

## Derivation of Tables 7 through 9 in Okada (1992)

### [ I ] Derivation of Table 7 (x-Derivative)

Table 7 can be derived by differentiation of Table 6 with  $x$ -coordinate. In the following, the notation is matched with Tables in Okada (1992).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Displacement : } u_x(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [ u_1^A - \hat{u}_1^A + u_1^B + zu_1^C ] \\ u_y(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [(u_2^A - \hat{u}_2^A + u_2^B + zu_2^C) \cos \delta - (u_3^A - \hat{u}_3^A + u_3^B + zu_3^C) \sin \delta] \\ u_z(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [(u_2^A - \hat{u}_2^A + u_2^B - zu_2^C) \sin \delta + (u_3^A - \hat{u}_3^A + u_3^B - zu_3^C) \cos \delta] \\ u_i^A &= f_i^A(\xi, \eta, z) \Big|_{\xi=x}^{\xi=x-L} \cdot \Big|_{\eta=p}^{\eta=p-W}, \quad \hat{u}_i^A = f_i^A(\xi, \eta, -z) \Big|, \quad u_i^B = f_i^B(\xi, \eta, z) \Big|, \quad u_i^C = f_i^C(\xi, \eta, z) \Big| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{x-Derivative : } \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x}(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [ j_1^A - \hat{j}_1^A + j_1^B + zj_1^C ] \\ \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x}(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [(j_2^A - \hat{j}_2^A + j_2^B + zj_2^C) \cos \delta - (j_3^A - \hat{j}_3^A + j_3^B + zj_3^C) \sin \delta] \\ \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x}(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [(j_2^A - \hat{j}_2^A + j_2^B - zj_2^C) \sin \delta + (j_3^A - \hat{j}_3^A + j_3^B - zj_3^C) \cos \delta] \\ j_i^A &= \partial f_i^A / \partial x(\xi, \eta, z) \Big|_{\xi=x}^{\xi=x-L} \cdot \Big|_{\eta=p}^{\eta=p-W}, \quad \hat{j}_i^A = \partial f_i^A / \partial x(\xi, \eta, -z) \Big|, \quad j_i^B = \partial f_i^B / \partial x(\xi, \eta, z) \Big|, \quad j_i^C = \partial f_i^C / \partial x(\xi, \eta, z) \Big| \end{aligned}$$

### (1) Strike slip

$$f_i^A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = \frac{\theta}{2} & + \frac{\alpha}{2} \xi q Y_{11} \\ u_2 = & \frac{\alpha q}{2R} \\ u_3 = \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \ln(R+\eta) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q^2 Y_{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad f_i^B = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -\xi q Y_{11} - \theta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_1 \sin \delta \\ u_2 = -\frac{q}{R} & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \sin \delta \\ u_3 = q^2 Y_{11} & - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_2 \sin \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \theta &= \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \\ Y_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\eta)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_i^C = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = (1-\alpha) \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta & - \alpha \xi q Z_{32} \\ u_2 = (1-\alpha) \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + 2q Y_{11} \sin \delta \right) - \alpha \frac{\tilde{c} q}{R^3} \\ u_3 = (1-\alpha) q Y_{11} \cos \delta - \alpha \left( \frac{\tilde{c} \eta}{R^3} - z Y_{11} + \xi^2 Z_{32} \right) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} Y_{32} &= \frac{2R+\eta}{R^3(R+\eta)^2} \\ Z_{32} &= \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - h Y_{32} \\ h &= q \cos \delta - z, \quad \tilde{c} = \tilde{d} + z = \eta \sin \delta - h \end{aligned}$$

where,  $q = y \sin \delta - d \cos \delta$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta$ ,  $R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2 = X^2 + \eta^2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= -\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \cos \delta - I_4 \sin \delta, \quad I_2 = \ln(R+\tilde{d}) + I_3 \sin \delta \\ I_3 &= \frac{1}{\cos \delta} \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \delta} [\ln(R+\eta) - \sin \delta \ln(R+\tilde{d})] \quad \left( I_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\eta}{R+\tilde{d}} + \frac{\tilde{y} q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} - \ln(R+\eta) \right] \text{ if } \cos \delta = 0 \right) \\ I_4 &= \frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \delta} \frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} + \frac{2}{\cos^2 \delta} \tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X+q \cos \delta) + X(R+X) \sin \delta}{\xi(R+X) \cos \delta} \quad \left( I_4 = \frac{\xi \tilde{y}}{2(R+\tilde{d})^2} \text{ if } \cos \delta = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

By differentiation with  $x$ -coordinate (refer Appendix "Table of Differentiation of Integrals")

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial x} &= \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1-\alpha}{2} q Y_{11} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \xi^2 q Y_{32} \\ -\frac{\alpha \xi q}{2R^3} \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \xi Y_{11} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \xi q^2 Y_{32} \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial f_i^B}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \xi^2 q Y_{32} - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_1^x \sin \delta \\ \frac{\xi q}{R^3} - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_2^x \sin \delta \\ -\xi q^2 Y_{32} - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_3^x \sin \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} J_1^x &= \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial x} \\ J_2^x &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) \\ J_3^x &= \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial x} \end{aligned} \\ \frac{\partial f_i^C}{\partial x} &= \begin{pmatrix} (1-\alpha) Y_0 \cos \delta & -\alpha q Z_0 \\ -(1-\alpha) \xi \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + 2q Y_{32} \sin \delta \right) + \alpha \frac{3\tilde{c} \xi q}{R^5} \\ -(1-\alpha) \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta & + \alpha \xi \left( \frac{3\tilde{c} \eta}{R^5} - z Y_{32} - Z_{32} - Z_0 \right) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} Y_{53} &= \frac{8R^2 + 9R\eta + 3\eta^2}{R^5(R+\eta)^3}, \quad Y_0 = Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32} \\ Z_{53} &= \frac{3 \sin \delta}{R^5} - h Y_{53}, \quad Z_0 = Z_{32} - \xi^2 Z_{53} \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

The above three vectors correspond to the contents of the row of Strike-Slip in Table 7.

( Evaluation of  $J_1^x$  et al. will be done in the later section )

**(2) Dip slip**

$$f_i^A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = \frac{\alpha q}{2R} \\ u_2 = \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\eta q X_{11} \\ u_3 = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\ln(R+\xi) - \frac{\alpha}{2}q^2 X_{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad f_i^B = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -\frac{q}{R} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}I_3 \sin\delta \cos\delta \\ u_2 = -\eta q X_{11} - \theta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}}\sin\delta \cos\delta \\ u_3 = q^2 X_{11} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}I_4 \sin\delta \cos\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \theta &= \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi\eta}{qR} \\ X_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\xi)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_i^C = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = (1-\alpha)\frac{\cos\delta}{R} - qY_{11}\sin\delta - \alpha\frac{\tilde{c}q}{R^3} \\ u_2 = (1-\alpha)\tilde{y}X_{11} - \alpha\tilde{c}\eta q X_{32} \\ u_3 = -\tilde{d}X_{11} - \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta - \alpha\tilde{c}(X_{11} - q^2 X_{32}) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} Y_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\eta)} \\ X_{32} &= \frac{2R+\xi}{R^3(R+\xi)^2} \\ \tilde{c} &= \tilde{d} + z \end{aligned}$$

where,  $q = y \sin \delta - d \cos \delta$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta$ ,  $R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2 = X^2 + \eta^2$ ,

By differentiation with  $x$ -coordinate (refer Appendix ‘‘Table of Differentiation of Integrals’’)

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\alpha \xi q}{2R^3} \\ -\frac{q}{2}Y_{11} - \frac{\alpha \eta q}{2R^3} \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\frac{1}{R} + \frac{\alpha q^2}{2R^3} \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial f_i^B}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\xi q}{R^3} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_4^x \sin\delta \cos\delta \\ \frac{\eta q}{R^3} + qY_{11} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_5^x \sin\delta \cos\delta \\ -\frac{q^2}{R^3} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_6^x \sin\delta \cos\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} J_4^x &= \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial x} \\ J_5^x &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) \\ J_6^x &= \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^C}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} -(1-\alpha)\frac{\xi}{R^3}\cos\delta + \xi q Y_{32}\sin\delta + \alpha\frac{3\tilde{c}\xi q}{R^5} \\ -(1-\alpha)\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} + \alpha\frac{3\tilde{c}\eta q}{R^5} \\ \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0 \sin\delta + \alpha\frac{\tilde{c}}{R^3} \left( 1 - \frac{3q^2}{R^2} \right) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} Y_{32} &= \frac{2R+\eta}{R^3(R+\eta)^2} \\ Y_0 &= Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32} \end{aligned}$$

The above three vectors correspond to the contents of the row of Dip-Slip in Table 7.

(Evaluation of  $J_4^x$  et al. will be done in the later section)

**(3) Tensile**

$$f_i^A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\ln(R+\eta) - \frac{\alpha}{2}q^2 Y_{11} \\ u_2 = -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\ln(R+\xi) - \frac{\alpha}{2}q^2 X_{11} \\ u_3 = \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}q(\eta X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}) \end{pmatrix} \quad f_i^B = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = q^2 Y_{11} - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}I_3 \sin^2\delta \\ u_2 = q^2 X_{11} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}}\sin^2\delta \\ u_3 = q(\eta X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}) - \theta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}I_4 \sin^2\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \theta &= \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi\eta}{qR} \\ X_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\xi)} \\ Y_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\eta)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_i^C = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -(1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\sin\delta}{R} + qY_{11}\cos\delta\right) - \alpha(zY_{11} - q^2 Z_{32}) \\ u_2 = (1-\alpha)2\xi Y_{11}\sin\delta + \tilde{d}X_{11} - \alpha\tilde{c}(X_{11} - q^2 X_{32}) \\ u_3 = (1-\alpha)(\tilde{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}\cos\delta) + \alpha q(\tilde{c}\eta X_{32} + \xi Z_{32}) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} X_{32} &= \frac{2R+\xi}{R^3(R+\xi)^2}, \quad Y_{32} = \frac{2R+\eta}{R^3(R+\eta)^2} \\ Z_{32} &= \frac{\sin\delta}{R^3} - hY_{32} \\ h &= q \cos\delta - z, \quad \tilde{c} = \tilde{d} + z = \eta \sin\delta - h \end{aligned}$$

where,  $q = y \sin \delta - d \cos \delta$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta$ ,  $R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2 = X^2 + \eta^2$ ,

By differentiation with  $x$ -coordinate (refer Appendix ‘‘Table of Differentiation of Integrals’’)

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\xi Y_{11} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\xi q^2 Y_{32} \\ -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\frac{1}{R} + \frac{\alpha q^2}{2R^3} \\ -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}qY_{11} - \frac{\alpha}{2}q^3 Y_{32} \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{\partial f_i^B}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} -\xi q^2 Y_{32} - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_4^x \sin^2\delta \\ -\frac{q^2}{R^3} - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_5^x \sin^2\delta \\ q^3 Y_{32} - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_6^x \sin^2\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} J_4^x &= \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial x} \\ J_5^x &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) \\ J_6^x &= \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^C}{\partial x} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\xi}{R^3}\sin\delta + \xi q Y_{32}\cos\delta\right) + \alpha\xi(zY_{32} - q^2 Z_{53}) \\ 2(1-\alpha)Y_0 \sin\delta - \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} + \alpha\frac{\tilde{c}}{R^3} \left( 1 - \frac{3q^2}{R^2} \right) \\ -(1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos\delta\right) - \alpha\left(\frac{3\tilde{c}\eta q}{R^5} - qZ_0\right) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} Y_{53} &= \frac{8R^2 + 9R\eta + 3\eta^2}{R^5(R+\eta)^3}, \quad Y_0 = Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32} \\ Z_{53} &= \frac{3\sin\delta}{R^5} - hY_{53}, \quad Z_0 = Z_{32} - \xi^2 Z_{53} \\ h &= q \cos\delta - z, \quad \tilde{c} = \tilde{d} + z = \eta \sin\delta - h \end{aligned}$$

From (\* 6) of Appendix,  $q^2 Z_{53} = -\frac{3\tilde{c}\eta}{R^5} - hY_{32} + 2Z_{32} - Z_0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore, } \frac{\partial f_1^C}{\partial x} &= (1-\alpha) \left( \frac{\xi}{R^3} \sin \delta + \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta \right) + \alpha \xi \left[ \frac{3\tilde{c}\eta}{R^5} + (h+z)Y_{32} - 2Z_{32} + Z_0 \right] \\ &= (1-\alpha) \frac{\xi}{R^3} \sin \delta + \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta + \alpha \xi \left( \frac{3\tilde{c}\eta}{R^5} - 2Z_{32} + Z_0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

The above three vectors correspond to the contents of the row of Tensile in Table 7.  
(Evaluation of  $J_4^x$  et al. will be done in the later section)

## II ] Derivation of Table 8 (y-Derivative)

Table 8 can be derived by differentiation of Table 6 with  $y$ -coordinate.  
In the following, the notation is matched with Tables in Okada (1992).

