



Exercice 1

$$A, p = \sum a_k x^k, \quad p(A) = \sum_{k \geq 0} a_k A^k$$

$$1. \text{Spec}(p(A)) = \{ p(\lambda_j) : \lambda_j \in \text{Spec}(A) \}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda \in \text{Spec} A, \quad x \in v.p. \text{ associée } \begin{pmatrix} Ax = \lambda x \\ A^2 x = \lambda^2 x \\ \vdots \\ A^k x = \lambda^k x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{donc } p(A)x = \left(\sum_{k \geq 0} a_k \lambda^k \right) x = p(\lambda)x$$

$$\mathcal{D} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} \quad p(\mathcal{D}) = \begin{pmatrix} p(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & p(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

On écrit $A = Q^{-1} A Q$ avec Q inversible et \mathcal{D} diagonale.

$$p(A) = \sum_{k \geq 0} a_k (Q^{-1} \mathcal{D} Q)^k = Q^{-1} \left(\sum_{k \geq 0} a_k \mathcal{D}^k \right) Q = Q^{-1} p(\mathcal{D}) Q$$

$$\text{Spec}(p(A)) = \text{Spec}(p(\mathcal{D})) = \{ p(\lambda_i) : \lambda_i \in \text{Spec}(A) \}$$

$$2. p(\lambda_i) = Q(\lambda_i) \quad \forall \lambda_i \in \text{Spec}(A)$$

Mq $p(A) = Q(A)$ → intuition ?

$$A = U^{-1} \mathcal{D} U \quad \text{avec } \mathcal{D} = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

$$\text{Alors } p(A) = U^{-1} \underbrace{p(\mathcal{D})}_{} U = U^{-1} \underbrace{Q(\mathcal{D})}_{} U = Q(A)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} p(\lambda_1) = Q(\lambda_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & p(\lambda_n) = Q(\lambda_n) \end{pmatrix}$$

• Trouver un contre-exemple si A n'est pas diagonalisable.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{si } p(0) = Q(0) \quad p = 3x \quad Q = x$$

$$p(A) = 3A \neq A = Q(A)$$

$$3. \text{ si } A = P^{-1} \mathcal{D} P \quad \text{et } f \text{ une fonction, on définit } f(A) = P^{-1} \text{diag}[f(\lambda_i)] \cdot P$$

$$\text{si } A = P^{-1} \mathcal{D}' P' = P^{-1} \mathcal{D} P$$

$$\mathcal{D}' = \text{diag}(\lambda_i') = P' P^{-1} \mathcal{D} P P'^{-1} \quad \text{donc } f(\mathcal{D}') =$$

$$f(g)(A) = P^{-1} \underbrace{\text{diag}(f(g)(\lambda_i))}_J P$$

$$\underbrace{\text{diag}(f(\lambda_i)) - \text{diag}(g(\lambda_i))}_J = P P^{-1}$$

$$= f(A)g(A)$$

$$\cdot \text{Spec}(f(A)) = \{ f(\lambda_i) : \lambda_i \in \text{Spec}(A) \}$$

Exercice 2

1. A HDP, $f(A)$ HDP? (ssi $f(\lambda_i) > 0 \forall \lambda_i \in \text{Spec}(A)$)

$$A = U^* \Theta U \quad \text{alors} \quad f(A) = U^* \underbrace{f(\Theta)}_{\text{diag}(f(\lambda_i))} U$$

$$2. \|f(A)\| = \max_{\lambda \in \text{Spec}(f(A))} |f(\lambda)| = \max_{\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A)} |f(\lambda)|$$

$f(A)$ hermitienne car $\text{Spec}(f(A)) = f(\text{Spec}(A))$

3. $A_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} A$, f continue $\Rightarrow f(A_n) \rightarrow f(A)$

a) Supposons f polynomiale ($f(x) = x^k$)

$A_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} A^k$. Les coefficients de A^k sont des expressions polynomiales en les coefficients de A , donc il dépend continuellement des coeffs de A .
 $(M_N(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow M_N(\mathbb{C}) \mid A \mapsto A^k)$ est continue

$$\text{donc } A_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} A \Rightarrow A_n^k \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} A^k$$

On utilise le théorème d'approximation de Weierstrass

Soit $(p_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ une suite de fonctions polynomiales convergente vers f . Alors, $\forall j$, $p_j(A_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} p_j(A)$

$$f(A_n) = p_j(A_n) + (f - p_j)(A_n)$$

$$\text{On a } \|(f - p_j)(A_n)\| = \max_{\lambda \in \text{Spec}(A_n)} |(f - p_j)(\lambda)| \leq \sup_{[-\|A_n\|, \|A_n\|]} |(f - p_j)(\lambda)|$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$

$$\leq \sup_{\substack{n \text{ assez} \\ \text{grand}}} |(f - p_j)(\lambda)|$$

$\leq \varepsilon$

$j \geq j_0(\varepsilon)$

On fixe $\varepsilon > 0, j > 0$, Alors pour $n \geq n(j, \varepsilon)$, on a $\|p_j(A_n) - p_j(A)\| \leq \varepsilon(1)$

si j est assez grand (en fonction de ε)

$$\|p_j(A_n) - f(A_n)\| \leq \varepsilon \quad (2)$$

$$\|p_j(A) - f(A)\| \leq \varepsilon \quad (3)$$

donc $\|f(A_n) - f(A)\| \leq 3\varepsilon$
(1) + (2) + (3)

Exercice 3

$$f(x) = x^k$$

$$1. \frac{d}{dt} T_2(A(t)^k) \quad \frac{d}{dt} A(t)^2 = \frac{d}{dt} A(t)A(t) = A'(t)A(t) + A(t)A'(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T_2\left(\frac{d}{dt} A(t)^k\right) &= \frac{d}{dt} \underbrace{A(t)A(t)\dots A(t)}_{k \text{ fois}} \\ &= A'(t)A(t)^{k-1} + A(t)A'(t)A(t)^{k-2} + \dots + A(t)^{k-1}A'(t) = \\ &= T_2\left(\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} A(t)^j A'(t) A(t)^{k-1-j}\right) \stackrel{?}{=} k T_2(A(t)^{k-1} A'(t)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\triangle \frac{d}{dt} f(A(t)) \neq f'(A(t)) A'(t)$$

si $f(x) = x^2$

$$(a) \frac{d}{dt} (A(t)^2) = A(t)A'(t) + A'(t)A(t)$$

$$(b) f'(A(t))A'(t) = 2A(t)A'(t)$$

$$(a) = (b) \Leftrightarrow A(t)A'(t) = A'(t)A(t)$$

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ t & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A'(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A'(0)A(0) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ A(0)A'(0) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\}$$