

RANDOM WALK IN QUASI-PERIODIC RANDOM ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

We consider a one-dimensional random walk with finite range in a random medium described by an ergodic translation on a torus. For regular data and under a Diophantine condition on the translation we prove a central limit theorem with deterministic centering.

1 Introduction

This paper deals with a model of finite range random walk on \mathbb{Z} in random environment. The set of possible jumps is assumed to be a fixed bounded interval, independent of the point. We first describe this model (called the (L, R) -model in the sequel) in full generality.

Model. Introduce a set Ω of “environments” given via a dynamical system $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \mu, T)$, where $T : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is invertible, bimeasurable with respect to \mathcal{F} and preserves a probability measure μ . The system is supposed to be ergodic.

Fixing integers $L \geq 1$, $R \geq 1$, define as set of possible jumps $\Lambda = \{-L, \dots, +R\} \subset \mathbb{Z}$. To determine the transition laws of the random walk, let positive random variables $(p_z)_{z \in \Lambda}$ on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) be such that for some constant $\varepsilon > 0$:

$$\forall z \in \Lambda \setminus \{0\}, p_z \geq \varepsilon \text{ and } \sum_{z \in \Lambda} p_z = 1, \mu - ae. \quad (1)$$

For any $\omega \in \Omega$, we define a random walk $(\xi_n^\omega)_{n \geq 0}$ on \mathbb{Z} by $\xi_0^\omega = 0$ and the evolution :

$$\mathcal{P}_0^\omega(\xi_{n+1}^\omega = k + z \mid \xi_n^\omega = k) = p_z(T^k \omega), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}, z \in \Lambda.$$

We denote by $(\mathcal{P}_k^\omega)_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ the canonical Markovian measures on trajectories corresponding to initial points $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Our point of view is quenched, ie we consider $(\xi_n^\omega)_{n \geq 0}$ under \mathcal{P}_0^ω , for $\mu - ae$ ω .

Background. The analysis of the (L, R) -model is notably more delicate than that of the classical nearest-neighbour model (cf the first chapters of Sznitman [27] or Zeitouni [28] for instance). It involves products of random matrices, Lyapunov exponents and (multi)-linear algebra. A detailed exposition of the (L, R) -model is provided in [8, 9], with a focus on Key’s recurrence criterion [16] and the question of the Law of Large Numbers. We briefly recall the picture and next discuss recent results on the CLT (in a quenched sense, unless otherwise stated) in connection with random walks on a strip $\mathbb{Z} \times \{0, \dots, m-1\}$.

Generalizing the result of Solomon [26], Key [16] gave a recurrence criterion for the random walk, now expressed in terms of the sign of a central Lyapunov exponent of a random square-matrix M , built with the $(p_z)_{z \in \Lambda}$ and of size $d := L + R - 1$. An alternative and more algebraic proof

AMS 2000 subject classifications : 60F17, 60J10, 60K37, 37A45, 37C55, 37E10.

Key words and phrases : finite range random walk, Central Limit theorem, coboundary equation, Lyapunov spectrum, translation on a torus.

was presented in [8], where, also, the a priori quite abstract criterion was shown to be effective. Next, as a corollary of [7], the Law of Large Numbers appeared to be always satisfied : there is a constant c such that $n^{-1}\xi_n^\omega \rightarrow c (\mathcal{P}_0^\omega - ae, \mu - ae)$. The purpose of [9] was then to characterize the situation $c \neq 0$, after studying the invariant measure equation for the environments seen from the particle and extending classical results by Conze and Guivarc'h in [11].

Concerning the CLT, mention that its status for the nearest-neighbour model is not the same in the recurrent and transient regimes. In the recurrent situation, the validity of the CLT is *equivalent* to the existence of a stringent coboundary decomposition $\log(p_1/p_{-1}) = \varphi - \varphi \circ T$ with $\exp|\varphi| \in L^1(\mu)$ (see [7] theorem 4.5, proved for the (L, R) -model with $\min\{L, R\} = 1$), for example not likely to be satisfied in an *iid*-environment where Sinai's behavior [25] holds. In the transient case the CLT is more natural and versions with various random centerings were recently proved by Goldsheid in [13] for an *iid* environment (cf also Peterson [22], independently) or for a medium satisfying some uniform ergodicity. For the $(L, 1)$ -model and an environment given by an irrational rotation on the Circle, a CLT with deterministic centering was given in [7], largely extending former results by Alili [1] on the nearest-neighbour model.

We now discuss the CLT for the general (L, R) -model, in relation with random walks on a strip. This model, introduced by Bolthausen and Goldsheid in [5], is essentially equivalent to the (L, R) -model, even if the jumps structure differs in a non-negligible way (especially when $L \neq R$) and the link between corresponding results, for instance recurrence criteria, is indirect. In a following paper [6], the case of a recurrent medium was remarkably settled in the independent case : the walk follows Sinai's regime unless being a martingale (ie with zero local drift), thus satisfying a CLT in this case. The analysis fundamentally uses the *iid*-character of the medium. In the transient situations and still for an independent environment, a CLT with random centering was shown by Goldsheid in [14]. Media satisfying a mixing condition were investigated by Roitershtein in [24], who proved an annealed CLT for transient walks on a strip. As mentioned in a remark in [14], some more correlated environments could also be treated. More precisely and although not presently proved, it is reasonable (using [13] and exploiting the continuity resulting from uniform convergence arguments) to expect that a CLT with *random centering* holds true for the strip model in a *transient* medium defined by a topological and uniquely ergodic dynamical system, when the data are continuous.

Result. In the context of the (L, R) -model, the purpose of this text is to furnish a natural class of environments in which a quenched CLT with *deterministic centering* is valid in *any* asymptotic regime. This appears interesting in view of the former results on the CLT for the strip model. We consider environments of quasi-periodic type and more precisely the case when the dynamical system is an ergodic translation on a torus, together with regular data and a compatible Diophantine condition on the translation. The exact statement is given below. As detailed later, the analysis principally consists in solving some general coboundary equations. Such resolutions prove directly the CLT in the recurrent case, as for the $(L, 1)$ -model, and eliminate the fluctuations of the centering around its mean in the transient cases. The result generalizes theorem 5.7 in [7] obtained when $\min\{L, R\} = 1$ and the torus is the Circle. We keep the same strategy, due to Kozlov [18], but observe that the present extension requires much more material, as there is a serious gap between the situation $\min\{L, R\} = 1$ and the general case, see [8, 9]. This study complements [8, 9].

In the same perspective, mention in passing that another interesting situation (even more realistically modeling quasi-periodic environments) would be to consider the case when the dynamical system is a general and "generic" interval exchange transformation. One may notice that coboundary equations for IET were recently studied by Marmi, Moussa and Yoccoz in [20].

Let us now formulate the theorem. Fixing some $m \geq 1$, we consider as set of environments the m -dimensional torus $\Omega = \mathbb{T}^m$, identified with $\mathbb{R}^m/\mathbb{Z}^m$, with a translation $T : x \mapsto x + \alpha$ and Lebesgue measure μ . The translation is assumed to be ergodic, in other words the components of $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ together with 1 are rationally independent. The *type* of α is defined by :

$$\eta(\alpha) = \sup\{\eta > 0, \liminf_{\|n\|_\infty \rightarrow +\infty} \|n\|_\infty^\eta \text{dist}(\langle n, \alpha \rangle, \mathbb{Z}) = 0\},$$

where $n = (n_1, \dots, n_m)$ and $\langle n, \alpha \rangle = n_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + n_m \alpha_m$. It is classical that $\eta(\alpha) \geq m$ and that Lebesgue almost-all α in \mathbb{T}^m have type m . For example when $m = 1$ algebraic irrational numbers have type 1. See Khinchin [17] for instance. We next introduce classes of regularity.

Definition 1.1

For $r \geq 0$ and $0 \leq s \leq 1$, we say $f : \mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ if for all $1 \leq i \leq m$ the partial derivatives $(\partial^l f / \partial x_i^l)_{0 \leq l \leq r}$ continuously exist on \mathbb{T}^m and $\partial^r f / \partial x_i^r$ is s -Hölder continuous in the variable x_i with a Hölder constant uniform on \mathbb{T}^m .

The motivation for considering such non-conventional classes of functions is the rate of decay of Fourier coefficients, see the statement of lemma 1.3 below. Observe that if $m = 1$, then $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ is just the set of C^r maps f such that $f^{(r)}$ is s -Hölder continuous. If $m \geq 2$ and $r \geq 1$, then a $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ map f is C^1 in the classical sense, but may not be C^2 if $r = 2$. On the other hand, if f is C^r in the classical way with a s -Hölder differential $D^{(r)}f$, then it is $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$. The class $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ is thus large.

Let now $[x]$ be the integer part of a real number x and denote by \mathcal{W} the standard one-dimensional Wiener process on $[0, 1]$. We will show the following result, giving conditions for a “classical” behavior of the random walk :

Theorem 1.2

Let $\Omega = \mathbb{T}^m$, for some $m \geq 1$, be endowed with an ergodic translation $T : x \mapsto x + \alpha$ and Lebesgue measure μ . Denote by c the average constant speed in the Law of Large Numbers.

