

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \frac{\sigma_0}{3\sqrt{\alpha_1}} (2a_1 - 3a_2) \operatorname{Ln} \left\{ \frac{2\alpha_1 r^2 + \beta_1 + 2\sqrt{\alpha_1} [\alpha_1 r^4 + \beta_1 r^2 + \gamma_1]^{1/2}}{2\alpha_1 R^2 + \beta_1 + 2\sqrt{\alpha_1} [\alpha_1 R^4 + \beta_1 R^2 + \gamma_1]^{1/2}} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{\sigma_0 z (3a_2 - 4a_1)}{3(\beta_1^2 - 4\alpha_1 \gamma_1)} \left\{ \frac{(\beta_1 \beta_1' - 2\alpha_1 \gamma_1') r^2 - (\beta_1 \gamma_1' - 2\gamma_1 \beta_1')}{[\alpha_1 r^4 + \beta_1 r^2 + \gamma_1]^{1/2}} \right\} \quad (39)$$

$$- \frac{(\beta_1 \beta_1' - 2\alpha_1 \gamma_1') R^2 - (\beta_1 \gamma_1' - 2\gamma_1 \beta_1')}{[\alpha_1 R^4 + \beta_1 R^2 + \gamma_1]^{1/2}} \left\{ - \frac{4}{3} a_1 \sigma_0 \left\{ \frac{r^2}{[\alpha_1 r^4 + \beta_1 r^2 + \gamma_1]^{1/2}} \right\} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{2}{3} a_1 b (r^2 + R^2) - a_2 b (r^2 - R^2) - P_1 \right.$$