

# ELEMENTO CUADRILATERO REGULAR - 9 NODOS

Implementación en Mathematica

v.2018

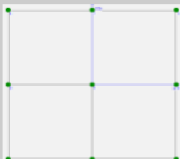
## 1. DATOS INICIALES

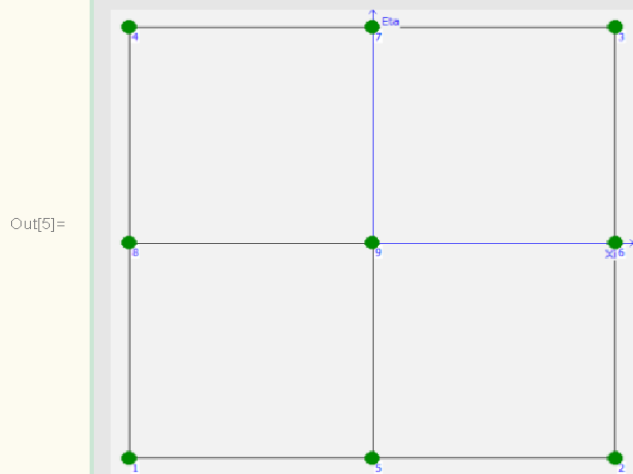
### ■ INICIO

```
In[1]= Off [General::"spell1"]  
Off [General::"spell"]  
  
In[3]= SetDirectory [NotebookDirectory []]  
  
Out[3]= C:\#0-Modulos-M30x_MeF-10\#M308-m6-a5a-swm\11-I-cuadrilatero-i
```

### ■ DEFINICION ELEMENTO CUADRILATERO REGULAR DE 9 NODOS

#### □ DEFINICION GRAFICA

```
In[4]= CuaR9 =  ;  
  
In[5]= CuaR9r = Show [CuaR9 , ImageSize -> 250]
```



#### □ COORDENADAS NATURALES NODOS

```
In[6]= Cn = {{-1, -1}, {1, -1}, {1, 1}, {-1, 1}, {0, -1}, {1, 0}, {0, 1}, {-1, 0}, {0, 0}};  
  
In[7]= NNodos = Dimensions [Cn] [[1]]  
  
Out[7]= 9
```

## ■ IMAGEN DEL ELEMENTO - COMPROBACION

### □ FUNCION REPRESENTACION GRAFICA ELEMENTOS Y NODOS

```
In[8]= ElementPlot[b_List, options___] := Module[{asa, color, nr, circles, lines},
  asa = Select[{options}, ((! SameQ#[[1]], NodeColor) && (! SameQ#[[1]], NodeSize)) &];
  {color, nr} = {NodeColor, NodeSize} /. {options} /.
  {NodeColor → GrayLevel[0], NodeSize → PointSize[0.06]};
  circles = Map[Point[#] &, Partition[Flatten[b], 2]];
  lines = Line[Append[b[[1]], First[b[[1]]]];
  Show[Graphics[{nr, color, circles}], Graphics[lines], Evaluate[Sequence[##] &@@ asa]]];
```

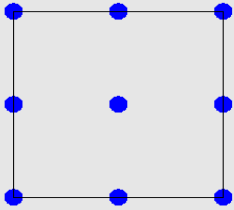
### □ DEFINICION VECTOR DE NODOS

```
In[9]= ptsexteriores = {Cn[[1]], Cn[[5]], Cn[[2]], Cn[[6]], Cn[[3]], Cn[[7]], Cn[[4]], Cn[[8]]};
```

```
In[10]= ptsinteriores = {Cn[[9]]};
```

### □ IMAGEN DE COMPROBACION

```
In[11]= Imagen = ElementPlot[{ptsexteriores, ptsinteriores}, AspectRatio → 1,
  PlotRange → {{-1.5, 1.5}, {-1.5, 1.5}}, ImageSize → 150, Frame → False, NodeColor → RGBColor[0, 0, 1]]
```



## 3. FUNCIONES DE FORMA - METODO PRODUCTO DE CURVAS

### ■ CURVAS A CONSIDERAR

```
In[12]= Cu = Table[0, {i, 6}];
```

### □ LADOS

```
In[13]= Cu[[1]] = ( $\eta + 1$ ); Cu[[2]] = ( $\xi - 1$ ); Cu[[3]] = ( $\eta - 1$ ); Cu[[4]] = ( $\xi + 1$ );
```

### □ MEDIANAS

```
In[14]= Cu[[5]] =  $\eta$ ; Cu[[6]] =  $\xi$ ;
```

### ■ DEFINICION PRODUCTOS DE CURVAS EN CADA NODO

```
In[15]= Nc = Table[0, {i, NNodos}];
```

### □ Tipo 1 - ESQUINA

In[16]= `Nc[[4]] = Cu[[1]] * Cu[[2]] * Cu[[5]] * Cu[[6]]`

Out[16]=  $\eta (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi$

In[17]= `Nc[[3]] = Cu[[1]] * Cu[[4]] * Cu[[5]] * Cu[[6]]`

Out[17]=  $\eta (1 + \eta) \xi (1 + \xi)$

In[18]= `Nc[[2]] = Cu[[3]] * Cu[[4]] * Cu[[5]] * Cu[[6]]`

Out[18]=  $(-1 + \eta) \eta \xi (1 + \xi)$

In[19]= `Nc[[1]] = Cu[[2]] * Cu[[3]] * Cu[[5]] * Cu[[6]]`

Out[19]=  $(-1 + \eta) \eta (-1 + \xi) \xi$

### □ Tipo 2 - LADOS

In[20]= `Nc[[5]] = Cu[[2]] * Cu[[3]] * Cu[[4]] * Cu[[5]]`

Out[20]=  $(-1 + \eta) \eta (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi)$

In[21]= `Nc[[6]] = Cu[[1]] * Cu[[3]] * Cu[[4]] * Cu[[6]]`

Out[21]=  $(-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) \xi (1 + \xi)$

In[22]= `Nc[[7]] = Cu[[1]] * Cu[[2]] * Cu[[4]] * Cu[[5]]`

Out[22]=  $\eta (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi)$

In[23]= `Nc[[8]] = Cu[[1]] * Cu[[2]] * Cu[[3]] * Cu[[6]]`

Out[23]=  $(-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi$

### □ Tipo 3 - INTERIOR

In[24]= `Nc[[9]] = Cu[[1]] * Cu[[2]] * Cu[[3]] * Cu[[4]]`

Out[24]=  $(-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi)$

### ■ OBTENCION FUNCIONES DE FORMA

In[25]= `Clear[Nf]`

In[26]= `Nfp = Table[0, {i, NNodos}];`

In[27]= `Nf = Table[0, {i, NNodos}];`

In[28]=

```
Do[
  Nfp[[i]] = a * Nc[[i]];
  eq = 1 == Nfp[[i]] /. {ξ -> Cn[[i, 1]], η -> Cn[[i, 2]]};
  as = a /. Solve[eq, a][[1]]; Print["Nodo ", i];
  Nf[[i]] = Simplify[Nfp[[i]] /. {a -> as}],
  {i, NNodes}
];
```

Nodo 1  
 Nodo 2  
 Nodo 3  
 Nodo 4  
 Nodo 5  
 Nodo 6  
 Nodo 7  
 Nodo 8  
 Nodo 9

In[29]=

```
MatrixForm[Nf]
```

Out[29]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{4} (-1 + \eta) \eta (-1 + \xi) \xi & & & & & & & & & \\ \frac{1}{4} (-1 + \eta) \eta \xi (1 + \xi) & & & & & & & & & \\ \frac{1}{4} \eta (1 + \eta) \xi (1 + \xi) & & & & & & & & & \\ \frac{1}{4} \eta (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi & & & & & & & & & \\ -\frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta) \eta (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi) & & & & & & & & & \\ -\frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) \xi (1 + \xi) & & & & & & & & & \\ -\frac{1}{2} \eta (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi) & & & & & & & & & \\ -\frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi & & & & & & & & & \\ (-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi) & & & & & & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

■ COMPROBACION SUMA UNIDAD

In[30]=

$$\text{Suma} = \sum_{i=1}^{\text{NNodos}} \text{Nf}[[i]]$$

Out[30]=

$$\frac{1}{4} (-1 + \eta) \eta (-1 + \xi) \xi - \frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi + \frac{1}{4} \eta (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi - \frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta) \eta (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi) + (-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi) - \frac{1}{2} \eta (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi) + \frac{1}{4} (-1 + \eta) \eta \xi (1 + \xi) - \frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) \xi (1 + \xi) + \frac{1}{4} \eta (1 + \eta) \xi (1 + \xi)$$

In[31]=

```
Simplify[%]
```

Out[31]=

1

OK.