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Displacement : } u_x(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [ u_1^A - \hat{u}_1^A + u_1^B + zu_1^C ] \\ u_y(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [(u_2^A - \hat{u}_2^A + u_2^B + zu_2^C) \cos \delta - (u_3^A - \hat{u}_3^A + u_3^B + zu_3^C) \sin \delta] \\ u_z(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [(u_2^A - \hat{u}_2^A + u_2^B - zu_2^C) \sin \delta + (u_3^A - \hat{u}_3^A + u_3^B - zu_3^C) \cos \delta] \\ u_i^A &= f_i^A(\xi, \eta, z) \Big|_{\xi=x}^{\xi=x-L} \cdot \Big|_{\eta=p}^{\eta=p-W}, \quad \hat{u}_i^A = f_i^A(\xi, \eta, -z) \Big|, \quad u_i^B = f_i^B(\xi, \eta, z) \Big|, \quad u_i^C = f_i^C(\xi, \eta, z) \Big| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{y-Derivative : } \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y}(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [ k_1^A - \hat{k}_1^A + k_1^B + zk_1^C ] \\ \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y}(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [(k_2^A - \hat{k}_2^A + k_2^B + zk_2^C) \cos \delta - (k_3^A - \hat{k}_3^A + k_3^B + zk_3^C) \sin \delta] \\ \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y}(x, y, z) &= \frac{U}{2\pi} [(k_2^A - \hat{k}_2^A + k_2^B - zk_2^C) \sin \delta + (k_3^A - \hat{k}_3^A + k_3^B - zk_3^C) \cos \delta] \\ k_i^A &= \partial f_i^A / \partial y(\xi, \eta, z) \Big|_{\xi=x}^{\xi=x-L} \cdot \Big|_{\eta=p}^{\eta=p-W}, \quad \hat{k}_i^A = \partial f_i^A / \partial y(\xi, \eta, -z) \Big|, \quad k_i^B = \partial f_i^B / \partial y(\xi, \eta, z) \Big|, \quad k_i^C = \partial f_i^C / \partial y(\xi, \eta, z) \Big| \end{aligned}$$

### (1) Strike slip

$$f_i^A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = \frac{\theta}{2} & + \frac{\alpha}{2} \xi q Y_{11} \\ u_2 = & \frac{\alpha q}{2R} \\ u_3 = \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \ln(R+\eta) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q^2 Y_{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad f_i^B = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -\xi q Y_{11} - \theta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_1 \sin \delta \\ u_2 = -\frac{q}{R} & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \sin \delta \\ u_3 = q^2 Y_{11} & - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_2 \sin \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \theta &= \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \\ Y_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\eta)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_i^C = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = (1-\alpha) \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta & - \alpha \xi q Z_{32} \\ u_2 = (1-\alpha) \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + 2q Y_{11} \sin \delta \right) - \alpha \frac{\tilde{c}q}{R^3} \\ u_3 = (1-\alpha) q Y_{11} \cos \delta - \alpha \left( \frac{\tilde{c}\eta}{R^3} - z Y_{11} + \xi^2 Z_{32} \right) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} Y_{32} &= \frac{2R+\eta}{R^3(R+\eta)^2} \\ Z_{32} &= \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - h Y_{32} \\ h &= q \cos \delta - z, \quad \tilde{c} = \tilde{d} + z = \eta \sin \delta - h \end{aligned}$$

where,  $q = y \sin \delta - d \cos \delta$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta$ ,  $R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2 = X^2 + \eta^2$ ,

By differentiation with  $y$ -coordinate (refer Appendix "Table of Differentiation of Integrals")

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{d} X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta) + \frac{\alpha}{2} \xi \left( \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - (Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) \sin \delta \right) \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R} - \frac{\tilde{y}q}{R^3} \right) \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + q Y_{11} \sin \delta \right) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q \left( \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \sin \delta \right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta + \frac{\tilde{d}}{2} X_{11} & + \frac{\alpha}{2} \xi F \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} E \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + q Y_{11} \sin \delta \right) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q F \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} E &= \frac{\sin \delta}{R} - \frac{\tilde{y}q}{R^3} \\ F &= \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \sin \delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^B}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} -\xi \left( \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - (Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) \sin \delta \right) - (\tilde{d} X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta) + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_1^y \sin \delta \\ - \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R} - \frac{\tilde{y}q}{R^3} \right) \\ q \left( \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \sin \delta \right) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_1^y \sin \delta \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_2^y \sin \delta \\ - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_3^y \sin \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\xi F - \tilde{d} X_{11} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_1^y \sin \delta \\ -E & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_2^y \sin \delta \\ qF & - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_3^y \sin \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} J_1^y &= -\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial y} \\ J_2^y &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) \\ J_3^y &= \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^c}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} -(1-\alpha)\xi\left(\frac{\cos\delta}{R^3} + qY_{32}\sin\delta\right)\cos\delta & -\alpha\xi\left[\frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}}{R^5} - (zY_{32} + Z_{32} + Z_0)\sin\delta\right] \\ (1-\alpha)\left\{-\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3}\cos\delta + 2\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0\sin\delta\right)\sin\delta\right\} & -\alpha\tilde{c}\left(\frac{\sin\delta}{R^3} - \frac{3\tilde{y}q}{R^5}\right) \\ (1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0\sin\delta\right)\cos\delta - \alpha\left[\tilde{c}\left(\frac{\cos\delta}{R^3} - \frac{3\tilde{y}\eta}{R^5}\right) + z\left(\frac{\cos\delta}{R^3} + qY_{32}\sin\delta\right) - \xi^2\left(\frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5}\cos\delta + (Y_{32}\cos\delta + qZ_{53})\sin\delta\right)\right] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Since } \tilde{y}\cos\delta + \tilde{d}\sin\delta = \eta, \quad \frac{\partial f_2^c}{\partial y} &= 2(1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0\sin\delta\right)\sin\delta - \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3}\cos\delta - \alpha\left(-\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3}\cos\delta + \frac{\tilde{c}}{R^3}\sin\delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}q}{R^5}\right) \\ &= 2(1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0\sin\delta\right)\sin\delta - \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3}\cos\delta - \alpha\left(\frac{\tilde{c} + \tilde{d}}{R^3}\sin\delta - \frac{\eta}{R^3} - \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}q}{R^5}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\tilde{y}\sin\delta - \tilde{d}\cos\delta = q$ ,  $z = \tilde{c} - \tilde{d}$  and  $(Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) + (Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32}) = \frac{\eta}{R^3}$  (refer (\*3) of Appendix)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_3^c}{\partial y} &= -(1-\alpha)\frac{q}{R^3} + (1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0\cos\delta\right)\sin\delta - \alpha\left\{\frac{\tilde{c} + z}{R^3}\cos\delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}(\tilde{y}\eta + \xi^2\cos\delta)}{R^5}\right\} + (q\cos\delta - h)qY_{32}\sin\delta - \xi^2(Y_{32}\cos\delta + qZ_{53})\sin\delta \\ &= -(1-\alpha)\frac{q}{R^3} + \left(\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0\cos\delta\right)\sin\delta - \alpha\left\{\left(\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0\cos\delta\right)\sin\delta + \frac{\tilde{c} + z}{R^3}\cos\delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}(\tilde{d}q + R^2\cos\delta)}{R^5}\right\} + (q^2 - \xi^2)Y_{32}\sin\delta\cos\delta - qhY_{32}\sin\delta - \xi^2qZ_{53}\sin\delta \\ &= -(1-\alpha)\frac{q}{R^3} + \left(\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0\cos\delta\right)\sin\delta - \alpha\left\{\frac{\eta}{R^3}\sin\delta\cos\delta + \frac{q^2}{R^3}\sin^2\delta + \frac{z - 2\tilde{c}}{R^3}\cos\delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}q}{R^5}\right\} + [(q^2 - \xi^2)Y_{32} - Y_0]\sin\delta\cos\delta - q\sin\delta(hY_{32} + \xi^2 Z_{53}) \\ &= -(1-\alpha)\frac{q}{R^3} + \left(\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0\cos\delta\right)\sin\delta - \alpha\left\{\frac{\eta\sin\delta + z - 2\tilde{c}}{R^3}\cos\delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}q}{R^5} - [Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32}]\sin\delta\cos\delta + q\sin\delta\left(\frac{\sin\delta}{R^3} - hY_{32} - \xi^2 Z_{53}\right)\right\} \\ &= -(1-\alpha)\frac{q}{R^3} + \left(\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0\cos\delta\right)\sin\delta - \alpha\left\{\frac{\eta\sin\delta - \tilde{c} - \tilde{d}}{R^3}\cos\delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}q}{R^5} - [Y_{11} - Y_0]\sin\delta\cos\delta + qZ_0\sin\delta\right\} \\ &= -(1-\alpha)\frac{q}{R^3} + \left(\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0\cos\delta\right)\sin\delta + \alpha\left\{\frac{\tilde{c} + \tilde{d}}{R^3}\cos\delta + \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}q}{R^5} - (Y_0\cos\delta + qZ_0)\sin\delta\right\} \end{aligned}$$

The above three vectors correspond to the contents of the row of Strike-Slip in Table 8.  
(Evaluation of  $J_1^y$  et al. will be done in the later section)

## (2) Dip slip

$$f_i^A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = \frac{\alpha q}{2R} \\ u_2 = \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2}\eta q X_{11} \\ u_3 = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\ln(R+\xi) - \frac{\alpha}{2}q^2 X_{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad f_i^B = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -\frac{q}{R} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}I_3\sin\delta\cos\delta \\ u_2 = -\eta q X_{11} - \theta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}}\sin\delta\cos\delta \\ u_3 = q^2 X_{11} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}I_4\sin\delta\cos\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \theta &= \tan^{-1}\frac{\xi\eta}{qR} \\ X_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\xi)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_i^C = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = (1-\alpha)\frac{\cos\delta}{R} - qY_{11}\sin\delta - \alpha\frac{\tilde{c}q}{R^3} \\ u_2 = (1-\alpha)\tilde{y}X_{11} - \alpha\tilde{c}\eta q X_{32} \\ u_3 = -\tilde{d}X_{11} - \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta - \alpha\tilde{c}(X_{11} - q^2 X_{32}) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} Y_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\eta)} \\ X_{32} &= \frac{2R+\xi}{R^3(R+\xi)^2} \\ \tilde{c} &= \tilde{d} + z \end{aligned}$$

where,  $q = y\sin\delta - d\cos\delta$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \eta\cos\delta + q\sin\delta$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta\sin\delta - q\cos\delta$ ,  $R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2 = X^2 + \eta^2$ ,

By differentiation with  $y$ -coordinate (refer Appendix "Table of Differentiation of Integrals")

