# Exercises

## Topic 2

(1) Prove that  $\omega_0 = \hat{t} \times \dot{\hat{t}}$ .

### Topic 3

- (1a) Consider a flat ring consisting of a continuous dipole. Use the phase function  $2\pi\nu_0 s/C$ . Sketch the orientation and motion of the vectors  $\hat{l}_0$ ,  $\hat{m}_0$ ,  $\hat{m}_0$  and the vectors  $\hat{l}$ ,  $\hat{n}_0$ ,  $\hat{m}$ .
- (1b) Consider a flat ring consisting of alternating dipoles and drifts of the same length. Sketch the orientation and motion of the vectors  $\hat{l}_0, \hat{n}_0, \hat{m}_0$  and the vectors  $\hat{l}, \hat{n}_0, \hat{m}$ .
  - (2) Explain, without lots of explicit mathematics, why it's obvious that rotation matrices are orthogonal:  $R^T R = I$  or  $RR^T = I$ .
  - (3) Consider a flat ring for which the magnetic field on the design orbit is vertical. The design-orbit spin tune is  $\nu_0$ . Add a very short section of radial field at one point on the ring and imagine that it doesn't change the orbit. Discuss the qualitative behaviour of  $\hat{n}_0$  as this  $\nu_0$  approaches an integer.

Relate your observation to a familiar concept in spin-orbit dynamics.

- (4) Prove that when the  $3 \times 3$  matrix A is antisymmetric,  $\exp(A)$  is an orthogonal  $3 \times 3$  matrix.
- (5) Prove that at least one eigenvalue of an orthogonal  $3 \times 3$  matrix is 1.
- (6) Consider spin motion on the design orbit of a flat ring. Write down the  $3 \times 3$  spin transport matrix for one turn around the ring in terms of  $\nu_0 = 2\pi a\gamma$ . Then calculate the complex eigenvalues of the matrix in the form of complex exponentials and comment on the values of the exponents.

#### Topic 4

(1) Why is it difficult to run with polarisation in the VEPP4M ring when it is set up for producing  $\tau^{\pm}$  pairs?

(2) Use an integrating factor and semi-quantitative arguments to establish that  $\sqrt{(P_l^2 + P_m^2)}$  settles down to  $O\left((c\tau_0)^{-1}/2\pi\nu_0\right)$ .

## Topic 5

- (1) The spin components  $\gamma, \alpha, \beta$  transform according to the group SO(3). Under which matrix group do  $\gamma, \alpha + i\beta, \alpha - i\beta$  transform? SO(3) is a N parameter subgroup of which group? What is N?
- (2) Prove that the exponential of an antihermitian matrix is unitary.
- (3) What is  $\exp(\lambda J_{2\times 2})$  for some parameter  $\lambda$  and what has this to do with calculating the matrix G.

### Topic 6

- (1) Compare the difficulties of maintaining the polarisation of protons and muons during acceleration to high energy.
- (2) Why would it be a bad idea to adopt the 2-snake layout of RHIC for an electron storage ring?