## ■ REPRESENTACION GRAFICA

### □ Función Representación Gráfica Funciones de Forma

### □ Representación Gráfica Funciones Forma Elemento.

```
In[33]= Ng = Table[0, {i, NNodos}];
```

```
In[34]= xyc1 = {0, 0, 0}; xyc2 = {3, 0, 0}; xyc3 = {3, 3, 0};  
xyc4 = {0, 3, 0}; xyquad = N[{xyc1, xyc2, xyc3, xyc4, xyc1}];
```

Control de Cuadrícula

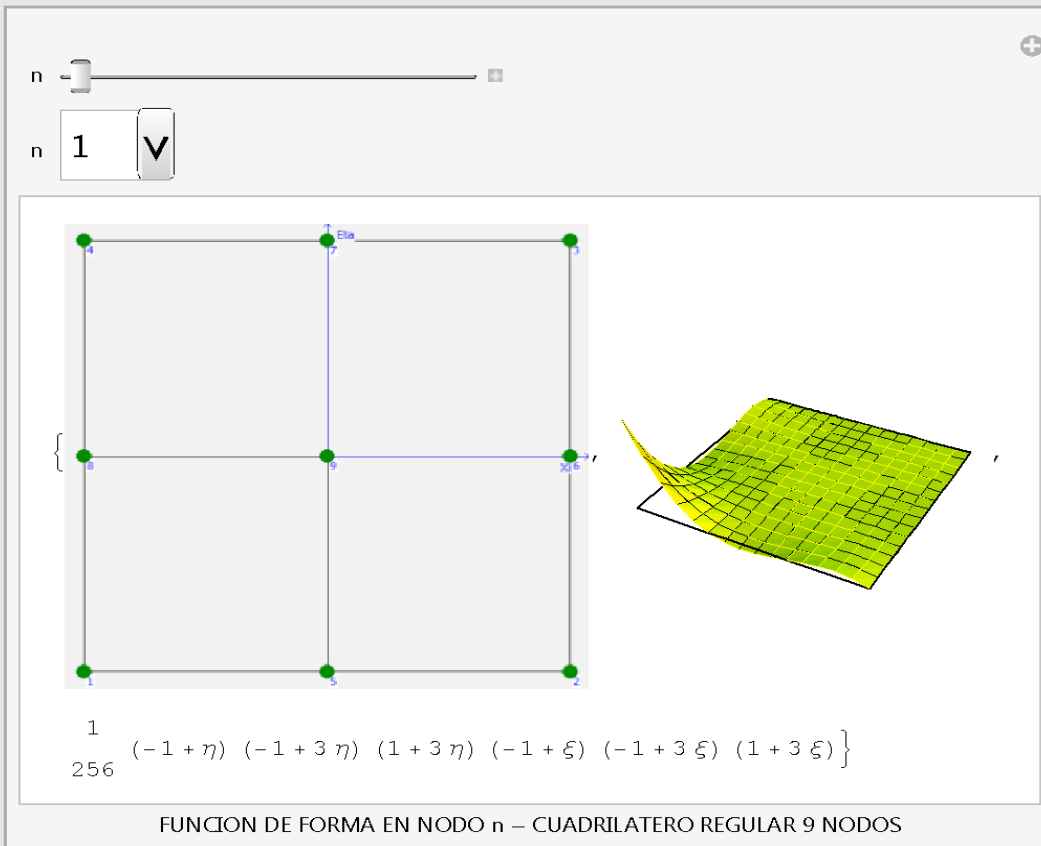
```
In[35]= Nsub = 10;
```

```
In[36]= Do[  
  fi[ξ_, η_] = Nf[[i]];  
  Ng[[i]] = PlotQuadrilateralShapeFunction[xyquad, fi, Nsub, 1/2],  
  {i, NNodos}  
];
```

## 4. RESULTADOS INTERACTIVOS - #

```
In[37]= Manipulate[{CuaR9r, Ng[[n]], Nf[[n]]}, {n, 1, Dimensions[Nf][[1]], 1}, {n, Range[Dimensions[Nf][[1]]]},  
  FrameLabel → {"FUNCION DE FORMA EN NODO n - CUADRILATERO REGULAR 9 NODOS"}, SaveDefinitions → True]
```

Out[37]=



## 5. DERIVADAS FUNCIONES DE FORMA Y JACOBIANO

### ■ FUNCIONES DE FORMA

In[38]=

**Nf**

Out[38]=

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{4} (-1 + \eta) \eta (-1 + \xi) \xi, \frac{1}{4} (-1 + \eta) \eta \xi (1 + \xi), \frac{1}{4} \eta (1 + \eta) \xi (1 + \xi), \right. \\ \left. \frac{1}{4} \eta (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi, -\frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta) \eta (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi), -\frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) \xi (1 + \xi), \right. \\ \left. -\frac{1}{2} \eta (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi), -\frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi, (-1 + \eta) (1 + \eta) (-1 + \xi) (1 + \xi) \right\}$$

### ■ DERIVADAS FUNCIONES DE FORMA / COORDENADAS NATURALES

#### □ INICIALIZACIONES

In[39]=

**Clear [DNfξ, DNfη]**

In[40]=

**DNfξ = Table [0, {i, NNodos}];**

In[41]=

**DNfη = Table [0, {i, NNodos}];**

#### □ PROCESO DE CALCULO

In[42]=

```
Do [
  Nfe = Expand [Nf [ [i] ] ];
  DNfξ [ [i] ] = Simplify [D [Nf [ [i] ] , ξ] ];
  DNfη [ [i] ] = Simplify [D [Nf [ [i] ] , η] ];
  Clear [Nfe],
  {i, NNodos}
];
```

#### □ RESULTADOS

In[43]=

**DNfξ**

Out[43]=

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{4} (-1 + \eta) \eta (-1 + 2 \xi), \frac{1}{4} (-1 + \eta) \eta (1 + 2 \xi), \frac{1}{4} \eta (1 + \eta) (1 + 2 \xi), \frac{1}{4} \eta (1 + \eta) (-1 + 2 \xi), \right. \\ \left. -(-1 + \eta) \eta \xi, -\frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta^2) (1 + 2 \xi), -\eta (1 + \eta) \xi, -\frac{1}{2} (-1 + \eta^2) (-1 + 2 \xi), 2 (-1 + \eta^2) \xi \right\}$$

In[44]=

**DNfη**

Out[44]=

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{4} (-1 + 2 \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi, \frac{1}{4} (-1 + 2 \eta) \xi (1 + \xi), \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2 \eta) \xi (1 + \xi), \frac{1}{4} (1 + 2 \eta) (-1 + \xi) \xi, \right. \\ \left. -\frac{1}{2} (-1 + 2 \eta) (-1 + \xi^2), -\eta \xi (1 + \xi), -\frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \eta) (-1 + \xi^2), -\eta (-1 + \xi) \xi, 2 \eta (-1 + \xi^2) \right\}$$

### ■ MODULO CALCULO FUNCIONES DE FORMA Y JACOBIANO

#### □ MODULO GENERICO A COMPLETAR

In[45]=

```
(*QuadXXIsoPShapeFunDer [ncoor_, qcoor_] :=
Module[{Nf, dNx, dNy, dNξ, dNη, J11, J12, J21, J22, Jdet, ξ, η, x, y}, {ξ, η} = qcoor;
Nf = (*Nf*);

dNξ = (*dNξ*);

dNη = (*dNη*);

x = Table[ncoor[[i, 1]], {i, XX}]; y = Table[ncoor[[i, 2]], {i, XX}];
J11 = dNξ.x; J21 = dNξ.y; J12 = dNη.x; J22 = dNη.y;
Jdet = Simplify[J11*J22 - J12*J21];
dNx = (J22*dNξ - J21*dNη) / Jdet; dNx = Simplify[dNx];
dNy = (-J12*dNξ + J11*dNη) / Jdet; dNy = Simplify[dNy];
Return[{Nf, dNx, dNy, Jdet}]];*)
```