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\alpha}{2}\left(\frac{\sin\delta}{R} - \frac{\tilde{y}q}{R^3}\right) \\ \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta) + \frac{\alpha}{2}[(2\eta\sin\delta - \tilde{d})X_{11} - \tilde{y}\eta q X_{32}] \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\tilde{y}X_{11} - \frac{\alpha}{2}q(2X_{11}\sin\delta - \tilde{y}q X_{32}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\alpha}{2}E \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\tilde{d}X_{11} + \frac{\xi}{2}Y_{11}\sin\delta + \frac{\alpha}{2}\eta G \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\tilde{y}X_{11} - \frac{\alpha}{2}qG \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} E &= \frac{\sin\delta}{R} - \frac{\tilde{y}q}{R^3} \\ G &= 2X_{11}\sin\delta - \tilde{y}q X_{32} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^B}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} -\left(\frac{\sin\delta}{R} - \frac{\tilde{y}q}{R^3}\right) + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_4^y\sin\delta\cos\delta \\ -[(2\eta\sin\delta - \tilde{d})X_{11} - \tilde{y}\eta q X_{32}] - (\tilde{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta) + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_5^y\sin\delta\cos\delta \\ q(2X_{11}\sin\delta - \tilde{y}q X_{32}) + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_6^y\sin\delta\cos\delta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -E + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_4^y\sin\delta\cos\delta \\ -\eta G - \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_5^y\sin\delta\cos\delta \\ qG + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}J_6^y\sin\delta\cos\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} J_4^y &= \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial y} \\ J_5^y &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}}\right) \\ J_6^y &= \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^c}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} -(1-\alpha)\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3}\cos\delta - \left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0\sin\delta\right)\sin\delta - \alpha\tilde{c}\left(\frac{\sin\delta}{R^3} - \frac{3\tilde{y}q}{R^5}\right) \\ (1-\alpha)(X_{11} - \tilde{y}^2X_{32}) & -\alpha\tilde{c}[(\tilde{d} + 2q\cos\delta)X_{32} - \tilde{y}\eta qX_{53}] \\ \tilde{y}\tilde{d}X_{32} + \xi\left(\frac{\cos\delta}{R^3} + qY_{32}\sin\delta\right)\sin\delta & +\alpha\tilde{c}[\tilde{y}X_{32} + q(2X_{32}\sin\delta - \tilde{y}qX_{53})] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Since } \tilde{y}\cos\delta + \tilde{d}\sin\delta = \eta, \quad \frac{\partial f_1^c}{\partial y} = -(1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\eta}{R^3} - \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3}\sin\delta\right) - \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3}\sin\delta + Y_0\sin^2\delta - \alpha\left(\frac{\tilde{c}}{R^3}\sin\delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}q}{R^5}\right) \\ = -(1-\alpha)\frac{\eta}{R^3} + Y_0\sin^2\delta - \alpha\left(\frac{\tilde{c} + \tilde{d}}{R^3}\sin\delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}q}{R^5}\right)$$

The above three vectors correspond to the contents of the row of Dip-Slip in Table 8.  
( Evaluation of  $J_4^y$  et al. will be done in the later section )

### (3) Tensile

$$f_i^A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\ln(R+\eta) - \frac{\alpha}{2}q^2Y_{11} \\ u_2 = -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\ln(R+\xi) - \frac{\alpha}{2}q^2X_{11} \\ u_3 = \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2}q(\eta X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}) \end{pmatrix} \quad f_i^B = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = q^2Y_{11} & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}I_3\sin^2\delta \\ u_2 = q^2X_{11} & +\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}}\sin^2\delta \\ u_3 = q(\eta X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}) - \theta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha}I_4\sin^2\delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} \theta &= \tan^{-1}\frac{\xi\eta}{qR} \\ X_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\xi)} \\ Y_{11} &= \frac{1}{R(R+\eta)} \end{aligned}$$

$$f_i^C = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -(1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\sin\delta}{R} + qY_{11}\cos\delta\right) - \alpha(zY_{11} - q^2Z_{32}) \\ u_2 = (1-\alpha)2\xi Y_{11}\sin\delta + \tilde{d}X_{11} - \alpha\tilde{c}(X_{11} - q^2X_{32}) \\ u_3 = (1-\alpha)(\tilde{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}\cos\delta) + \alpha q(\tilde{c}\eta X_{32} + \xi Z_{32}) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} X_{32} &= \frac{2R+\xi}{R^3(R+\xi)^2}, \quad Y_{32} = \frac{2R+\eta}{R^3(R+\eta)^2} \\ Z_{32} &= \frac{\sin\delta}{R^3} - hY_{32} \\ h &= q\cos\delta - z, \quad \tilde{c} = \tilde{d} + z = \eta\sin\delta - h \end{aligned}$$

where,  $q = y\sin\delta - d\cos\delta$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \eta\cos\delta + q\sin\delta$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta\sin\delta - q\cos\delta$ ,  $R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2 = X^2 + \eta^2$ ,

By differentiation with  $y$ -coordinate (refer Appendix ‘‘Table of Differentiation of Integrals’’)

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\left(\frac{\cos\delta}{R} + qY_{11}\sin\delta\right) - \frac{\alpha}{2}q\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} + \xi^2Y_{32}\sin\delta\right) \\ -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\tilde{y}X_{11} & -\frac{\alpha}{2}q(2X_{11}\sin\delta - \tilde{y}qX_{32}) \\ \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta) - \frac{\alpha}{2}\left\{(\tilde{d} + 2q\cos\delta)X_{11} - \tilde{y}\eta qX_{32} + \xi\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0\sin\delta\right)\right\} \end{pmatrix} \quad Y_0 = Y_{11} - \xi^2Y_{32}$$

Since  $(Y_{11} - \xi^2Y_{32}) + (Y_{11} - q^2Y_{32}) = \frac{\eta}{R^3}$  (refer (\*3) of Appendix )

$$\frac{\partial f_3^A}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta) - \frac{\alpha}{2}\left\{\tilde{d}X_{11} + 2qX_{11}\cos\delta - \tilde{y}\eta qX_{32} + \xi\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - \left[\frac{\eta}{R^3} - (Y_{11} - q^2Y_{32})\right]\sin\delta\right)\right\} \\ = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}(\tilde{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta) - \frac{\alpha}{2}\left\{2qX_{11}\cos\delta - \tilde{y}\eta qX_{32} - \frac{\xi q}{R^3}\cos\delta - \xi q^2Y_{32}\sin\delta\right\} \\ = \frac{1-\alpha}{2}(\tilde{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta) + \frac{\alpha}{2}qH$$

$$\text{Here, } H = -2X_{11}\cos\delta + \tilde{y}\eta X_{32} + \frac{\xi}{R^3}\cos\delta + \xi qY_{32}\sin\delta \\ = -2X_{11}\cos\delta + (\eta\cos\delta + q\sin\delta)\eta X_{32} + \frac{\xi}{R^3}\cos\delta + \xi qY_{32}\sin\delta \\ = \left(\eta^2X_{32} + \frac{\xi}{R^3} - 2X_{11}\right)\cos\delta + \eta qX_{32}\sin\delta + \xi qY_{32}\sin\delta \\ = \frac{2R+\xi}{R^3(R+\xi)^2}(\xi^2 + \eta^2 - R^2)\cos\delta + \eta qX_{32}\sin\delta + \xi qY_{32}\sin\delta \\ = -q^2X_{32}\cos\delta + \eta qX_{32}\sin\delta + \xi qY_{32}\sin\delta \\ = (\eta\sin\delta - q\cos\delta)qX_{32} + \xi qY_{32}\sin\delta = \tilde{d}qX_{32} + \xi qY_{32}\sin\delta$$

Therefore,

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial y} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\left(\frac{\cos\delta}{R} + qY_{11}\sin\delta\right) - \frac{\alpha}{2}qF \\ -\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\tilde{y}X_{11} & -\frac{\alpha}{2}qG \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2}(\tilde{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}\sin\delta) + \frac{\alpha}{2}qH \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{aligned} F &= \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} + \xi^2Y_{32}\sin\delta \\ G &= 2X_{11}\sin\delta - \tilde{y}qX_{32} \\ H &= \tilde{d}qX_{32} + \xi qY_{32}\sin\delta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\partial f_i^B}{\partial y} &= \begin{pmatrix} q\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \sin \delta\right) & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_4^y \sin^2 \delta \\ q(2X_{11} \sin \delta - \tilde{y}qX_{32}) & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_5^y \sin^2 \delta \\ (\tilde{d} + 2q \cos \delta)X_{11} - \tilde{y}\eta qX_{32} + \xi\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0 \sin \delta\right) & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_6^y \sin^2 \delta \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} J_4^y = \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial y} \\ J_5^y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(-\frac{\xi}{R + \tilde{d}}\right) \\ J_6^y = \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial y} \end{matrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} q\left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \sin \delta\right) & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_4^y \sin^2 \delta \\ q(2X_{11} \sin \delta - \tilde{y}qX_{32}) & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_5^y \sin^2 \delta \\ 2qX_{11} \cos \delta - \tilde{y}\eta qX_{32} - \frac{\xi q}{R^3} \cos \delta - \xi q^2 Y_{32} \sin \delta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_6^y \sin^2 \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} qF - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_4^y \sin^2 \delta \\ qG - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_5^y \sin^2 \delta \\ -qH - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_6^y \sin^2 \delta \end{pmatrix} \\
 \frac{\partial f_i^C}{\partial y} &= \begin{pmatrix} (1-\alpha)\left\{\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} \sin \delta - \left(\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0\right) \sin \delta \cos \delta\right\} & + \alpha\left\{z\left(\frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + qY_{32} \sin \delta\right) + q\left[\frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}}{R^5} - (zY_{32} + Z_0) \sin \delta\right]\right\} \\ -2(1-\alpha)\xi\left(\frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + qY_{32} \sin \delta\right) \sin \delta - \tilde{y}\tilde{d}X_{32} & + \alpha\tilde{c}\left[\tilde{y}X_{32} + (2qX_{32} \sin \delta - \tilde{y}q^2 X_{53})\right] \\ (1-\alpha)\left\{X_{11} - \tilde{y}^2 X_{32} - \xi\left(\frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + qY_{32} \sin \delta\right) \cos \delta\right\} & + \alpha\left\{\tilde{c}\left[(\tilde{d} + 2q \cos \delta)X_{32} - \tilde{y}\eta qX_{53}\right] + \xi\left[\frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}}{R^5} - (zY_{32} + Z_{32} + Z_0) \sin \delta\right]\right\} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= \begin{pmatrix} (1-\alpha)\left(\frac{q}{R^3} + Y_0 \sin \delta \cos \delta\right) & + \alpha\left(\frac{z}{R^3} \cos \delta + \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}q}{R^5} - qZ_0 \sin \delta\right) \\ -2(1-\alpha)\xi P \sin \delta - \tilde{y}\tilde{d}X_{32} & + \alpha\tilde{c}\left[(\tilde{y} + 2q \sin \delta)X_{32} - \tilde{y}q^2 X_{53}\right] \\ -(1-\alpha)(\xi P \cos \delta - X_{11} + \tilde{y}^2 X_{32}) & + \alpha\tilde{c}\left[(\tilde{d} + 2q \cos \delta)X_{32} - \tilde{y}\eta qX_{53}\right] \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} P = \frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + qY_{32} \sin \delta \\ Q = \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}}{R^5} - (zY_{32} + Z_{32} + Z_0) \sin \delta \end{matrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

The above three vectors correspond to the contents of the row of Tensile in Table 7.

(Evaluation of  $J_4^y$  et al. will be done in the later section)

### [ III ] Derivation of Table 9 (z-Derivative)

Table 9 can be derived by differentiation of Table 6 with  $z$ -coordinate.

In the following, the notation is matched with Tables in Okada (1992).

$$\text{Displacement : } u_x(x, y, z) = \frac{U}{2\pi} [ u_1^A - \hat{u}_1^A + u_1^B + zu_1^C ]$$

$$u_y(x, y, z) = \frac{U}{2\pi} [(u_2^A - \hat{u}_2^A + u_2^B + zu_2^C) \cos \delta - (u_3^A - \hat{u}_3^A + u_3^B + zu_3^C) \sin \delta]$$

$$u_z(x, y, z) = \frac{U}{2\pi} [(u_2^A - \hat{u}_2^A + u_2^B - zu_2^C) \sin \delta + (u_3^A - \hat{u}_3^A + u_3^B - zu_3^C) \cos \delta]$$

$$u_i^A = f_i^A(\xi, \eta, z)|_{\xi=x}^{\xi=x-L} \cdot |_{\eta=p}^{\eta=p-W}, \quad \hat{u}_i^A = f_i^A(\xi, \eta, -z)|, \quad u_i^B = f_i^B(\xi, \eta, z)|, \quad u_i^C = f_i^C(\xi, \eta, z)|$$

$$\text{z-Derivative : } \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = \frac{U}{2\pi} [ l_1^A + \hat{l}_1^A + l_1^B + u_1^C + zl_1^C ]$$

$$\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = \frac{U}{2\pi} [(l_2^A + \hat{l}_2^A + l_2^B + u_2^C + zl_2^C) \cos \delta - (l_3^A + \hat{l}_3^A + l_3^B + u_3^C + zl_3^C) \sin \delta]$$

$$\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z}(x, y, z) = \frac{U}{2\pi} [(l_2^A + \hat{l}_2^A + l_2^B - u_2^C - zl_2^C) \sin \delta + (l_3^A + \hat{l}_3^A + l_3^B - u_3^C - zl_3^C) \cos \delta]$$

$$l_i^A = \partial f_i^A / \partial z(\xi, \eta, z)|_{\xi=x}^{\xi=x-L} \cdot |_{\eta=p}^{\eta=p-W}, \quad \hat{l}_i^A = \partial f_i^A / \partial z(\xi, \eta, -z)|, \quad l_i^B = \partial f_i^B / \partial z(\xi, \eta, z)|, \quad l_i^C = \partial f_i^C / \partial z(\xi, \eta, z)|$$

