

Introduction to Finite Elements

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History

- Variational methods and linear approximation
 - Leibniz
- Triangular meshes
 - Schellbach (1851)
- Local polynomial approximation
 - Courant (1943) Poyla (1952)
- Finite elements vs infinitesimal elements

History

- Modern times: ARGYRIS [1950]
- Engineering applications:
TURNER, CLOUGH, MARTIN, TOPP [1956]
Linear Elasticity Equations.
- Fluid Mechanics:
 - ODEN [1970]
- Navier-Stokes equations.
- Everywhere:
 - ZIENKIEWICZ [Since 1967]

Why finite elements? Advantages

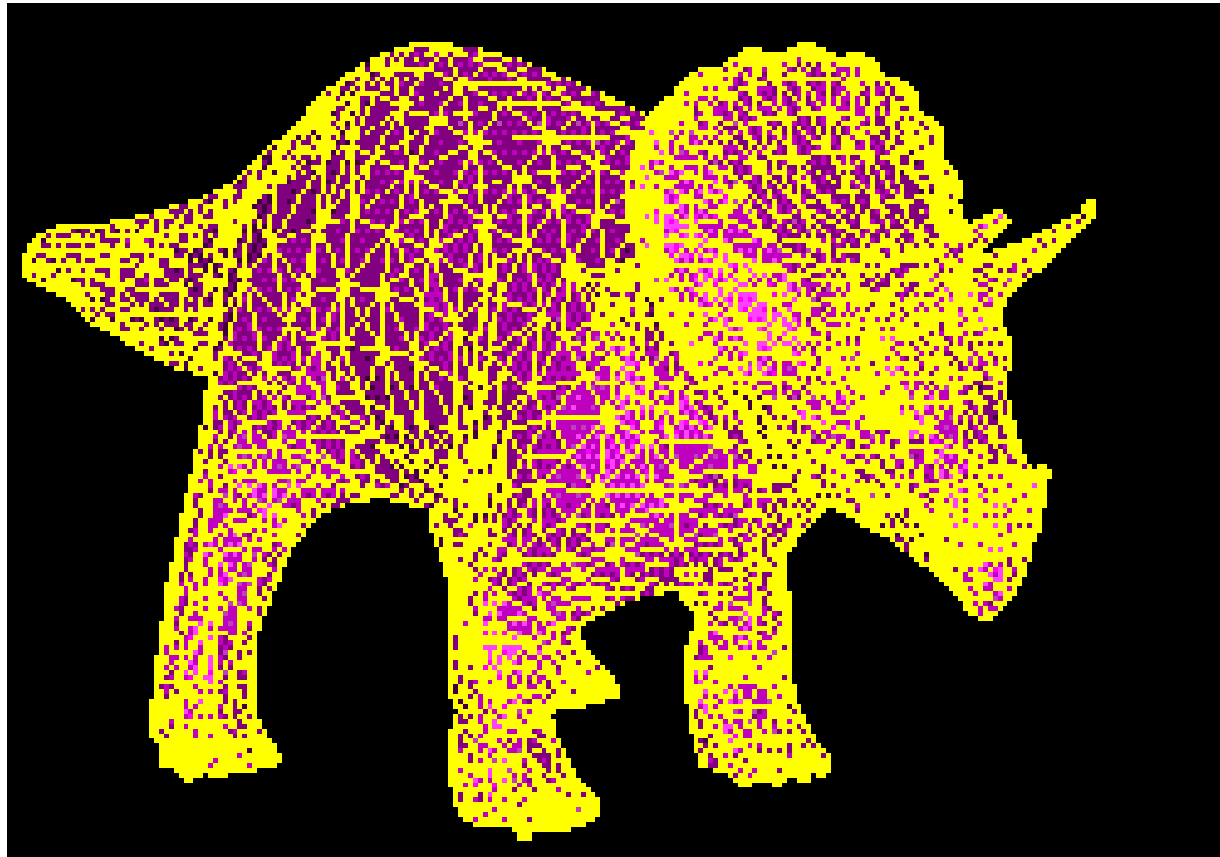
- Geometrical flexibility.
- Unstructured meshes.
- -Cell tissue.
- -Aircrafts.
- -Turbomachines.
- Robustness.
- Solid Mathematical theory and analysis.
- Local mesh refinement

