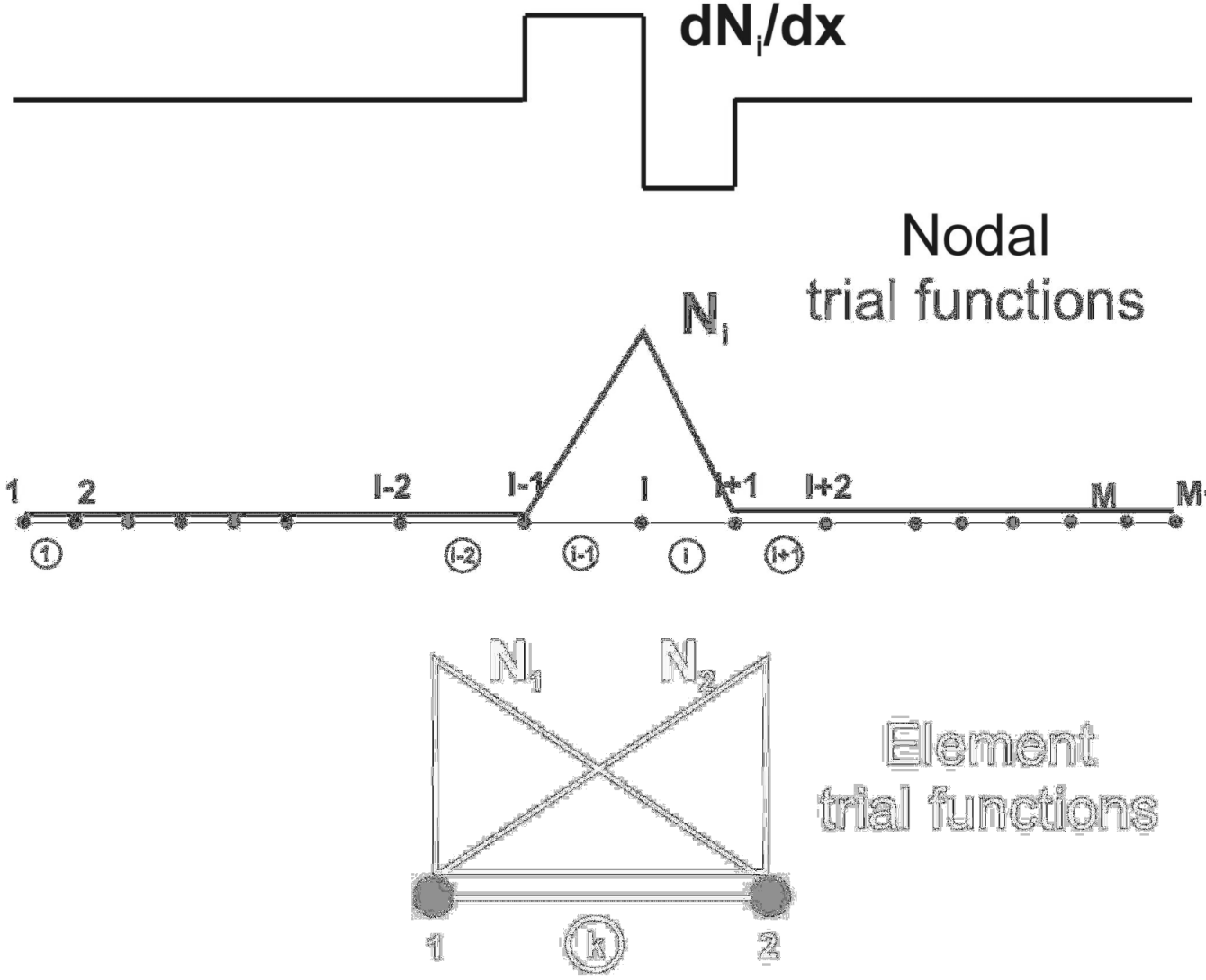
Approximation of functions by piecewise defined trial functions

However piecewise approximation of trial function produces a loss of regularity for the globally assembled functions.

In 1D the elements are intervals



Approximation of functions by piecewise defined trial functions



Some typical locally defined narrow-base shape functions

Approximate a continuous function f defined over $\Omega = [0, L_x]$ discretized by a set of points $\{x_l; l = 1,2,\ldots M_n\}$ with

$x_1 = 0; x_{M_n} = L_x$

$$\Omega = \bigcup_{e} \Omega^e = \bigcup_{e=1}^{M_n - 1} [x_{e-1}, x_e]$$

$$f \cong \hat{f} = y + \sum_{m=1}^{M_n - 1} f_m N_m(x) \text{ with } \hat{f} \text{ piecewise constant}$$