#### (1) Strike slip

$$f_i^A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = \frac{\theta}{2} & + \frac{\alpha}{2} \xi q Y_{11} \\ u_2 = & \frac{\alpha q}{2R} \\ u_3 = \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \ln(R + \eta) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q^2 Y_{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad f_i^B = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -\xi q Y_{11} - \theta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_1 \sin \delta \\ u_2 = -\frac{q}{R} & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \frac{\tilde{y}}{R + \tilde{d}} \sin \delta \\ u_3 = q^2 Y_{11} & - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_2 \sin \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \\ Y_{11} = \frac{1}{R(R + \eta)} \end{matrix}$$

$$f_i^C = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = (1-\alpha)\xi Y_{11} \cos \delta & -\alpha \xi q Z_{32} \\ u_2 = (1-\alpha)\left(\frac{\cos \delta}{R} + 2qY_{11} \sin \delta\right) & -\alpha \frac{\tilde{c}q}{R^3} \\ u_3 = (1-\alpha)qY_{11} \cos \delta - \alpha\left(\frac{\tilde{c}\eta}{R^3} - zY_{11} + \xi^2 Z_{32}\right) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} Y_{32} = \frac{2R + \eta}{R^3(R + \eta)^2} \\ Z_{32} = \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - hY_{32} \\ h = q \cos \delta - z, \quad \tilde{c} = \tilde{d} + z = \eta \sin \delta - h \end{matrix}$$

where,  $q = y \sin \delta - d \cos \delta$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta$ ,  $R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2 = X^2 + \eta^2$ ,

By differentiation with  $y$ -coordinate (refer Appendix “Table of Differentiation of Integrals”)

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) & + \frac{\alpha}{2} \xi \left[ \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - (Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) \cos \delta \right] \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + \frac{\tilde{d}q}{R^3} \right) \\ -\frac{1-\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R} - qY_{11} \cos \delta \right) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta \right) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta + \frac{\tilde{y}}{2} X_{11} & + \frac{\alpha}{2} \xi F' \\ \frac{\alpha}{2} E' \\ -\frac{1-\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R} - qY_{11} \cos \delta \right) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q F' \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} E' = \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + \frac{\tilde{d}q}{R^3} \\ F' = \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^B}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} -\xi \left[ \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - (Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) \cos \delta \right] - (\tilde{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_1^z \sin \delta \\ - \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + \frac{\tilde{d}q}{R^3} \right) + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_2^z \sin \delta \\ q \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta \right) + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_3^z \sin \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\xi F' - \tilde{y}X_{11} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_1^z \sin \delta \\ -E' & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_2^z \sin \delta \\ qF' & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_3^z \sin \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} J_1^z = -\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial z} \\ J_2^z = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R + \tilde{d}} \right) \\ J_3^z = -\frac{\partial I_2}{\partial z} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^C}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-\alpha) \xi \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - qY_{32} \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta & - \alpha \xi \left\{ \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}}{R^5} + qY_{32} - (zY_{32} + Z_{32} + Z_0) \cos \delta \right\} \\ (1-\alpha) \left\{ \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} \cos \delta + 2 \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \sin \delta \right\} & - \alpha \tilde{c} \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + \frac{3\tilde{d}q}{R^5} \right) \\ (1-\alpha) \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta + \alpha \left\{ \tilde{c} \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - \frac{3\tilde{d}\eta}{R^5} \right) + Y_{11} + z \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - qY_{32} \cos \delta \right) - \xi^2 \left( \frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5} \sin \delta + Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta - qZ_{53} \cos \delta \right) \right\} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Here, } \frac{\partial f_2^C}{\partial z} = 2(1-\alpha) \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \sin \delta + \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} \cos \delta - \alpha \left( \frac{\tilde{c} + \tilde{d}}{R^3} \cos \delta + \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}q}{R^5} \right)$$

And since  $z = \tilde{c} - \tilde{d}$  and  $(Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) + (Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32}) = \frac{\eta}{R^3}$  (refer (\* 3) of Appendix )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_3^C}{\partial z} &= \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta + \alpha \left\{ - \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta + \frac{\tilde{c} + z}{R^3} \sin \delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}(\tilde{d}\eta + \xi^2 \sin \delta)}{R^5} + Y_{11} - (q \cos \delta - h)qY_{32} \cos \delta - \xi^2 (Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta - qZ_{53} \cos \delta) \right\} \\ &= \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta + \alpha \left\{ - \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta + \frac{\tilde{c} + z}{R^3} \sin \delta + \frac{3\tilde{c}(\tilde{y}q - R^2 \sin \delta)}{R^5} + Y_{11} - (\xi^2 \sin^2 \delta + q^2 \cos^2 \delta)Y_{32} + qhY_{32} \cos \delta + \xi^2 qZ_{53} \cos \delta \right\} \\ &= \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta + \alpha \left\{ - \frac{\eta}{R^3} \cos^2 \delta - \frac{q}{R^3} \sin \delta \cos \delta + \frac{z - 2\tilde{c}}{R^3} \sin \delta + \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}q}{R^5} + Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta + (Y_0 - q^2 Y_{32}) \cos^2 \delta + q \cos \delta (hY_{32} + \xi^2 Z_{53}) \right\} \\ &= \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta + \alpha \left\{ - \frac{\eta}{R^3} \cos^2 \delta - \frac{\tilde{c} + \tilde{d}}{R^3} \sin \delta + \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}q}{R^5} + Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta + \left( \frac{\eta}{R^3} - Y_{11} \right) \cos^2 \delta - q \cos \delta \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - hY_{32} - \xi^2 Z_{53} \right) \right\} \\ &= \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta + \alpha \left\{ - \frac{\tilde{c} + \tilde{d}}{R^3} \sin \delta + \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}q}{R^5} + Y_{11} \sin^2 \delta - \xi^2 Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta - qZ_0 \cos \delta \right\} \\ &= \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta - \alpha \left\{ \frac{\tilde{c} + \tilde{d}}{R^3} \sin \delta - \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}q}{R^5} - Y_0 \sin^2 \delta + qZ_0 \cos \delta \right\} \end{aligned}$$

The above three vectors correspond to the contents of the row of Strike-Slip in Table 9.

( Evaluation of  $J_1^z$  et al. will be done in the later section )

## (2) Dip slip

$$f_i^A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = \frac{\alpha q}{2R} \\ u_2 = \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \eta q X_{11} \\ u_3 = \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \ln(R + \xi) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q^2 X_{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad f_i^B = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -\frac{q}{R} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_3 \sin \delta \cos \delta \\ u_2 = -\eta q X_{11} - \theta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \frac{\xi}{R + \tilde{d}} \sin \delta \cos \delta \\ u_3 = q^2 X_{11} + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_4 \sin \delta \cos \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \\ X_{11} = \frac{1}{R(R + \xi)} \end{matrix}$$

$$f_i^C = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = (1-\alpha) \frac{\cos \delta}{R} - q Y_{11} \sin \delta - \alpha \frac{\tilde{c}q}{R^3} \\ u_2 = (1-\alpha) \tilde{y} X_{11} - \alpha \tilde{c} \eta q X_{32} \\ u_3 = -\tilde{d} X_{11} - \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta - \alpha \tilde{c} (X_{11} - q^2 X_{32}) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} Y_{11} = \frac{1}{R(R + \eta)} \\ X_{32} = \frac{2R + \xi}{R^3 (R + \xi)^2} \\ \tilde{c} = \tilde{d} + z \end{matrix}$$

where,  $q = y \sin \delta - d \cos \delta$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta$ ,  $R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2 = X^2 + \eta^2$ ,

By differentiation with  $y$ -coordinate (refer Appendix “Table of Differentiation of Integrals”)

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + \frac{\tilde{d}q}{R^3} \right) \\ \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) + \frac{\alpha}{2} [(2\eta \cos \delta - \tilde{y})X_{11} + \tilde{d}\eta q X_{32}] \\ -\frac{1-\alpha}{2} \tilde{d}X_{11} - \frac{\alpha}{2} q (2X_{11} \cos \delta + \tilde{d}q X_{32}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \tilde{y}X_{11} + \frac{\xi}{2} Y_{11} \cos \delta + \frac{\alpha}{2} \eta G' \\ -\frac{1-\alpha}{2} \tilde{d}X_{11} & -\frac{\alpha}{2} q G' \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} E' = \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + \frac{\tilde{d}q}{R^3} \\ G' = 2X_{11} \cos \delta + \tilde{d}q X_{32} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^B}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} -\left(\frac{\cos \delta}{R} + \frac{\tilde{d}q}{R^3}\right) & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_4^z \sin \delta \cos \delta \\ -[(2\eta \cos \delta - \tilde{y})X_{11} + \tilde{d}\eta q X_{32}] - (\tilde{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_5^z \sin \delta \cos \delta \\ q(2X_{11} \cos \delta + \tilde{d}q X_{32}) & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_6^z \sin \delta \cos \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -E' & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_4^z \sin \delta \cos \delta \\ -\eta G' - \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_5^z \sin \delta \cos \delta \\ qG' & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_6^z \sin \delta \cos \delta \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} J_4^z = -\frac{\partial I_3}{\partial z} \\ J_5^z = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+d} \right) \\ J_6^z = -\frac{\partial I_4}{\partial z} \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^C}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-\alpha) \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} \cos \delta - \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \sin \delta & -\alpha \tilde{c} \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + \frac{3\tilde{d}q}{R^5} \right) \\ (1-\alpha) \tilde{y} \tilde{d} X_{32} & -\alpha \tilde{c} [(\tilde{y} - 2q \sin \delta) X_{32} + \tilde{d}\eta q X_{53}] \\ X_{11} - \tilde{d}^2 X_{32} - \xi \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - q Y_{32} \cos \delta \right) \sin \delta & -\alpha \tilde{c} (\tilde{d} X_{32} - 2q X_{32} \cos \delta - \tilde{d} q^2 X_{53}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\tilde{d} \cos \delta - \tilde{y} \sin \delta}{R^3} + Y_0 \sin \delta \cos \delta - \alpha \left( \frac{\tilde{c} + \tilde{d}}{R^3} \cos \delta + \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}q}{R^5} \right) \\ (1-\alpha) \tilde{y} \tilde{d} X_{32} & -\alpha \tilde{c} [(\tilde{y} - 2q \sin \delta) X_{32} + \tilde{d}\eta q X_{53}] \\ -\xi P' \sin \delta + X_{11} - \tilde{d}^2 X_{32} & -\alpha \tilde{c} [(\tilde{d} - 2q \cos \delta) X_{32} - \tilde{d} q^2 X_{53}] \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \tilde{d} \cos \delta - \tilde{y} \sin \delta = -q \\ P' = \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - q Y_{32} \cos \delta \end{matrix}$$

The above three vectors correspond to the contents of the row of Dip-Slip in Table 9.  
(Evaluation of  $J_4^z$  et al. will be done in the later section)

### (3) Tensile

$$f_i^A = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -\frac{1-\alpha}{2} \ln(R+\eta) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q^2 Y_{11} \\ u_2 = -\frac{1-\alpha}{2} \ln(R+\xi) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q^2 X_{11} \\ u_3 = \frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} q(\eta X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}) \end{pmatrix} \quad f_i^B = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = q^2 Y_{11} & -\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_3 \sin^2 \delta \\ u_2 = q^2 X_{11} & +\frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} \frac{\xi}{R+d} \sin^2 \delta \\ u_3 = q(\eta X_{11} + \xi Y_{11}) - \theta - \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} I_4 \sin^2 \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \\ X_{11} = \frac{1}{R(R+\xi)} \\ Y_{11} = \frac{1}{R(R+\eta)} \end{matrix}$$

$$f_i^C = \begin{pmatrix} u_1 = -(1-\alpha) \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R} + q Y_{11} \cos \delta \right) - \alpha (z Y_{11} - q^2 Z_{32}) \\ u_2 = (1-\alpha) 2\xi Y_{11} \sin \delta + \tilde{d} X_{11} - \alpha \tilde{c} (X_{11} - q^2 X_{32}) \\ u_3 = (1-\alpha) (\tilde{y} X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) + \alpha q (\tilde{c} \eta X_{32} + \xi Z_{32}) \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} X_{32} = \frac{2R+\xi}{R^3(R+\xi)^2}, \quad Y_{32} = \frac{2R+\eta}{R^3(R+\eta)^2} \\ Z_{32} = \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - h Y_{32} \\ h = q \cos \delta - z, \quad \tilde{c} = \tilde{d} + z = \eta \sin \delta - h \end{matrix}$$

where,  $q = y \sin \delta - d \cos \delta$ ,  $\tilde{y} = \eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta$ ,  $R^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2 = X^2 + \eta^2$ ,