□ MODULO COMPLETADO - ###

In[46]=

```
Quad9IsoPShapeFunDer [ncoor_, qcoor_] :=
Module[{Nf, dNx, dNy, dNξ, dNη, J11, J12, J21, J22, Jdet, ξ, η, x, y}, {ξ, η} = qcoor;

Nf = { - 1/4 (-1 + η) (-1 + ξ) (η + ξ + η ξ), - 1/4 (-1 + η) (1 + ξ) (η (-1 + ξ) + ξ),
1/4 (η + η² + ξ + η ξ + ξ² - η² ξ²), - 1/4 (1 + η) (-1 + ξ) (η - ξ + η ξ), (-1 + η) (1 + η) (-1 + ξ) (1 + ξ) };

dNξ = { 1/4 (-1 + η) η (-1 + 2 ξ), 1/4 (-1 + η) η (1 + 2 ξ), 1/4 η (1 + η) (1 + 2 ξ), 1/4 η (1 + η) (-1 + 2 ξ),
- (-1 + η) η ξ, - 1/2 (-1 + η²) (1 + 2 ξ), - η (1 + η) ξ, - 1/2 (-1 + η²) (-1 + 2 ξ), 2 (-1 + η²) ξ };

dNη = { 1/4 (-1 + 2 η) (-1 + ξ) ξ, 1/4 (-1 + 2 η) ξ (1 + ξ), 1/4 (1 + 2 η) ξ (1 + ξ), 1/4 (1 + 2 η) (-1 + ξ) ξ,
- 1/2 (-1 + 2 η) (-1 + ξ²), - η ξ (1 + ξ), - 1/2 (1 + 2 η) (-1 + ξ²), - η (-1 + ξ) ξ, 2 η (-1 + ξ²) };

x = Table[ncoor[[i, 1]], {i, 9}]; y = Table[ncoor[[i, 2]], {i, 9}];
J11 = dNξ.x; J21 = dNξ.y; J12 = dNη.x; J22 = dNη.y;
Jdet = Simplify[J11 * J22 - J12 * J21];
dNx = (J22 * dNξ - J21 * dNη) / Jdet; dNx = Simplify[dNx];
dNy = (-J12 * dNξ + J11 * dNη) / Jdet; dNy = Simplify[dNy];
Return[{Nf, dNx, dNy, Jdet}]];*)
```

## 6. MATRIZ DE RIGIDEZ - INTEGRACION NUMERICA

■ MODULO DE CALCULO DE LA MATRIZ DE RIGIDEZ

□ MODULO GENERICO A COMPLETAR

MODULO GENERICO: XX = No. Nodos, YY = Grados Libertad

```
(*QuadXXIsoPMembraneStiffness[ncoor_,mprop_,fprop_,options_]:=Module[{i,j,k,p=7,numer=False,
  Emat,th=1,h,qcoor,c,w,Nf,dNx,dNy,Jdet,B,Ke=Table[0,{YY},{YY}],Emat=mprop[[1]];
  If[Length[options]==2,{numer,p}=options,{numer}=options];
  If[Length[fprop]>0,th=fprop[[1]]];
  If[p<1||p>4,Print["p out of range"];Return[Null]];
  For[k=1,k<=p*p,k++,
    {qcoor,w}=QuadGaussRuleInfo[{p,numer},k];
    {Nf,dNx,dNy,Jdet}=QuadXXIsoPShapeFunDer[ncoor,qcoor];
    If[Length[th]==0,h=th,h=th.Nf];c=w*Jdet*h;
    B={Flatten[Table[{dNx[[i]],0},{i,XX}],
      Flatten[Table[{0,dNy[[i]]},{i,XX}],Flatten[Table[{dNy[[i]],dNx[[i]]},{i,XX}]}];
    Ke+=Simplify[c*Transpose[B].(Emat.B)];];
  Return[Simplify[Ke]];*)
```

## □ MODULO COMPLETADO - ###

In[80]=

```
Quad9IsoPMembraneStiffness[ncoor_,mprop_,fprop_,options_]:=
  Module[{i,j,k,p=7,numer=False,Emat,th=1,h,qcoor,c,w,
    Nf,dNx,dNy,Jdet,B,Ke=Table[0,{18},{18}],Emat=mprop[[1]];
    If[Length[options]==2,{numer,p}=options,{numer}=options];
    If[Length[fprop]>0,th=fprop[[1]]];
    If[p<1||p>12,Print["p out of range"];Return[Null]];
    For[k=1,k<=p*p,k++,
      {qcoor,w}=QuadGaussRuleInfo[{p,numer},k];
      {Nf,dNx,dNy,Jdet}=Quad9IsoPShapeFunDer[ncoor,qcoor];
      If[Length[th]==0,h=th,h=th.Nf];c=w*Jdet*h;
      B={Flatten[Table[{dNx[[i]],0},{i,9}],
        Flatten[Table[{0,dNy[[i]]},{i,9}],Flatten[Table[{dNy[[i]],dNx[[i]]},{i,9}]}];
      Ke+=Simplify[c*Transpose[B].(Emat.B)];];
    Return[Simplify[Ke]];
```

## ■ MODULO REGLAS DE CUADRATURA DE GAUSS

### □ OPCION 1: DEFINICION EN MATHEMATICA

In[81]=

```
<< NumericalDifferentialEquationAnalysis`;
```

In[82]=

```
? GaussianQuadratureWeights
```

GaussianQuadratureWeights[n, a, b, prec] gives a list of the pairs {abscissa, weight} to prec digits precision for the elementary n-point Gaussian quadrature formula for quadrature on the interval a to b. The argument prec is optional. >>

In[83]=

```
QuadGaussRuleInfo[{rule_,numer_},point_]:=Module[{xi,eta,p1,p2,i1,i2,w1,w2,k,info=Null},
  If[Length[rule]==2,{p1,p2}=rule,p1=p2=rule];
  If[Length[point]==2,{i1,i2}=point,k=point;i2=Floor[(k-1)/p1]+1;i1=k-p1*(i2-1)];
  {xi,w1}=GaussianQuadratureWeights[p1,-1,1][[i1]];
  {eta,w2}=GaussianQuadratureWeights[p2,-1,1][[i2]];
  info={{xi,eta},w1*w2};
  If[numer,Return[N[info]],Return[Simplify[info]]];
];
```

In[84]=

```
QuadGaussRuleInfo[{25,False},1]
```

Out[84]=

```
{{-0.995557,-0.995557},0.000129819}
```



OPCION 2: DEFINICION DE CARLOS FELIPPA

```
In[85]= QuadGaussRuleInfo[{rule_, numer_}, point_] := Module[{xi, eta, p1, p2, i1, i2, w1, w2, k, info = Null},
  If[Length[rule] == 2, {p1, p2} = rule, p1 = p2 = rule];
  If[Length[point] == 2, {i1, i2} = point, k = point; i2 = Floor[(k - 1) / p1] + 1; i1 = k - p1 * (i2 - 1)];
  {xi, w1} = LineGaussRuleInfo[{p1, numer}, i1];
  {eta, w2} = LineGaussRuleInfo[{p2, numer}, i2];
  info = {{xi, eta}, w1 * w2};
  If[numer, Return[N[info]], Return[Simplify[info]]];];
```

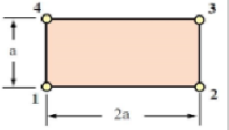
```
In[86]= LineGaussRuleInfo[{rule_, numer_}, point_] :=
  Module[{g2 = {-1, 1} / Sqrt[3], w3 = {5 / 9, 8 / 9, 5 / 9}, g3 = {-Sqrt[3 / 5], 0, Sqrt[3 / 5]},
    w4 = {(1 / 2) - Sqrt[5 / 6] / 6, (1 / 2) + Sqrt[5 / 6] / 6, (1 / 2) + Sqrt[5 / 6] / 6, (1 / 2) - Sqrt[5 / 6] / 6},
    g4 = {-Sqrt[(3 + 2 * Sqrt[6 / 5]) / 7], -Sqrt[(3 - 2 * Sqrt[6 / 5]) / 7],
      Sqrt[(3 - 2 * Sqrt[6 / 5]) / 7], Sqrt[(3 + 2 * Sqrt[6 / 5]) / 7]}, g5 = {-Sqrt[5 + 2 * Sqrt[10 / 7]],
      -Sqrt[5 - 2 * Sqrt[10 / 7]], 0, Sqrt[5 - 2 * Sqrt[10 / 7]], Sqrt[5 + 2 * Sqrt[10 / 7]]} / 3,
    w5 = {322 - 13 * Sqrt[70], 322 + 13 * Sqrt[70], 512, 322 + 13 * Sqrt[70], 322 - 13 * Sqrt[70]} / 900,
    i = point, p = rule, info = {Null, 0}},
  If[p == 1, info = {0, 2}];
  If[p == 2, info = {g2[[i]], 1}];
  If[p == 3, info = {g3[[i]], w3[[i]]}];
  If[p == 4, info = {g4[[i]], w4[[i]]}];
  If[p == 5, info = {g5[[i]], w5[[i]]}];
  If[numer, Return[N[info]], Return[Simplify[info]]];
];
```

```
In[87]= QuadGaussRuleInfo[{2, False}, 1]
```

