4、解:

 $T = T_4 T_3 T_2 T_1$

(a)
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{R_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{R_2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = 1 - \frac{2L}{R_2} \qquad D = \frac{4L^2}{R_1 R_2} - \frac{4L}{R_1} - \frac{2L}{R_2} + 1 \qquad A + D = \frac{4L^2}{R_1 R_2} - \frac{4L}{R_1} - \frac{4L}{R_2} + 2$$
(b)
$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{R_2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{2}{R_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & L \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = 1 - \frac{2L}{R_1} \qquad D = \frac{4L^2}{R_1 R_2} - \frac{4L}{R_2} - \frac{2L}{R_1} + 1 \qquad A + D = \frac{4L^2}{R_1 R_2} - \frac{4L}{R_1} - \frac{4L}{R_2} + 2$$

所以,两种情况下的 (A+D)/2 相等。

5、解:

将谐振腔内长度为L的"空气-工作物质-空气"的结构等效为长度为 L^1 的"均匀工作物质"的结构。

(注: 书上稳定性条件式(3-60) 是由图 3-15 的均匀物质腔推出来的)则:

$$g_1 = 1 - \frac{L^1}{R_1} = L^1 + 1$$
, $g_2 = 1 - \frac{L^1}{R_2} = 1 - \frac{L^1}{2}$

所以,
$$g_1g_2 = (L^1 + 1)\left(1 - \frac{L^1}{2}\right)$$

由稳定性条件: $0 < g_1 g_2 < 1$, 可得: $1 < L^1 < 2$

长度为 L^1 的"均匀工作物质"的光线变换矩阵为:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & L^{1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l_{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{n} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l_{1} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & l_{1} + \frac{l}{n} + l_{2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以,
$$L^1 = l_1 + \frac{l}{n} + l_2$$
 , 且: $L = l_1 + l + l_2$, $l = 0.5$

所以,
$$1 < l_1 + \frac{l}{n} + l_2 = L - 0.5 + \frac{0.5}{1.52} < 2$$

解得: 1.171 < L < 2.171

即, 腔长在 1.171m~2.171m 范围内是稳定腔。

6、解:

$$g_1 = 1 - \frac{L}{R_1} = L + 1$$
, $g_2 = 1 - \frac{L}{R_2} = 1 - \frac{2}{3}L$

所以,
$$g_1g_2 = (L+1)\left(1-\frac{2L}{3}\right)$$

由稳定性条件: $0 < g_1 g_2 < 1$, 可得: 0.5 < L < 1.5

即, 腔长在 0.5m~1.5m 范围内是稳定腔。

16、解:

(1)

$$g_1 = 1 - \frac{L}{R_1} = 0.4$$
, $g_2 = 1 - \frac{L}{R_2} = 2$

所以, $g_1g_2=0.8$ 满足稳定性条件。

即,此腔为稳定腔。

(2)

$$z_1 = \frac{L(R_2 - L)}{(L - R_1) + (L - R_2)} = -0.45m$$

$$z_2 = \frac{-L(R_1 - L)}{(L - R_1) + (L - R_2)} = -0.15m$$

$$f = \sqrt{\frac{L(R_2 - L)(R_1 - L)(R_1 + R_2 - L)}{\left[(L - R_1) + (L - R_2)\right]^2}} = 0.15m$$

激光波长 λ =6.328*10⁻⁷m

$$w_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda f}{\pi}} = 1.738 * 10^{-4} m$$

(3)

$$\theta_0 = 2 \left[\frac{\lambda^2 (2L - R_1 - R_2)^2}{\pi^2 L(R_1 - L)(R_2 - L)(R_1 + R_2 - L)} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2.318 * 10^{-3} rad$$

18. 解:

(1)
$$\omega_{s1} = \omega_{s2} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda L}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{10.6 \times 10^{-6} \times 2}{\pi}} = 2.598mm$$

(2)

$$\omega_{s} = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda L}{\pi}} \left[\frac{R^{2} (R - L)}{L(R - L)(2R - L)} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\lambda L}{\pi}} \left[\frac{R^{2}}{L(2R - L)} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} = 2.598 \times \left[\frac{R^{2}}{2 \times (2R - 2)} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}} = 3*10^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow R \approx 5.91m$$

$$f = \sqrt{\frac{L(R-L)(R-L)(2R-L)}{(2R-2L)^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times (2 \times 5.911-2)}{4}} = 2.216m$$

$$w_0 = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda f}{\pi}} = \sqrt{\frac{10.6 \times 10^{-6} \times 2.216}{\pi}} = 2.734mm$$