By differentiation with  $y$ -coordinate (refer Appendix "Table of Differentiation of Integrals")

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R} - q Y_{11} \cos \delta \right) - \frac{\alpha}{2} q \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta \right) \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \tilde{d} X_{11} & -\frac{\alpha}{2} q (2X_{11} \cos \delta + \tilde{d} q X_{32}) \\ \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{y} X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) - \frac{\alpha}{2} [(\tilde{y} - 2q \sin \delta) X_{11} + \tilde{d}\eta q X_{32} + \xi \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - (Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) \cos \delta \right)] \end{pmatrix}$$

Since  $(Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) + (Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32}) = \frac{\eta}{R^3}$  (refer (\*3) of Appendix )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_3^A}{\partial z} &= \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{y} X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) - \frac{\alpha}{2} \left\{ \tilde{y} X_{11} - 2q X_{11} \sin \delta + \tilde{d}\eta q X_{32} + \xi \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - \left[ \frac{\eta}{R^3} - (Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32}) \right] \cos \delta \right) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1-\alpha}{2} (\tilde{y} X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) + \frac{\alpha}{2} \left\{ 2q X_{11} \sin \delta - \tilde{d}\eta q X_{32} - \frac{\xi q}{R^3} \sin \delta + \xi q^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta \right\} = \frac{1-\alpha}{2} (\tilde{y} X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) + \frac{\alpha}{2} q H' \\ &= \frac{1-\alpha}{2} (\tilde{y} X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) + \frac{\alpha}{2} q H' \end{aligned}$$

Here,  $H' = 2X_{11} \sin \delta - \tilde{d}\eta X_{32} - \frac{\xi}{R^3} \sin \delta + \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2X_{11} \sin \delta - (\eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta) \eta X_{32} - \frac{\xi}{R^3} \sin \delta + \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta \\ &= -\left( \eta^2 X_{32} + \frac{\xi}{R^3} - 2X_{11} \right) \sin \delta + \eta q X_{32} \cos \delta + \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta \\ &= \frac{2R+\xi}{R^3(R+\xi)^2} (R^2 - \xi^2 - \eta^2) \sin \delta + \eta q X_{32} \cos \delta + \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta \\ &= q^2 X_{32} \sin \delta + \eta q X_{32} \cos \delta + \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta \\ &= (\eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta) q X_{32} + \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta \\ &= \tilde{y} q X_{32} + \xi q Y_{32} \cos \delta \end{aligned}$$



Therefore,

$$\frac{\partial f_i^A}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R} - qY_{11} \cos \delta \right) - \frac{\alpha}{2} qF' \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \ddot{d}X_{11} & -\frac{\alpha}{2} qG' \\ \frac{1-\alpha}{2} (\ddot{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) + \frac{\alpha}{2} qH' \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} F' = \frac{\ddot{y}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta \\ G' = 2X_{11} \cos \delta + \ddot{d}qX_{32} \\ H' = \ddot{y}qX_{32} + \xi qY_{32} \cos \delta \end{matrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^B}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} q \left( \frac{\ddot{y}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta \right) & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_4^z \sin^2 \delta \\ q(2X_{11} \cos \delta + \ddot{d}qX_{32}) & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_5^z \sin^2 \delta \\ (\ddot{y} - 2q \sin \delta)X_{11} + \ddot{d}\eta qX_{32} + \xi \left( \frac{\ddot{y}}{R^3} - (Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) \cos \delta \right) - (\ddot{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_6^z \sin^2 \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} J_4^z = -\frac{\partial I_3}{\partial z} \\ J_5^z = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+d} \right) \\ J_6^z = -\frac{\partial I_4}{\partial z} \end{matrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} q \left( \frac{\ddot{y}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta \right) & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_4^z \sin^2 \delta \\ q(2X_{11} \cos \delta + \ddot{d}qX_{32}) & + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_5^z \sin^2 \delta \\ -2qX_{11} \sin \delta + \ddot{d}\eta qX_{32} + \frac{\xi q}{R^3} \sin \delta - \xi q^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_6^z \sin^2 \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} qF' + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_4^z \sin^2 \delta \\ qG' + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_5^z \sin^2 \delta \\ -qH' + \frac{1-\alpha}{\alpha} J_6^z \sin^2 \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial f_i^C}{\partial z} = \begin{pmatrix} -(1-\alpha) \left\{ \frac{\ddot{d}}{R^3} \sin \delta + \left( \frac{\ddot{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta \right\} & -\alpha \left\{ Y_{11} + z \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - qY_{32} \cos \delta \right) - q \left[ \frac{3\ddot{c}\ddot{y}}{R^5} + qY_{32} - (zY_{32} + Z_0) \cos \delta \right] \right\} \\ 2(1-\alpha) \xi \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - qY_{32} \cos \delta \right) \sin \delta - X_{11} + \ddot{d}^2 X_{32} - \alpha \ddot{c} (\ddot{d}X_{32} - 2qX_{32} \cos \delta - \ddot{d}q^2 X_{53}) \\ (1-\alpha) \left\{ \ddot{y} \ddot{d}X_{32} + \xi \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - qY_{32} \cos \delta \right) \cos \delta \right\} + \alpha \left\{ \ddot{c} [(\ddot{y} - 2q \sin \delta)X_{32} + \ddot{d}\eta qX_{53}] + \xi \left[ \frac{3\ddot{c}\ddot{y}}{R^5} + qY_{32} - (zY_{32} + Z_0) \cos \delta \right] \right\} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -(1-\alpha) \left( \frac{\eta}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos^2 \delta \right) & -\alpha \left( \frac{z}{R^3} \sin \delta - \frac{3\ddot{c}\ddot{y}q}{R^5} + Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32} + qZ_0 \cos \delta \right) \\ 2(1-\alpha) \xi P' - X_{11} + \ddot{d}^2 X_{32} - \alpha \ddot{c} [(\ddot{d} - 2q \cos \delta)X_{32} - \ddot{d}q^2 X_{53}] \\ (1-\alpha) [\xi P' \cos \delta + \ddot{y} \ddot{d}X_{32}] + \alpha \ddot{c} [(\ddot{y} - 2q \sin \delta)X_{32} + \ddot{d}\eta qX_{53}] + \alpha \xi Q' \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} P' = \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - qY_{32} \cos \delta \\ Q' = \frac{3\ddot{c}\ddot{y}}{R^5} + qY_{32} - (zY_{32} + Z_0) \cos \delta \end{matrix}$$

Since  $(Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) + (Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32}) = \frac{\eta}{R^3}$  (refer (\*3) of Appendix )

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f_1^C}{\partial z} &= -\frac{\eta}{R^3} + Y_0 \cos^2 \delta - \alpha \left( \frac{z}{R^3} \sin \delta - \frac{3\ddot{c}\ddot{y}q}{R^5} - \frac{\eta}{R^3} + Y_0 \cos^2 \delta + Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32} + qZ_0 \cos \delta \right) \\ &= -\frac{\eta}{R^3} + Y_0 \cos^2 \delta - \alpha \left( \frac{z}{R^3} \sin \delta - \frac{3\ddot{c}\ddot{y}q}{R^5} - Y_0 \sin^2 \delta + qZ_0 \cos \delta \right) \end{aligned}$$

The above three vectors correspond to the contents of the row of Tensile in Table 9.

(Evaluation of  $J_4^z$  et al. will be done in the next section)

#### [ IV ] Evaluation of $J_1^x - J_6^x$ , $J_1^y - J_6^y$ and $J_1^z - J_6^z$

$J_1^x - J_6^x$ ,  $J_1^y - J_6^y$  and  $J_1^z - J_6^z$  can be evaluated as follows (refer Appendix “Table of Differentiation of Integrals”)

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= -\frac{\xi}{R+d} \cos \delta - I_4 \sin \delta, & I_2 &= \ln(R+d) + I_3 \sin \delta \\ I_3 &= \frac{1}{\cos \delta} \frac{\ddot{y}}{R+d} - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \delta} [\ln(R+\eta) - \sin \delta \ln(R+d)] & \left( I_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\eta}{R+d} + \frac{\ddot{y}q}{(R+d)^2} - \ln(R+\eta) \right] \text{ if } \cos \delta = 0 \right) \\ I_4 &= \frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \delta} \frac{\xi}{R+d} + \frac{2}{\cos^2 \delta} \tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X+q \cos \delta) + X(R+X) \sin \delta}{\xi(R+X) \cos \delta} & \left( I_4 = \frac{\xi \ddot{y}}{2(R+d)^2} \text{ if } \cos \delta = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

(a) In case of  $\cos \delta \neq 0$

For x-derivative

$$\begin{aligned} J_2^x &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\ddot{y}}{R+d} \right) = \frac{\xi \ddot{y}}{R+d} D_{11} \equiv J_2 \\ J_5^x &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\xi}{R+d} \right) = -\left( \ddot{d} + \frac{\ddot{y}^2}{R+d} \right) D_{11} \equiv J_5 \\ J_4^x &= \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\cos \delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\ddot{y}}{R+d} \right) - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [\ln(R+\eta) - \sin \delta \ln(R+d)] = -\frac{1}{\cos \delta} \frac{\xi \ddot{y}}{R+d} D_{11} - \frac{\xi}{\cos^2 \delta} (Y_{11} - D_{11} \sin \delta) \equiv J_4 \\ J_6^x &= \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+d} \right) + \frac{2}{\cos^2 \delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X+q \cos \delta) + X(R+X) \sin \delta}{\xi(R+X) \cos \delta} = \frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \delta} \left( \ddot{d} + \frac{\ddot{y}^2}{R+d} \right) D_{11} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \delta} (qY_{11} - \ddot{y}D_{11}) \equiv J_6 \\ J_3^x &= \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(R+d) + \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial x} \sin \delta = \xi D_{11} - \frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \delta} \frac{\xi \ddot{y}}{R+d} D_{11} - \frac{\xi \sin \delta}{\cos^2 \delta} (Y_{11} - D_{11} \sin \delta) = -\frac{\sin \delta}{\cos \delta} \frac{\xi \ddot{y}}{R+d} D_{11} + \frac{\xi}{\cos^2 \delta} (D_{11} - Y_{11} \sin \delta) \equiv J_3 \\ J_1^x &= \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\xi}{R+d} \right) \cos \delta - \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial x} \sin \delta = -\frac{1}{\cos \delta} \left( \ddot{d} + \frac{\ddot{y}^2}{R+d} \right) D_{11} - \frac{\sin \delta}{\cos^2 \delta} (qY_{11} - \ddot{y}D_{11}) \equiv J_1 \end{aligned}$$

For y-derivative

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_2^y &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = \frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} - \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} = \frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} + (\tilde{d}D_{11} + J_5) = \frac{1}{R} + J_5 \\
 J_5^y &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = -\frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} = J_2 \\
 J_4^y &= \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\cos\delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) - \frac{1}{\cos^2\delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [\ln(R+\eta) - \sin\delta \ln(R+\tilde{d})] = \frac{1}{\cos\delta} \left( \frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} - \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} \right) - \frac{1}{\cos^2\delta} \left( \frac{\cos\delta}{R} + qY_{11} \sin\delta - \tilde{y}D_{11} \sin\delta \right) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\cos\delta} \left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} - \frac{\sin\delta}{\cos^2\delta} (qY_{11} - \tilde{y}D_{11}) = J_1 \\
 J_6^y &= \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) + \frac{2}{\cos^2\delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X+q\cos\delta) + X(R+X)\sin\delta}{\xi(R+X)\cos\delta} = -\frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} \frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} + \frac{\xi}{\cos^2\delta} (D_{11} - Y_{11} \sin\delta) = J_3 \\
 J_3^y &= \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln(R+\tilde{d}) + \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial y} \sin\delta = \tilde{y}D_{11} - \frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} \left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} - \frac{\sin^2\delta}{\cos^2\delta} (qY_{11} - \tilde{y}D_{11}) \\
 &= -\frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} \left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} - \frac{\sin^2\delta}{\cos^2\delta} qY_{11} + \frac{1}{\cos^2\delta} \tilde{y}D_{11} = qY_{11} - \frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} \left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} - \frac{1}{\cos^2\delta} (qY_{11} - \tilde{y}D_{11}) = qY_{11} - J_6 \\
 J_1^y &= -\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) \cos\delta + \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial y} \sin\delta = -\frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} \cos\delta - \frac{\sin^2\delta}{\cos\delta} \frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} + \frac{\xi \sin\delta}{\cos^2\delta} (D_{11} - Y_{11} \sin\delta) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{\cos\delta} \frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} - \frac{\sin^2\delta}{\cos^2\delta} \xi Y_{11} + \frac{\sin\delta}{\cos^2\delta} \xi D_{11} = \xi Y_{11} - \frac{1}{\cos\delta} \frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} - \frac{\xi}{\cos^2\delta} (Y_{11} - D_{11} \sin\delta) = \xi Y_{11} + J_4
 \end{aligned}$$