- i) If the $(p_z)_{z \in \Lambda}$ are continuous on \mathbb{T}^m , then $c \neq 0$ whenever the walk is transient $\mu - ae$.
- ii) If the $(p_z)_{z \in \Lambda}$ are $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ with $r + s > \eta(\alpha)$, then there is (in any asymptotic regime) a constant $\sigma > 0$ such that the following quenched CLT holds in its functional form :

$$\sigma^{-1} n^{-1/2} \left(\xi_{[nt]}^\omega - c[nt] \right)_{t \in [0,1]} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}, \text{ as } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ under } \mathcal{P}_0^\omega, \mu - ae.$$

In the second item of the theorem, the condition $r + s > \eta(\alpha)$ is used for solving coboundary equations via the following classical ingredient :

Lemma 1.3

Let $r + s > \eta(\alpha)$. If f is $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ with $\int f d\mu = 0$, then there exists a continuous function $g : \mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $f = g - Tg$.

Ideas in this lemma are due to Arnold [3] and go back to KAM Theory. When $m = 1$, this version is lemma 5.1 in [7]. The proof for a general $m \geq 1$ requires a slight modification and is given in the last section for the convenience of the reader. One may notice that the condition of the lemma is in some sense “optimal” already when $m = 1$, since a Functional Analysis result due to Meyer states that there always exists a $C^1(\mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ map f with $\int f d\mu = 0$ such that f cannot be written $f = g - g \circ T$ for any continuous $g : \mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (see Herman [15], p 187). It is interesting to observe that the condition appearing in theorem 1.2 ii) is the same as that of lemma 1.3. In view of the characterization of the CLT in the recurrent case recalled in the presentation when $L = R = 1$, this is an indication that theorem 1.2 is sharp in the recurrent case. For instance, assuming that $L = R = 1$, $m = 1$ and $\eta(\alpha) = 1$, one may take for $\log(p_{-1}/p_1)$ any $C^{1,\delta}(\mathbb{T}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ function (with $\delta > 0$) with zero-mean and this gives a recurrent environment where the CLT holds. In the same context, we also indicate the existence of an example in [10] of a continuous $\log(p_{-1}/p_1)$ on \mathbb{T}^1 with zero mean such that the random walk has a Sinai type behavior (with a different scaling).

In the transient cases, as mentioned above, it is probable that the CLT already holds in the same context under a continuity hypothesis, but with a random centering. Since a typical centering in [13] is given by the ergodic sum of a quite general function, the condition $r + s > \eta(\alpha)$ appears very natural in order to ensure that the centering is not random.

Plan of the article. In section 2, we recall definitions and the relevant results from [8, 9]. In section 3, we detail the Harmonic Coordinates formalism introduced by Kozlov in [18] for proving a CLT and provide sufficient conditions for it to be satisfied. In the last section, we show regularity results and then establish theorem 1.2.

Conventions. Implicitly in the whole text we suppose that $\min\{L, R\} \geq 2$. The situation $\min\{L, R\} = 1$ requires direct adaptations. We omit the dependence in ω , except when stating results. For a random variable f on (Ω, \mathcal{F}) , we write Tf for $f \circ T$ and next often simplify $T^k f$ into $f(k)$, for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. We finally set, as in the presentation, $d = L + R - 1$.

2 Definitions and former results

We present the random matrix M with which results are expressed. We first introduce exit probabilities of finite intervals.

2.1 Exit probabilities, matrix M

Definition 2.1

i) Let integers $a < b$. For $k \in [a - L + 1, b + R - 1]$, set :

$$\begin{cases} P_k(a, b, \pm) = \mathcal{P}_k^\omega \{ \text{leave }]a + 1, b - 1[\text{ by the right/left side} \} \\ P_k(a, b, \zeta) = \mathcal{P}_k^\omega \{ \text{leave }]a + 1, b - 1[\text{ at } \zeta \}, \text{ for } \zeta \in \{a - l\}_{0 \leq l \leq L-1} \cup \{b + r\}_{0 \leq r \leq R-1}. \end{cases}$$

ii) Let integers $a < b$. For $k \in [a - L + 1, b + R - 1]$ and $\zeta \in \{a - l\}_{0 \leq l \leq L-1} \cup \{b + r\}_{0 \leq r \leq R-1} \cup \{\pm\}$, define the discrete gradient :

$$V_k(a, b, \zeta) = (g_{k+R-i}(a, b, \zeta))_{1 \leq i \leq d} \in \mathbb{R}^d, \text{ where } g_k(a, b, \zeta) = P_k(a, b, \zeta) - P_{k+1}(a, b, \zeta).$$

iii) Let integers $a < b$ and $k \in [a - L + 1, b + R - 1]$. Define a global right-gradient and a global left-gradient respectively by :

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{R}_k(a, b) = \wedge_{j=1}^R V_k(a, b, b + R - j) \\ \mathcal{L}_k(a, b) = \wedge_{j=1}^L V_k(a, b, a + 1 - j). \end{cases}$$

The definitions are naturally extended to half-infinite intervals, when their meaning is clear. About wedge-products, one may for instance consult Federer [12], chapter one.

For matrix products purposes, we now introduce cocycles notations :

$$A_n = \begin{cases} T^{n-1} A \cdots T A A, & n \geq 1 \\ I, & n = 0 \\ T^{-n} A^{-1} \cdots T^{-1} A^{-1}, & n \leq -1. \end{cases}$$

The matrix M arises as a circulation matrix when analyzing the Dirichlet problem in a finite interval $[a, b]$, see lemma 2.5 in [8]. All spaces \mathbb{R}^l or $\wedge^n \mathbb{R}^l$ appearing in the sequel are endowed with their canonical Euclidean structure.

Definition 2.2

i) Let $M \in GL_d(\mathbb{R})$ be the random matrix :

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} -a_1 & \cdots & -a_{R-1} & b_L & \cdots & b_1 \\ 1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

where $M_{i,j} = 1_{i=j+1}$ for $2 \leq i \leq d$ and :

$$M_{1,j} = \begin{cases} a_j = \left(\frac{p_{R-j} + \cdots + p_R}{p_R} \right), & 1 \leq j \leq R-1 \\ b_{L+R-j} = \left(\frac{p_{R-1-j} + \cdots + p_L}{p_R} \right), & R \leq j \leq d. \end{cases}$$

ii) The Lyapunov exponents $\gamma_1(M, T) \geq \cdots \geq \gamma_d(M, T)$ of M with respect to T can be recursively defined by the equalities, for $1 \leq i \leq d$:

$$\gamma_1(M, T) + \cdots + \gamma_i(M, T) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int \log \|\wedge^i M_n\| d\mu. \quad (3)$$

About the Lyapunov spectrum and Oseledec's Theorem [21], see Arnold [2], Ledrappier [19] or Rauzy [23]. Observe that M and M^{-1} are bounded, as a consequence of condition (1), so that the limits in (3) are finite. We speak below of the Lyapunov spectrum of (M, T) .

When it has sense, we suppose defined in the same way as for (M, T) the Lyapunov spectrum of (A, T^δ) for a matrix A and any $\delta = \pm 1$.

Similarly, the Lyapunov exponent of a vector V with respect to (A, T) is defined as :

$$\gamma(V, A, T) = \limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \log \|A_n V\|.$$

In an invertible context, Oseledec's Theorem also furnishes bases of \mathbb{R}^d of the following form :

Theorem 2.3 (See [19])

i) There exists a measurable basis $(V_i)_{1 \leq i \leq d}$ of \mathbb{R}^d such that $\|V_i\| = 1$ and satisfying :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{|n|} \log \|M_n V_i\| = \pm \gamma_i(M, T), \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq d.$$

ii) There exists a measurable basis $(W_i)_{1 \leq i \leq d}$ in \mathbb{R}^d such that $\|W_i\| = 1$ and satisfying :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \pm\infty} \frac{1}{|n|} \log \|({}^t M^{-1})_{-n} W_i\| = \pm \gamma_i(M, T), \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq d.$$

For the whole paper, we fix such bases (V_i) and (W_i) , except for the central vectors V_R and W_R , which will now be defined very precisely. Let us first set :

Proposition 2.4 (See [8])

i) The exponent $\gamma_1(\wedge^R M, T)$ is simple. Let $\mathcal{V}_R \in \wedge^R \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\alpha_R \in \mathbb{R}_+$ be defined by :

$$\mathcal{V}_R = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\mathcal{R}_{-1}(-n, 0)}{P_{-1}(-n, 0, -)} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_R = \frac{1}{P_0(-\infty, 1, R)} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P_0(-n, 1, -)}{P_{-1}(-n, 0, -)}.$$

Then $(-1)^{R-1} \wedge^R M \mathcal{V}_R = \alpha_R T \mathcal{V}_R$ and \mathcal{V}_R has maximal Lyapunov exponent for $(\wedge^R M, T)$.

