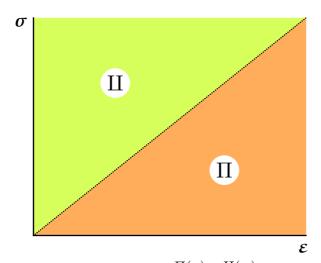


$$\begin{split} \delta \big(\boldsymbol{\sigma \cdot \cdot \epsilon} \big) &= \boldsymbol{\sigma \cdot \cdot \cdot \delta \epsilon} + \delta \boldsymbol{\sigma \cdot \cdot \cdot \epsilon} = \delta \boldsymbol{\Pi} + \delta \boldsymbol{\Pi} \\ \delta \boldsymbol{\Pi} &= \boldsymbol{\sigma \cdot \cdot \cdot \delta \epsilon} = \boldsymbol{\epsilon \cdot \cdot \cdot ^4 \mathcal{A} \cdot \cdot \delta \epsilon}, \ \delta \boldsymbol{\Pi} &= \delta \boldsymbol{\sigma \cdot \cdot \cdot \epsilon} = \boldsymbol{\sigma \cdot \cdot \cdot ^4 \mathcal{B} \cdot \cdot \delta \sigma} \end{split}$$



$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\sigma \cdot \cdot \cdot \varepsilon} &= \boldsymbol{\varepsilon \cdot \cdot \cdot \sigma} = \Pi(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) + \Pi(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) \\ \Pi(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) &= \frac{1}{2} \, \boldsymbol{\sigma}(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) \cdot \cdot \cdot \boldsymbol{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{2} \, \boldsymbol{\varepsilon \cdot \cdot \cdot ^4 \! \mathcal{A} \cdot \cdot \cdot \varepsilon} \\ \Pi(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) &= \frac{1}{2} \, \boldsymbol{\sigma \cdot \cdot \cdot \varepsilon}(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{2} \, \boldsymbol{\sigma \cdot \cdot \cdot ^4 \! \mathcal{B} \cdot \cdot \cdot \sigma} \end{split}$$