For z-derivative

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_2^z &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = \tilde{y}D_{11} \\
 J_5^z &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = \xi D_{11} \\
 J_4^z &= -\frac{\partial I_3}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\cos\delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) + \frac{1}{\cos^2\delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [\ln(R+\eta) - \sin\delta \ln(R+\tilde{d})] = -\frac{1}{\cos\delta} (\tilde{y}D_{11} - qY_{11}) \equiv K_3 \\
 J_6^z &= -\frac{\partial I_4}{\partial z} = -\frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) - \frac{2}{\cos^2\delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X+q\cos\delta) + X(R+X)\sin\delta}{\xi(R+X)\cos\delta} = \frac{\xi}{\cos\delta} (Y_{11} - D_{11} \sin\delta) \equiv K_4 \\
 J_3^z &= -\frac{\partial I_2}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln(R+\tilde{d}) - \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial z} \sin\delta = \frac{1}{R} - \frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} (\tilde{y}D_{11} - qY_{11}) \equiv K_2 \\
 J_1^z &= -\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) \cos\delta + \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial z} \sin\delta = \xi D_{11} \cos\delta - \frac{\xi \sin\delta}{\cos\delta} (Y_{11} - D_{11} \sin\delta) = \frac{\xi}{\cos\delta} (D_{11} - Y_{11} \sin\delta) \equiv K_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Namely

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1^x = J_1 &= -\frac{1}{\cos\delta} \left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} - \frac{\sin\delta}{\cos^2\delta} (qY_{11} - \tilde{y}D_{11}) & J_1^y &= \xi Y_{11} + J_4 & J_1^z &= K_1 = \frac{\xi}{\cos\delta} (D_{11} - Y_{11} \sin\delta) \\
 J_2^x = J_2 &= \frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} & J_2^y &= \frac{1}{R} + J_5 & J_2^z &= \tilde{y}D_{11} \\
 J_3^x = J_3 &= -\frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} \frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} + \frac{\xi}{\cos^2\delta} (D_{11} - Y_{11} \sin\delta) & J_3^y &= qY_{11} - J_6 & J_3^z &= K_2 = \frac{1}{R} - \frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} (\tilde{y}D_{11} - qY_{11}) \\
 J_4^x = J_4 &= -\frac{1}{\cos\delta} \frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} - \frac{\xi}{\cos^2\delta} (Y_{11} - D_{11} \sin\delta) & J_4^y &= J_1 & J_4^z &= K_3 = -\frac{1}{\cos\delta} (\tilde{y}D_{11} - qY_{11}) \\
 J_5^x = J_5 &= -\left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} & J_5^y &= J_2 & J_5^z &= \xi D_{11} \\
 J_6^x = J_6 &= \frac{\sin\delta}{\cos\delta} \left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} + \frac{1}{\cos^2\delta} (qY_{11} - \tilde{y}D_{11}) & J_6^y &= J_3 & J_6^z &= K_4 = \frac{\xi}{\cos\delta} (Y_{11} - D_{11} \sin\delta)
 \end{aligned}$$

And there are following inter-relations

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1 &= J_5 \cos\delta - J_6 \sin\delta & J_3 &= \frac{1}{\cos\delta} (K_1 - J_2 \sin\delta) & K_2 &= \frac{1}{R} + K_3 \sin\delta \\
 J_4 &= -\xi Y_{11} - J_2 \cos\delta + J_3 \sin\delta & J_6 &= \frac{1}{\cos\delta} (K_3 - J_5 \sin\delta) & K_4 &= \xi Y_{11} \cos\delta - K_1 \sin\delta
 \end{aligned}$$

**(b) In case of  $\cos\delta = 0$**  ( $\sin\delta = \pm 1$ ,  $\tilde{y} = q \sin\delta = \pm q$ ,  $\tilde{d} = \eta \sin\delta = \pm \eta$ )

In this case,  $Y_{11} = D_{11} \sin\delta = \pm D_{11}$  because  $\frac{1}{R(R+\eta)} = \frac{1}{R(R-\tilde{d})} = -\frac{1}{R(R+\tilde{d})} + \frac{2}{R^2 - \eta^2}$  when  $\sin\delta = -1$

For x-derivative

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_2^x &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = \frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} \equiv J_2 \\
 J_5^x &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = -\left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} = -\frac{(R+\tilde{d})\tilde{d} + q^2}{R(R+\tilde{d})^2} = -\frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} (1 - \xi^2 D_{11}) \equiv J_5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_4^x &= \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{\eta}{R+\tilde{d}} + \frac{\tilde{y}q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} - \ln(R+\eta) \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\xi\eta}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} + \frac{2\xi\tilde{y}q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} D_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \right] = -\xi Y_{11} - \frac{\xi \sin \delta}{2} \left[ \frac{\tilde{d}}{R+\tilde{d}} + \frac{2q^2}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} - 1 \right] D_{11} \\
 &= -\xi Y_{11} - \frac{\xi \sin \delta}{2} \left[ \frac{\tilde{d}}{R(R+\tilde{d})^2} - \frac{1}{R(R+\tilde{d})} + \frac{2q^2}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} D_{11} \right] = -\xi Y_{11} + \frac{\xi \sin \delta}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - q^2 D_{11} \right) \equiv J_4 \\
 J_6^x &= \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\xi \tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} = \frac{\tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \xi^2 D_{11} \right) \equiv J_6 \\
 J_3^x &= \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \ln(R+\tilde{d}) + \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial x} \sin \delta = \xi D_{11} - \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta + \frac{\xi}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - q^2 D_{11} \right) = \frac{\xi}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - q^2 D_{11} \right) \equiv J_3 \\
 J_1^x &= \frac{\partial I_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) \cos \delta - \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial x} \sin \delta = -\frac{\tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \xi^2 D_{11} \right) \sin \delta = -\frac{q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \xi^2 D_{11} \right) \equiv J_1
 \end{aligned}$$

For y-derivative

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_2^y &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = \frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} - \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} = \frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} + (\tilde{d} D_{11} + J_5) = \frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} + \frac{\tilde{d}}{R(R+\tilde{d})} + J_5 = \frac{1}{R} + J_5 \\
 J_5^y &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( -\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = -\frac{\xi \tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} = J_2 \\
 J_4^y &= \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\cos \delta}{R+\tilde{d}} - \frac{\tilde{y}\eta}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} + \frac{\tilde{y} \sin \delta}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} + \frac{q(1-2\tilde{y}^2 D_{11})}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} - \frac{\cos \delta}{R} - q Y_{11} \sin \delta \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{\tilde{d}q}{R(R+\tilde{d})^2} + \frac{2q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} - \frac{2q^3}{R(R+\tilde{d})^3} - \frac{q}{R(R+\tilde{d})} \right\} \\
 &= \frac{q \left[ -\tilde{d}(R+\tilde{d}) + 2R(R+\tilde{d}) - 2q^2 - (R+\tilde{d})^2 \right]}{2R(R+\tilde{d})^3} = \frac{q \left[ -R(R+\tilde{d}) + 2(R^2 - \tilde{d}^2 - q^2) \right]}{2R(R+\tilde{d})^3} = -\frac{q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \xi^2 D_{11} \right) = J_1 \\
 J_6^y &= \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{\xi \tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} = \frac{\xi}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - q^2 D_{11} \right) = J_3 \\
 J_3^y &= \frac{\partial I_2}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln(R+\tilde{d}) + \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial y} \sin \delta = \tilde{y} D_{11} - \frac{q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \xi^2 D_{11} \right) \sin \delta = \tilde{y} D_{11} - \frac{\tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \xi^2 D_{11} \right) = q Y_{11} - \frac{2q}{R^2 - \eta^2} - J_6 \\
 J_1^y &= -\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) \cos \delta + \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial y} \sin \delta = \frac{\xi}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - q^2 D_{11} \right) \sin \delta = \xi Y_{11} + J_4
 \end{aligned}$$

For z-derivative

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_2^z &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = \tilde{y} D_{11} \\
 J_5^z &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) = \xi D_{11} \\
 J_4^z &= -\frac{\partial I_3}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ -\frac{\sin \delta}{R+\tilde{d}} + \eta D_{11} + \frac{\tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \cos \delta + \frac{2q}{R} \right) + \frac{\sin \delta}{R} - q Y_{11} \cos \delta \right\} = -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\sin \delta}{R} - \frac{\sin \delta}{R+\tilde{d}} + \frac{\eta}{R(R+\tilde{d})} + \frac{2\tilde{y}q}{R(R+\tilde{d})^2} \right\} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{2\tilde{d} \sin \delta}{R(R+\tilde{d})} + \frac{2q^2 \sin \delta}{R(R+\tilde{d})^2} \right\} = -\frac{(R+\tilde{d})\tilde{d} + q^2}{R(R+\tilde{d})^2} \sin \delta = -\frac{\sin \delta}{R+\tilde{d}} (1 - \xi^2 D_{11}) \equiv K_3 \\
 J_6^z &= -\frac{\partial I_4}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{\xi \tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} = -\frac{\xi \tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} \equiv K_4 \\
 J_3^z &= -\frac{\partial I_2}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \ln(R+\tilde{d}) - \frac{\partial I_3}{\partial z} \sin \delta = \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} (1 - \xi^2 D_{11}) = \left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\xi^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} \equiv K_2 \\
 J_1^z &= -\frac{\partial I_1}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) \cos \delta + \frac{\partial I_4}{\partial z} \sin \delta = \frac{\xi \tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} \sin \delta = \frac{\xi q}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} \equiv K_1
 \end{aligned}$$

Namely

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1^x &= J_1 = -\frac{q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \xi^2 D_{11} \right) & J_1^y &= \xi Y_{11} + J_4 & J_1^z &= K_1 = \frac{\xi q}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} \\
 J_2^x &= J_2 = \frac{\xi \tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11} & J_2^y &= \frac{1}{R} + J_5 & J_2^z &= \tilde{y} D_{11} \\
 J_3^x &= J_3 = \frac{\xi}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - q^2 D_{11} \right) & J_3^y &= q Y_{11} - J_6 & J_3^z &= K_2 = \left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\xi^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11} \\
 J_4^x &= J_4 = -\xi Y_{11} + \frac{\xi \sin \delta}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - q^2 D_{11} \right) & J_4^y &= J_1 & J_4^z &= K_3 = -\frac{\sin \delta}{R+\tilde{d}} (1 - \xi^2 D_{11}) \\
 J_5^x &= J_5 = -\frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} (1 - \xi^2 D_{11}) & J_5^y &= J_2 & J_5^z &= \xi D_{11} \\
 J_6^x &= J_6 = \frac{\tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \xi^2 D_{11} \right) & J_6^y &= J_3 & J_6^z &= K_4 = -\frac{\xi \tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11}
 \end{aligned}$$

And there are following inter-relations

$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1 &= J_5 \cos \delta - J_6 \sin \delta & K_1 &= J_2 \sin \delta & K_2 &= \frac{1}{R} + K_3 \sin \delta \\
 J_4 &= -\xi Y_{11} - J_2 \cos \delta + J_3 \sin \delta & K_3 &= J_5 \sin \delta & K_4 &= \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta - K_1 \sin \delta
 \end{aligned}$$