ii) The exponent $\gamma_1(\wedge^L M^{-1}, T^{-1})$ is simple. Let $\mathcal{V}_L \in \wedge^L \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\alpha_L \in \mathbb{R}_+$ be defined by :

$$\mathcal{V}_L = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\mathcal{L}_{-1}(-1, n)}{P_0(-1, n, +)}, \alpha_L = \frac{1}{P_0(-1, +\infty, -L)} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{P_0(-1, n, +)}{P_1(0, n, +)}.$$

Then $(-1)^{L-1} \wedge^L M^{-1} T \mathcal{V}_L = \alpha_L \mathcal{V}_L$ and $T \mathcal{V}_L$ has maximal Lyapunov exponent for $(\wedge^L M^{-1}, T^{-1})$.

iii) Let random vectors $\mathcal{W}_R \in \wedge^R \mathbb{R}^d$ with $\|\mathcal{W}_R\| = 1$, $\mathcal{W}_L \in \wedge^L \mathbb{R}^d$ with $\|\mathcal{W}_L\| = 1$ and random scalars $\beta_R > 0$, $\beta_L > 0$ be such that :

$$\begin{cases} (-1)^{R-1} \wedge^R ({}^t M) T \mathcal{W}_R = \beta_R \mathcal{W}_R \\ (-1)^{L-1} \wedge^L ({}^t M)^{-1} \mathcal{W}_L = \beta_L T \mathcal{W}_L \end{cases}$$

and \mathcal{W}_R and \mathcal{W}_L have maximal exponent for $(\wedge^R ({}^t M), T^{-1})$ and $(\wedge^L ({}^t M)^{-1}, T)$ respectively.

From the simplicity of $\gamma_1(\wedge^R M, T)$ and $\gamma_1(\wedge^L M^{-1}, T^{-1})$ it is classical (cf proposition 2.6 in [9]) to infer that $\gamma_R(M, T)$ is simple and that V_R and W_R are uniquely determined in direction.

To define these vectors more precisely, for instance V_R via \mathcal{V}_R and \mathcal{V}_L , we recall a few definitions introduced in [9]. If $x \in \wedge^n \mathbb{R}^d$ is a non-zero decomposable n -vector, we write $S(x)$ for the corresponding n -dimensional subspace of \mathbb{R}^d . Although the precise definitions will not be used, we require the linear maps $Ort_n : \wedge^n \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \wedge^{d-n} \mathbb{R}^d$, $x \mapsto x^{\perp*}$ introduced in definition 2.3 in [9] and such that $S(x^{\perp*}) = S(x)^\perp$ when x is a non-zero decomposable n -vector.

Recall also the bilinear map $Int : \wedge^R \mathbb{R}^d \times \wedge^L \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, giving a vector spanning $S(x) \cap S(y)$ if x and y are respectively a non-zero decomposable R -vector and a non-zero decomposable L -vector such that $S(x) \cap S(y)$ is one-dimensional. Only the bilinear character of Int will be used. Then :

Proposition 2.5 (cf [9])

i) Set :

$$V_R = \frac{Int(\mathcal{V}_R, \mathcal{V}_L)}{\|Int(\mathcal{V}_R, \mathcal{V}_L)\|} \text{ and } \lambda_R = \frac{p_R \alpha_R \|Int(T \mathcal{V}_R, T \mathcal{V}_L)\|}{p_{-L} \alpha_L \|Int(\mathcal{V}_R, \mathcal{V}_L)\|}.$$

Then $M V_R = \lambda_R T V_R$ and $\gamma(V_R, M, T) = -\gamma(V_R, T^{-1} M^{-1}, T^{-1}) = \gamma_R(M, T)$. Up to a non-zero multiplicative constant, V_R is the only vector with this property. Also $\log \lambda_R$ is bounded and $\int \log \lambda_R d\mu = \gamma_R(M, T)$.

ii) Set :

$$W_R = \frac{Int(\mathcal{W}_R, \mathcal{W}_L)}{\|Int(\mathcal{W}_R, \mathcal{W}_L)\|} \text{ and } \rho_R = \frac{p_R \beta_R \|Int(\mathcal{W}_R, \mathcal{W}_L)\|}{p_{-L} \beta_L \|Int(T \mathcal{W}_R, T \mathcal{W}_L)\|}.$$

Then ${}^t M T W_R = \rho_R W_R$ and $\gamma(W_R, T^{-1} ({}^t M), T^{-1}) = -\gamma(W_R, {}^t M^{-1}, T) = \gamma_R(M, T)$. Up to a non-zero multiplicative constant, W_R is the only vector with this property. Also $\log \rho_R$ is bounded and $\int \log \rho_R d\mu = \gamma_R(M, T)$.

iii) We have $S(\mathcal{V}_R)^\perp = Vect(W_{R+1}, \dots, W_d)$, $S(\mathcal{V}_L)^\perp = Vect(W_1, \dots, W_{R-1})$ and similarly $S(\mathcal{W}_R)^\perp = Vect(V_{R+1}, \dots, V_d)$, $S(\mathcal{W}_L)^\perp = Vect(V_1, \dots, V_{R-1})$.

This completes the definition of M , of its Lyapunov spectrum and related left and right ‘‘eigenvectors’’. See the introduction of [9] for an explanation of the particularity of $\gamma_R(M, T)$ and the specific roles attributed to V_R and W_R .

2.2 Recurrence criterion, LLN and invariant measure

A recurrence criterion for the random walk is recalled below, as well as results on the Law of Large Numbers and a criterion for a non-vanishing speed.

Theorem 2.6 (Cf [8, 9])

- i) If $\gamma_R(M, T) = 0$, then $\liminf \xi_n^\omega = -\infty < +\infty = \limsup \xi_n^\omega$ and $n^{-1}\xi_n^\omega \rightarrow 0$, $\mathcal{P}_0^\omega - ae$, $\mu - ae$.
- ii) If $\gamma_R(M, T) < 0$, then $\xi_n^\omega \rightarrow +\infty$ and $n^{-1}\xi_n^\omega \rightarrow c$, $\mathcal{P}_0^\omega - ae$, $\mu - ae$, for some constant $c \geq 0$. Also $c > 0$ if and only if :

$$\left\| \sum_{n \geq 0} \lambda_R \cdots T^{n-1} \lambda_R T^n V_R \right\| \in L^1(\mu).$$

- iii) If $\gamma_R(M, T) > 0$, then $\xi_n^\omega \rightarrow -\infty$ and $n^{-1}\xi_n^\omega \rightarrow c$, $\mathcal{P}_0^\omega - ae$, $\mu - ae$, for some constant $c \leq 0$. Also $c < 0$ if and only if :

$$\left\| \sum_{n \geq 1} (T^{-1} \lambda_R \cdots T^{-n} \lambda_R)^{-1} T^{-n} V_R \right\| \in L^1(\mu).$$

The efficiency of the recurrence criterion and the form of the condition for a non-zero speed, in particular the quite subtle geometrical properties of V_R , are discussed in [9].

An important tool in the analysis of the model is the sequence of the environments seen from the particle. More precisely, introduce $(\omega_n)_{n \geq 0}$ with $\omega_n = T^{\xi_n^\omega} \omega$. For fixed ω , this sequence is a Markov chain on Ω with initial point ω and transition operator :

$$Pf(\omega) = \sum_{z \in \Lambda} p_z(\omega) T^z f(\omega).$$

Of fundamental importance, for instance for showing the non-zero-speed criterion, is the existence of a P -invariant probability measure equivalent to μ . Kozlov [18] proved that a P -invariant probability measure which is absolutely continuous is in fact equivalent. Moreover it is unique. We then state :

Definition 2.7

Call (IM) the existence of a measurable $\pi \geq 0$ such that $\int \pi d\mu = 1$ and $P^* \pi = \pi$, $\mu - ae$.

The following characterization of (IM) was given in [9].

Theorem 2.8 (See [9])

- i) If $\gamma_R(M, T) = 0$, then : (IM) $\Leftrightarrow \exists \varphi \in L^1(\mu)$, $\varphi > 0$, $\mu - a.s.$, with $\lambda_R = \varphi/T\varphi$.
- ii) If $\gamma_R(M, T) < 0$, then : (IM) $\Leftrightarrow \left\| \sum_{n \geq 0} \lambda_R \cdots T^{n-1} \lambda_R T^n V_R \right\| \in L^1(\mu)$.
- iii) If $\gamma_R(M, T) > 0$, then : (IM) $\Leftrightarrow \left\| \sum_{n \geq 1} (T^{-1} \lambda_R \cdots T^{-n} \lambda_R)^{-1} T^{-n} V_R \right\| \in L^1(\mu)$.

For the sequel, notice that :

$$P^* f(\omega) = \sum_{z \in \Lambda} T^{-z} p_z(\omega) T^{-z} f(\omega). \quad (4)$$

The next step, as developed in [18], is now concerned with the Central Limit Theorem.

