

A Possible Proof of $\det M = 1$

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We will prove that the determinant of a symplectic matrix has to be 1¹. Since

$$M^T S M = S, \quad (\text{b1})$$

taking determinant of eq. (b1) yields

$$\det M = \pm 1. \quad (\text{b2})$$

Assuming λ is an eigenvalue of M , one has

$$\det(M - \lambda I) = 0. \quad (\text{b3})$$

Considering the following relation

$$S^{-1}(M^T - \lambda I)S = M^{-1} - \lambda I = -\lambda M^{-1}M + \lambda \lambda^{-1}M^{-1} = -\lambda M^{-1}(M - \lambda^{-1}I), \quad (\text{b4})$$

and taking the determinant of eq. (b4) leads to

$$\det(M^T - \lambda I) = -\det(\lambda) \det(M^{-1}) \det(M - \lambda^{-1}I). \quad (\text{b5})$$

Since for a general matrix A with non-zero determinant, we have the following relations:

$$\det A^T = \det A \quad (\text{b6})$$

and

$$\det A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A}. \quad (\text{b7})$$

Applying eq. (b2), (b6) and (b7) to eq. (b5) generates

$$\det(M - \lambda I) = \pm \lambda^{2n} \det(M - \lambda^{-1}I). \quad (\text{b8})$$

Since eq. (b2) requires that

$$\lambda \neq 0, \quad (\text{b9})$$

satisfying eq. (b3) and eq. (b8) simultaneously necessarily requires

$$\det(M - \lambda^{-1}I) = 0, \quad (\text{b10})$$

¹ This part of proof is based on 'Accelerator Physics' by S. Y. Lee, edition 2, page 67

i.e. if λ is an eigenvalue of M , λ^{-1} is also an eigenvalue of M . In addition, if we define the form of polynomial as

$$P(\lambda) = \det(M - \lambda I), \quad (\text{b11})$$

the corresponding polynomial for λ^{-1} has identical form, i.e. $P(\lambda^{-1})$. As a result, if one can factorize $P(\lambda)$ as

$$P(\lambda) = \prod_i (\lambda - \lambda_i)^{n_i}, \quad (\text{b12})$$

it necessarily follows

$$P(\lambda^{-1}) = \prod_i (\lambda^{-1} - \lambda_i)^{n_i}. \quad (\text{b13})$$

Eq. (b12) and (b13) suggest that the multiplicity for a root λ_i is the same as that of λ_i^{-1} . Consequently, the eigenvalues of a symplectic matrix of $2n$ dimension are composed of n pairs of reciprocal values and hence

$$\det M = \prod_i \lambda_i^{n_i} \lambda_i^{-n_i} = 1. \quad (\text{b14})$$