

## Ex 632 - Augustin

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

$(\cdot)^T$  est linéaire, donc continue

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

Le produit matriciel est continu

$$\underbrace{A^k A^{T^k}}_{(AA^T)^k} \rightarrow M M^T \Rightarrow I_n \rightarrow M M^T \text{ donc}$$

$$(AA^T)^k = I_n \quad M M^T = I_n$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$L_k$

Si  $\theta \neq 0$

$$L_h [1,1] = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{j=0}^{h-1} e^{ij\theta} = \frac{1}{h} \frac{e^{ih\theta} - 1}{e^{i\theta} - 1} \rightarrow 0$$

Idem pour  $L_h (2,2) \rightarrow 0$

Si  $\theta = 0$

$$S_h = Q \left( \frac{1}{h} \sum_{j=0}^{h-1} I_2 \right) Q^T$$
$$= Q \left( \frac{1}{h} h I_2 \right) Q^T = I_2$$

→ Si  $A \notin SO(\mathbb{R})$

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

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

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

$$L_h (1,1) = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{j=0}^{h-1} 1 = 1$$

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

Donc  $S_h \rightarrow Q \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} Q^T$