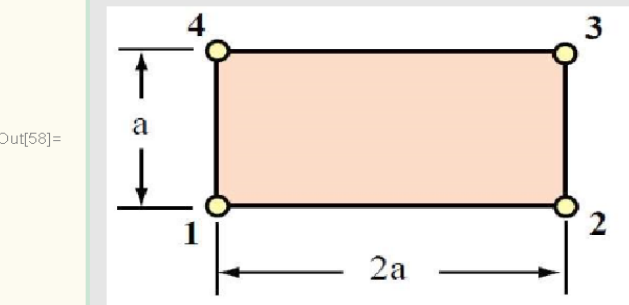
Out[87]=  $\left\{ \left\{ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}, 1 \right\}$

7. TEST DEL RECTANGULO

DEFINICION DE LA GEOMETRIA

```
In[57]= RectanguloT =  ;
```

```
In[58]= RectanguloTr = Show[RectanguloT, ImageSize -> 250]
```



■ DEFINICION COORDENADAS NODOS ELEMENTO - ANSYS CLASSIC

□ IMAGEN DEL MODELO EN ANSYS

In[59]=

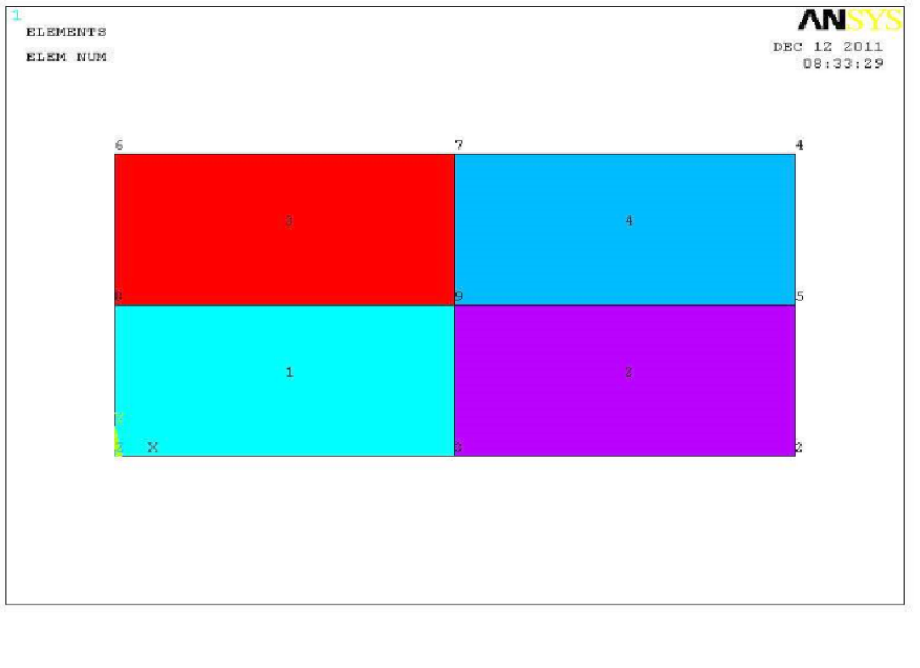
RectanguloA =



In[60]=

RectanguloAr = Show[RectanguloA, ImageSize -> 450]

Out[60]=



□ DATOS COORDENADAS NODALES EN ANSYS

In[61]=

```
Nodes = {{0., 0.}, {1., 0.}, {0.5, 0.}, {1., 0.5},
         {1., 0.25}, {0., 0.5}, {0.5, 0.5}, {0., 0.25}, {0.5, 0.25}};
```

In[62]=

```
Dimensions[Nodes][[1]]
```

Out[62]=

9

□ ORDENACION DATOS DE ANSYS

In[63]=

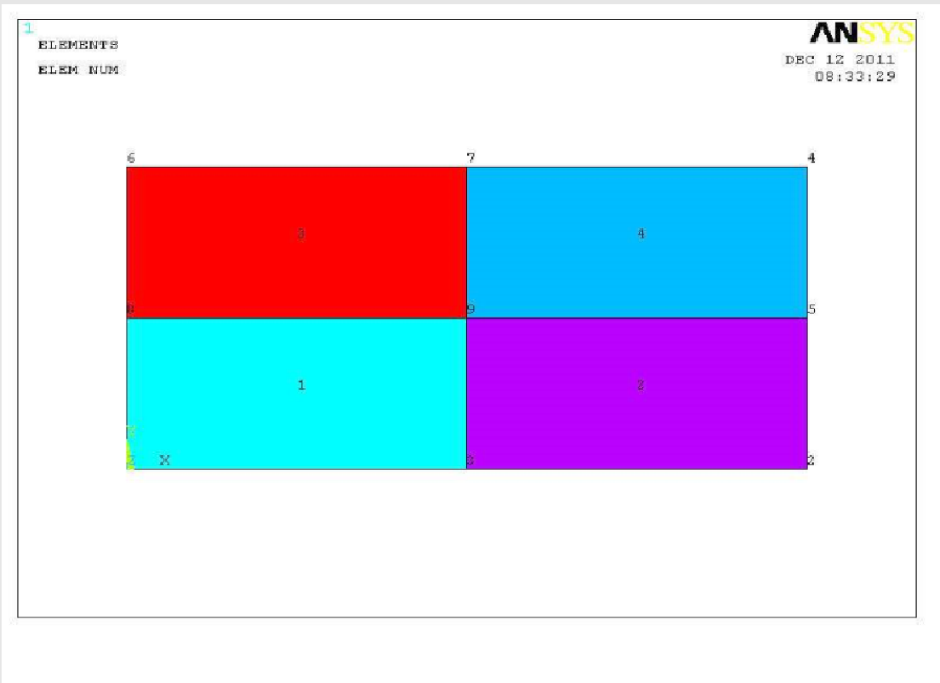
```
CuaT5r
```

Out[63]=

```
CuaT5r
```

In[64]=

RectanguloAr



Out[64]=

In[65]=

```
ncoor = {Nodes[[1]], Nodes[[2]], Nodes[[4]],
         Nodes[[6]], Nodes[[3]], Nodes[[5]], Nodes[[7]], Nodes[[8]], Nodes[[9]]}
```

Out[65]=

```
{{0., 0.}, {1., 0.}, {1., 0.5}, {0., 0.5}, {0.5, 0.}, {1., 0.25}, {0.5, 0.5}, {0., 0.25}, {0.5, 0.25}}
```

▣ DATOS COORDENADAS NODALES - SEGUN TEMA 23

In[66]=

```
a = 1 / 2;
```

In[67]=

```
ncoor = {{0, 0}, {2 * a, 0}, {2 * a, a}, {0, a}, {a, 0}, {2 * a, a / 2}, {a, a}, {0, a / 2}, {a, a / 2}};
```

■ DEFINICION DEL MATERIAL

In[68]=

```
ClearAll[Em, nu, a, b, e, h, p, num]; h = 1;
```

DATOS SEGUN ENUNCIADO

In[69]=

```
Em = 96 * 39 * 11 * 55 * 7; nu = 1 / 3; (*isotropic material*)
```

In[70]=

```
Emat = Em / (1 - nu^2) * {{1, nu, 0}, {nu, 1, 0}, {0, 0, (1 - nu) / 2}};
```

In[71]=

```
Emat // MatrixForm
```

Out[71]/MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 17837820 & 5945940 & 0 \\ 5945940 & 17837820 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5945940 \end{pmatrix}$$

## ■ VERIFICACION DE LA MATRIZ DE RIGIDEZ

### □ NUMERO DE PUNTOS DE GAUSS MINIMO PARA CONSEGUIR SUFICIENCIA DE RANGO

In[72]=  
`NF = Nodos * 2.;`

In[73]=  

$$NG = \frac{NF - 3}{3}$$

Out[73]=  
 5.