Approximating a given function in 1D

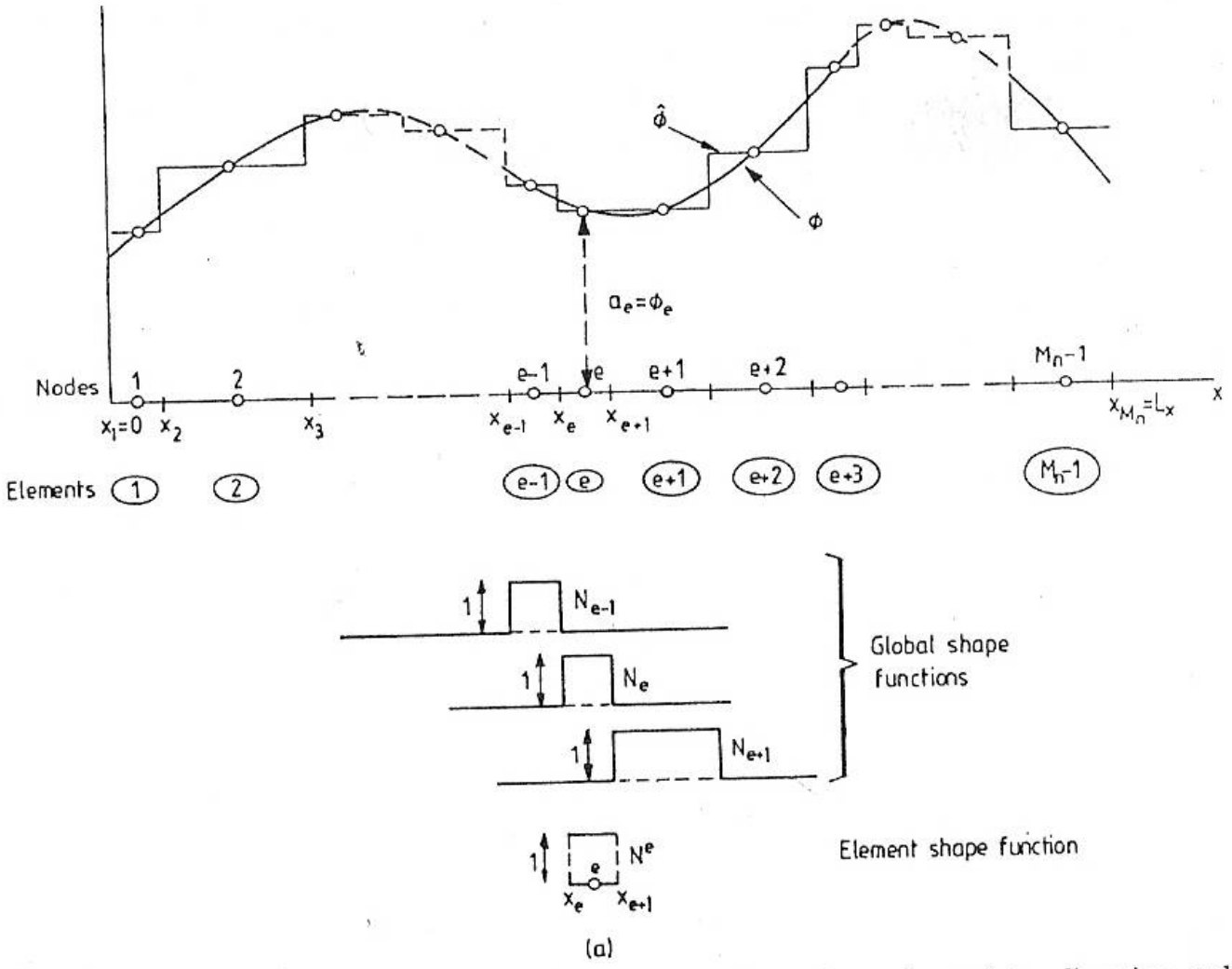


FIGURE 3.1. Approximating a given function in one dimension using point collocation and (*a*) piecewise constant elements and (*b*) piecewise linear elements.

Approximating a given function in 1D

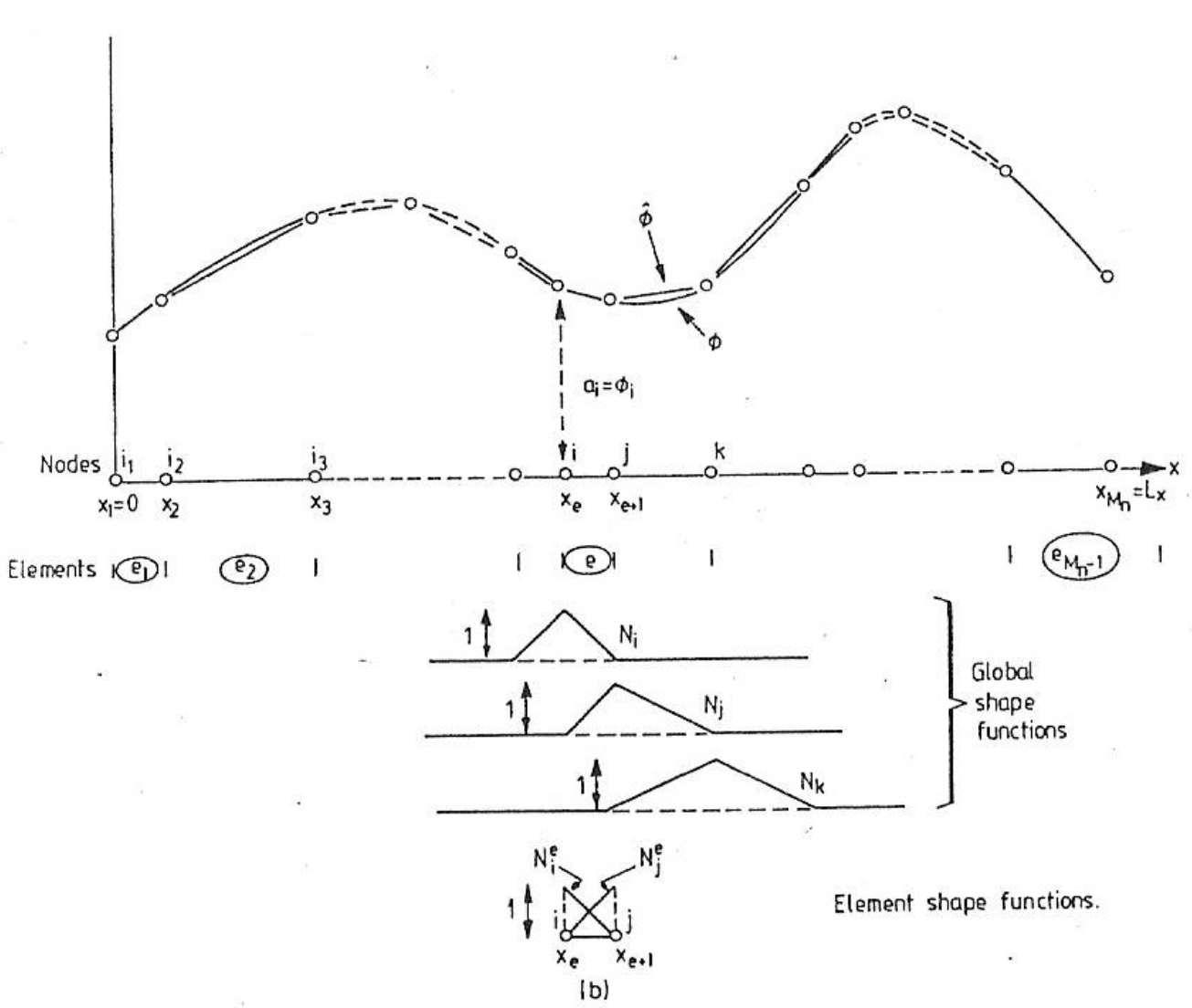


FIGURE 3.1. (*continued*).