Outline

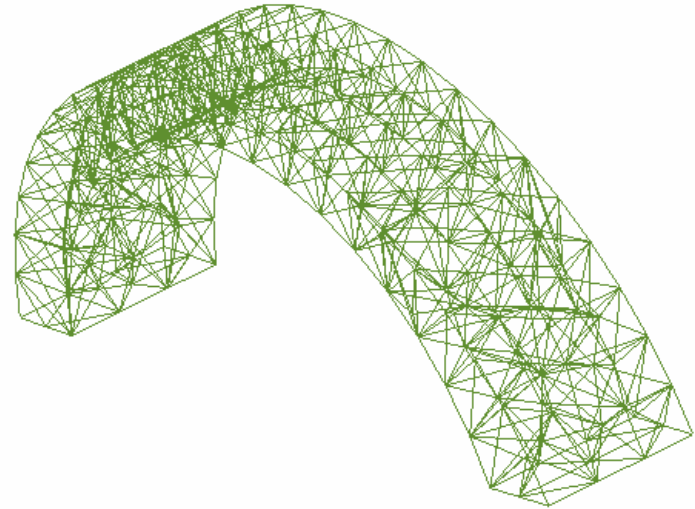
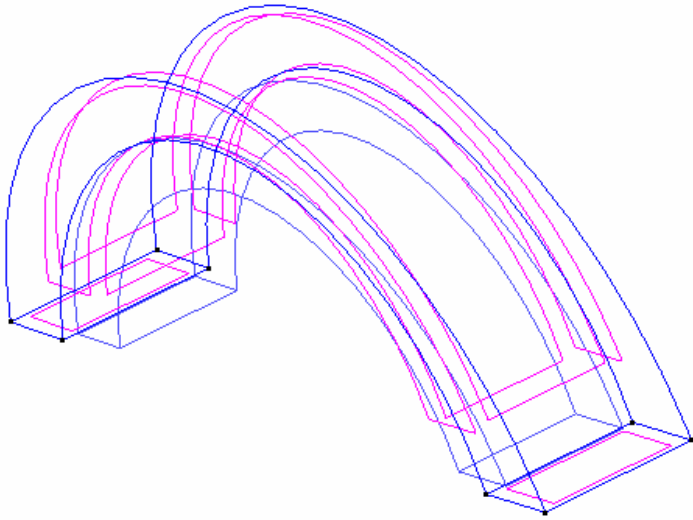
- FEM Advantages
- Spatial Discretization
- Our problem
- Mathematical description
- Errors
- Sparse matrix
- Mesh generation
- Examples
- Conjugate gradient

FEM: Advantages

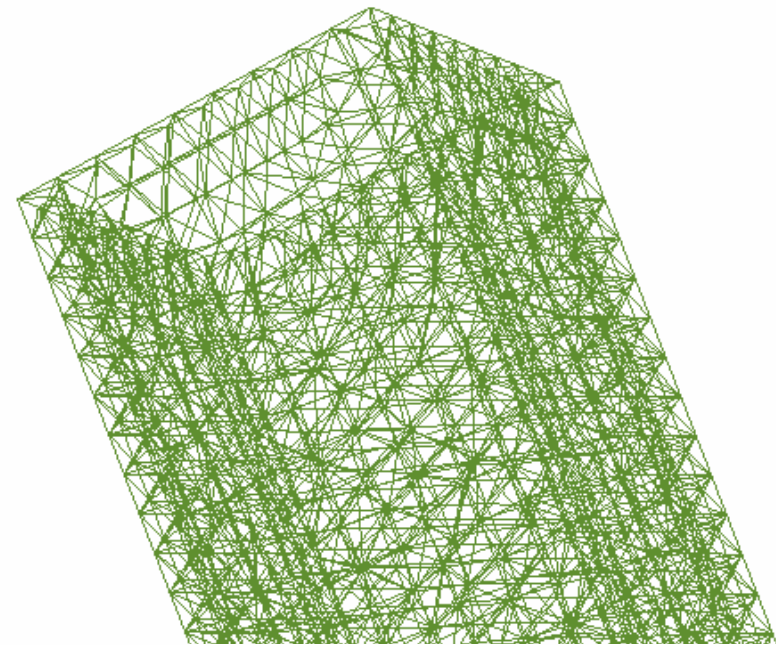
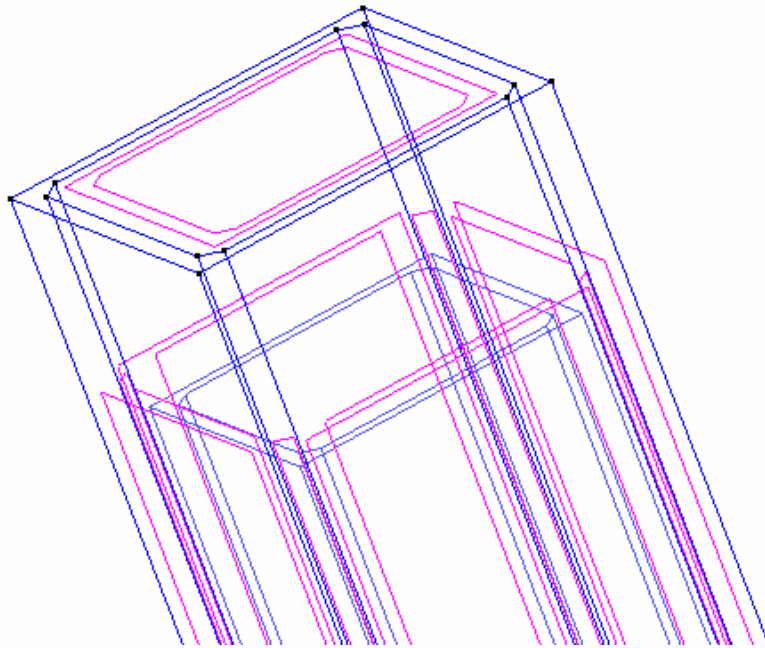
- Geometrical flexibility