Se necesitan como mínimo 5 Puntos -- Regla 3 x 3 minima

### □ BUCLE GENERICO A COMPLETAR

BUCLE GENERICO: XX = No. Nodos, ZZ = GRADOS DE LIBERTAD - 3

```
(*For [p=1, p<5, p++,
Ke=QuadXXIsoPMembraneStiffness[ncoor, {Emat, 0, 0}, {h}, {True, p}];
Print["Gauss integration rule: ", p, " x ", p];
Print["Ke=", Chop[Ke] // MatrixForm];
Valores=Chop[Eigenvalues[N[Ke]], 10^-7];
If[Valores[[ZZ]]!=0, Break[], Print["Valores propios matriz Ke=", Valores]]
];
Print["Valores propios matriz Ke=", Valores];
Print["tenemos la suficiencia de rango para p=", p]*)
```

### □ DESARROLLO DE LA MATRIZ DE RIGIDEZ - ###

In[105]=  
 ? Chop

Chop[*expr*] replaces approximate real numbers in *expr* that are close to zero by the exact integer 0. >>

In[114]=  

```
For [p = 1, p < 5, p++,
Ke = Quad9IsoPMembraneStiffness[ncoor, {Emat, 0, 0}, {h}, {False, p}];
Print["Gauss integration rule: ", p, " x ", p];
Print["Ke=", Chop[Ke] // MatrixForm];
Valores = Chop[Eigenvalues[N[Ke]], 10^-7];
If[Valores[[15]] != 0, Break[], Print["Valores propios matriz Ke=", Valores]]
];
Print["Valores propios matriz Ke=", Valores];
Print["tenemos la suficiencia de rango para p=", p]
```

Gauss integration rule: 1 x 1

$$Ke = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 11891880 & 0 & 0 & -5945940 & -11891880 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5945940 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 35675640 & -5945940 & 0 & 0 & -35675640 & 5945940 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5945940 & 8918910 & 0 & 0 & 5945940 & -8918910 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -5945940 & 0 & 0 & 2972970 & 5945940 & 0 & 0 & -2972970 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -11891880 & 0 & 0 & 5945940 & 11891880 & 0 & 0 & -5945940 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -35675640 & 5945940 & 0 & 0 & 35675640 & -5945940 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5945940 & -8918910 & 0 & 0 & -5945940 & 8918910 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 5945940 & 0 & 0 & -2972970 & -5945940 & 0 & 0 & 2972970 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Valores propios matriz Ke=

{7.38749 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 2.97297 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 1.53142 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}

Gauss integration rule: 2 x 2

$$Ke = \begin{pmatrix} 5395390 & 2972970 & -1211210 & 0 & -385385 & -330330 & -715715 & 0 & 440440 & 83 \\ 2972970 & 10020010 & 0 & -4514510 & -330330 & -715715 & 0 & 935935 & 0 & 83 \\ -1211210 & 0 & 5395390 & -2972970 & -715715 & 0 & -385385 & 330330 & 440440 & 83 \\ 0 & -4514510 & -2972970 & 10020010 & 0 & 935935 & 330330 & -715715 & 0 & 83 \\ -385385 & -330330 & -715715 & 0 & 5395390 & 2972970 & -1211210 & 0 & 1761760 & 13 \\ -330330 & -715715 & 0 & 935935 & 2972970 & 10020010 & 0 & -4514510 & 1321320 & 17 \\ -715715 & 0 & -385385 & 330330 & -1211210 & 0 & 5395390 & -2972970 & 1761760 & -1 \\ 0 & 935935 & 330330 & -715715 & 0 & -4514510 & -2972970 & 10020010 & -1321320 & 17 \\ 440440 & 0 & 440440 & 0 & 1761760 & 1321320 & 1761760 & -1321320 & 1761760 & 38 \\ 0 & 8368360 & 0 & 8368360 & 1321320 & 1761760 & -1321320 & 1761760 & 0 & 38 \\ 2092090 & 1321320 & -1211210 & 0 & -1211210 & 0 & 2092090 & -1321320 & -6166160 & -5 \\ 1321320 & 5395390 & 0 & -9799790 & 0 & -9799790 & -1321320 & 5395390 & -5285280 & -11 \\ 1761760 & 1321320 & 1761760 & -1321320 & 440440 & 0 & 440440 & 0 & -880880 & 44 \\ 1321320 & 1761760 & -1321320 & 1761760 & 0 & 8368360 & 0 & 8368360 & 0 & 44 \\ -1211210 & 0 & 2092090 & -1321320 & 2092090 & 1321320 & -1211210 & 0 & -6166160 & 52 \\ 0 & -9799790 & -1321320 & 5395390 & 1321320 & 5395390 & 0 & -9799790 & 5285280 & -11 \\ -6166160 & -5285280 & -6166160 & 5285280 & -6166160 & -5285280 & -6166160 & 5285280 & -8808800 & -11 \\ -5285280 & -11451440 & 5285280 & -11451440 & -5285280 & -11451440 & 5285280 & -11451440 & 0 & -40 \end{pmatrix}$$

Valores propios matriz Ke=

{1.44762 × 10<sup>8</sup>, 5.92079 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 5.18636 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 4.15006 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 2.69107 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 1.78764 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 1.67116 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 1.49247 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 1.00074 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 5.74907 × 10<sup>6</sup>, 5.03739 × 10<sup>6</sup>, 1.84505 × 10<sup>6</sup>, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}

Gauss integration rule: 3 x 3

$$Ke = \begin{pmatrix} 6474468 & 2972970 & -528528 & 0 & -231231 & -330330 & -165165 & 0 & -1321320 & 4 \\ 2972970 & 12024012 & 0 & -2642640 & -330330 & -429429 & 0 & 1354353 & 0 & 4 \\ -528528 & 0 & 6474468 & -2972970 & -165165 & 0 & -231231 & 330330 & -1321320 & 4 \\ 0 & -2642640 & -2972970 & 12024012 & 0 & 1354353 & 330330 & -429429 & 0 & 4 \\ -231231 & -330330 & -165165 & 0 & 6474468 & 2972970 & -528528 & 0 & 1057056 & 1 \\ -330330 & -429429 & 0 & 1354353 & 2972970 & 12024012 & 0 & -2642640 & 1321320 & 1 \\ -165165 & 0 & -231231 & 330330 & -528528 & 0 & 6474468 & -2972970 & 1057056 & - \\ 0 & 1354353 & 330330 & -429429 & 0 & -2642640 & -2972970 & 12024012 & -1321320 & 1 \\ -1321320 & 0 & -1321320 & 0 & 1057056 & 1321320 & 1057056 & -1321320 & 21141120 & 1 \\ 0 & 4492488 & 0 & 4492488 & 1321320 & 1057056 & -1321320 & 1057056 & 0 & 4 \\ 1255254 & 1321320 & -2840838 & 0 & -2840838 & 0 & 1255254 & -1321320 & -3699696 & - \\ 1321320 & 3237234 & 0 & -12222210 & 0 & -12222210 & -1321320 & 3237234 & -5285280 & - \\ 1057056 & 1321320 & 1057056 & -1321320 & -1321320 & 0 & -1321320 & 0 & 528528 & - \\ 1321320 & 1057056 & -1321320 & 1057056 & 0 & 4492488 & 0 & 4492488 & 0 & 5 \\ -2840838 & 0 & 1255254 & -1321320 & 1255254 & 1321320 & -2840838 & 0 & -3699696 & 5 \\ 0 & -12222210 & -1321320 & 3237234 & 1321320 & 3237234 & 0 & -12222210 & 5285280 & - \\ -3699696 & -5285280 & -3699696 & 5285280 & -3699696 & -5285280 & -3699696 & 5285280 & -13741728 & - \\ -5285280 & -6870864 & 5285280 & -6870864 & -5285280 & -6870864 & 5285280 & -6870864 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Valores propios matriz  $K_e = \{1.61935 \times 10^8, 7.14971 \times 10^7, 5.28465 \times 10^7,$   
 $4.58743 \times 10^7, 2.78483 \times 10^7, 2.71851 \times 10^7, 1.95926 \times 10^7, 1.8804 \times 10^7, 1.21446 \times 10^7,$   
 $1.13707 \times 10^7, 7.49744 \times 10^6, 7.36709 \times 10^6, 6.63769 \times 10^6, 3.47217 \times 10^6, 1.60241 \times 10^6, 0, 0, 0\}$

tenemos la suficiencia de rango para  $p=3$

In[118]=

```
For [p = 4, p ≤ 5, p++,  
  Ke = Quad9IsoPMembraneStiffness[ncoor, {Emat, 0, 0}, {h}, {True, p}];  
  Print["Gauss integration rule: ", p, " x ", p];  
  Print["Ke=", Chop[Ke] // MatrixForm];  
  Valores = Chop[Eigenvalues[N[Ke]], 10^-7];  
  Print["Valores propios matriz Ke=", Valores];  
  Print["tenemos la suficiencia de rango para p=", p]  
];
```

