

# HW4

April 7, 2026

## Problem 1

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{M} &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \mu + \alpha \sin \mu & \beta \sin \mu \\ -\gamma \sin \mu & \cos \mu - \alpha \sin \mu \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \mathbf{I} \cos \mu + \mathbf{J} \sin \mu\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

where  $\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\gamma & -\alpha \end{pmatrix}$ .

- 1) Show that  $\mathbf{M}^2 = \mathbf{I} \cos(2\mu) + \mathbf{J} \sin(2\mu)$
- 2) Show that  $\mathbf{M}^n = \mathbf{I} \cos(n\mu) + \mathbf{J} \sin(n\mu)$  for a positive integer  $n$ .

## Problem 2

From the definition of the transfer matrix

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \mu_x + \alpha_x \sin \mu_x & \beta_x \sin \mu_x \\ -\gamma_x \sin \mu_x & \cos \mu_x - \alpha_x \sin \mu_x \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I} \cos \mu_x + \mathbf{J} \sin \mu_x,\tag{2}$$

where  $\mathbf{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_x & \beta_x \\ -\gamma_x & -\alpha_x \end{pmatrix}$ , show that

$$\beta_x \gamma_x - \alpha_x^2 = 1\tag{3}$$

Hint) use the symplectic condition of  $\mathbf{M}$

## Problem 3

Using the invariant

$$2J_x = \gamma_x x^2 + 2\alpha_x x x' + \beta_x x'^2\tag{4}$$

show that Courant-Snyder parameter transform from  $s_0$  to  $s_1$  by the matrix transformation

$$\begin{pmatrix} \beta_2 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \gamma_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11}^2 & -2M_{11}M_{12} & M_{12}^2 \\ -M_{11}M_{21} & M_{11}M_{22} + M_{12}M_{21} & -M_{12}M_{22} \\ M_{21}^2 & -2M_{21}M_{22} & M_{22}^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \alpha_1 \\ \gamma_1 \end{pmatrix}\tag{5}$$

if

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ x_2' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_1' \end{pmatrix}\tag{6}$$

#### Problem 4

With the normalization of  $x$  by  $\sqrt{\beta_x(s)}$ ,

$$\eta_x(s) = \frac{x(s)}{\sqrt{\beta_x(s)}} \quad (7)$$

show that

$$\frac{d\eta_x}{d\phi_x} = \frac{\alpha_x x + \beta_x x'}{\sqrt{\beta_x}} \nu_x \quad (8)$$

and

$$\frac{d^2\eta_x}{d\phi_x^2} + \nu_x^2 \eta_x = 0. \quad (9)$$

Hint) use relationships

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha'_x &= \beta_x K_x - \gamma_x, \\ \beta'_x &= -2\alpha_x, \\ \gamma'_x &= 2\alpha_x K_x, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

and Hill's equation.