

$$\rho(x,y,z) = \{constant, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1; 0, otherwise\}$$

$$\sigma(x,y) = \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \rho(x,y,z) dz = 2\rho\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} = 2\rho\sqrt{1-r^2} \text{ inside the circle of radius 1}$$

axially symmetric system — denoting the position of light ray as  $(\xi, \theta)$  and source as  $(\beta, \phi)$ .

$$\alpha_x(\xi, \theta) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2\rho \frac{(\xi \cos\theta - r \cos\Phi)}{(\xi \cos\theta - r \cos\Phi)^2 + (\xi \sin\theta - r \sin\Phi)^2} \sqrt{1-r^2} r dr d\Phi$$

$$\alpha_y(\xi, \theta) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2\rho \frac{(\xi \sin\theta - r \sin\Phi)}{(\xi \cos\theta - r \cos\Phi)^2 + (\xi \sin\theta - r \sin\Phi)^2} \sqrt{1-r^2} r dr d\Phi$$

because it is axially symmetric we can choose  $\theta = 0$

solving the above integral as a complex integral, (refer. Meneghetti eq. 2.12; also, there in the MOND-non-spherical-lensing notes page 10).

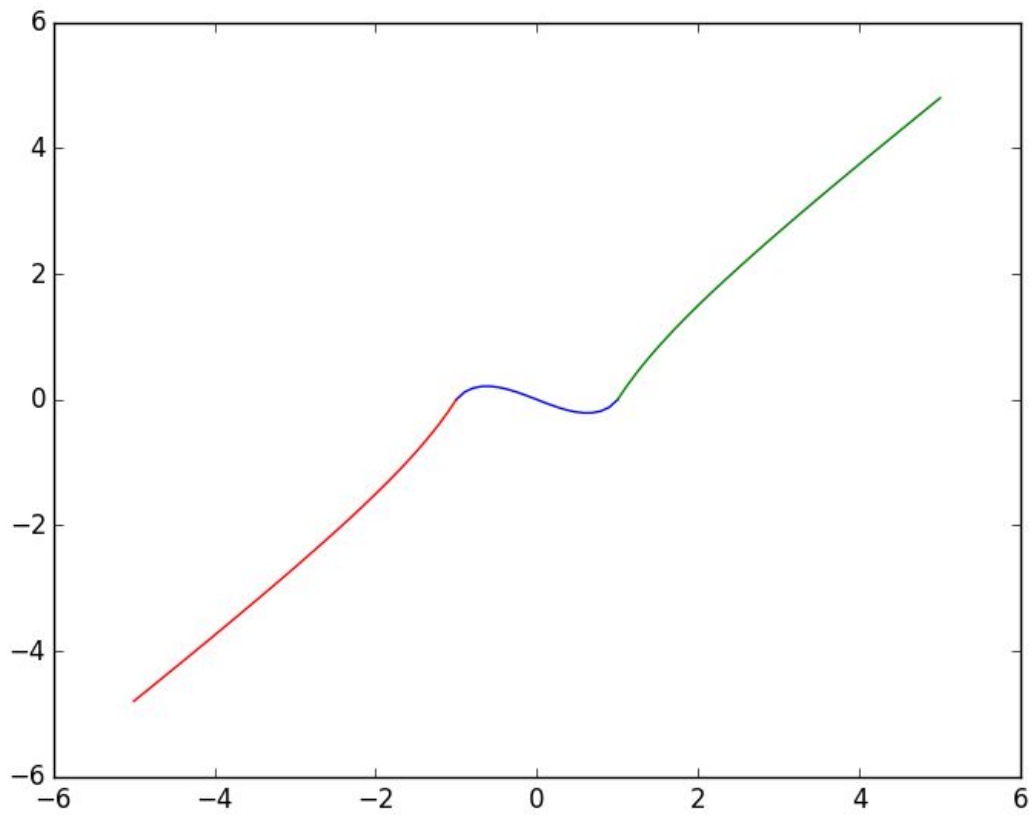
$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_x(\xi, \theta) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2\rho \frac{(\xi \cos\theta - r \cos\Phi)}{(\xi \cos\theta - r \cos\Phi)^2 + (\xi \sin\theta - r \sin\Phi)^2} \sqrt{1-r^2} r dr d\Phi = \frac{4\pi\rho}{3\xi} (1 - (1 - \xi^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}) \text{ for } |\xi| < 1 \\ &= \frac{4\pi\rho}{3\xi} \text{ for } |\xi| > 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\alpha_y(\xi) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2\rho \frac{(-r \sin\Phi)}{(\xi \cos\theta - r \cos\Phi)^2 + (\xi \sin\theta - r \sin\Phi)^2} \sqrt{1-r^2} r dr d\Phi = 0$$

therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \xi - \frac{4\pi\rho}{3\xi} (1 - (1 - \xi^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}) \text{ for } |\xi| < 1 \\ &= \xi - \frac{4\pi\rho}{3\xi} \text{ for } |\xi| > 1 \end{aligned}$$

