

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \delta \tilde{\mathbf{m}} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{c} \delta \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_P \\ \dots \\ \delta \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_S \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}
 =
 \begin{array}{c}
 \mathbf{R} \\
 \left(\begin{array}{cc} \text{[Top-Left Block]} & \text{[Top-Right Block]} \\ \text{[Bottom-Left Block]} & \text{[Bottom-Right Block]} \end{array} \right)
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{c}
 \delta \mathbf{m} \\
 \left[\begin{array}{c} \delta \mathbf{V}_P \\ \dots \\ \delta \mathbf{V}_S \end{array} \right]
 \end{array}$$

The diagram illustrates a block matrix equation. On the left, a column vector labeled $\delta \tilde{\mathbf{m}}$ contains elements $\delta \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_P$, \dots , and $\delta \tilde{\mathbf{V}}_S$. This is equal to a large matrix labeled \mathbf{R} multiplied by another column vector labeled $\delta \mathbf{m}$ containing elements $\delta \mathbf{V}_P$, \dots , and $\delta \mathbf{V}_S$. The matrix \mathbf{R} is represented by a large pair of parentheses enclosing a 2x2 grid of four gray rectangular blocks. Dashed lines divide the grid into four equal quadrants, representing the block structure of the matrix.