

1)

$$z_d = M_{311} \theta_3^* + M_{312} \theta_3^*$$

where

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} M_{311} &= \sqrt{\frac{\beta_3^*}{\beta_{3d}}} \left[ \cos(\phi_{3d} - \phi_3^*) + \alpha_3^* \sin(\phi_{3d} - \phi_3^*) \right] \\ M_{312} &= \sqrt{\beta_{3d} \beta_3^*} \sin(\phi_{3d} - \phi_3^*) \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} M_{311} &= 0 & (\phi_{3d} - \phi_3^*) &= \pi/2, 3\pi/2, \dots \\ \alpha_3^* &= 0 & \alpha_3^* &< \frac{\beta_{3d} \theta_3^*}{\sigma_3^*} = 0.4 \end{aligned} \right.$$

In these conditions  $M_{3,12} = L_{3,eff}$

2) a).

$$\theta_{3,d} = k \sqrt{\frac{\epsilon_3}{\beta_3^*}}$$

Useful values for  $\theta_{3,min} \approx \sqrt{2} \theta_{3,d}$

Assuming:  $k=45$ ,  $\epsilon_3 = 50 \times 10^{-10} \text{ mrad}$  and  
 $\theta_{3,min} \approx 14 \mu\text{rad}$  ( $|L_{3,min}| = 10^{-2} \text{ GeV}^2$ )

$$\beta_3^* \gg 1400 \text{ m}$$

b)

$$L_{3,eff} \theta_{3,d} \gg z_{d,min} = 1.5 \text{ mm}$$

Assuming the same conditions:

$$\beta_{3,d} \gg 20 \text{ m}$$