3 The Harmonic Coordinates formalism for the CLT

We describe a general strategy for proving the validity of the functional Central Limit Theorem. As in [7], we use the notion of *Harmonic coordinates* introduced by Kozlov in [18]. We keep the general setting defined in the introduction. The environment is particularized to the Torus only in the next section.

Definition 3.1

Given $\pi \in L^1(\mu)$ realizing (IM), consider $L^2_\pi(\Omega \times \Lambda)$ endowed with the following norm :

$$\|f\|_{L^2_\pi(\Omega \times \Lambda)} = \left(\sum_{z \in \Lambda} \int |f(\omega, z)|^2 p_z(\omega) \pi(\omega) d\mu(\omega) \right)^{1/2}.$$

For a function $f : \Omega \times \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, set $\tilde{P}f(\omega, z) = \sum_{z' \in \Lambda} p_{z'}(T^z \omega) f(T^z \omega, z')$. Introduce also the harmonic set $H = \{f \in L^2_\pi(\Omega \times \Lambda) \mid \tilde{P}f = 0, \mu - ae\}$.

Remark. — As detailed in [18], \tilde{P} is the transition operator of the enlarged Markov chain $(\omega_n, z_n)_{n \geq 0}$ on $\Omega \times \Lambda$, where formally z_n is the $(n+1)$ -step $z_n = \xi_{n+1}^\omega - \xi_n^\omega$.

Definition 3.2

Call “*Harmonic Coordinates*” and write (HC) the existence of $\pi \in L^1(\mu)$ realizing (IM) and $x(\omega, z) \in H$ and $u \in L^1(\mu)$ with $\int u d\mu = 0$ such that :

$$\forall z \in \Lambda, z = x(\omega, z) + c + U(\omega, z), \quad (5)$$

where c is the average speed of the random walk and $U(\omega, z)$ is the (u, T) -cocycle :

$$U(\omega, z) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{z-1} u(T^n \omega), & z \geq 1, \\ 0, & z = 0, \\ -\sum_{n=z}^{-1} u(T^n \omega), & z \leq -1. \end{cases}$$

If (HC) is verified, set $\sigma = \|x\|_{L^2_\pi(\Omega \times \Lambda)}$. In this case $\sigma > 0$ (otherwise integration of (5) with respect to μ gives $z = c$ for $z \in \Lambda$, which is impossible).

The following result is due to Kozlov [18] (see also [10] for all details ; the proof in [18] is valid in the recurrent case, but complicated and in fact does not work in the transient cases). Denote by \mathcal{W} the standard Wiener process on $[0, 1]$ and by $[a]$ the integer part of a real number a .

Theorem 3.3 (Kozlov [18], theorem 3)

Assume that (HC) holds with the decomposition (5). If $\gamma_R(M, T) \neq 0$, suppose furthermore that $u = g - Tg$ with $g \in L^\infty(\mu)$. Then the following quenched functional convergence is satisfied :

$$\sigma^{-1} n^{-1/2} \left(\xi_{[nt]}^\omega - c[nt] \right)_{t \in [0, 1]} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}, \text{ as } n \rightarrow +\infty, \text{ under } \mathcal{P}_0^\omega, \mu - ae.$$

We now reformulate condition (HC) using the matrix M . The strategy is to express $x(\omega, z)$ in terms of u and then to find u via the equation $\tilde{P}x = 0$. In the sequel $(e_i)_{1 \leq i \leq d}$ denotes the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^d .

Proposition 3.4

Let $\pi \in L^1(\mu)$ realize (IM). Then (HC) holds if and only if there exists $Y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ such that :

$$Y = MT^{-1}Y + \frac{c}{p_R} e_1,$$

with the properties $\langle Y, e_1 \rangle \in L^1(\mu)$, $\int \langle Y, e_1 \rangle d\mu = 1$ and $\int \langle Y, e_1 \rangle^2 \pi d\mu < +\infty$. In this case, the random variable u appearing in (HC) is given by $u = 1 - T^{1-R} \langle Y, e_1 \rangle$.

Proof of the proposition :

Notice first that the relation $\tilde{P}x = 0$ can be rewritten in the form $\sum_{z \in \Lambda} p_z(\omega)x(\omega, z) = 0$. Using (5), the latter is the equality :

$$\sum_{z=-L}^{+R} p_z(\omega)(z - U(\omega, z) - c) = 0$$

or equivalently :

$$\sum_{r=1}^R p_r(r - (u + \dots + T^{r-1}u)) - \sum_{l=1}^L p_{-l}(l - (T^{-1}u + \dots + T^{-l}u)) = c.$$

Setting $y = 1 - u$, an Abel transform then furnishes :

$$\sum_{r=0}^{R-1} T^r y(p_R + \dots + p_{r+1}) - \sum_{l=1}^L T^{-l} y(p_{-l} + \dots + p_{-L}) = c.$$

Introduce now $Y = {}^t(T^{R-1}y, \dots, y, \dots, T^{-L+1}y)$. The condition $\tilde{P}x = 0$ is thus equivalent to $Y = MT^{-1}Y + \frac{c}{p_R}e_1$.

The second and third conditions in the statement of the proposition are obvious. Finally, observe that the requirement $x \in L^2_\pi(\Omega \times \Lambda)$ is equivalent to $\int T^l y^2 \pi \, d\mu < +\infty$, for any fixed $l \in \mathbb{Z}$. Indeed, Λ is finite and for $z \in \Lambda$ the equation $\pi = P^* \pi$ (see (4)) provides $T^{-z} \pi \leq \pi/\varepsilon$, where $\varepsilon > 0$ is defined in condition (1). Thus for any $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have $C_l^{-1} \pi \leq T^l \pi \leq C_l \pi$, for some constant $C_l > 0$. This concludes the proof of the proposition. \square

We now distinguish between recurrent and transient cases.

Proposition 3.5

If $\gamma_R(M, T) = 0$, then (HC) is equivalent to the existence of some measurable $\varphi > 0$ with φ and $1/\varphi$ simultaneously in $L^1(\mu)$ such that $\lambda_R = \varphi/T\varphi$.

Proof of the proposition :

Recall first that in the recurrent case the average speed is $c = 0$. Assume now that (HC) is satisfied. From proposition 3.4, there exists a non-zero Y with a first coordinate (and in fact $\|Y\|$) in $L^1(\mu)$ such that $Y = MT^{-1}Y$. As a result, the Lyapunov exponents $\gamma(T^{-1}Y, M, T)$ and $\gamma(Y, M^{-1}, T^{-1})$ are equal to zero. However, this property is only verified for vectors colinear to V_R , so there exists γ such that $Y = \gamma TV_R$.

Therefore $\gamma \in L^1(\mu)$. Next, $\{\gamma \neq 0\}$ is clearly T -invariant. As $\mu\{\gamma \neq 0\} > 0$, we get $\mu\{\gamma \neq 0\} = 1$, by ergodicity. Then $\lambda_R = \gamma/T^{-1}\gamma$, $\mu - a.e.$ On the other hand, theorem 2.8 gives $\varphi > 0$ in $L^1(\mu)$ such that $\lambda_R = \varphi/T\varphi$. Thus $\gamma T\varphi$ is T -invariant and consequently equal to a non-zero constant. This ends the first direction of the proof.

Reciprocally, let $\lambda_R = \varphi/T\varphi$ with some $\varphi > 0$ be such that φ and $1/\varphi$ are in $L^1(\mu)$. Then (IM) is verified, by theorem 2.8. Concerning (HC), set $Y' = T(V_R/\varphi)$. We have $MT^{-1}Y' = Y'$, with $\|Y'\| \in L^1(\mu)$ and $1/\|Y'\| \in L^1(\mu)$. From the further lemma 3.6, we have $\int \langle Y', e_1 \rangle \, d\mu \neq 0$ and can therefore choose $Y = Y'/\int \langle Y', e_1 \rangle \, d\mu$. It finally remains to check the last condition of proposition 3.4. Observe that it is enough to show that :

$$\int (1/\varphi^2) \pi \, d\mu < +\infty. \quad (6)$$

We prove this last assertion. By proposition 4.1 in [9], we have the description $\pi = x/p_R$, where the vector $X = {}^t(T^{-R+1}x, \dots, x, \dots, T^{L-1}x)$, up to a non-zero multiplicative constant, checks by proposition 4.3 *iii*) and relation (34) in [9] :

$$X = T^{-R+2} {}^t\Phi^{-1} T^{-R+2} \left(\frac{W_R \varphi}{\langle V_R, W_R \rangle} \right),$$

for some bounded matrix Φ (cf definition 4.2 of [9]). Since $\|W_R\| = 1$ and $|\langle V_R, W_R \rangle| \geq C > 0$ for some constant C (cf proposition 3.16 of [9]), we get $\pi \leq C\varphi$ for another constant C . As $1/\varphi$ is integrable, this concludes the proof of (6). \square

It remains to prove the non-degeneracy claim, used in the proof of the last proposition. It can be reformulated in the following way :

Lemma 3.6

Let $Y \in \mathbb{R}^d$ be such that $\langle Y, e_1 \rangle \in L^1(\mu)$ and $MY = TY$. If $\int \langle Y, e_1 \rangle d\mu = 0$, then $Y = 0$, $\mu - ae$.