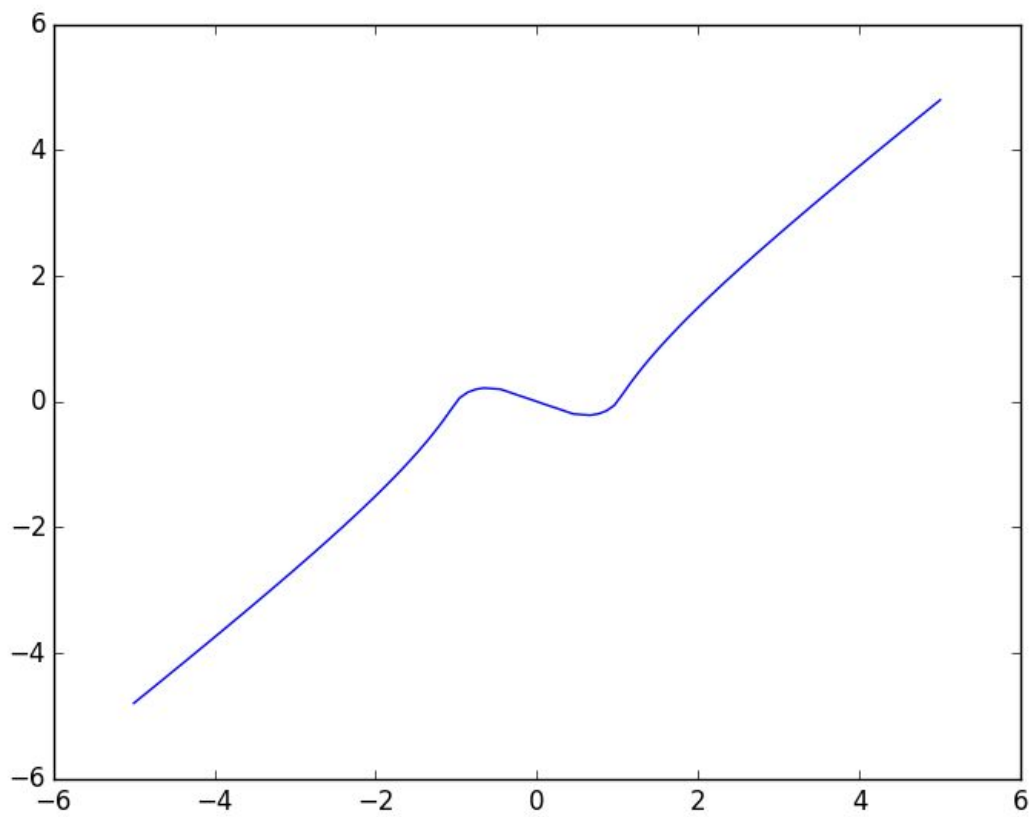
plot of the above function for  $\xi = (-5.0, 5.0)$  for  $\rho = \frac{3}{4\pi}$



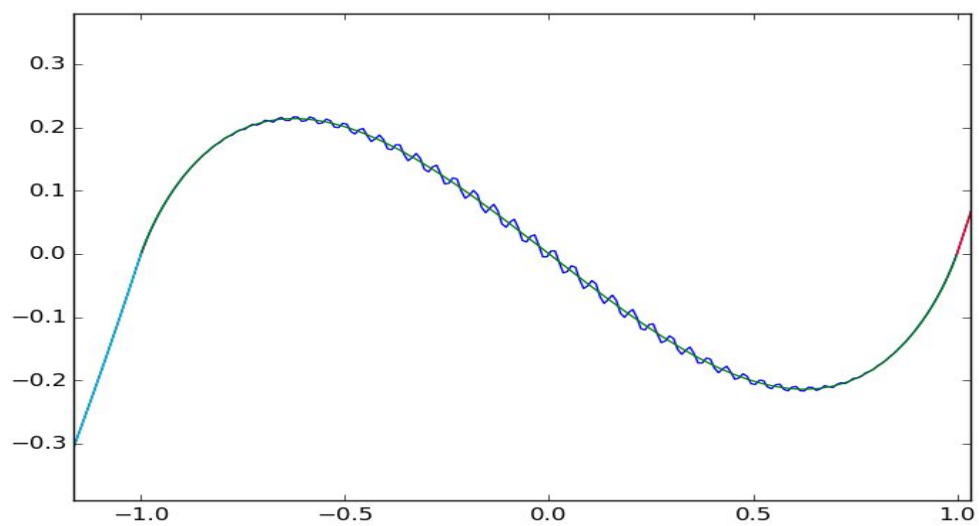
There are 3 images for  $\beta \in (-0.22, 0.22)$  and 1 image for  $\beta \in \mathbb{R} - (-0.22, 0.22)$

The function

$\beta$  obtained from numerical integration(gauss – legendre) in my code is :



When zoomed in on the bend region:



The error due to numerical integration is oscillatory. This leads to detection of wrong number of images due to a given source. A horizontal line intersects these tiny peaks at at least 2 points increasing the number of images by 2 or more.