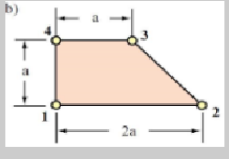


# 8. TEST DEL TRAPECIO

## ■ DEFINICION DE LA GEOMETRIA

In[119]=

TrapecioT =

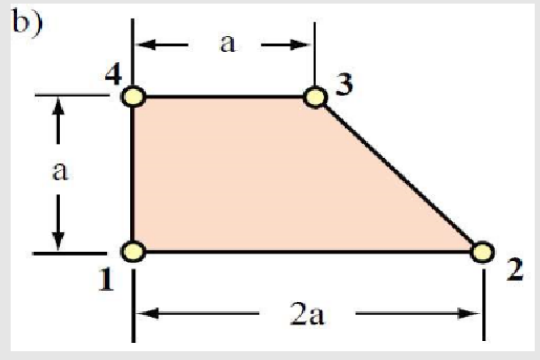


;

In[120]=

```
TrapecioTr = Show[TrapecioT, ImageSize -> 250]
```

Out[120]=

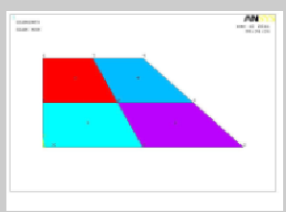


## ■ DEFINICION COORDENADAS NODOS ELEMENTO - ANSYS CLASSIC

### □ IMAGEN DEL MODELO EN ANSYS

In[121]=

TrapecioA =

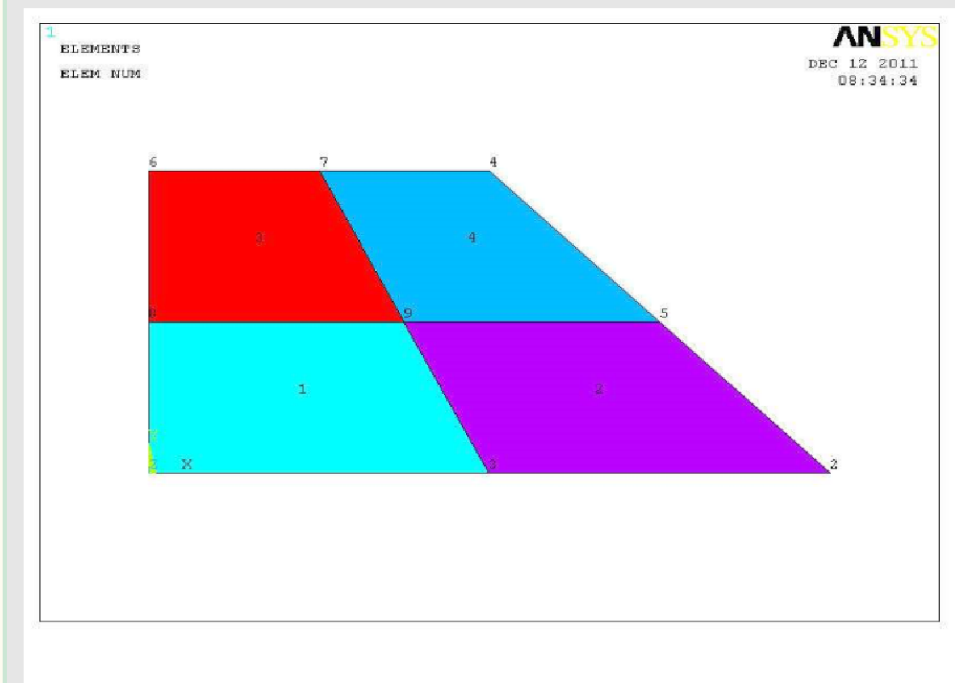


;



```
In[122]= TrapecioAr = Show[TrapecioA, ImageSize -> 450]
```

Out[122]=



▣ DATOS COORDENADAS NODALES EN ANSYS

In[123]=

```
Nodes = {{0., 0.}, {1., 0.}, {0.5, 0.}, {0.5, 0.5},
         {0.75, 0.25}, {0., 0.5}, {0.25, 0.5}, {0., 0.25}, {(0.25 + 0.5) / 2, 0.25}};
```

In[124]=

```
Dimensions[Nodes][[1]]
```

Out[124]=

9

▣ ORDENACION DATOS DE ANSYS

In[125]=

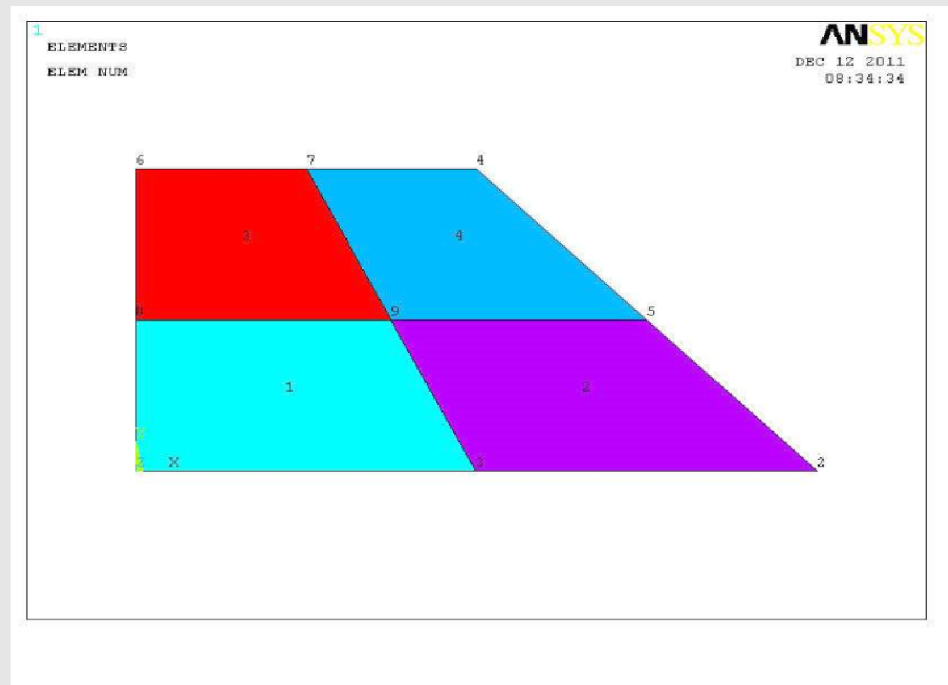
```
CuaR4r
```

Out[125]=

```
CuaR4r
```

In[126]=

TrapezioAr



Out[126]=

In[137]=

```
ncoor = {Nodes[[1]], Nodes[[2]], Nodes[[4]],
         Nodes[[6]], Nodes[[3]], Nodes[[5]], Nodes[[7]], Nodes[[8]], Nodes[[9]]}
```

Out[137]=

```
{{0., 0.}, {1., 0.}, {0.5, 0.5}, {0., 0.5},
 {0.5, 0.}, {0.75, 0.25}, {0.25, 0.5}, {0., 0.25}, {0.375, 0.25}}
```

■ DEFINICION DEL MATERIAL

In[138]=

```
ClearAll[Em, nu, a, b, e, h, p, num]; h = 1;
```

DATOS SEGUN ENUNCIADO

In[139]=

```
Em = 96 * 39 * 11 * 55 * 7; nu = 1 / 3; (*isotropic material*)
```

In[140]=

```
Emat = Em / (1 - nu^2) * {{1, nu, 0}, {nu, 1, 0}, {0, 0, (1 - nu) / 2}};
```