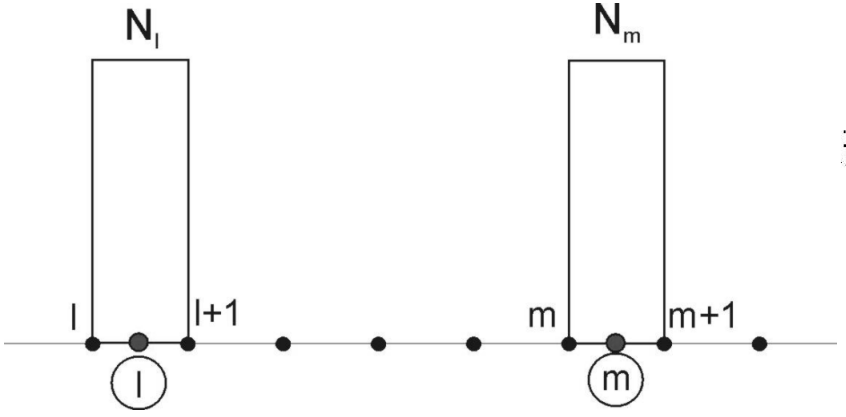
Point collocation & piecewise constant approximation of 1D functions (see Ej_3_1 routine)

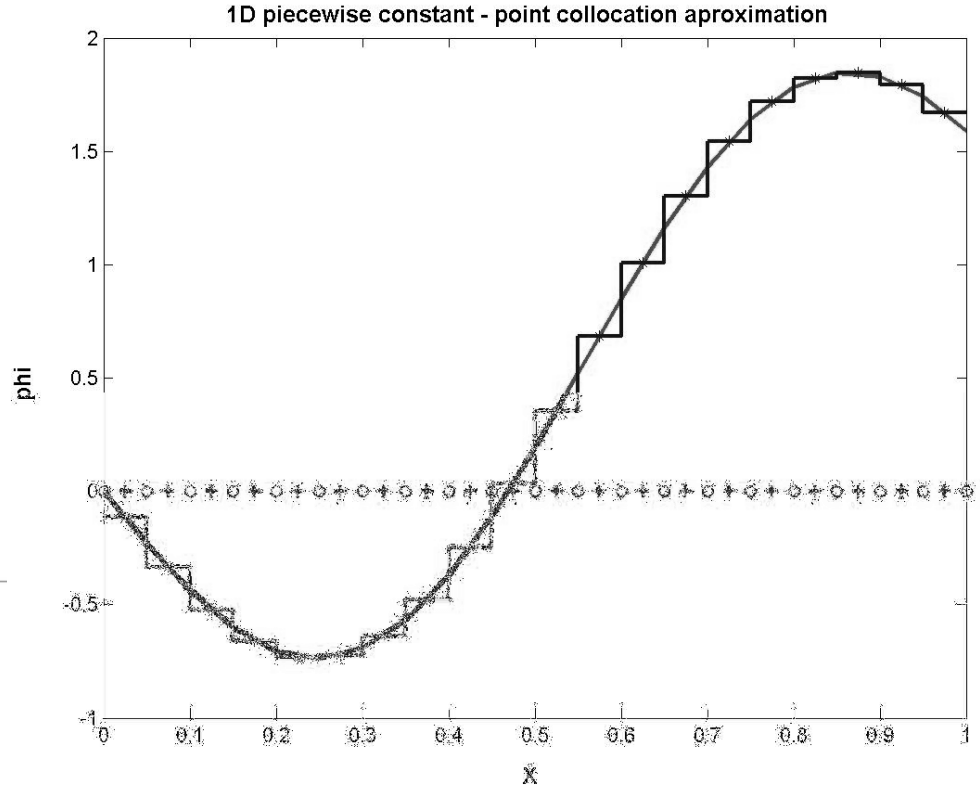
Using Weighted Residual Method (WRM) with $y = 0$

$$\int_{\Omega} W_l \; R_{\Omega} \; d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} d(x - x_l) \left(f - \hat{f} \right) d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} d(x - x_l) \left(f - \sum_{m=1}^{M_n - 1} f_m N_m(x) \right) d\Omega = 0$$

$$K_{lm} = \int_{\Omega} d(x - x_l) N_m(x) \, d\Omega = N_m(x_l) = d_{lm} \quad \text{(by orthonormality of trial functions)}$$

$$f_l = \int_{\Omega} d(x - x_l) \, f(x) \, d\Omega \; = \; f(x_l)$$





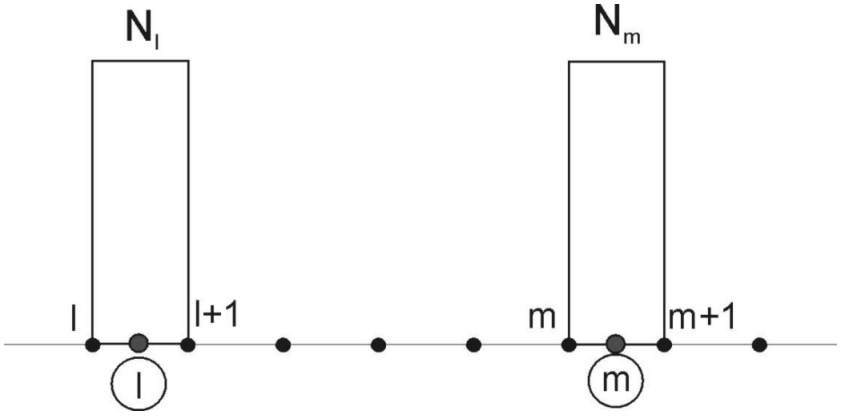
Galerkin & piecewise constant approximation of 1D functions (see Ej_3_1_2 routine)