Proof of the lemma :

Set $T^{-1}y = \langle Y, e_1 \rangle$. The relation $MY = TY$ gives $Y = (T^{-i}y)_{1 \leq i \leq d}$ and :

$$y + \sum_{r=1}^{R-1} \frac{p_{R-r} + \dots + p_R}{p_R} T^{-r}y - \sum_{l=1}^L \frac{p_{-l} + \dots + p_{-L}}{p_R} T^{-R+1-l}y = 0$$

or equivalently :

$$\sum_{r=1}^R p_r (T^{-R+1}y + \dots + T^{-R+r}y) - \sum_{l=1}^L p_{-l} (T^{-R+1-l}y + \dots + T^{-R}y) = 0.$$

Let now $(h_n)_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be the $(T^{-R+1}y, T)$ -cocycle :

$$h_n = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=0}^{n-1} T^{n-R+1}y, & n \geq 1, \\ 0, & z = 0, \\ -\sum_{n=z}^{-1} T^{n-R+1}y, & n \leq -1. \end{cases}$$

From the previous relation, this cocycle is harmonic in the sense that $h_n = \sum_{z \in \Lambda} (T^n p_z) h_{n+z}$, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Suppose now that the result is not true. Without loss of generality, let then $\omega \in \Omega$ satisfy $h_1(\omega) > 0$, the Law of Large Numbers $h_n(\omega)/n \rightarrow 0$ and the recurrence of $h_n(\omega)$ to 0 as $n \rightarrow \pm\infty$ (Atkinson-Kesten's Theorem, see [4]). We shall contradict some "Maximum Principle".

Set $n_0 = 1$ and let $n_1 \in [n_0 - L, n_0 + R]$ be such that $h_{n_1}(\omega) = \max\{h_p(\omega) \mid p \in \Lambda + n_0\}$. First of all $h_{n_1}(\omega) > h_{n_0}(\omega)$, otherwise $h(\omega)$ is constant on the box $[n_0 - L, n_0 + R]$ and this property propagates to \mathbb{Z} , contradicting $h_0(\omega) = 0$. Suppose for instance that among the possible n_1 , some are $> n_0$ and take the right-extremalest in $\Lambda + n_0$. Proceed now similarly with n_1 and define n_2 . Then $h_{n_2}(\omega) > h_{n_1}(\omega)$ and necessarily $n_2 > n_1$, otherwise this contradicts the choice of n_1 . Recursively, one builds an increasing sequence $(n_p)_{p \geq 0}$ such that $h_{n_{p+1}}(\omega) > h_{n_p}(\omega)$ and $n_p < n_{p+1} \leq n_p + R$.

In a second step, we claim that for any $\eta > 0$, there exists an infinite increasing sequence $(m_n)_{n \geq 0}$ with $m_n < m_{n+1} \leq m_n + \max\{L, R\}$ such that $h_{m_n} \leq \eta$. Indeed, as $h_0(\omega) = 0$, when starting from zero and proceeding as above, one builds a sequence $h_{m_n} \leq 0$ with m_n monotonically tending either to $+\infty$ or to $-\infty$. The first situation is what we wish, so suppose to be in the second case. As (h_n) is recurrent in the future, there are arbitrary large positive n such that $h_n \leq \eta$. Using again the previous argument, there either exists a R -dense infinite sequence in $[n, +\infty)$ tending to $+\infty$ or a L -dense infinite sequence in $(-\infty, n]$ tending to $-\infty$ such that $h_i \leq \eta$ on this subsequence. The first case gives the result, but in the second case we get a L -dense sequence in $[0, n]$ with the desired property. Iterating the argument, we obtain the claim.

Let now $\eta = h_{n_0}(\omega)/2$. If for some k and m such that $n_k < m \leq n_k + R$ we have $h_m \leq \eta$, then, using that $h_{n_k}(\omega) = \sum_{z \in \Lambda} T^{n_k} p_z(\omega) h_{n_k+z}(\omega)$ and $h_{n_{k+1}}(\omega)$ is the maximum of $h_i(\omega)$, $i \in n_k + \Lambda$:

$$h_{n_{k+1}}(\omega) - h_{n_k}(\omega) \geq \frac{T^{n_k} p_{m-n_k}(\omega)(h_{n_k}(\omega) - h_m(\omega))}{\sum_{z \in \Lambda \setminus \{m-n_k\}} T^{n_k} p_z(\omega)} \geq \varepsilon(h_{n_0}(\omega) - \eta) = \varepsilon h_{n_0}(\omega)/2.$$

As the $(n_p)_{p \geq 0}$ and the $(m_p)_{p \geq 0}$ are $\max\{L, R\}$ -dense in some interval $[A, +\infty)$, one easily contradicts the Law of Large Numbers $h_n(\omega)/n \rightarrow 0$. Finally, $h_1 = 0$, $\mu - ae$. Thus $Y = 0$, $\mu - ae$. This concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

Remark — A direct application of proposition 3.5 is the situation when $H = {}^t(1, \dots, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is such that $MH = H$, $\mu - ae$. Indeed in this case, H has zero exponent with respect to (M, T) and to (M^{-1}, T^{-1}) and is then colinear to V_R . It is direct that H is in fact a constant multiple of V_R . Therefore $\lambda_R = 1$ and a non-degenerate quenched CLT holds. However this last property can be checked rather directly, since the condition $MH = H$ can be rewritten as $\sum_{z \in \Lambda} z p_z = 0$, as in the beginning of the proof of lemma 3.6. The local drift is zero and the random walk is in fact a martingale in each environment.

We now turn to the transient cases.

Proposition 3.7

i) If $\gamma_R(M, T) < 0$, then condition (HC) holds in the case when :

$$\int \left(\sum_{p \geq 1} (T^{-1} \lambda_R \cdots T^{-p} \lambda_R) \right)^2 \left\| \sum_{n \geq 0} (\lambda_R \cdots T^{n-1} \lambda_R) T^n V_R \right\|^2 d\mu < +\infty.$$

ii) If $\gamma_R(M, T) > 0$, then condition (HC) holds in the case when :

$$\int \left(\sum_{p \geq 0} (\lambda_R \cdots T^{p-1} \lambda_R)^{-1} \right)^2 \left\| \sum_{n \geq 1} (T^{-1} \lambda_R \cdots T^{-n} \lambda_R)^{-1} T^{-n} V_R \right\|^2 d\mu < +\infty.$$

Proof of the proposition :

We restrict to case *i)* since *ii)* is similar. As $\sum_{n \geq 0} (\lambda_R T^{-1} \lambda_R \cdots T^{-n+1} \lambda_R)$ is greater than some positive constant, (IM) holds by theorem 2.8. Also, the average speed c of the random walk is > 0 by theorem 12.6. Consider next the equation $Y = MT^{-1}Y + ce_1/p_R$ of proposition 3.4. To find Y , we decompose it in the form :

$$Y = H + K + \gamma TV_R, \text{ where } H \in S(T(\mathcal{W}_L)^{\perp*}), K \in S(T(\mathcal{W}_R)^{\perp*}), \gamma \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Similarly, we decompose e_1 with respect to the same subspaces : $e_1 = H_0 + K_0 + \gamma_0 TV_R$. By Oseledec's Theorem, the equation $Y = MT^{-1}Y + ce_1/p_R$ is equivalent to :

$$H = MT^{-1}H + \frac{c}{p_R} H_0, K = MT^{-1}K + \frac{c}{p_R} K_0, \gamma = \lambda_R T^{-1} \gamma + \gamma_0.$$

By proposition 3.16 in [9], H_0 , K_0 and γ_0 are bounded. Proceeding as in the proof of theorem 1.8 *ii)* of [9], using for instance the Poincaré recurrence Theorem, it is not hard to show that the solutions of the previous equations are given by :

$$\begin{cases} H = -c \sum_{n \geq 1} T^{-1} M^{-1} \cdots T^{-n+1} M^{-1} T^{-n} \left(\frac{H_0}{p_R} \right) \\ K = c \sum_{n \geq 0} MT^{-1} M \cdots T^{-n+1} M T^{-n} \left(\frac{K_0}{p_R} \right) \\ \gamma = c \sum_{n \geq 0} T^{-n} \left(\frac{\gamma_0}{p_R} \right) \lambda_R T^{-1} \lambda_R \cdots T^{-n+1} \lambda_R. \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

Proposition 3.17 in [9]) next implies that H and K are bounded quantities. Remark also, by definition of W_R and proposition 2.5 *iii*) that :

$$\gamma_0 = \frac{\langle e_1, TW_R \rangle}{\langle TV_R, TW_R \rangle}. \quad (8)$$

Theorem 3.4 and proposition 3.16 of [9] imply that $|\gamma_0|$ is bounded away from 0 and $+\infty$.

