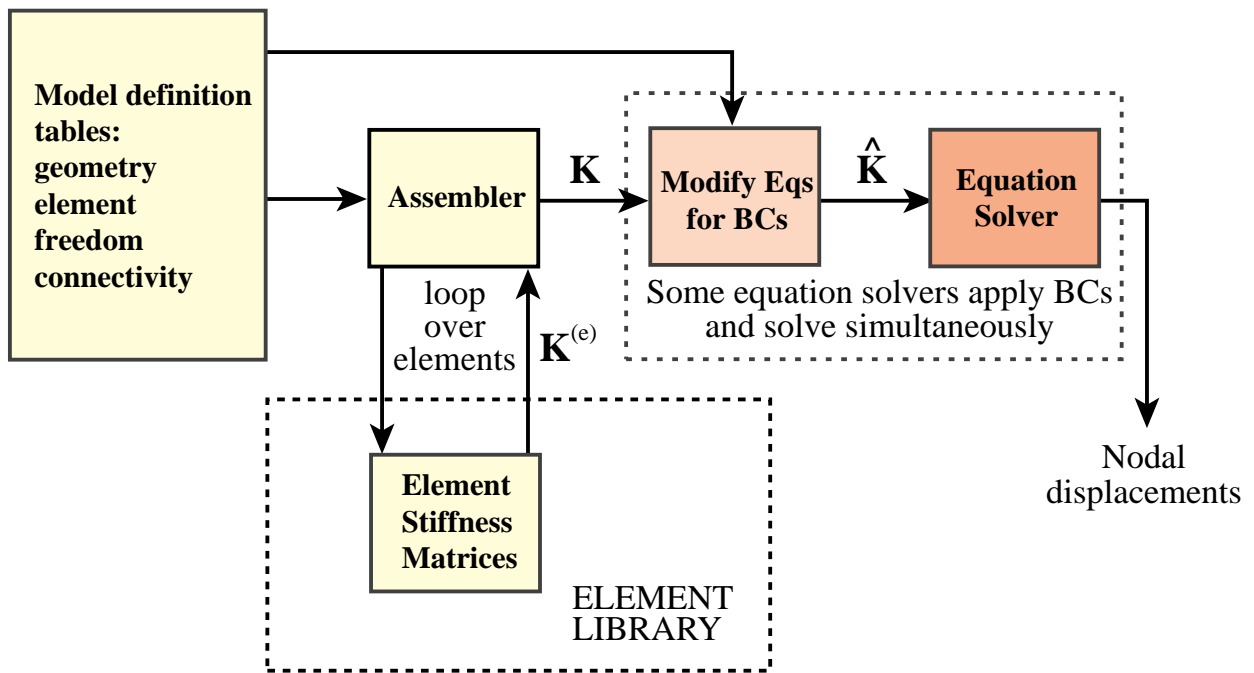


Introduction to FEM

26

Solving FEM Equations

Role of the Solver in a FEM Code



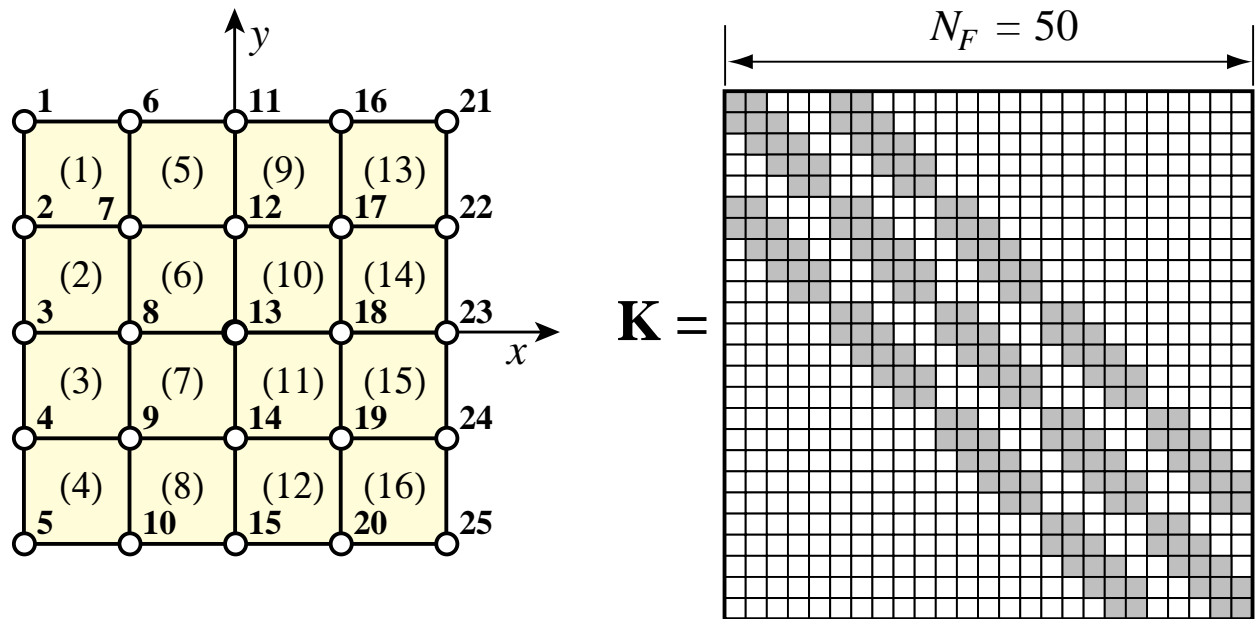
Computer Resources Req'd by FEM Solver

Storage and Solution Times for a **Fully Stored** Stiffness Matrix

Matrix order N	Storage (double prec)	Factor op. units	Factor time workstation/PC	Factor time supercomputer
10^4	800 MB	$10^{12}/6$	3 hrs	2 min
10^5	80 GB	$10^{15}/6$	4 mos	30 hrs
10^6	8 TB	$10^{18}/6$	300 yrs	3 yrs

time numbers last adjusted in 1998
to get current times divide by 10-20

Typical Stiffness Matrix Sparsity Pattern



Computer Resources Req'd by FEM Solver

Storage and Solution Times for a **Skyline** Stiffness Matrix

Assuming $B = \sqrt{N}$

Matrix order N	Storage (double prec)	Factor op. units	Factor time workstation/PC	Factor time supercomputer
10^4	8 MB	$10^8/2$	5 sec	0.05 sec
10^5	240 MB	$10^{10}/2$	8 min	5 sec
10^6	8000 MB	$10^{12}/2$	15 hrs	8 min

time numbers last adjusted in 1998
to get current times divide by 10-20

What We Will Cover Today

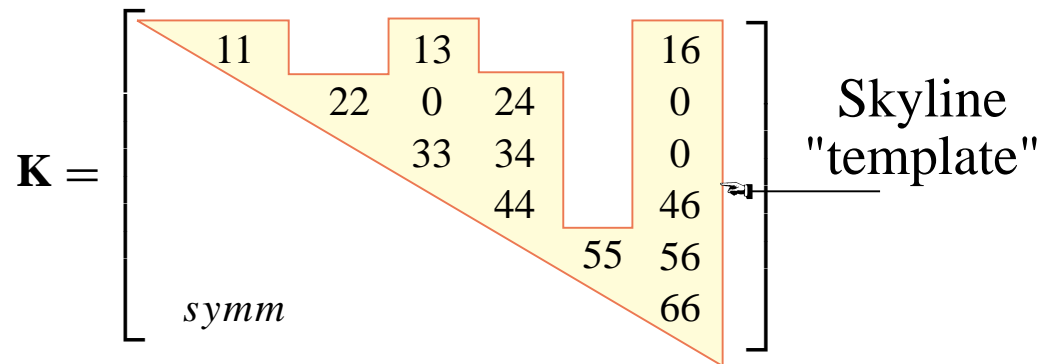
**How the Master Stiffness Equations are Stored
in a commonly used "skyline" sparse format**

**How to Mark BC on the Master Stiffness Eqs
(if you write your own solver)**

The Basic Solution Steps

**(Implementation Details will be Skipped since
Built-in Mathematica Solver will be used for
Demo Programs)**

Skyline Storage (aka Profile or Variable-Band Storage)



Mathematica representation

$p = \{ 0, 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 15 \};$

$s = \{ 11, 22, 13, 0, 33, 24, 34, 44, 55, 16, 0, 0, 46, 56, 66 \};$

$S = \{ p, s \};$

or