Using Weighted Residual Method (WRM)

$$\int_{\Omega} W_l \; R_{\Omega} \; d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} W_l \; \left(f - \hat{f}\right) d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} N_l \; \left(f - \sum_{m=1}^{M_n - 1} f_m N_m(x) \right) d\Omega = 0$$

$$K_{lm} = \int_{\Omega} N_l \; N_m \; d\Omega = d_{lm} \left| \Omega^m \right| \quad \text{(by orthogonality of trial functions)}$$

$$f_l = \int_{\Omega} N_l \; f(x) \; d\Omega \; = \int_{\Omega^l} f(x) \; d\Omega$$



Point collocation

a = [-0.1159 -0.3365 -0.5244 -0.6608 -0.7308 -0.7249 -0.6396 -0.4776 -0.2480 0.0351 0.3531 0.6847 1.0077 1.3002 1.5431 1.7211 1.8239 1.8474 1.7936 1.6709]

Galerkin solution

a = [-0.1154 -0.3351 -0.5223 -0.6580 -0.7276 -0.7215 -0.6363 -0.4748 -0.2458 0.0365 0.3536 0.6844 1.0064 1.2982 1.5404 1.7179 1.8205 1.8441 1.7907 1.6686]

Point collocation & piecewise linear approximation of 1D functions (see Ej_3_1_3 routine)

Using Weighted Residual Method (WRM) with $y = 0$

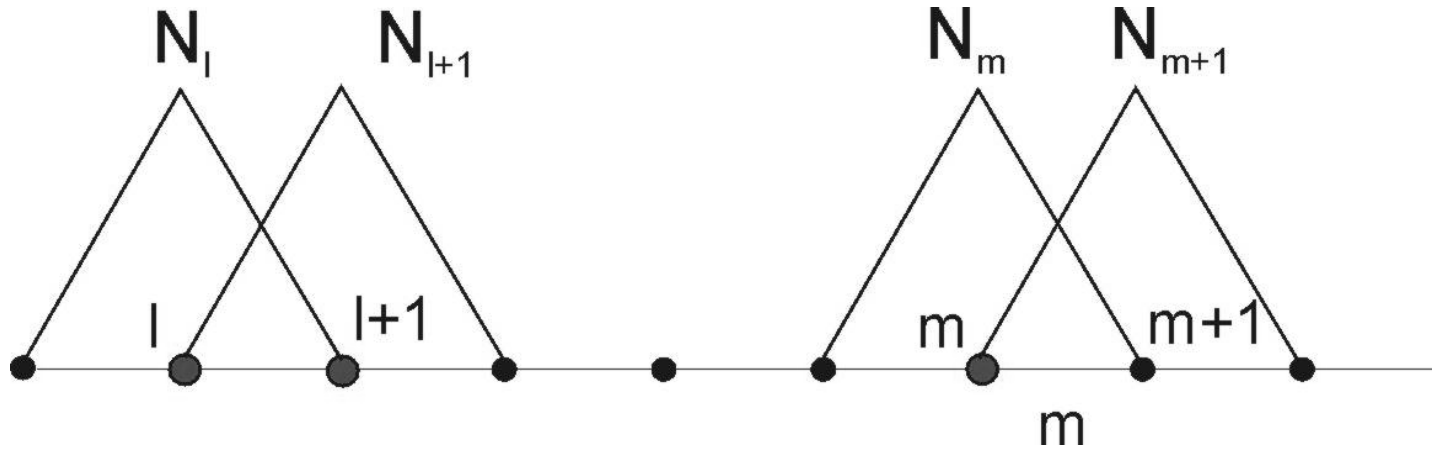
$$\int_{\Omega} W_l \, R_{\Omega} \, d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} d(x - x_l) \left(f - \hat{f} \right) d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} d(x - x_l) \left(f - \sum_{m=1}^{M_n} f_m N_m(x) \right) d\Omega = 0$$

the unknowns are now nodal values instead of element - wise values

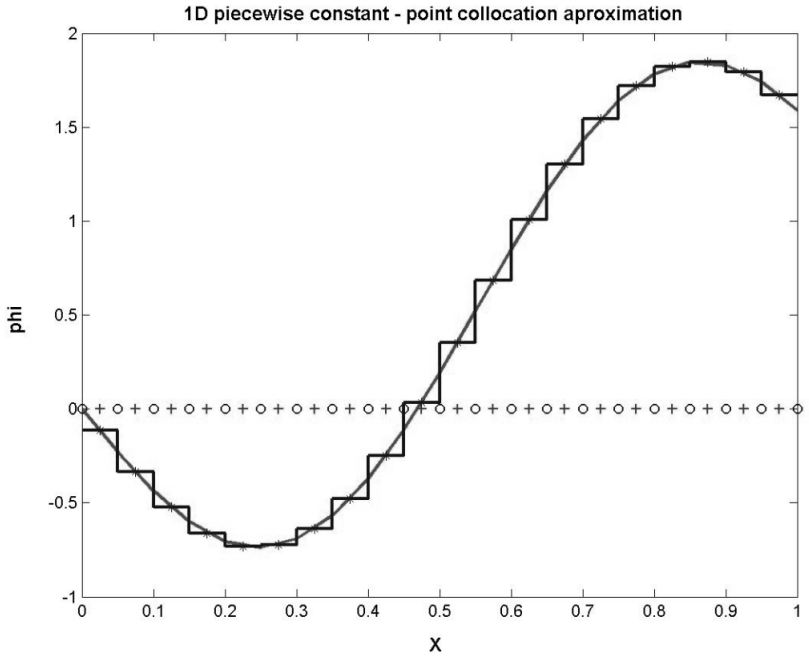
$$K_{lm} = \int_{\Omega} d(x - x_l) N_m(x) \, d\Omega = N_m(x_l) = d_{lm} \quad \text{(by orthonormality of trial functions)}$$