Next, by corollary 4.4 of [9], the quantity $\|\sum_{n \geq 0} (\lambda_R \cdots T^{n-1} \lambda_R) T^n V_R\|$ is greater than some positive constant. As a result, $\sum_{n \geq 0} (\lambda_R T^{-1} \lambda_R \cdots T^{-n+1} \lambda_R)$ belongs to $L^2(\mu)$, as well as $\langle Y, e_1 \rangle$. By proposition 4.3 and relations (35) and (36) of [9] (and also proposition 3.16, giving that $|\langle V_R, W_R \rangle|$ is bounded away from 0 and $+\infty$), for some constant C we have the inequality :

$$\pi \leq C \left(1 + \left\| \sum_{n \geq 0} (\lambda_R \cdots T^{n-1} \lambda_R) T^n V_R \right\| \right).$$

The integrability condition then implies that $\int \langle Y, e_1 \rangle^2 \pi d\mu < +\infty$. It therefore remains to check that $\int \langle Y, e_1 \rangle d\mu = 1$. From propositions 4.1 and 4.3 of [9] (noticing that ${}^t \Phi e_1 = \Phi e_1 = e_1$, where Φ is introduced in definition 4.2 of the same reference), there is $X \in L^1(\mu)$ such that $\pi = \langle X, e_1 \rangle / p_R$ and $T^{-1}X = {}^t M X + c e_1$, where c is still the average speed of the random walk. Using the equation satisfied by Y , we get that :

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Y, X \rangle &= \frac{c}{p_R} \langle e_1, X \rangle + \langle T^{-1}Y, {}^t M X \rangle \\ &= \frac{c}{p_R} \langle e_1, X \rangle + \langle T^{-1}Y, T^{-1}X \rangle - c \langle T^{-1}Y, e_1 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Since $c > 0$, $\int \pi d\mu = 1$ and X, Y are in $L^1(\mu)$, we obtain $\int \langle Y, e_1 \rangle d\mu = 1$. This ends the proof of the proposition. \square

Remark. — In the transient case, the hypotheses of proposition 3.7 are for instance verified under a condition of uniform convergence. As detailed later, such a property holds under an assumption of unique ergodicity together with continuity of the data. By decomposition (5), this is enough to guarantee that $(\xi_n^\omega - nc - U(\omega, \xi_n^\omega))$ is a martingale and thus that $\sigma^{-1}n^{-1/2}(\xi_n^\omega - nc - U(\omega, \xi_n^\omega))$ converges to standard Brownian Motion, $\mu - ae$. However the fluctuations of $U(\omega, \xi_n^\omega)$ may be large. In an independent medium, the case when $n^{-1/2}U(\omega, \xi_n^\omega)$ satisfies a CLT was considered by Zeitouni [28] for the nearest-neighbour model in an annealed setting (cf also theorem 4.3 in [9] for the $(L, 1)$ -model). Deducing from the above general result a meaningful property for the random walk, in the sense of showing that $U(\omega, \xi_n^\omega)$ can be replaced by a random quantity depending only on the environment, is not easy, cf for instance Goldsheid [13] for the nearest-neighbour model with in fact a different strategy. In the sequel, under a stronger regularity condition and a compatible requirement on the dynamics, we ensure that u is a coboundary. In this situation $U(\omega, \xi_n^\omega)$ is bounded and nc can then be taken as centering in the CLT (this is the content of theorem 3.3).

4 The example of the Torus

Our aim is to apply propositions 3.5 and 3.7 in a concrete situation. For the rest of the paper, we assume that $\Omega = \mathbb{T}^m$, with an ergodic translation $T : x \mapsto x + \alpha$ and Lebesgue measure μ .

4.1 Regularity results

In order to solve additive coboundary equations, we will first prove regularity results. The basic tool will be the following proposition, generalizing the content of section 5.1 in [7]. It is of independent interest. We begin with a lemma on stochastic matrices.

Lemma 4.1

Let $S = (s_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq p}$ be a p -square stochastic matrix. Denote by $(e_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}$ the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^p and let $f_i = e_i - e_{i+1}$, $1 \leq i \leq p-1$. Then :

i) We have : ${}^t S f_i = \sum_{1 \leq l \leq p-1} \left(\sum_{l+1 \leq j \leq p} s_{i+1,j} - \sum_{l+1 \leq j \leq p} s_{i,j} \right) f_l$, for $1 \leq i \leq p-1$.

ii) If \tilde{S} is the matrix of ${}^t S$ in restriction to $(1, \dots, 1)^\perp$, then :

$$\|\tilde{S}x\|_1 \leq (1 - p \min\{s_{i,j}\})\|x\|_1, \text{ where } \|x\|_1 = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq p} |x_i|.$$

Proof of the lemma :

i) We have :

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t S f_i &= \sum_{j=1}^p (s_{i,j} - s_{i+1,j}) e_j = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq p-1} (s_{i,j} - s_{i+1,j}) (f_j + \dots + f_{p-1} + e_p) + (s_{i,p} - s_{i+1,p}) e_p \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq p-1} (s_{i,j} - s_{i+1,j}) (f_j + \dots + f_{p-1}) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq l \leq p-1} \left(\sum_{j \leq l} s_{i,j} - \sum_{j \leq l} s_{i+1,j} \right) f_l, \end{aligned}$$

which is a reformulation of the desired expression.

ii) Take $x \in (1, \dots, 1)^\perp$ with $\|x\|_1 = 1$. Let I_+ and I_- be the set of indices for which respectively $x_i > 0$ and $x_i \leq 0$. Then $\sum_{I_+} |x_i| = \sum_{I_-} |x_i| = 1/2$. Using next the fact that $|a - b| = a + b - 2 \min(a, b)$, for $a \geq 0$ and $b \geq 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \left| \sum_j s_{j,i} x_j \right| &= \sum_i \left| \sum_{j \in I_+} s_{j,i} |x_j| - \sum_{j \in I_-} s_{j,i} |x_j| \right| \\ &\leq \sum_i \left(\sum_j s_{j,i} |x_j| - 2 \min \left\{ \sum_{j \in I_+} s_{j,i} |x_j|, \sum_{j \in I_-} s_{j,i} |x_j| \right\} \right) \\ &\leq 1 - p \min\{s_{i,j}\}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Recall now definition 1.1 on the class $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$. We state :

Proposition 4.2

Let $r \geq 0$, $0 \leq s \leq 1$ and $A = (a_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq p}$ with $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ entries and such that A^N has positive entries for some $N \geq 1$. Let V be the unique random vector with positive entries and $\lambda > 0$ be the unique random variable satisfying $AV = \lambda TV$ and $\|V\| = 1$. Then λ and the entries of V are also $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$.

Proof of the proposition :

Implicitly $p \geq 2$, otherwise there is nothing to prove. Since $\lambda = \|AV\| > 0$, it is enough to concentrate on V . Next, we can clearly assume that $N = 1$. By continuity and compactity the entries of A then check $1/C \leq a_{ij} \leq C$ for some constant $C > 0$. We still denote by $(e_i)_{1 \leq i \leq p}$ the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^p . We define for the proof $V_0 = e_1 + \dots + e_p$ and recursively $(V_n)_{n \geq 0}$ by $V_{n+1} = T^{-1} A T^{-1} V_n = T^{-1} A \dots T^{-n-1} A T^{-n-1} V_0$.

It is well-known that the direction of (V_n) uniformly converges to that of V at a uniform exponential rate for the Hilbert distance or any analogous distance (see for instance section 1.3 in

[7] for details). Since V is, uniformly in $\omega \in \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$, strictly interior to the positive cone of \mathbb{R}^p , we get that $V_n/\|V_n\|$ (or $V_n/\langle V_n, e_1 \rangle$) uniformly converges to V (respectively $V/\langle V, e_1 \rangle$). Thus V is continuous and this gives the result when $r + s = 0$. We now examine further regularity. We shall prove the result only when $r \geq 1$, which is the case needed for theorem 1.2, since the type of an irrational number is $\geq m \geq 1$. We only use uniform convergence arguments and the fact that the differential of T is everywhere equal to the Identity. We fix a direction e_q with $1 \leq q \leq m$ and for simplicity write $f^{(k)}$ for $\partial^k f / \partial x_q^k$, $k \geq 1$.