$S = \{ \{ 0, 1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 15 \}, \{ 11, 22, 13, 0, 33, 24, 34, 44, 55, 16, 0, 0, 46, 56, 66 \} \};$

Marking Displacement BCs

Equations for which the displacement component is known or prescribed are identified by a ***negative*** diagonal location value. For example, if u_3 and u_5 are prescribed displacement components in the sample system,

$$p : [0, 1, 2, -5, 8, -9, 15]$$

Solution Steps for $\mathbf{K} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{f}$

Factorization

$$\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{LDU} = \mathbf{LDL}^T = \mathbf{U}^T \mathbf{D} \mathbf{U}$$

Solution

$$\textit{Forward reduction} : \quad \mathbf{L} \mathbf{z} = \mathbf{f}$$

$$\textit{Diagonal scaling} : \quad \mathbf{D} \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{z}$$

$$\textit{Back substitution} : \quad \mathbf{U} \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{y}$$

SkySolver Implementation (sketched only, Notes give details)

$$S = \{ p, s \}$$

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{bmatrix} 11 & & 13 & & 16 \\ & 22 & 0 & 24 & 0 \\ & & 33 & 34 & 0 \\ & & & 44 & 46 \\ & & & & 55 & 56 \\ \text{symm} & & & & & 66 \end{bmatrix}$$

SkySolver Implementation (cont'd)

Mathematica representation of skyline array

```
p= { 0,1,2,5,8,9,15 } ;  
s= { 11,22,13,0,33,24,34,44,55,16,0,0,46,56,66 } ;  
S= { p, s } ;
```

or directly

```
S= { { 0,1,2,5,8,9,15 } ,  
      { 11,22,13,0,33,24,34,44,55,16,0,0,46,56,66 } } ;
```

Further implementation details are given in Chapter 26 of Notes in sections marked *, but these are intended for a more advanced course