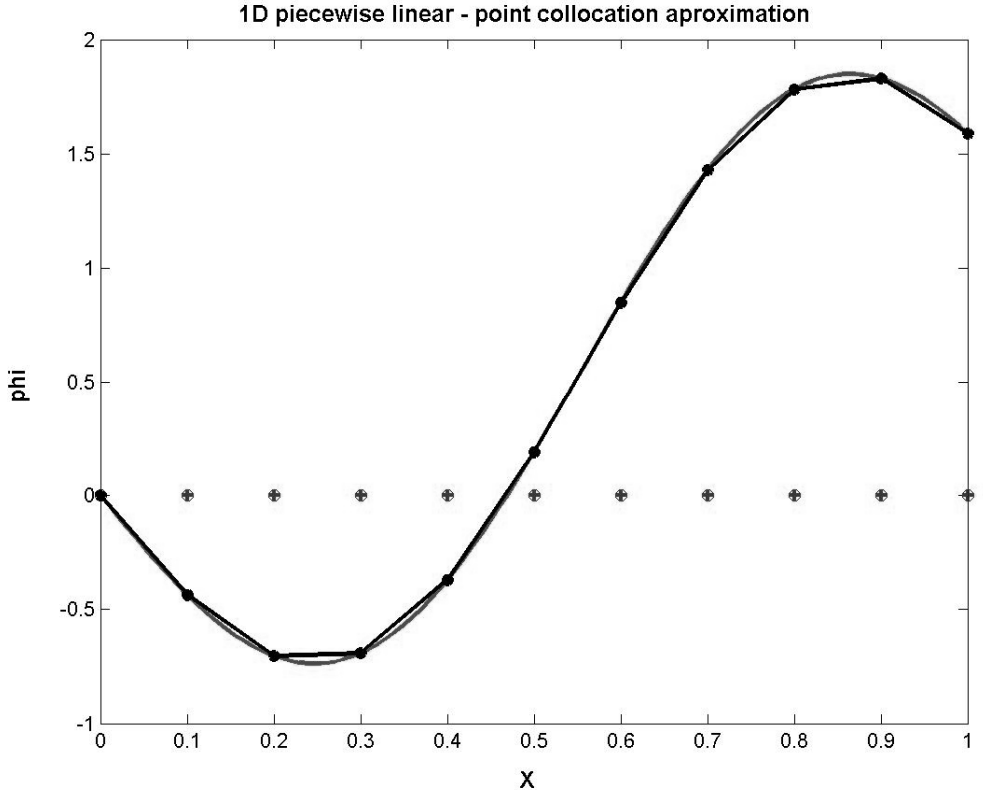
$$f_l = \int_{\Omega} d(x - x_l) \, f(x) \, d\Omega = f(x_l)$$

Ka = f is the same as using point collocation with piecewise constant !



piecewise constant vs linear





Galerkin & piecewise linear approximation of 1D functions

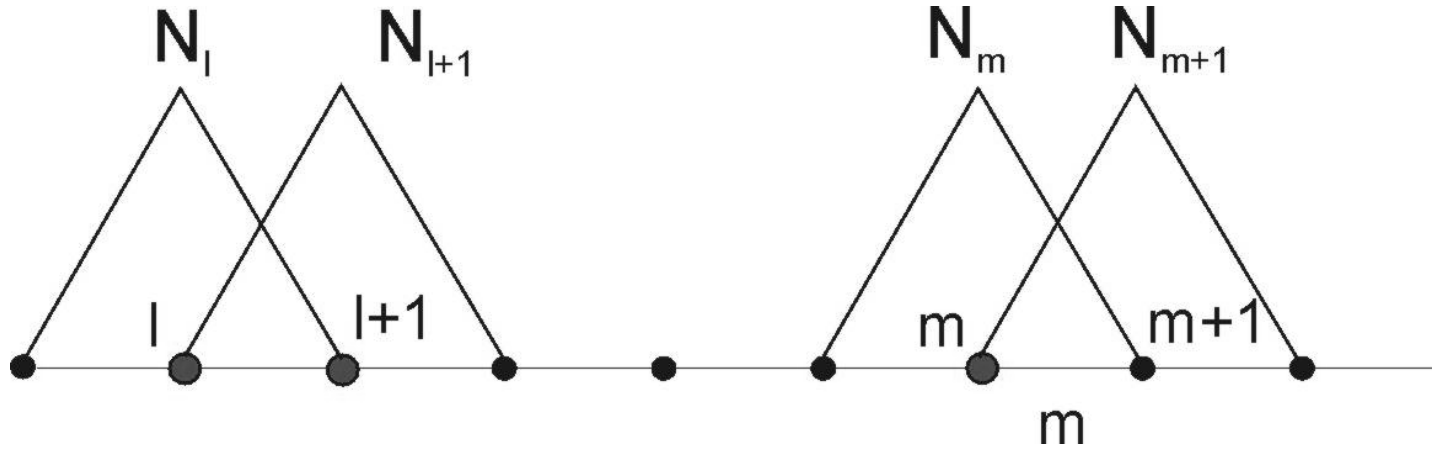
Using Weighted Residual Method (WRM)

$$\int_\Omega W_l \; R_\Omega \; d\Omega = \int_\Omega W_l \; \left(f - \hat{f}\right) d\Omega = \int_\Omega N_l \; \left(f - \sum_{m=1}^{M_n} f_m N_m(x) \right) d\Omega = 0$$

$$K_{lm} = \int_\Omega N_l \; N_m \; d\Omega \quad \neq 0 \quad \text{si} \quad |l\text{-}m| \leq 1 \; \text{(for linear (*))}$$