**Appendix : Table of Differentiation of Integrals**

$f$	$\partial f/\partial x$	$\partial f/\partial y$	$\partial f/\partial z$
$\xi$ ( $\leftrightarrow x$ )	1	0	0
$\eta$ ( $\leftrightarrow p = y \cos \delta + (c - z) \sin \delta$ )	0	$\cos \delta$	$-\sin \delta$
$q$ ( $\leftrightarrow q = y \sin \delta - (c - z) \cos \delta$ )	0	$\sin \delta$	$\cos \delta$
$\tilde{y}$ ( $= \eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta$ )	0	1	0
$\tilde{d}$ ( $= \eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta$ )	0	0	-1
$h$ ( $= q \cos \delta - z$ )	0	$\sin \delta \cos \delta$	$-\sin^2 \delta$
$\tilde{c}$ ( $= \tilde{d} + z = \eta \sin \delta - h$ )	0	0	0
$X$ ( $= \sqrt{\xi^2 + q^2}$ )	$\xi/X$	$q \sin \delta / X$	$q \cos \delta / X$
$R$ ( $= \sqrt{\xi^2 + \eta^2 + q^2} = \sqrt{\xi^2 + \tilde{y}^2 + \tilde{d}^2}$ )	$\xi/R$	$\tilde{y}/R$	$-\tilde{d}/R$

$f$	$\partial f/\partial x$	$\partial f/\partial y$	$\partial f/\partial z$
$1/R$	$-\xi/R^3$	$-\tilde{y}/R^3$	$\tilde{d}/R^3$
$1/R^3$	$-3\xi/R^5$	$-3\tilde{y}/R^5$	$3\tilde{d}/R^5$
$q/R$	$-\xi q/R^3$	$\frac{\sin \delta}{R} - \frac{\tilde{y}q}{R^3}$	$\frac{\cos \delta}{R} + \frac{\tilde{d}q}{R^3}$
$\eta/R^3$	$-3\xi\eta/R^5$	$\frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} - \frac{3\tilde{y}\eta}{R^5}$	$-\frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} + \frac{3\tilde{d}\eta}{R^5}$
$q/R^3$	$-3\xi q/R^5$	$\frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - \frac{3\tilde{y}q}{R^5}$	$\frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + \frac{3\tilde{d}q}{R^5}$
$\ln(R + \xi)$	$1/R$	$\tilde{y}X_{11}$	$-\tilde{d}X_{11}$
$\ln(R + \eta)$	$\xi Y_{11}$	$\frac{\cos \delta}{R} + qY_{11} \sin \delta$	$-\frac{\sin \delta}{R} + qY_{11} \cos \delta$
$\ln(R + \tilde{d})$	$\xi D_{11}$	$\tilde{y}D_{11}$	$-1/R$
$X_{11}$	$-1/R^3$	$-\tilde{y}X_{32}$	$\tilde{d}X_{32}$
$X_{32}$	$-3/R^5$	$-\tilde{y}X_{53}$	$\tilde{d}X_{53}$
$\eta X_{11}$	$-\eta/R^3$	$X_{11} \cos \delta - \tilde{y}\eta X_{32}$	$-X_{11} \sin \delta + \tilde{d}\eta X_{32}$
$\tilde{y}X_{11}$	$-\tilde{y}/R^3$	$X_{11} - \tilde{y}^2 X_{32}$	$\tilde{y}\tilde{d}X_{32}$
$\tilde{d}X_{11}$	$-\tilde{d}/R^3$	$-\tilde{y}\tilde{d}X_{32}$	$-X_{11} + \tilde{d}^2 X_{32}$
$\eta q X_{11}$	$-\eta q/R^3$	$(2\eta \sin \delta - \tilde{d})X_{11} - \tilde{y}\eta q X_{32}$	$(2\eta \cos \delta - \tilde{y})X_{11} + \tilde{d}\eta q X_{32}$
$q^2 X_{11}$	$-q^2/R^3$	$q(2X_{11} \sin \delta - \tilde{y}q X_{32})$	$q(2X_{11} \cos \delta + \tilde{d}q X_{32})$
$\eta q X_{32}$	$-3\eta q/R^5$	$(2\eta \sin \delta - \tilde{d})X_{32} - \tilde{y}\eta q X_{53}$	$(2\eta \cos \delta - \tilde{y})X_{32} + \tilde{d}\eta q X_{53}$
$q^2 X_{32}$	$-3q^2/R^5$	$q(2X_{32} \sin \delta - \tilde{y}q X_{53})$	$q(2X_{32} \cos \delta + \tilde{d}q X_{53})$
$\eta q^2 X_{32}$	$-3\eta q^2/R^5$	$q[(3\eta \sin \delta - \tilde{d})X_{32} - \tilde{y}\eta q X_{53}]$	$-q[(3\eta \cos \delta - \tilde{y})X_{32} - \tilde{d}\eta q X_{53}]$
$Y_{11}$	$-\xi Y_{32}$	$-\frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} - qY_{32} \sin \delta$ (* 1)	$\frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - qY_{32} \cos \delta$
$Y_{32}$	$-\xi Y_{53}$	$-\frac{3\cos \delta}{R^5} - qY_{53} \sin \delta$ (* 2)	$\frac{3\sin \delta}{R^5} - qY_{53} \cos \delta$
$\xi Y_{11}$	$Y_0$	$-\xi \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + qY_{32} \sin \delta \right)$	$\xi \left( \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - qY_{32} \cos \delta \right)$
$qY_{11}$	$-\xi q Y_{32}$	$\frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0 \sin \delta$ (* 3)	$\frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta$
$\xi q Y_{11}$	$q Y_0$	$\xi \left( \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} - Y_0 \sin \delta \right)$	$\xi \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} - Y_0 \cos \delta \right)$
$q^2 Y_{11}$	$-\xi q^2 Y_{32}$	$q \left( \frac{\tilde{d}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \sin \delta \right)$ (* 4)	$q \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \cos \delta \right)$
	As an alternate,	$(2\eta \sin \delta - \tilde{d}) = (\tilde{d} + 2q \cos \delta)$ and	$(2\eta \cos \delta - \tilde{y}) = (\tilde{y} - 2q \sin \delta)$

$f$	$df/\partial x$	$df/\partial y$	$df/\partial z$
$Z_{32}$	$-\xi Z_{53}$	$-\frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5} \cos \delta - (Y_{32} \cos \delta + qZ_{53}) \sin \delta$ (* 5)	$\frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5} \sin \delta + Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta - qZ_{53} \cos \delta$ (* 5)
$\xi^2 Z_{32}$	$\xi(Z_{32} + Z_0)$	$-\xi^2 \left\{ \frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5} \cos \delta + (Y_{32} \cos \delta + qZ_{53}) \sin \delta \right\}$	$\xi^2 \left\{ \frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5} \sin \delta + Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta - qZ_{53} \cos \delta \right\}$
$q^2 Z_{32}$	$-\xi q^2 Z_{53}$	$q \left\{ \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}}{R^5} - (zY_{32} + Z_0) \sin \delta \right\}$ (* 6)	$q \left\{ \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}}{R^5} + qY_{32} - (zY_{32} + Z_0) \cos \delta \right\}$
$\xi q Z_{32}$	$qZ_0$	$\xi \left\{ \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{d}}{R^5} - (zY_{32} + Z_{32} + Z_0) \sin \delta \right\}$ (* 7)	$\xi \left\{ \frac{3\tilde{c}\tilde{y}}{R^5} + qY_{32} - (zY_{32} + Z_{32} + Z_0) \cos \delta \right\}$
$\frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}}$	$-\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11}$	$-\frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11}$	$D_{11}$
$\frac{\xi}{R+\tilde{d}}$	$\left( \tilde{d} + \frac{\tilde{y}^2}{R+\tilde{d}} \right) D_{11}$ (* 8)	$-\frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11}$	$\xi D_{11}$
$\frac{\eta}{R+\tilde{d}}$	$-\frac{\xi\eta}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11}$	$\frac{\cos \delta}{R+\tilde{d}} - \frac{\tilde{y}\eta}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11}$	$-\frac{\sin \delta}{R+\tilde{d}} + \eta D_{11}$
$\frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}}$	$-\frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11}$	$\frac{1}{R+\tilde{d}} - \frac{\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11}$	$\tilde{y} D_{11}$
$\frac{\xi\tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2}$	$\frac{\tilde{y}(1-2\xi^2 D_{11})}{(R+\tilde{d})^2}$	$\frac{\xi(1-2\tilde{y}^2 D_{11})}{(R+\tilde{d})^2}$	$\frac{2\xi\tilde{y}}{R+\tilde{d}} D_{11}$
$\frac{\tilde{y}q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2}$	$-\frac{2\xi\tilde{y}q}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} D_{11}$	$\frac{\tilde{y} \sin \delta + q(1-2\tilde{y}^2 D_{11})}{(R+\tilde{d})^2}$	$\frac{\tilde{y}}{(R+\tilde{d})^2} \left( \cos \delta + \frac{2q}{R} \right)$
$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi\eta}{qR}$	$-qY_{11}$ (* 9)	$\tilde{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta$ (* 9)	$\tilde{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta$
	$\frac{1}{2}(qY_{11} - \tilde{y}D_{11})$ (* 10)	$\frac{\xi}{2}(D_{11} - Y_{11} \sin \delta)$ (* 10)	$-\frac{1}{2}\xi Y_{11} \cos \delta$ (* 10)

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X + q \cos \delta) + X(R + X) \sin \delta}{\xi(R + X) \cos \delta}$$

$$h = q \cos \delta - z \quad \tilde{c} = \eta \sin \delta - h$$

$$D_{11} = \frac{1}{R(R+\tilde{d})} \quad Y_{11} = \frac{1}{R(R+\eta)} \quad Y_{32} = \frac{2R+\eta}{R^3(R+\eta)^2} \quad Y_{53} = \frac{8R^2+9R\eta+3\eta^2}{R^5(R+\eta)^3}$$

$$X_{11} = \frac{1}{R(R+\xi)} \quad X_{32} = \frac{2R+\xi}{R^3(R+\xi)^2} \quad X_{53} = \frac{8R^2+9R\xi+3\xi^2}{R^5(R+\xi)^3}$$

$$Z_{32} = \frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - hY_{32} \quad Y_0 = Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}$$

$$Z_{53} = \frac{3 \sin \delta}{R^5} - hY_{53} \quad Z_0 = Z_{32} - \xi^2 Y_{53}$$

$$(* 1) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} Y_{11} = \frac{-1}{R^2(R+\eta)^2} \left[ \frac{\tilde{y}}{R} (R+\eta) + R \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R} + \cos \delta \right) \right] = -\frac{\tilde{y}(2R+\eta) + R^2 \cos \delta}{R^3(R+\eta)^2} = -\tilde{y}Y_{32} - \frac{\cos \delta}{R(R+\eta)^2}$$

$$= -(\eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta) Y_{32} - \frac{\cos \delta}{R(R+\eta)^2} = -qY_{32} \sin \delta - \left( \eta Y_{32} + \frac{1}{R(R+\eta)^2} \right) \cos \delta = -qY_{32} \sin \delta - \frac{1}{R^3} \cos \delta$$

$$(* 2) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} Y_{32} = \frac{(2\frac{\tilde{y}}{R} + \cos \delta) R^3 (R+\eta)^2 - (2R+\eta) \left[ 3R^2 \frac{\tilde{y}}{R} (R+\eta)^2 + 2R^3 (R+\eta) \left( \frac{\tilde{y}}{R} + \cos \delta \right) \right]}{R^6 (R+\eta)^4} = \frac{-\tilde{y}(8R^2+9R\eta+3\eta^2) - R^2(3R+\eta) \cos \delta}{R^5 (R+\eta)^3}$$

$$= -(\eta \cos \delta + q \sin \delta) Y_{53} - \frac{3R+\eta}{R^3 (R+\eta)^3} \cos \delta = -qY_{53} \sin \delta - \left( \eta Y_{53} + \frac{3R+\eta}{R^3 (R+\eta)^3} \right) \cos \delta = -qY_{53} \sin \delta - \frac{3}{R^5} \cos \delta$$

$$(* 3) \quad \text{Since } (R^2 - \eta^2) \frac{2R+\eta}{R^3(R+\eta)^2} = -\frac{\eta}{R^3} + \frac{2}{R(R+\eta)} \rightarrow (\xi^2 + q^2) Y_{32} = -\frac{\eta}{R^3} + 2Y_{11} \rightarrow (Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) + (Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32}) = \frac{\eta}{R^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} qY_{11} = Y_{11} \sin \delta - q \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + qY_{32} \sin \delta \right) = (Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32}) \sin \delta - \frac{q}{R^3} \cos \delta = \left[ \frac{\eta}{R^3} - (Y_{11} - \xi^2 Y_{32}) \right] \sin \delta - \frac{q}{R^3} \cos \delta$$

