

Ex 632 - Augustin

a) Soit $(A^k) \in \mathcal{O}_n(\mathbb{R})^{\mathbb{N}}$ tq $A^k \rightarrow M$

$(\)^T$ est linéaire, donc continue

$$(A^k)^T \rightarrow M^T$$

Le produit matriciel est continu

$$\underbrace{A^k A^{T^k}} \rightarrow MM^T \Rightarrow I_n \rightarrow MM^T \text{ donc}$$

$$(AA^T)^k = I_n$$

$$MM^T = I_n$$

$$A^k = A^{k-1}A \rightarrow M = MA \quad \text{Donc } \underline{A = I_n}$$

b) Soit $A \in \mathcal{O}_2(\mathbb{R})$

$$S_k = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} A^i$$

\rightarrow Si $A \in \mathcal{PO}(\mathbb{R})$

$$A = P R(\theta) P^T = Q \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\theta} \end{pmatrix} Q^T$$

$$S_k = Q \left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\theta} \end{pmatrix}^j \right) Q^T$$

$$= Q \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \begin{pmatrix} e^{ij\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-ij\theta} \end{pmatrix} \right)}_{L_k} Q^T$$

$$\underline{\text{Si } \theta \neq 0}$$

$$L_k [1,1] = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} e^{ij\theta} = \frac{1}{k} \frac{e^{ik\theta} - 1}{e^{i\theta} - 1} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{Idem pour } L_k(2,2) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\underline{\text{Si } \theta = 0} \quad S_k = Q \left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} I_2 \right) Q^T$$

$$= Q \left(\frac{1}{k} k I_2 \right) Q^T = I_2$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\text{Si } A \in \mathcal{PO}(\mathbb{R})}$$

$$A = P \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & -\cos \theta \end{pmatrix} P^T$$

$$= Q \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} Q^T$$

$$S_k = Q \left(\frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & (-1)^j \end{pmatrix} \right) Q^T$$

$$L_k(1,1) = \frac{1}{k} \sum 1 = 1$$

$$L_k(2,2) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (-1)^j = \begin{cases} \underline{\text{Si } k \text{ pair}}: 0 \\ \underline{\text{Si } k \text{ impair}}: -\frac{1}{k} \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\underline{\text{Donc } S_k \rightarrow Q \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T}$$