We first work on the expression $TV_{n+1} = AV_n$. Write $V_n = (v_{i,n})_{1 \leq i \leq p}$ and define $w_{i,n}$ by $w_{1,n} = 1$ and $w_{i,n} = v_{i,n}/v_{i-1,n}$, for $2 \leq i \leq p$. Since $Tv_{i,n+1} = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq p} a_{i,j}v_{j,n}$, we get for $i \geq 2$:

$$Tw_{i,n+1} = \frac{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq p} a_{i,j}v_{j,n}}{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq p} a_{i-1,j}v_{j,n}} = \frac{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq p} a_{i,j}w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq p} a_{i-1,j}w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}.$$

When computing the logarithmic partial derivative of $Tw_{i,n+1}$ in direction e_q we obtain :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Tw'_{i,n+1}}{Tw_{i,n+1}} &= \frac{\sum_j a_{i,j} \left(\sum_l w_{1,n} \cdots w'_{l,n} \cdots w_{j,n} \right)}{\sum_j a_{i,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}} - \frac{\sum_j a_{i-1,j} \left(\sum_l w_{1,n} \cdots w'_{l,n} \cdots w_{j,n} \right)}{\sum_j a_{i-1,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}} \\ &+ \frac{\sum_j a'_{i,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}{\sum_j a_{i,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}} - \frac{\sum_j a'_{i-1,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}{\sum_j a_{i-1,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Tw'_{i,n+1}}{Tw_{i,n+1}} &= \sum_l \frac{w'_{l,n}}{w_{l,n}} \left[\frac{\sum_{j \geq l} a_{i,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}{\sum_j a_{i,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}} - \frac{\sum_{j \geq l} a_{i-1,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}{\sum_j a_{i-1,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}} \right] \\ &+ \left[\frac{\sum_j a'_{i,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}{\sum_j a_{i,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}} - \frac{\sum_j a'_{i-1,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}{\sum_j a_{i-1,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Recall that $w'_{1,n} = 0$, since $w_{1,n} = 1$. Set $J_n = (w'_{i+1,n}/w_{i+1,n})_{1 \leq i \leq p-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{p-1}$ and let :

$$S_{i,j,n} = \frac{a_{i,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}{\sum_l a_{i,l} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{l,n}} \text{ and } L_{i,j,n} = \frac{a'_{i,j} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{j,n}}{\sum_l a_{i,l} w_{1,n} \cdots w_{l,n}}.$$

The first quantities define a p -square stochastic matrix $S_n = (S_{i,j,n})_{1 \leq i,j \leq p}$. We next introduce a $(p-1)$ -square matrix $U_n = (U_{i,j,n})_{1 \leq i,j \leq p-1}$ and a $(p-1)$ -vector $V_n = (V_{i,n})_{1 \leq i \leq p-1}$ by :

$$U_{i,j,n} = \sum_{j+1 \leq l \leq p} (S_{i+1,l,n} - S_{i,l,n}) \text{ and } V_{i,n} = \sum_{1 \leq l \leq p} (L_{i+1,l,n} - L_{i,l,n}).$$

By lemma 4.1 *i*), U_n is the matrix of ${}^t S_n$ in restriction to ${}^t(1 \cdots 1)^\perp$ and in the basis $e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3, \dots, e_{p-1} - e_p$. Exploiting the fact that the entries of S_n are uniformly converging to strictly positive constants, by lemma 4.1 *ii*) there is a fixed norm on \mathbb{R}^{p-1} such that the induced norm of U_n is less than $1 - \delta$, with some fixed $\delta > 0$, uniformly in n .

Since (9) can be rewritten into $TJ_{n+1} = U_n J_n + V_n$, when iterating we deduce :

$$J_n = \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} T^{-1} U_{n-1} \cdots T^{-l} U_{n-l} T^{-l-1} V_{n-l} + T^{-1} U_{n-1} \cdots T^{-n-1} U_0 T^{-n-1} V_0, \quad n \geq 1.$$

Since the V_n uniformly converge towards some V and in particular remain bounded, we obtain that J_n uniformly converges towards $J = \sum_{l \geq 0} T^{-1} U \cdots T^{-l} U T^{-l-1} V$, where U is the uniform limit

of (U_n) . As a result and by definition of J_n , we get that the $(w'_{i,n})$ uniformly converge, since the $(w_{i,n})$ already uniformly converge. It directly implies that the vector $V_n/v_{i,n}$ uniformly converges to a vector \tilde{V} colinear to V with entries admitting continuous partial derivatives in direction e_q . Since $V = \tilde{V}/\|\tilde{V}\|$, the entries of V also have this property.

Concerning higher regularity, one has for $0 \leq k \leq r - 1$:

$$J_{n+1}^{(k)} = T^{-1}(U_n J_n^{(k)}) + W_n, \text{ where } W_n = T^{-1} \left[\sum_{0 \leq l \leq k-1} \binom{k}{l} U_n^{(k-l)} J_n^{(l)} + V_n^{(k)} \right].$$

If one inductively supposes that $J_n^{(l)}$ uniformly converges for $0 \leq l \leq k - 1$, one gets that $J^{(k)}$ uniformly converges in the same way as above, simply replacing V_n by W_n which is uniformly converging and bounded in n . From this, we obtain that $V_n/v_{i,n}$ uniformly converges to a vector with $C_{dir(e_q)}^{k+1}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ entries, where $dir(e_q)$ is for ‘‘in direction e_q ’’. Taking now $k = r - 1$, one gets for some s -Hölder continuous in the e_q -direction (uniformly on \mathbb{T}^m) W :

$$TJ^{(r-1)} = UJ^{(r-1)} + W.$$

Therefore, as above, $J^{(r-1)} = \sum_{l \geq 0} T^{-1}U \dots T^{-l}UT^{-l-1}W$. Since U is continuously differentiable in direction e_q , with a norm less than $1 - \delta$, it is clear that for some constant C , any $l \geq 1$ and any ω_1 and ω_2 in \mathbb{T}^m one has :

$$\|T^{-1}U \dots T^{-l}UT^{-l-1}W(\omega_1) - T^{-1}U \dots T^{-l}UT^{-l-1}W(\omega_2)\| \leq Cl(1 - \delta)^l d(\omega_1, \omega_2)^s.$$

Therefore $J^{(r-1)}$ is s -Hölder in the e_q -direction, as well as $w_i^{(r)}$ and finally $V^{(r)}$. This finally concludes the proof of the proposition. \square

We shall apply proposition 4.2, but not directly. Indeed, the matrices $(-1)^{R-1} \wedge^R M$ and $(-1)^{L-1} \wedge^L M^{-1}$ were shown in [8] to be cone-preserving for some explicit and deterministic cones in $\wedge^R \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\wedge^L \mathbb{R}^d$ respectively. Although having a directional contraction property like positive matrices, these matrices do not have non-negative coefficients and, as indicated in [8], are probably not even conjugated to non-negative matrices.

The idea is to study closely the linear action of $(-1)^{R-1} \wedge^R M$, for instance, on the edges of a stable cone and to extract a positive matrix via an explicit computation done in [9]. Details are the object of the next proposition.

Proposition 4.3

Let $r \geq 0$, $0 \leq s \leq 1$ and assume that the entries of M are $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$. Then it is also the case of the entries of $\mathcal{V}_R, \mathcal{V}_L, V_R$ and $\mathcal{W}_R, \mathcal{W}_L, W_R$, as well as $\alpha_R, \beta_R, \alpha_L, \beta_L, \lambda_R, \rho_R$.

Proof of the proposition :

We shall restrict to $\mathcal{V}_R, \mathcal{V}_L, V_R$ and $\alpha_R, \alpha_L, \lambda_R$. We will use proposition 3.11 in [9]. The case of $\mathcal{W}_R, \mathcal{W}_L, W_R$ and β_R, β_L, ρ_R is treated similarly, using this time proposition 3.7 in [8].

By proposition 2.5, the regularity of V_R and λ_R follows from that of $\mathcal{V}_R, \mathcal{V}_L, \alpha_R$ and α_L , as the map Int is bilinear and $Int(\mathcal{V}_R, \mathcal{V}_L)$ is always non-zero. By symmetry, we now only consider the case of \mathcal{V}_R and α_R . By proposition 2.4, remark that $\langle \mathcal{V}_R, e_1 \wedge \dots \wedge e_R \rangle = (-1)^R$. We thus get $\alpha_R = -\langle \wedge^R M \mathcal{V}_R, e_1 \wedge \dots \wedge e_R \rangle$ and it is then enough to look at the regularity of \mathcal{V}_R .