$$(* 4) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} q^2 Y_{11} = 2qY_{11} \sin \delta - q^2 \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R^3} + qY_{32} \sin \delta \right) = q(2Y_{11} - q^2 Y_{32}) \sin \delta - \frac{q^2}{R^3} \cos \delta = q \left( \frac{\eta}{R^3} + \xi^2 Y_{32} \right) \sin \delta - \frac{q^2}{R^3} \cos \delta$$

$$(* 5) \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} Z_{32} &= -\left( \frac{3\tilde{y}}{R^5} + Y_{32} \cos \delta \right) \sin \delta + h \left( \frac{3 \cos \delta}{R^5} + qY_{53} \sin \delta \right) = -\frac{3(\tilde{y} \sin \delta - h \cos \delta)}{R^5} - Y_{32} \sin \delta \cos \delta + qhY_{53} \sin \delta \\ &= -\frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5} \cos \delta - \frac{3q}{R^5} \sin^2 \delta - Y_{32} \sin \delta \cos \delta + qhY_{53} \sin \delta = -\frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5} \cos \delta - Y_{32} \sin \delta \cos \delta - q \sin \delta \left( \frac{3 \sin \delta}{R^5} - hY_{53} \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} Z_{32} &= \left( \frac{3\tilde{d}}{R^5} + Y_{32} \sin \delta \right) \sin \delta - h \left( \frac{3 \sin \delta}{R^5} - qY_{53} \cos \delta \right) = \frac{3(\tilde{d} - h)}{R^5} \sin \delta + Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta + qhY_{53} \cos \delta \\ &= \frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5} \sin \delta - \frac{3q}{R^5} \sin \delta \cos \delta + Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta + qhY_{53} \cos \delta = \frac{3\tilde{c}}{R^5} \sin \delta + Y_{32} \sin^2 \delta - q \cos \delta \left( \frac{3 \sin \delta}{R^5} - hY_{53} \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*6) \text{ Since } (R^2 - \eta^2) \frac{8R^2 + 9R\eta + 3\eta^2}{R^5(R + \eta)^3} &= -\frac{3\eta}{R^5} + \frac{4(2R + \eta)}{R^3(R + \eta)^2} \rightarrow (\xi^2 + q^2)Y_{53} = -\frac{3\eta}{R^5} + 4Y_{32} \rightarrow (3Y_{32} - \xi^2 Y_{53}) + (Y_{32} - q^2 Y_{53}) = \frac{3\eta}{R^5} \\
 \text{and } Z_{32} - q^2 Z_{53} &= \left(\frac{1}{R^3} - \frac{3q^2}{R^5}\right) \sin \delta - h \left[\frac{3\eta}{R^5} - (3Y_{32} - \xi^2 Y_{53})\right] = \left(\frac{1}{R^3} - \frac{3q^2}{R^5}\right) \sin \delta - \frac{3\eta(\eta \sin \delta - \bar{c})}{R^5} + h(3Y_{32} - \xi^2 Y_{53}) \\
 &= \frac{3\bar{c}\eta}{R^5} - \frac{2 \sin \delta}{R^3} + \frac{3\xi^2 \sin \delta}{R^5} + h(3Y_{32} - \xi^2 Y_{53}) = \frac{3\bar{c}\eta}{R^5} + hY_{32} - 2 \left(\frac{\sin \delta}{R^3} - hY_{32}\right) + \xi^2 \left(\frac{3 \sin \delta}{R^5} - Y_{53}\right) = \frac{3\bar{c}\eta}{R^5} + hY_{32} - 2Z_{32} + \xi^2 Z_{53} \\
 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} q^2 Z_{32} &= 2qZ_{32} \sin \delta - q^2 \left(\frac{3\bar{c}}{R^5} \cos \delta + Y_{32} \sin \delta \cos \delta + qZ_{53} \sin \delta\right) = q \left\{ -\frac{3\bar{c}q}{R^5} \cos \delta - qY_{32} \sin \delta \cos \delta + (2Z_{32} - q^2 Z_{53}) \sin \delta \right\} \\
 &= q \left\{ -\frac{3\bar{c}q}{R^5} \cos \delta + \frac{3\bar{c}\eta}{R^5} \sin \delta + [(h - q \cos \delta)Y_{32} - Z_{32} + \xi^2 Z_{53}] \sin \delta \right\} = q \left\{ \frac{3\bar{c}\bar{d}}{R^5} - [zY_{32} + Z_0] \sin \delta \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (*7) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \xi q Z_{32} &= \xi \left\{ Z_{32} \sin \delta - q \left(\frac{3\bar{c}}{R^5} \cos \delta + Y_{32} \sin \delta \cos \delta + qZ_{53} \sin \delta\right) \right\} = \xi \left\{ -\frac{3\bar{c}q}{R^5} \cos \delta - qY_{32} \sin \delta \cos \delta + (Z_{32} - q^2 Z_{53}) \sin \delta \right\} \\
 &= \xi \left\{ -\frac{3\bar{c}q}{R^5} \cos \delta + \frac{3\bar{c}\eta}{R^5} \sin \delta + [(h - q \cos \delta)Y_{32} - 2Z_{32} + \xi^2 Z_{53}] \sin \delta \right\} = \xi \left\{ \frac{3\bar{c}\bar{d}}{R^5} - [zY_{32} + Z_0] \sin \delta \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(*8) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \frac{\xi}{R + \bar{d}} = \frac{1}{R + \bar{d}} - \frac{\xi^2}{R(R + \bar{d})^2} = \frac{R(R + \bar{d}) - \xi^2}{R(R + \bar{d})^2} = \frac{R\bar{d} + \bar{y}^2 + \bar{d}^2}{R(R + \bar{d})^2} = \frac{(R + \bar{d})\bar{d} + \bar{y}^2}{R(R + \bar{d})^2} = \left(\bar{d} + \frac{\bar{y}^2}{R + \bar{d}}\right) D_{11}$$

$$(*9) \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} = \frac{q^2 R^2}{\xi^2 \eta^2 + q^2 R^2} \frac{\eta q R - \xi^2 \eta q / R}{q^2 R^2} = \frac{\eta q (R^2 - \xi^2)}{R(\xi^2 + q^2)(\eta^2 + q^2)} = \frac{\eta q}{R(R^2 - \eta^2)} = \frac{q}{R^2 - \eta^2} - \frac{q}{R(R + \eta)} = -qY_{11} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} = \frac{\xi q R \cos \delta - \xi \eta (R \sin \delta + q \bar{y} / R)}{\xi^2 \eta^2 + q^2 R^2} = \frac{\xi q (R^2 - \eta^2) \cos \delta - \xi \eta (R^2 + q^2) \sin \delta}{R(\xi^2 + q^2)(\eta^2 + q^2)} = \frac{\xi q \cos \delta}{R(R^2 - \xi^2)} - \frac{\xi \eta \sin \delta}{R(R^2 - \xi^2)} - \frac{\xi \eta \sin \delta}{R(R^2 - \eta^2)} \\ = \frac{q \cos \delta}{R^2 - \xi^2} - \frac{q \cos \delta}{R(R + \xi)} - \frac{\eta \sin \delta}{R^2 - \xi^2} + \frac{\eta \sin \delta}{R(R + \xi)} - \frac{\xi \sin \delta}{R^2 - \eta^2} + \frac{\xi \sin \delta}{R(R + \eta)} = \bar{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta \end{cases}$$

$$(*10) \text{ It was shown in "Derivation of Table 6", } \iint I_4^0 d\eta d\xi = \int \frac{\bar{y}}{R(R + \bar{d})} d\eta = \frac{1}{\cos \delta} [\ln(R + \bar{d}) - \sin \delta \ln(R + \eta)]$$

$$\text{and } \iint I_5^0 d\xi d\eta = \int \frac{\xi}{R(R + \bar{d})} d\eta = \frac{2}{\cos \delta} \tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X + q \cos \delta) + X(R + X) \sin \delta}{\xi(R + X) \cos \delta}$$

$$\text{As an alternative } \iint I_5^0 d\eta d\xi = \int \frac{1}{\cos \delta} \left( \frac{q}{R(R + \eta)} - \frac{\bar{y}}{R(R + \bar{d})} \right) d\xi = \frac{1}{\cos \delta} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \bar{d}}{\bar{y}R} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi}{\bar{y}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Because } \int I_5^0 d\eta &= \int \left( \frac{1}{R(R + \bar{d})} - \xi^2 \frac{2R + \bar{d}}{R^3(R + \bar{d})^2} \right) d\eta = \int \left[ \frac{\bar{d}}{R^3} - \left( \frac{1}{R(R + \bar{d})} - \bar{y}^2 \frac{2R + \bar{d}}{R^3(R + \bar{d})^2} \right) \right] d\eta = \int \left[ \frac{\bar{d}}{R^3} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \frac{\bar{y}}{R(R + \bar{d})} \right] d\eta \\
 &= \int \frac{\eta \sin \delta - q \cos \delta}{R^3} d\eta - \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} \int \frac{\bar{y}}{R(R + \bar{d})} d\eta = -\frac{\sin \delta}{R} + \frac{q \cos \delta}{R(R + \eta)} - \frac{1}{\cos \delta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{y}} [\ln(R + \bar{d}) - \sin \delta \ln(R + \eta)] \\
 &= -\frac{\sin \delta}{R} + \frac{q \cos \delta}{R(R + \eta)} - \frac{1}{\cos \delta} \left[ \frac{\bar{y}}{R(R + \bar{d})} - \sin \delta \left( \frac{\cos \delta}{R} + \frac{q \sin \delta}{R(R + \eta)} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{\cos \delta} \left( \frac{q}{R(R + \eta)} - \frac{\bar{y}}{R(R + \bar{d})} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{and } \begin{cases} \int \frac{q}{R(R + \eta)} d\xi = q \int \left( \frac{1}{R^2 - \eta^2} - \frac{\eta}{R(R^2 - \eta^2)} \right) d\xi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi}{q} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \\ \int \frac{\bar{y}}{R(R + \bar{d})} d\xi = \bar{y} \int \left( \frac{1}{R^2 - \bar{d}^2} - \frac{\bar{d}}{R(R^2 - \bar{d}^2)} \right) d\xi = \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi}{\bar{y}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \bar{d}}{\bar{y}R} \end{cases}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X + q \cos \delta) + X(R + X) \sin \delta}{\xi(R + X) \cos \delta} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \bar{d}}{\bar{y}R} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi}{\bar{y}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\bar{y} \bar{d} (R^2 - \xi^2)}{R(\bar{y}^2 + \xi^2)(\bar{y}^2 + \bar{d}^2)} - \frac{\bar{y}}{R^2 - \bar{d}^2} + qY_{11} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\bar{y}}{R^2 - \bar{d}^2} - \frac{\bar{y}}{R(R + \bar{d})} \right) - \frac{\bar{y}}{R^2 - \bar{d}^2} + qY_{11} \right] = \frac{1}{2} (qY_{11} - \bar{y}D_{11}) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X + q \cos \delta) + X(R + X) \sin \delta}{\xi(R + X) \cos \delta} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \bar{d}}{\bar{y}R} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi}{\bar{y}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-\xi \bar{d} (R^2 + \bar{y}^2)}{R(\bar{y}^2 + \xi^2)(\bar{y}^2 + \bar{d}^2)} + \frac{\xi}{\bar{y}^2 + \xi^2} - (\bar{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-\xi \bar{d}}{R(R^2 - \bar{d}^2)} + \frac{-\xi \bar{d}}{R(R^2 - \xi^2)} + \frac{\xi}{R^2 - \bar{d}^2} - (\bar{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{\xi}{R(R + \bar{d})} - \frac{\xi}{R^2 - \bar{d}^2} \right) + \left( \frac{\bar{d}}{R(R + \xi)} - \frac{\bar{d}}{R^2 - \xi^2} \right) + \frac{\xi}{R^2 - \bar{d}^2} - (\bar{d}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta) \right] = \frac{1}{2} (\xi D_{11} - \xi Y_{11} \sin \delta) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \tan^{-1} \frac{\eta(X + q \cos \delta) + X(R + X) \sin \delta}{\xi(R + X) \cos \delta} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \bar{d}}{\bar{y}R} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi}{\bar{y}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{\xi \eta}{qR} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-\xi \bar{y} (R^2 - \bar{d}^2)}{R(\bar{y}^2 + \xi^2)(\bar{y}^2 + \bar{d}^2)} - (\bar{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-\xi \bar{y}}{R(R^2 - \xi^2)} - (\bar{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\bar{y}}{R(R + \xi)} - \frac{\bar{y}}{R^2 - \xi^2} - (\bar{y}X_{11} + \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta) \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \xi Y_{11} \cos \delta \end{cases}$$