In[141]=

```
Emat // MatrixForm
```

Out[141]//MatrixForm=

$$\begin{pmatrix} 17837820 & 5945940 & 0 \\ 5945940 & 17837820 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5945940 \end{pmatrix}$$

■ VERIFICACION DE LA MATRIZ DE RIGIDEZ

□ NUMERO DE PUNTOS DE GAUSS MINIMO PARA CONSEGUIR SUFICIENCIA DE RANGO

In[142]=

```
NF = NNodes * 2.;
```



$$Ke = \begin{pmatrix} 6.12381 \times 10^6 & 3.35412 \times 10^6 & -787710. & 127050. & -584430. & -406560. & -1.29591 \times 10^6 \\ 3.35412 \times 10^6 & 1.12566 \times 10^7 & 127050. & -3.37953 \times 10^6 & -406560. & -1.14345 \times 10^6 & -228690. \\ -787710. & 127050. & 3.65904 \times 10^6 & -1.57542 \times 10^6 & -1.60083 \times 10^6 & -838530. & -254100. \\ 127050. & -3.37953 \times 10^6 & -1.57542 \times 10^6 & 3.86232 \times 10^6 & -838530. & -533610. & 254100. \\ -584430. & -406560. & -1.60083 \times 10^6 & -838530. & 8.69022 \times 10^6 & 4.92954 \times 10^6 & -508200. \\ -406560. & -1.14345 \times 10^6 & -838530. & -533610. & 4.92954 \times 10^6 & 1.61099 \times 10^7 & 177870. \\ -1.29591 \times 10^6 & -228690. & -254100. & 254100. & -508200. & 177870. & 5.00577 \times 10^6 \\ -228690. & 381150. & 254100. & -152460. & 177870. & -2.94756 \times 10^6 & -2.43936 \times 10^6 \\ -711480. & -508200. & -1.21968 \times 10^6 & -1.5246 \times 10^6 & 3.50658 \times 10^6 & 2.23608 \times 10^6 & 1.88034 \times 10^6 \\ -508200. & 5.99676 \times 10^6 & -1.5246 \times 10^6 & 4.47216 \times 10^6 & 2.23608 \times 10^6 & 5.64102 \times 10^6 & -1.0164 \times 10^6 \\ 2.541 \times 10^6 & 1.42296 \times 10^6 & -508200. & 1.11804 \times 10^6 & 2.94756 \times 10^6 & 2.23608 \times 10^6 & 1.11804 \times 10^6 \\ 1.42296 \times 10^6 & 6.80988 \times 10^6 & 1.11804 \times 10^6 & -7.21644 \times 10^6 & 2.23608 \times 10^6 & -2.541 \times 10^6 & -1.11804 \times 10^6 \\ 2.541 \times 10^6 & 1.62624 \times 10^6 & 1.5246 \times 10^6 & -406560. & -2.89674 \times 10^6 & -2.13444 \times 10^6 & -2.18526 \times 10^6 \\ 1.62624 \times 10^6 & 2.74428 \times 10^6 & -406560. & -304920. & -2.13444 \times 10^6 & 2.69346 \times 10^6 & -711480. \\ -914760. & 304920. & 1.21968 \times 10^6 & -1.21968 \times 10^6 & 2.43936 \times 10^6 & 1.5246 \times 10^6 & 2.13444 \times 10^6 \\ 304920. & -8.43612 \times 10^6 & -1.21968 \times 10^6 & 2.84592 \times 10^6 & 1.5246 \times 10^6 & 5.69184 \times 10^6 & 609840. \\ -6.91152 \times 10^6 & -5.69184 \times 10^6 & -2.0328 \times 10^6 & 4.0656 \times 10^6 & -1.19935 \times 10^7 & -7.72464 \times 10^6 & -5.89512 \times 10^6 \\ -5.69184 \times 10^6 & -1.42296 \times 10^7 & 4.0656 \times 10^6 & 406560. & -7.72464 \times 10^6 & -2.29706 \times 10^7 & 4.47216 \times 10^6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Valores propios matriz Ke=

$$\{1.20394 \times 10^8, 7.26579 \times 10^7, 5.70785 \times 10^7, 3.16655 \times 10^7, 2.90261 \times 10^7, 2.21045 \times 10^7, 1.64904 \times 10^7, 1.1803 \times 10^7, 9.07415 \times 10^6, 7.89 \times 10^6, 4.11185 \times 10^6, 1.90283 \times 10^6, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0\}$$

Gauss integration rule: 3 x 3

$$Ke = \begin{pmatrix} 6.75761 \times 10^6 & 3.39768 \times 10^6 & -415272. & 141570. & -434148. & -377520. & -622908. \\ 3.39768 \times 10^6 & 1.23449 \times 10^7 & 141570. & -2.37838 \times 10^6 & -377520. & -924924. & -141570. \\ -415272. & 141570. & 4.35092 \times 10^6 & -1.4157 \times 10^6 & -811668. & -519090. & -103818. \\ 141570. & -2.37838 \times 10^6 & -1.4157 \times 10^6 & 5.12483 \times 10^6 & -519090. & 207636. & 283140. \\ -434148. & -377520. & -811668. & -519090. & 1.08631 \times 10^7 & 5.56842 \times 10^6 & 386958. \\ -377520. & -924924. & -519090. & 207636. & 5.56842 \times 10^6 & 1.93762 \times 10^7 & 235950. \\ -622908. & -141570. & -103818. & 283140. & 386958. & 235950. & 6.94637 \times 10^6 \\ -141570. & 773916. & 283140. & 66066. & 235950. & -726726. & -2.26512 \times 10^6 \\ -1.71772 \times 10^6 & -566280. & -2.284 \times 10^6 & -1.69884 \times 10^6 & 2.56714 \times 10^6 & 1.8876 \times 10^6 & 1.05706 \times 10^6 \\ -566280. & 3.90733 \times 10^6 & -1.69884 \times 10^6 & 2.20849 \times 10^6 & 1.8876 \times 10^6 & 4.68125 \times 10^6 & -1.13256 \times 10^6 \\ 1.8121 \times 10^6 & 1.38424 \times 10^6 & -2.08894 \times 10^6 & 692120. & 578864. & 1.38424 \times 10^6 & 453024. \\ 1.38424 \times 10^6 & 4.93293 \times 10^6 & 692120. & -9.79035 \times 10^6 & 1.38424 \times 10^6 & -5.31045 \times 10^6 & -1.19548 \times 10^6 \\ 1.71772 \times 10^6 & 1.51008 \times 10^6 & 585156. & -755040. & -5.96482 \times 10^6 & -2.8314 \times 10^6 & -5.02102 \times 10^6 \\ 1.51008 \times 10^6 & 2.13299 \times 10^6 & -755040. & -1.26469 \times 10^6 & -2.8314 \times 10^6 & -2.79365 \times 10^6 & -943800. \\ -2.34062 \times 10^6 & 188760. & 490776. & -1.2584 \times 10^6 & 1.77434 \times 10^6 & 1.44716 \times 10^6 & 75504. \\ 188760. & -1.05454 \times 10^7 & -1.2584 \times 10^6 & 968968. & 1.44716 \times 10^6 & 4.31631 \times 10^6 & 377520. \\ -4.75675 \times 10^6 & -5.53696 \times 10^6 & 276848. & 4.53024 \times 10^6 & -8.95981 \times 10^6 & -6.79536 \times 10^6 & -3.17117 \times 10^6 \\ -5.53696 \times 10^6 & -1.02434 \times 10^7 & 4.53024 \times 10^6 & 4.85742 \times 10^6 & -6.79536 \times 10^6 & -1.88257 \times 10^7 & 4.78192 \times 10^6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Valores propios matriz Ke={1.38791 × 10<sup>8</sup>, 8.20819 × 10<sup>7</sup>, 6.23979 × 10<sup>7</sup>,

$$3.71169 \times 10^7, 3.02355 \times 10^7, 2.54861 \times 10^7, 2.1303 \times 10^7, 1.93668 \times 10^7, 1.43981 \times 10^7, 9.62784 \times 10^6, 8.73506 \times 10^6, 7.54787 \times 10^6, 4.69658 \times 10^6, 3.89752 \times 10^6, 1.20118 \times 10^6, 0, 0, 0\}$$

tenemos la suficiencia de rango para p=3

In[147]=

```

For [p = 4, p ≤ 5, p++,
  Ke = Quad9IsoPMembraneStiffness[ncoor, {Emat, 0, 0}, {h}, {True, p}];
  Print["Gauss integration rule: ", p, " x ", p];
  Print["Ke=", Chop[Ke] // MatrixForm];
  Valores = Chop[Eigenvalues[N[Ke]], 10^-7];
  Print["Valores propios matriz Ke=", Valores];
  Print["tenemos la suficiencia de rango para p=", p]
];

