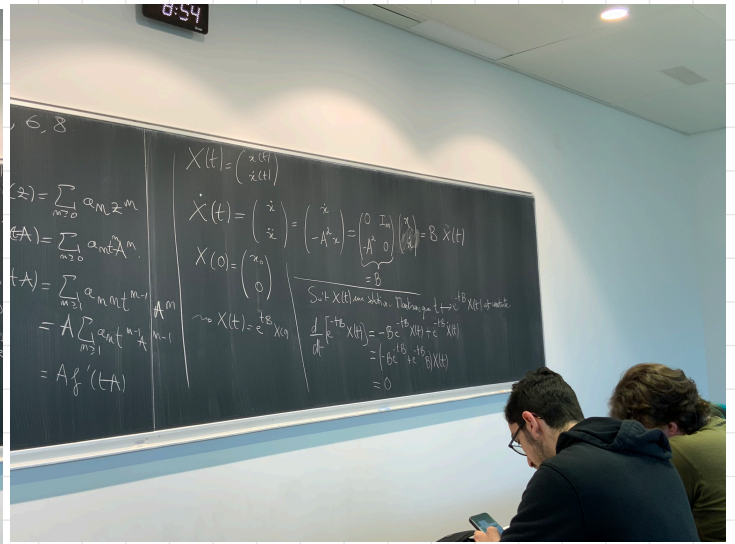
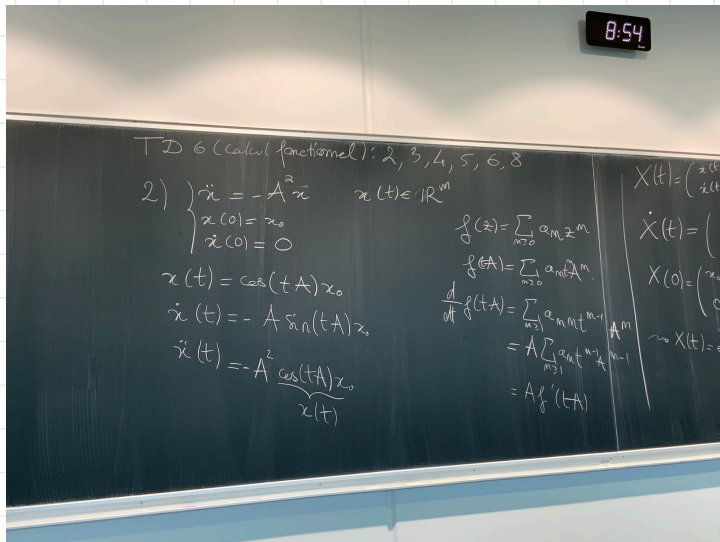


Exercice 2



Exercice 3

$$A^* = -A$$

$$\begin{aligned} \exp(A)^* &= \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n!} A^n \right)^* = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n!} (A^*)^n \\ &= \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n!} (-A)^n = \exp(-A) = \exp(A)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

Exercice 4

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi_J = x^2 + 1 \quad \text{donc} \quad \text{Sp}(J) = \{ -i, i \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} &= i \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} -x_2 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} = i \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{puis} \quad \begin{pmatrix} -i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{pour} \quad -i \end{aligned}$$

$$P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} i & -i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2i} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{i}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -1 & i \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -i & 1 \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\exp(tJ) = \exp(tP^{-1} \mathcal{D} P)$$

$$= P^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} e^{it} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-it} \end{pmatrix} P = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} i & -i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} e^{it} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-it} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & -i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} ie^{it} & -ie^{-it} \\ e^{it} & e^{-it} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} i & -i \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} e^{it} + e^{-it} & i(e^{it} - e^{-it}) \\ -i(e^{it} - e^{-it}) & e^{it} + e^{-it} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) & -\sin(t) \\ \sin(t) & \cos(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$J^2 = -Id$$

$$e^{tJ} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n)!} \underbrace{J^{2n}}_{(-1)^n I_2} + \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \underbrace{J^{2n+1}}_{(-1)^n J}$$

$$= \cos(t) I_2 - \sin(t) J = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) & -\sin(t) \\ \sin(t) & \cos(t) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} e^{tJ} = -e^{tJ}$$

$$x''(t) = -x(t)$$

Exercice 5

$$\exp(A+B) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n!} (A+B)^n = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n!} (A+B)^{n-1} (A+B)$$

$$\exp\left(\frac{A}{n}\right) \exp\left(\frac{B}{n}\right) = \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{n^n} A^n \right) \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{n^n} B^n \right)$$

$$\text{mg } \left(Id + \frac{A}{n} \right)^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} e^A \quad \cdot \left(1 + \frac{x}{n} \right)^n = e^{n \log\left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)}$$

$$= e^{n \left(\frac{x}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right)}$$

$$= e^{x + o(1)}$$

$$\left(Id + \frac{A}{n} \right)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{n^k} A^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!} \frac{1}{n^k} A^k$$

$$= \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \frac{(n-k)!(n-k+1)\dots n}{n \dots n (n-k)!} A^k \right) \approx \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k!} A^k$$

interchange limites?
 thm de cv. domine.
 $\rightarrow I$
 $n \rightarrow +\infty$
 pour k fixe

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} u_{n,k} A^k \longrightarrow \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k!} A^k$$

$$\|u_{n,k} A^k\| \leq u_k \in \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \text{tg } \sum u_k < +\infty$$

$$\|A^k\| \leq \|A\|^k \quad u_{n,k} = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)}{n^k} \leq \frac{1}{k!}$$

$$\text{on met } u_k = \frac{1}{k!} \|A\|^k \quad \text{on } \sum u_k = \exp(\|A\|)$$

$$\text{donc } \exp(A) = \lim \left(\text{Id} + \frac{A}{n} \right)^n$$

$$\exp(A+B) = \lim \left(\text{Id} + \frac{A+B}{n} \right)^n$$

$$= \lim \left(\text{Id} + \frac{A}{n} + \frac{B}{n} \right)^n$$

$$\left(\exp\left(\frac{A}{n}\right) \exp\left(\frac{B}{n}\right) \right)^n = \left(\left(\text{Id} + \frac{A}{n} + \frac{R_1^{(n)}}{n^2} \right) \left(\text{Id} + \frac{B}{n} + \frac{R_2^{(n)}}{n^2} \right) \right)^n$$

$$= \left(\text{Id} + \frac{A+B}{n} + \frac{R_3^{(n)}}{n^2} \right)^n \quad \text{avec } \|R_3^{(n)}\| \leq C \text{ indep de } n.$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{n}{k} \frac{1}{n^k} \frac{n(A+B) + R_3^{(n)}}{n}$$

$$\longrightarrow \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k!} \left((A+B) + \underbrace{\frac{R_3^{(n)}}{n}}_{\downarrow n \rightarrow \infty} \right)^k$$

$$= \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k!} (A+B)^k$$

$$= \exp(A+B)$$

$$\| (A + \frac{R_3^{(n)}}{n})^k \|$$

$$\leq \| A + \frac{R_3^{(n)}}{n} \|^k$$

$$\leq (\|A\| + C)^k$$