

1 Proof

$$f(t) = \frac{\int_0^a \sigma'_{zz}(t) 2\pi r \, dr}{\pi a^2} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{2}{a^2} \int_0^a \left[-p + C_{13} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{u}{r} + C_{13}\varepsilon \right) \right] r \, dr \quad (8)$$

$$u' = -\frac{\varepsilon r'}{2} \left[1 - \frac{(C'_{11} + C'_{12} - 2C'_{13}) \frac{I_1[\sqrt{s}]}{\sqrt{s}}}{C'_{11} I_0[\sqrt{s}] - 2 \frac{I_1[\sqrt{s}]}{\sqrt{s}}} \right] \quad (10)$$

$$p' = \frac{C'_{11} (C'_{11} + C'_{12} - 2C'_{13})}{2} \left[\frac{I_0[\sqrt{s}r'] - I_0[\sqrt{s}]}{C'_{11} I_0[\sqrt{s}] - 2 \frac{I_1[\sqrt{s}]}{\sqrt{s}}} \right] \quad (11)$$

$$f(t) = \frac{\int_0^a \sigma'_{zz}(t) 2\pi r \, dr}{\pi a^2} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{2}{a^2} \int_0^a \left[-p + C_{13} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{u}{r} + C_{13}\varepsilon \right) \right] r \, dr \quad (8)$$

$$u' = -\frac{\varepsilon r'}{2} \left[1 - \frac{(C'_{11} + C'_{12} - 2C'_{13}) \frac{I_1[\sqrt{s}]}{\sqrt{s}}}{C'_{11} I_0[\sqrt{s}] - 2 \frac{I_1[\sqrt{s}]}{\sqrt{s}}} \right] \quad (\text{Cohen Eqn10})$$

$$= -\frac{\varepsilon r'}{2} \quad \text{if } \begin{matrix} \nu_{31}=0.5 \text{ so} \\ C'_{11}+C'_{12}-2C'_{13}=0 \end{matrix} \quad (3)$$

$$p' = \frac{C'_{11} (C'_{11} + C'_{12} - 2C'_{13})}{2} \left[\frac{I_0[\sqrt{s}r'] - I_0[\sqrt{s}]}{C'_{11} I_0[\sqrt{s}] - 2 \frac{I_1[\sqrt{s}]}{\sqrt{s}}} \right] \quad (11)$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if } \begin{matrix} \nu_{31}=0.5 \text{ so} \\ C'_{11}+C'_{12}-2C'_{13}=0 \end{matrix} \quad (4)$$