```

Gauss integration rule: 4 x 4

$$K_e = \begin{pmatrix} 6.76713 \times 10^6 & 3.399 \times 10^6 & -413684. & 142011. & -430973. & -376638. & -603856. \\ 3.399 \times 10^6 & 1.23488 \times 10^7 & 142011. & -2.37714 \times 10^6 & -376638. & -922454. & -138924. \\ -413684. & 142011. & 4.36221 \times 10^6 & -1.41085 \times 10^6 & -789087. & -509387. & -100643. \\ 142011. & -2.37714 \times 10^6 & -1.41085 \times 10^6 & 5.13401 \times 10^6 & -509387. & 225983. & 284022. \\ -430973. & -376638. & -789087. & -509387. & 1.09083 \times 10^7 & 5.58783 \times 10^6 & 393309. \\ -376638. & -922454. & -509387. & 225983. & 5.58783 \times 10^6 & 1.94129 \times 10^7 & 237714. \\ -603856. & -138924. & -100643. & 284022. & 393309. & 237714. & 6.98447 \times 10^6 \\ -138924. & 781678. & 284022. & 68535.8 & 237714. & -721786. & -2.25983 \times 10^6 \\ -1.72883 \times 10^6 & -568044. & -2.29687 \times 10^6 & -1.70413 \times 10^6 & 2.54138 \times 10^6 & 1.87702 \times 10^6 & 1.03483 \times 10^6 \\ -568044. & 3.90222 \times 10^6 & -1.70413 \times 10^6 & 2.19808 \times 10^6 & 1.87702 \times 10^6 & 4.66043 \times 10^6 & -1.13609 \times 10^6 \\ 1.80786 \times 10^6 & 1.38306 \times 10^6 & -2.11905 \times 10^6 & 679183. & 518649. & 1.35837 \times 10^6 & 444556. \\ 1.38306 \times 10^6 & 4.92963 \times 10^6 & 679183. & -9.81481 \times 10^6 & 1.35837 \times 10^6 & -5.35937 \times 10^6 & -1.19783 \times 10^6 \\ 1.69549 \times 10^6 & 1.50655 \times 10^6 & 559400. & -765625. & -6.01633 \times 10^6 & -2.85257 \times 10^6 & -5.06547 \times 10^6 \\ 1.50655 \times 10^6 & 2.12276 \times 10^6 & -765625. & -1.28551 \times 10^6 & -2.85257 \times 10^6 & -2.83528 \times 10^6 & -950856. \\ -2.36603 \times 10^6 & 185232. & 486542. & -1.25958 \times 10^6 & 1.76588 \times 10^6 & 1.44481 \times 10^6 & 24697.6 \\ 185232. & -1.05557 \times 10^7 & -1.25958 \times 10^6 & 965675. & 1.44481 \times 10^6 & 4.30973 \times 10^6 & 370464. \\ -4.72711 \times 10^6 & -5.53226 \times 10^6 & 311189. & 4.54435 \times 10^6 & -8.89113 \times 10^6 & -6.76713 \times 10^6 & -3.11189 \times 10^6 \\ -5.53226 \times 10^6 & -1.02297 \times 10^7 & 4.54435 \times 10^6 & 4.88518 \times 10^6 & -6.76713 \times 10^6 & -1.87702 \times 10^7 & 4.79133 \times 10^6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Valores propios matriz  $K_e = \{1.38952 \times 10^8, 8.22628 \times 10^7, 6.24702 \times 10^7, 3.71838 \times 10^7, 3.02571 \times 10^7, 2.55282 \times 10^7, 2.13724 \times 10^7, 1.94618 \times 10^7, 1.44611 \times 10^7, 9.65925 \times 10^6, 8.75718 \times 10^6, 7.58293 \times 10^6, 4.70868 \times 10^6, 3.91142 \times 10^6, 1.20325 \times 10^6, 0, 0, 0\}$

tenemos la suficiencia de rango para  $p=4$

Gauss integration rule: 5 x 5

$$K_e = \begin{pmatrix} 6.76742 \times 10^6 & 3.39904 \times 10^6 & -413637. & 142024. & -430878. & -376612. & -603285. \\ 3.39904 \times 10^6 & 1.23489 \times 10^7 & 142024. & -2.3771 \times 10^6 & -376612. & -922380. & -138845. \\ -413637. & 142024. & 4.36255 \times 10^6 & -1.4107 \times 10^6 & -788411. & -509097. & -100548. \\ 142024. & -2.3771 \times 10^6 & -1.4107 \times 10^6 & 5.13428 \times 10^6 & -509097. & 226532. & 284048. \\ -430878. & -376612. & -788411. & -509097. & 1.09097 \times 10^7 & 5.58841 \times 10^6 & 393499. \\ -376612. & -922380. & -509097. & 226532. & 5.58841 \times 10^6 & 1.9414 \times 10^7 & 237767. \\ -603285. & -138845. & -100548. & 284048. & 393499. & 237767. & 6.98561 \times 10^6 \\ -138845. & 781911. & 284048. & 68609.7 & 237767. & -721639. & -2.25967 \times 10^6 \\ -1.72916 \times 10^6 & -568097. & -2.29726 \times 10^6 & -1.70429 \times 10^6 & 2.54061 \times 10^6 & 1.8767 \times 10^6 & 1.03416 \times 10^6 \\ -568097. & 3.90206 \times 10^6 & -1.70429 \times 10^6 & 2.19777 \times 10^6 & 1.8767 \times 10^6 & 4.65981 \times 10^6 & -1.13619 \times 10^6 \\ 1.80774 \times 10^6 & 1.38303 \times 10^6 & -2.11995 \times 10^6 & 678796. & 516846. & 1.35759 \times 10^6 & 444303. \\ 1.38303 \times 10^6 & 4.92954 \times 10^6 & 678796. & -9.81555 \times 10^6 & 1.35759 \times 10^6 & -5.36084 \times 10^6 & -1.1979 \times 10^6 \\ 1.69482 \times 10^6 & 1.50645 \times 10^6 & 558629. & -765942. & -6.01787 \times 10^6 & -2.8532 \times 10^6 & -5.0668 \times 10^6 \\ 1.50645 \times 10^6 & 2.12245 \times 10^6 & -765942. & -1.28613 \times 10^6 & -2.8532 \times 10^6 & -2.83653 \times 10^6 & -951068. \\ -2.36679 \times 10^6 & 185126. & 486415. & -1.25961 \times 10^6 & 1.76562 \times 10^6 & 1.44474 \times 10^6 & 23176.1 \\ 185126. & -1.05561 \times 10^7 & -1.25961 \times 10^6 & 965576. & 1.44474 \times 10^6 & 4.30953 \times 10^6 & 370252. \\ -4.72623 \times 10^6 & -5.53211 \times 10^6 & 312218. & 4.54478 \times 10^6 & -8.88907 \times 10^6 & -6.76629 \times 10^6 & -3.11012 \times 10^6 \\ -5.53211 \times 10^6 & -1.02293 \times 10^7 & 4.54478 \times 10^6 & 4.88601 \times 10^6 & -6.76629 \times 10^6 & -1.87685 \times 10^7 & 4.79161 \times 10^6 \end{pmatrix}$$

Valores propios matriz  $K_e = \{1.38957 \times 10^8, 8.22683 \times 10^7, 6.24724 \times 10^7, 3.71858 \times 10^7, 3.02578 \times 10^7, 2.55295 \times 10^7, 2.13745 \times 10^7, 1.94646 \times 10^7, 1.4463 \times 10^7, 9.6602 \times 10^6, 8.75783 \times 10^6, 7.58395 \times 10^6, 4.70905 \times 10^6, 3.91183 \times 10^6, 1.20332 \times 10^6, 0, 0, 0\}$

tenemos la suficiencia de rango para  $p=5$