

Fowles 1.6) Demonstre as fórmulas:

$$u_g = u - \mathbf{l} \frac{du}{d\mathbf{l}} \quad \text{e:} \quad \frac{1}{u_g} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{\mathbf{l}_o}{c} \frac{dn}{d\mathbf{l}_o}$$

Rta.:

a)

$$u_g = \frac{d\mathbf{w}}{dk} \quad ; \text{ por (F1.34) } \mathbf{w} = ku \quad \therefore$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_g &= \frac{d(ku(k))}{dk} = u + k \frac{du(k)}{dk} = u + \frac{k}{2\mathbf{p}} \frac{du}{d(1/\mathbf{l})} = u + \frac{k}{2\mathbf{p}} \frac{du}{d\mathbf{l}} \frac{d\mathbf{l}}{d(1/\mathbf{l})} = \\ &= u + \frac{k}{2\mathbf{p}} \frac{du}{d\mathbf{l}} \frac{d(\mathbf{l}^{-1})^{-1}}{d(\mathbf{l}^{-1})} = u - \frac{k}{2\mathbf{p}} (\mathbf{l}^{-1})^{-2} \frac{du}{d\mathbf{l}} = u - \mathbf{l} \frac{du}{d\mathbf{l}} \quad \text{c.q.d.} \end{aligned}$$

b) Partindo de F1.33:

$$\frac{1}{u_g} = \frac{dk}{d\mathbf{w}} \quad \text{sendo: } k = \frac{n\mathbf{w}}{c} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{u_g} = \frac{n}{c} + \frac{\mathbf{w}}{c} \frac{dn}{d\mathbf{w}} \quad \text{como: } u = \frac{c}{n} \quad \text{temos: } \frac{1}{u_g} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{\mathbf{w}}{c} \frac{dn}{d\mathbf{w}}$$

$$\text{como no vácuo: } \mathbf{l}_o = \frac{2\mathbf{p}c}{\mathbf{w}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{dn}{d\mathbf{w}} = \frac{dn}{d\mathbf{l}_o} \frac{d\mathbf{l}_o}{d\mathbf{w}} = \frac{-2\mathbf{p}c}{\mathbf{w}^2} \frac{dn}{d\mathbf{l}_o}$$

$$\frac{1}{u_g} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{\mathbf{w}2\mathbf{p}c}{c\mathbf{w}^2} \frac{dn}{d\mathbf{l}_o} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{\mathbf{l}_o}{c} \frac{dn}{d\mathbf{l}_o} \quad \text{c.q.d.}$$

Fowles 1.7) A variação do índice de refração com o comprimento de onda, no caso de um vidro, pode ser representada aproximadamente como uma equação empírica da forma:

$n = A + B \mathbf{l}_o^{-2}$ onde **A** e **B** são constantes empíricas, e λ_0 é o comprimento de onda no vácuo. Encontre a velocidade de grupo para $\lambda_0 = 500\text{nm}$ para um vidro onde **A** = 1,50 e **B** = $3 \cdot 10^4 \text{ (nm)}^2$.

Rta.:

Pelo exercício F1.6:

$$\frac{1}{u_g} = \frac{1}{u} - \frac{\mathbf{l}_o}{c} \frac{dn}{d\mathbf{l}_o}; \quad \text{por F1.34: } \frac{1}{u} = \frac{n}{c} = \frac{A + B\mathbf{l}_o^{-2}}{c}; \quad \text{agora}$$

$$\frac{dn}{d\mathbf{l}_o} = \frac{d(A + B\mathbf{l}_o^{-2})}{d\mathbf{l}_o} = -2B\mathbf{l}_o^{-3} \quad \therefore \quad \frac{1}{u_g} = \frac{A + B\mathbf{l}_o^{-2}}{c} - \frac{\mathbf{l}_o}{c} (-2B\mathbf{l}_o^{-3}) =$$

$$= \frac{A}{c} + \frac{3B}{c} \mathbf{l}_o^{-2} \quad \longrightarrow \quad u_g = \left(\frac{A}{c} + \frac{3B}{c} \mathbf{l}_o^{-2} \right)^{-1} = \left[\frac{1,5}{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}} + 3 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 10^4}{3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}} \frac{(10^{-9} \text{ m})^2}{(500 \cdot 10^{-9} \text{ m})^2} \right]^{-1} =$$