$$f_l = \int_\Omega N_l \; f(x) \; d\Omega$$

(*) assuming a natural numbering of nodes in 1D

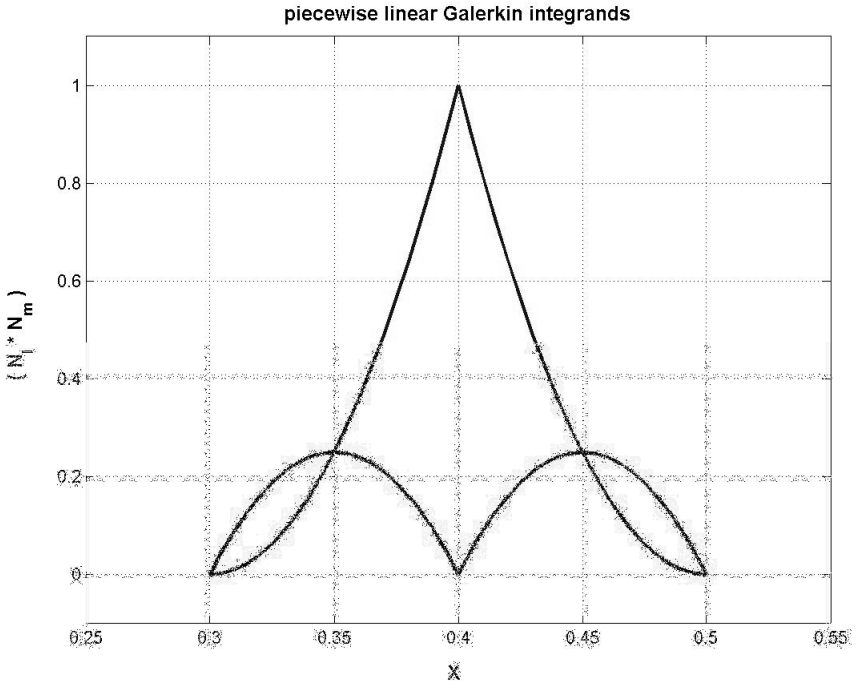


Galerkin & piecewise linear integral kernel for Galerkin

```
K = zeros(Nx+1,Nx+1);
f = zeros(Nx+1,1);

for l=2:Nx
    psi = (0:2)'/2;
    xx  = psi*(x(l)-x(l-1))+x(l-1);
    Na = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l-1),x(l));
    Nb = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l),x(l-1));
    K(l,l-1) = K(l,l-1) + trapz(xx,Nb.*Na);
    K(l,l) = K(l,l) + trapz(xx,Nb.*Nb);
    xx  = psi*(x(l+1)-x(l))+x(l);
    Na = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l+1),x(l));
    Nb = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l),x(l+1));
    K(l,l) = K(l,l) + trapz(xx,Na.*Na);
    K(l,l+1) = K(l,l+1) + trapz(xx,Na.*Nb);

    psi = (0:20)'/20;
    xx  = psi*(x(l)-x(l-1))+x(l-1);
    f(l,1) = f(l,1) + trapz(xx,shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l-1),x(l)).*ffun_Ej_3_1_4(xx));
    xx  = psi*(x(l+1)-x(l))+x(l);
    f(l,1) = f(l,1) + trapz(xx,shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l+1),x(l)).*ffun_Ej_3_1_4(xx));
end
```



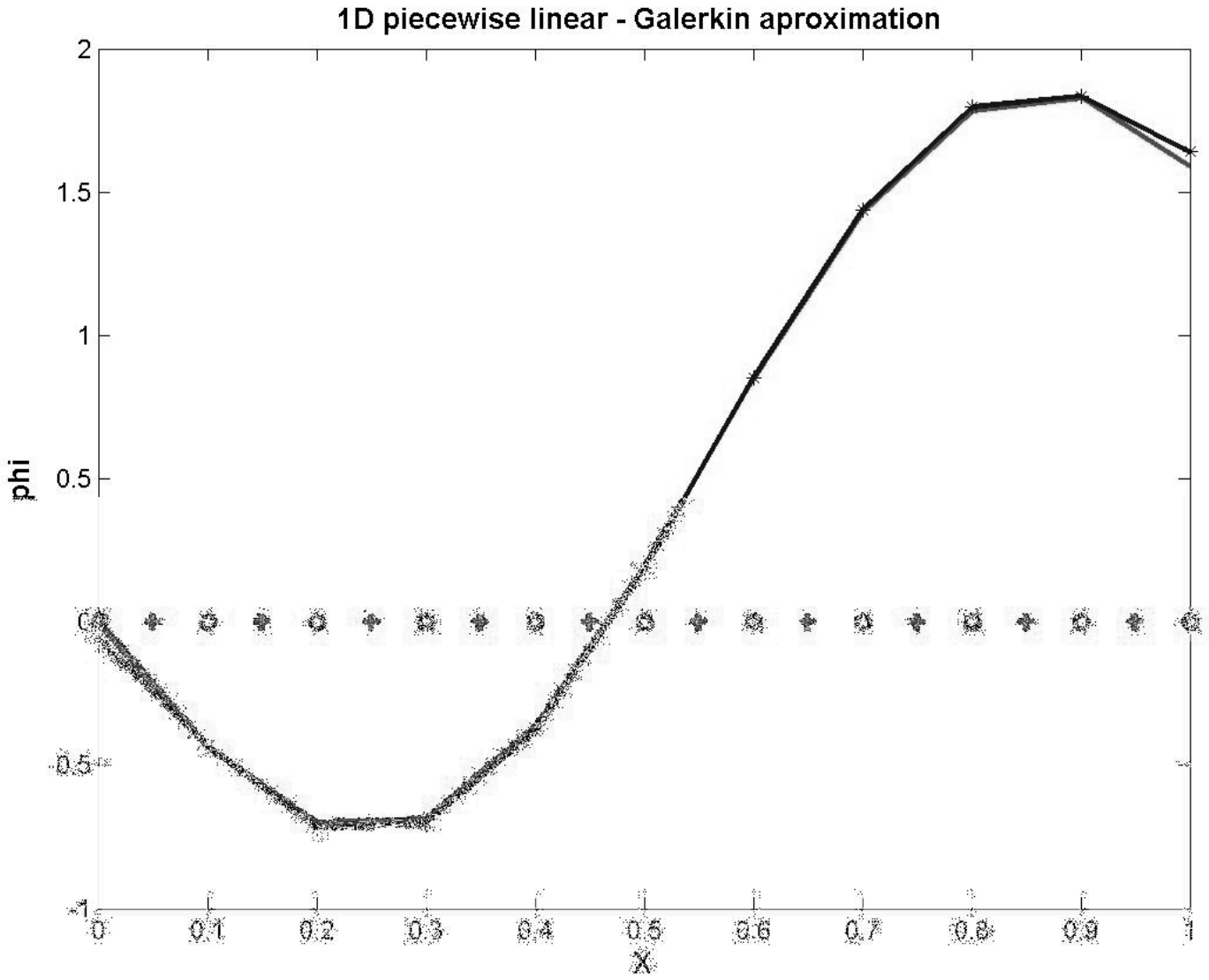
Galerkin & piecewise linear boundary terms

```
l=Nx+1;
psi = (0:2)'/2;
xx  = psi*(x(l)-x(l-1))+x(l-1);
Na = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l-1),x(l));
Nb = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l),x(l-1));
K(l,l-1) = K(l,l-1) + trapz(xx,Nb.*Na);
K(l,l) = K(l,l) + trapz(xx,Nb.*Nb);

l=1;
xx  = psi*(x(l+1)-x(l))+x(l);
Na = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l+1),x(l));
Nb = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l),x(l+1));
K(l,l) = K(l,l) + trapz(xx,Na.*Na);
K(l,l+1) = K(l,l+1) + trapz(xx,Na.*Nb);

l=Nx+1;
psi = (0:20)'/20;
xx  = psi*(x(l)-x(l-1))+x(l-1);
f(l,1) = f(l,1) + trapz(xx,shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l-1),x(l)).*ffun_Ej_3_1_4(xx));
l=1;
xx  = psi*(x(l+1)-x(l))+x(l);
f(l,1) = f(l,1) + trapz(xx,shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,x(l+1),x(l)).*ffun_Ej_3_1_4(xx));
```