FEM: Advantages



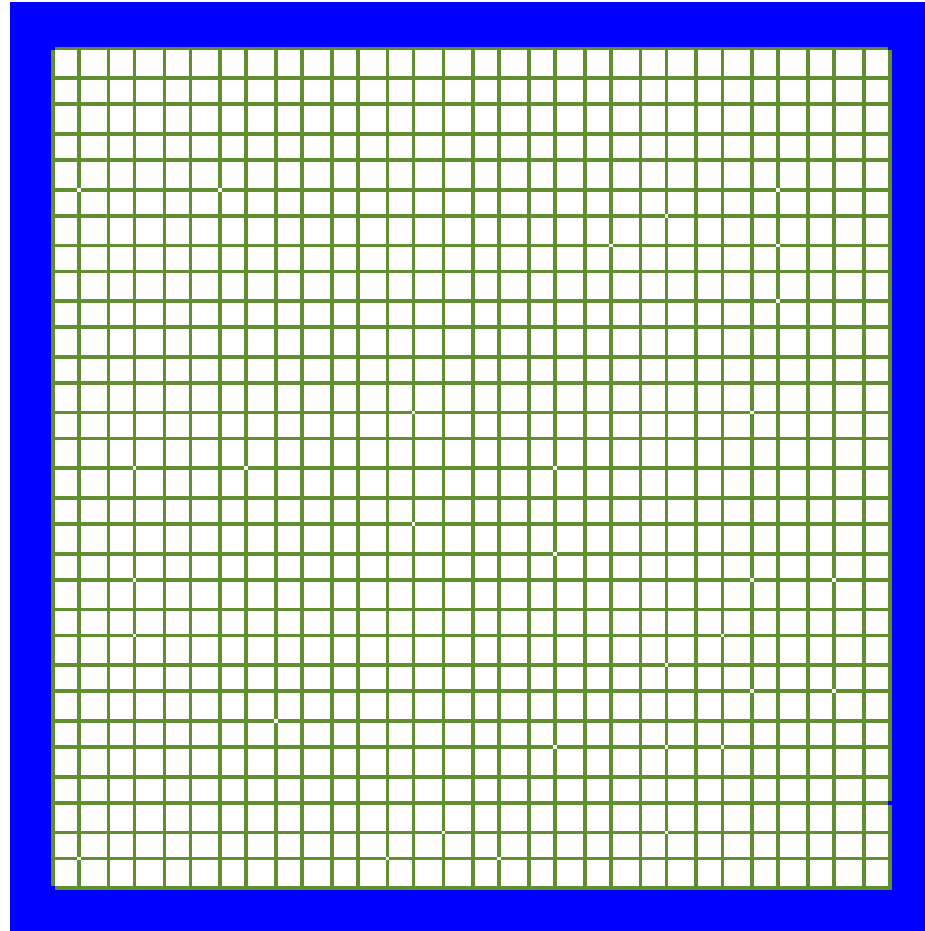
FEM: Advantages



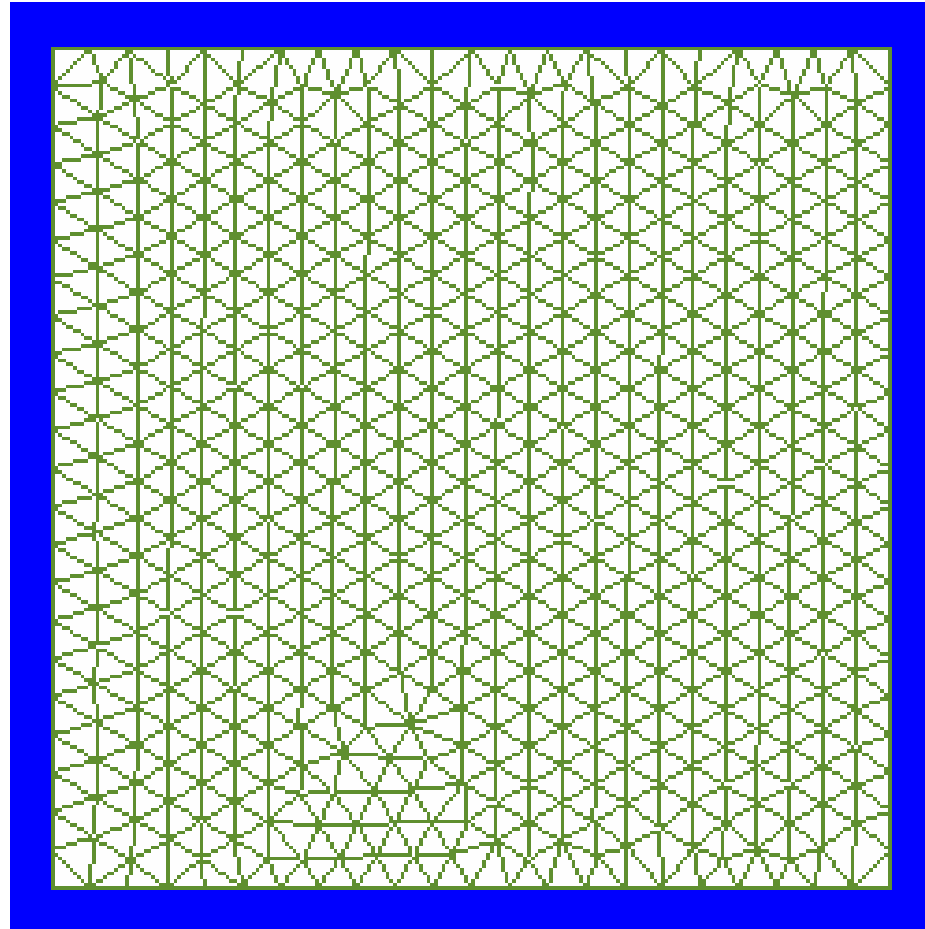
FEM Advantages

- Structured and unstructured mesh generation.

FEM Advantages



