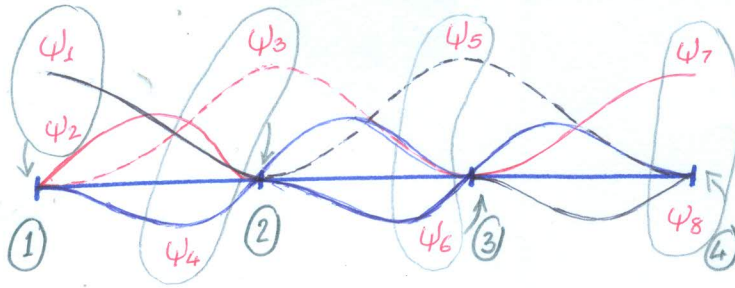


HERMITE (C^1) BASIS FUNCTIONS

We will now need to enforce continuity of displacement $U_h(x)$ and $\frac{dU_h(x)}{dx}$ at the nodes. The basis functions are constructed as:



Each node I has 2 basis functions attached as: ψ_{2I-1} and ψ_{2I} such that: (In element I_1)

$$\underline{\psi_{2I-1}(x_I) = 1} \quad ; \quad \frac{d\psi_{2I-1}}{dx} \Big|_{x_I} = 0 \quad ; \quad \psi_{2I-1} \Big|_{x_{I+1}} = 0 \quad ;$$

$$\frac{d\psi_{2I-1}}{dx} \Big|_{x_{I+1}} = 0$$

$$\text{And } \psi_{2I}(x_I) = 0 \quad ; \quad \underline{\frac{d\psi_{2I}}{dx} \Big|_{x_I} = 1} \quad ; \quad \psi_{2I}(x_{I+1}) = 0 \quad ; \quad \frac{d\psi_{2I}}{dx} \Big|_{x_{I+1}} = 0$$

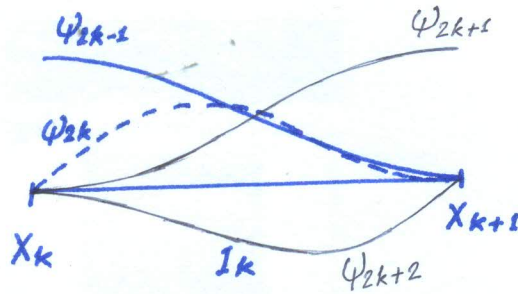
In element I_{1-1} :

$$\psi_{2I-1}(x_{I-1}) = 0 \quad ; \quad \frac{d\psi_{2I-1}}{dx}(x_{I-1}) = 0$$

$$\psi_{2I}(x_{I-1}) = 0 \quad ; \quad \frac{d\psi_{2I}}{dx} \Big|_{x_{I-1}} = 0$$

* Note that ψ_{2I-1} , ψ_{2I} are non-zero in elements I_{1-1} , I_1 only.

As before, note that in EACH element, the non-zero ψ_i 's are



Local numbering:

$$N_1^{H,k}(x) = \psi_{2k-1} \Big|_{I_k} ; \quad N_2^{H,k}(x) = \psi_{2k} \Big|_{I_k} ;$$

$$N_3^{H,k}(x) = \psi_{2k+1} \Big|_{I_k} ; \quad N_4^{H,k}(x) = \psi_{2k+2} \Big|_{I_k}$$

- * Note that such a definition of basis functions allows for continuity of value and derivative, at each node.
- * Each ψ_i (or $N_i^{H,k}$) satisfies 4 conditions in each element.
 - ⊗ $N_i^{H,k}$ is thus a polynomial of degree 3 (4 constants define a cubic) - hence called HERMITE cubic polynomials or basis functions.

Example:

$$\text{Let } N_1^{H,k}(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-x_k) + a_2(x-x_k)^2 + a_3(x-x_k)^3$$

$$N_1^{H,k}(x_k) = 1 = a_0$$

$$\frac{dN_1^{H,k}}{dx}(x_k) = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$$

$$N_1^{H,k}(x_{k+1}) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + a_2 h_k^2 + a_3 h_k^3 = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\frac{dN_1^{H,k}}{dx}(x_{k+1}) = 0 \Rightarrow 2a_2 h_k + 3a_3 h_k^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow a_2 = -\frac{3}{2} a_3 \cdot h_k$$

$$\text{From } (*) : 1 - \frac{3}{2} a_3 h_k^3 + a_3 h_k^3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = \frac{2}{h_k^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow N_1^{H,k}(x) = 1 - 3 \frac{(x-x_k)^2}{h_k^2} + 2 \frac{(x-x_k)^3}{h_k^3}$$

