The matrix must also be locally case pore pressure. The shear strain under a compressional load (in this shear stress, others that produce a change in volume under an applied shear stress, and because new coefficients must be added to produce a change showing how the effect arises in our equations. Now we will use our newfound physical understanding.
Equation (2)
The result is:

equations.

and substituting this back into the previous set of

\[
\frac{\lambda}{m} - (33 \psi + \psi \frac{\lambda}{\varphi}) = f d
\]

is then given by

\[ f d \]

which pressure for \( f d \) solving for \( \lambda = 0 \) by setting \( \lambda \) and the liquid
eliminate both the liquid increment \( \lambda \) and the liquid

So now we use the standard (Cassemann) trick to

Mathematically Example (3)
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\tilde{\omega}_{12} & \omega_{31} & \omega_{23} & \omega_{33} & \omega_{22} & \omega_{11}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I} \\
\frac{C_i}{I}
\end{pmatrix}
= 
\begin{pmatrix}
\tilde{E}_{23} & \tilde{E}_{31} & \tilde{E}_{23} & \tilde{E}_{33} & \tilde{E}_{22} & \tilde{E}_{11}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\tilde{S}_{13} & \tilde{S}_{12} & \tilde{S}_{11} & \tilde{S}_{13} & \tilde{S}_{12} & \tilde{S}_{11}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\tilde{S}_{13} & \tilde{S}_{12} & \tilde{S}_{11} & \tilde{S}_{13} & \tilde{S}_{12} & \tilde{S}_{11}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\tilde{S}_{13} & \tilde{S}_{12} & \tilde{S}_{11} & \tilde{S}_{13} & \tilde{S}_{12} & \tilde{S}_{11}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
\tilde{S}_{13} & \tilde{S}_{12} & \tilde{S}_{11} & \tilde{S}_{13} & \tilde{S}_{12} & \tilde{S}_{11}
\end{pmatrix}
\]

Mathematical Example (4a)
Mathematical Example (4b)
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\theta_{12} \\
\theta_{13} \\
\theta_{23} \\
\theta_{14} \\
\theta_{24} \\
\theta_{34}
\end{pmatrix}
\cdot
\begin{pmatrix}
\tau^m \\
0 \\
\tau^{(m)} \\
0 \\
\tau^{(m)} \\
\tau^{(m)}
\end{pmatrix}
\cdot
\begin{pmatrix}
\tau^m \\
0 \\
\tau^{(m)} \\
0 \\
\tau^{(m)} \\
\tau^{(m)}
\end{pmatrix}
\cdot
\frac{\tau}{1}
\]
than the drained modulus for nonvanishing \( w \).

Note that the saturated shear modulus is always greater

\( \neq \) and

through the coefficients \( w \) and \( \eta \),

depending on the mechanical properties of the liquid

\[
\frac{\eta}{\varepsilon_m^{up}} \frac{C}{C_{sat}} \neq C
\]

modulus for the saturated system now contains a term

The important result we obtain shows that the shear

\( (5) \)