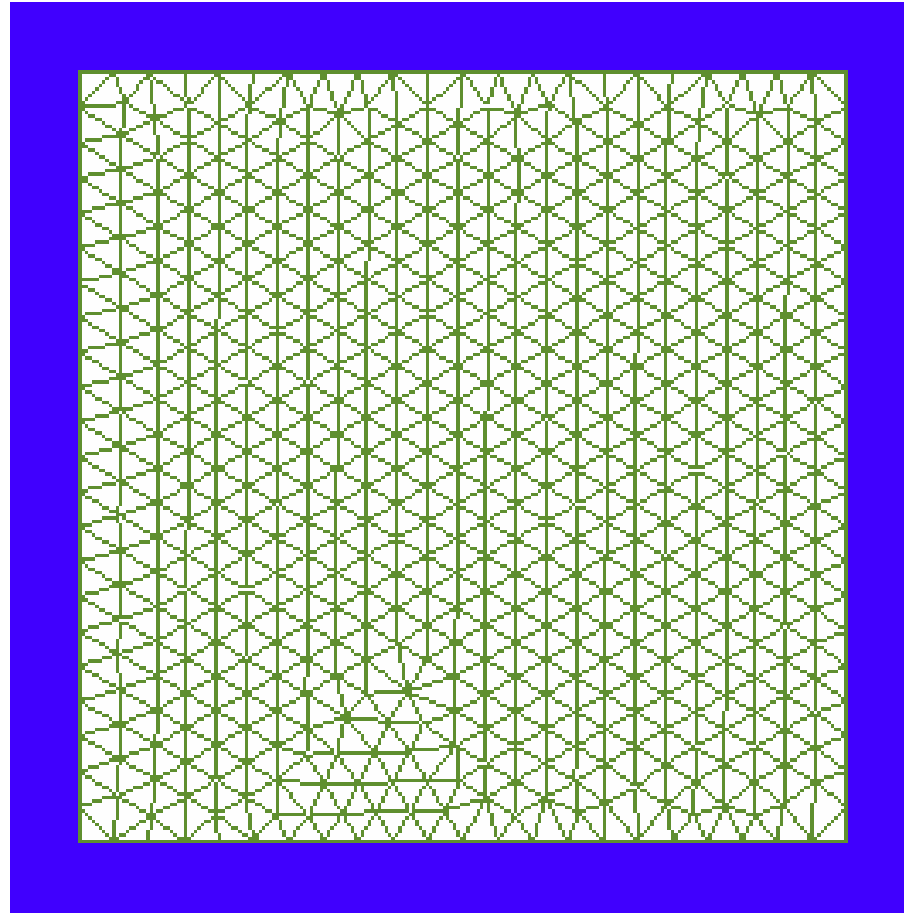
FEM Advantages



FEM Advantages

- Robustness
- Solid mathematical background
 - Variational calculus
 - PDE theory
- Mesh refinement

FEM Advantages



FEM Advantages

