

## MA4523 Introduction to Finite Element Methods, Assignment 2

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1. Formulate a finite element method for the problem

$$\begin{aligned} -u'' &= x \\ u(0) &= u(1) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

using a piecewise linear approximation, determine the corresponding linear system of equations in the case of the general mesh  $\{x_j\}_{j=0}^{N+1}$  and use the formulation to solve the problem with the following mesh

$$\{0, 0.1, 0.3, 0.5, 0.8, 0.9, 1.0\}.$$

2. Solve the problem in Q1 using a quadratic finite element method with a uniform mesh and two elements.
3. Solve the problem in Q1 with the basis functions:

$$\phi_i = \sin i\pi x, \quad i = 1, 2, 3 \quad V_N = \{u : u = \sum \alpha_i \phi_i(x)\}.$$

4. Consider the following problem

$$\begin{aligned} u''''(x) &= f(x), \quad 0 < x < 1 \\ u(0) &= u(1) = u'(0) = u'(1) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

- (i) present an equivalent minimization problem and variational problem.
- (ii) Can we use linear element method to solve this problem?

5. Let  $P_3$  a vector space which consists of all cubic polynomials. Find the basis functions  $\{\phi_i\}_{i=1}^4$  such that for any  $v(x) \in P_3$

$$v(x) = v(0)\phi_1(x) + v'(0)\phi_2(x) + v(1)\phi_3(x) + v'(1)\phi_4(x).$$

6. (a). Show that the problem in Q4 can be given by the following variational formulation: Find  $u \in V$  such that for all  $v \in V$

$$(u'', v'') = (f, v)$$

where

$$V = \{v : v \text{ and } v' \text{ are continuous on } [0,1], v'' \text{ is piecewise continuous and } v(0) = v(1) = v'(0) = v'(1)\}$$

- (b) Let

$$V_h = \{v(x) \in C^1 : v(x) \in P_3 \text{ at each element}\}$$

where  $P_3$  denotes the set of polynomials of degree  $\leq 3$ . Formulate a finite element method for the problem in Q4 based on the space  $V_h$ . Find the corresponding linear system of

equations in the case of uniform mesh (partition). Determine the solution in the case of two elements and  $f$  being constant. Compare with the exact solution.

7. Consider the equation

$$u'' + 2u' - u = x$$

with the boundary conditions (i)  $u(0) = 1$ ,  $u(3) = 4$ , OR (ii)  $u'(0) = 2$ ,  $u'(1) + 3u(1) = 5$ . Derive a variational formulation of the problem for each case.