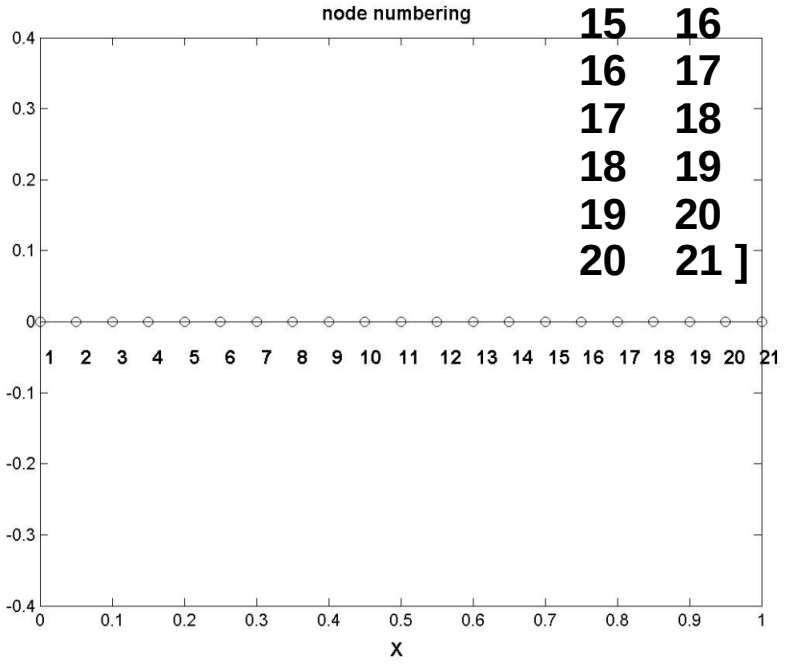
piecewise linear Galerkin results



Galerkin & piecewise linear
Element-wise assembling

```
for k=1:numel
   psi = (0:10)'/10;
   node1 = icone(k,1);
   node2 = icone(k,2);
   xx  = psi*(xnod(node2,1)-xnod(node1,1))+xnod(node1,1);
   Na = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,xnod(node2,1),xnod(node1,1));
   Nb = shape_Ej_3_1_4(xx,xnod(node1,1),xnod(node2,1));
   Ke(k,1,1) = Ke(k,1,1) + trapz(xx,Na.*Na);
   Ke(k,1,2) = Ke(k,1,2) + trapz(xx,Na.*Nb);
   Ke(k,2,1) = Ke(k,2,1) + trapz(xx,Nb.*Na);
   Ke(k,2,2) = Ke(k,2,2) + trapz(xx,Nb.*Nb);
   fe(k,1) = fe(k,1) + trapz(xx,Na.*ffun_Ej_3_1_4(xx));
   fe(k,2) = fe(k,2) + trapz(xx,Nb.*ffun_Ej_3_1_4(xx));
end
% gather Ke and fe in Kg and fg
Kg = zeros(Nx+1,Nx+1); fg = zeros(Nx+1,1);
for k=1:numel
   node1 = icone(k,1);
   node2 = icone(k,2);
   Kg(node1,node1)=Kg(node1,node1)+Ke(k,1,1);
   Kg(node1,node2)=Kg(node1,node2)+Ke(k,1,2);
   Kg(node2,node1)=Kg(node2,node1)+Ke(k,2,1);
   Kg(node2,node2)=Kg(node2,node2)+Ke(k,2,2);
   fg(node1,1) = fg(node1,1) + fe(k,1);
   fg(node2,1) = fg(node2,1) + fe(k,2);
end
% solver
a = Kg\fg;
```

```
icone = [ ...
    1    2
    2    3
    3    4
    4    5
    5    6
    6    7
    7    8
    8    9
    9   10
   10   11
   11   12
   12   13
   13   14
   14   15
   15   16
   16   17
   17   18
   18   19
   19   20
   20   21 ]
```



Approximating a given function in 2D

Using piecewise constant on triangles (Fig 3.2 (a))

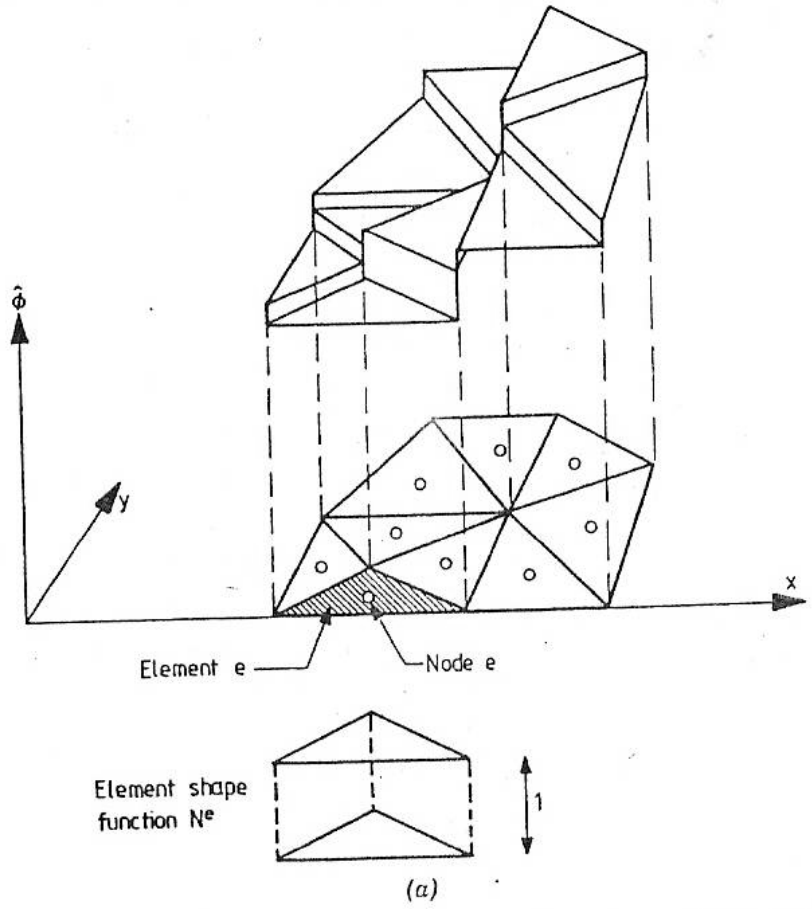
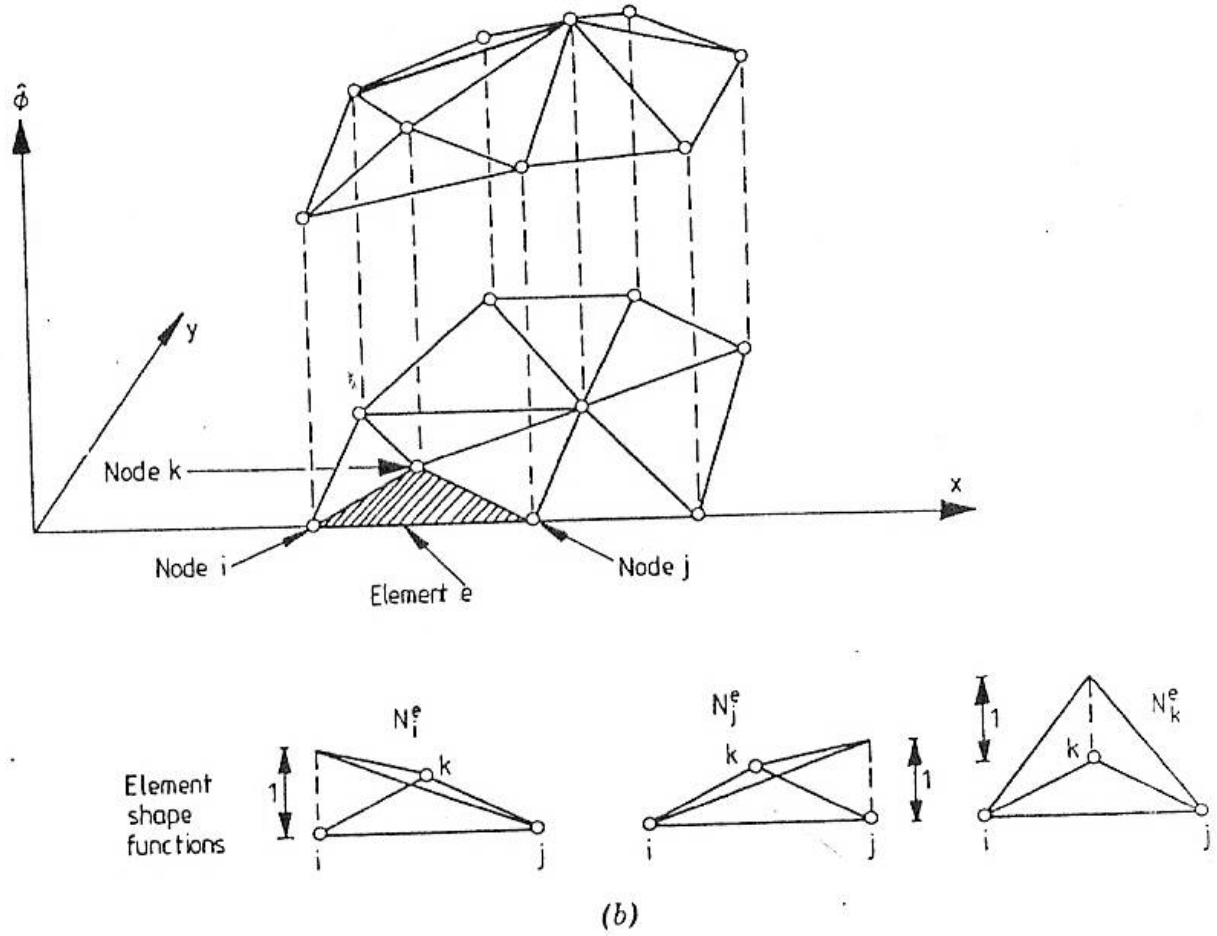


FIGURE 3.2. Approximating a given function in two dimensions using point collocation and (*a*) piecewise constant triangular elements and (*b*) piecewise linear triangular elements.

Approximating a given function in 2D

Using piecewise linear on triangles (Fig 3.2 (b))



(b)

FIGURE 3.2. (*continued*).