We now consider \mathcal{V}_R and begin as in the proof of proposition 4.2. We recursively define (Z_n) by $Z_0 = e_1 \wedge (e_2 - e_1) \dots \wedge (e_{R-1} - e_{R-2}) \wedge (e_R - e_{R+1}) \in \wedge^R \mathbb{R}^d$ and next $TZ_{n+1} = (-1)^{R-1} \wedge^R MZ_n$. Let \mathcal{C}_+ be the polyhedral cone introduced in definition 3.9 of [9], with set of edges \mathcal{E}_+ . As shown

by proposition 3.11 of the same reference, this cone is stable under the linear action of the class of matrices having “the same form” as $(-1)^{R-1} \wedge^R M$ and is minimal for this property. By definition, Z_0 is in \mathcal{E}_+ and belongs to \mathcal{C}_+ . Therefore Z_n belongs to \mathcal{C}_+ for all n . We next decompose :

$$Z_n = \sum_{\varphi \in \mathcal{E}_+} \alpha_n(\varphi) \varphi.$$

One may notice that the φ in \mathcal{E}_+ may not form a basis of $\wedge^R \mathbb{R}^d$, as they are in general much more numerous than the dimension of $\wedge^R \mathbb{R}^d$. Therefore the way of decomposing Z_n , even with positive coefficients, may not be unique. We shall choose a particular decomposition, given by the successive application of lemma 3.10 in [9]. More precisely, by this lemma, for φ in \mathcal{E}_+ :

$$(-1)^{R-1} \wedge^R M \varphi = \sum_{\psi \in \mathcal{E}_+} \beta(\varphi, \psi) \psi,$$

where for each fixed couple (φ, ψ) in \mathcal{E}_+ , the quantity $\beta(\varphi, \psi)$ is non-negative and with the same regularity as the entries of M (with the notations of this lemma, note that the $\alpha_{i,j}$ and $\alpha_{i,-}$ are constants equal to 0 or 1). Since :

$$(-1)^{R-1} \wedge^R M Z_n = \sum_{\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{E}_+} \alpha_n(\varphi) \beta(\varphi, \psi) \psi,$$

we recursively define $(\alpha_n(\varphi))_{\varphi \in \mathcal{E}_+}$ by :

$$T \alpha_{n+1}(\varphi) = \sum_{\psi \in \mathcal{E}_+} \beta(\psi, \varphi) \alpha_n(\psi), \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{E}_+.$$

Consequently $T(\alpha_{n+1}(\varphi))_{\varphi \in \mathcal{E}_+} = A(\alpha_n(\varphi))_{\varphi \in \mathcal{E}_+}$, where $A = (\beta(\psi, \varphi))_{\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{E}_+}$. One may then observe that for some fixed $s \geq 1$, the matrix $T^{-1} A \cdots T^{-s} A$ (and thus A^s) has strictly positive entries. In fact one may take $s = 3L$ (see the proof of proposition 3.12 in [9]; this is a consequence of the minimality of \mathcal{C}_+). Applying to A proposition 4.2, we obtain that for all φ and ψ in \mathcal{E}_+ the ratio $\alpha_n(\varphi)/\alpha_n(\psi)$ converges to a positive map $q(\varphi, \psi)$ which is $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$. Fixing $\varphi_0 \in \mathcal{E}_+$, the entries of the R -vector :

$$\tilde{Z} = \frac{\sum_{\varphi \in \mathcal{E}_+} q(\varphi, \varphi_0) \varphi}{\sum_{\varphi \in \mathcal{E}_+} q(\varphi, \varphi_0)}$$

are also $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$. From the cone contraction property of $(-1)^{R-1} \wedge^R M$ (cf proposition 3.11 in [9]) and proposition 4.15 in [8], \tilde{Z} is colinear to \mathcal{V}_R . Since $\mathcal{V}_R = (-1)^R \tilde{Z} / \langle \tilde{Z}, e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_R \rangle$, the entries of \mathcal{V}_R are also $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ and this completes the proof of the proposition. \square

4.2 Proof of theorem 1.2

Step 1. We begin with a proof of lemma 1.3. Let $(c_n(f))_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^m}$ be the Fourier expansion of f . The equation $f = g - Tg$ formally leads to $c_n(g) = c_n(f)/(1 - e^{2i\pi \langle n, \alpha \rangle})$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}^m$. Under the hypotheses of the theorem, we show that $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^m} |c_n(g)| < +\infty$, ie $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^m} |c_n(f)| / \text{dist}(\langle n, \alpha \rangle, \mathbb{Z}) < +\infty$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $r + s > \eta + \varepsilon$, where $\eta = \eta(\alpha)$. We denote in the sequel a generic constant $C > 0$ depending only m, r, s, η and ε . For instance, by definition of the type, if $n \neq 0$:

$$\text{dist}(\langle n, \alpha \rangle, \mathbb{Z}) \geq C \|n\|_{\infty}^{-\eta - \varepsilon}.$$

First $|c_n(f)| \leq C \|n\|_{\infty}^{-(r+s)}$ after successive integrations by parts in direction e_q , where $1 \leq q \leq m$ is chosen so that $|n_q| = \|n\|_{\infty}$ (for the last step, consider the Fourier coefficient of $\partial^r f / \partial x_q^r (x + h e_q) - \partial^r f / \partial x_q^r (x)$ with a convenient h). We shall then prove :

$$\sum_{i \geq 1} 2^i \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}_i} \|n\|_\infty^{-(r+s)} < +\infty, \quad (10)$$

where $\mathcal{N}_i := \{n \in \mathbb{Z}^m \mid 2^{-i-1} \leq \text{dist}(\langle n, \alpha \rangle, \mathbb{Z}) < 2^{-i}\}$. Next :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}_i} \|n\|_\infty^{-(r+s)} \leq C \sum_{p \geq p(i)} 2^{-p(r+s)} \text{card}\{n \in \mathcal{N}_i \mid 2^p \leq \|n\|_\infty < 2^{p+1}\},$$

where $p(i)$ is the first p such that $\{n \in \mathcal{N}_i \mid 2^p \leq \|n\|_\infty < 2^{p+1}\}$ is non-empty. Observe that distinct elements n and n' in \mathcal{N}_i check $2 \cdot 2^{-i} \geq \text{dist}(\langle n - n', \alpha \rangle, \mathbb{Z}) \geq C \|n - n'\|_\infty^{-\eta - \varepsilon}$. Hence $\|n - n'\| \geq C 2^{i/\eta + \varepsilon}$. Comparing volumes, we get $\text{card}\{n \in \mathcal{N}_i \mid 2^p \leq \|n\|_\infty < 2^{p+1}\} \leq C 2^{pm} / 2^{im/(\eta + \varepsilon)}$. This also implies, by definition of $p(i)$, that $2^{-i} \geq C 2^{-p(i)(\eta + \varepsilon)}$. Since $r + s > m$, we deduce that :

$$\sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}_i} \|n\|_\infty^{-(r+s)} \leq C 2^{-p(i)(r+s-m)} 2^{-im/(\eta + \varepsilon)}.$$

Therefore $\sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}_i} \|n\|_\infty^{-(r+s)} \leq C 2^{-i(r+s-m)/(\eta + \varepsilon)} 2^{-im/(\eta + \varepsilon)} = C 2^{-i(r+s)/(\eta + \varepsilon)}$, which gives (10).

Step 2. We consider the proof of theorem 1.2. Concerning i), if the $(p_z)_{z \in \Lambda}$ are continuous, then λ_R is continuous too by proposition 4.3. Unique ergodicity of T with respect to Lebesgue measure implies that $n^{-1} \sum_{0 \leq k < n} T^k \log \lambda_R \rightarrow \gamma_R(M, T)$ uniformly on \mathbb{T}^m . The integrability conditions in the transient cases for a non-zero speed in theorem 2.6 of [9] are then satisfied.

We turn to point ii) and suppose that the $(p_z)_{z \in \Lambda}$ are $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ in the sense of definition 1.1. In the recurrent case $\gamma_R(M, T) = 0$, since λ_R and thus $\log \lambda_R$ are $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$ by proposition 4.3, we get from lemma 1.3 that $\log \lambda_R = g - Tg$ for some continuous and therefore bounded g . One then applies proposition 3.5 and next theorem 3.3 to conclude.

It remains to show the result in the transient cases, which are more delicate. We will suppose for instance that $\gamma_R(M, T) < 0$. By proposition 3.7, notice first that there exist harmonic coordinates, since λ_R being continuous, uniformity in the Law of Large Numbers implies the required integrability condition. In order to apply theorem 3.3 and get the result, it remains to show that the map u appearing in the decomposition in harmonic coordinates is $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$. In the sequel we shall say ‘‘regular’’ in place of $C_{dir}^{r,s}(\mathbb{T}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R})$. By proposition 3.4, it is equivalent to showing that the entries of the random vector Y solution of $Y = MT^{-1}Y + ce_1/p_R$ are regular, where $c > 0$ is the average speed. As in proposition 3.7 (but not exactly), we decompose :

$$Y = H + K, \text{ where } H \in S(T(\mathcal{W}_L)^{\perp*}), K \in S(T\mathcal{V}_L).$$

Recall that the dimensions of these subspaces are respectively $R - 1$ and L . Decomposing also according to the same subspaces, let $ce_1/p_R = H_0 + K_0$. From Oseledec’s Theorem, the equation $Y = MT^{-1}Y + ce_1/p_R$ is equivalent to $H = MT^{-1}H + H_0$ together with $K = MT^{-1}K + K_0$. Proceeding as in proposition 3.7, H_0 and K_0 are bounded and :

$$\begin{cases} H = -\sum_{n \geq 1} T^{-1}M^{-1} \dots T^{-n+1}M^{-1} T^{-n} H_0 \\ K = \sum_{n \geq 0} MT^{-1}M \dots T^{-n+1}M T^{-n} K_0. \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Step 3. We exhibit regular (in the above sense) bases of $S((\mathcal{W}_L)^{\perp*})$ and $S(\mathcal{V}_L)$. It will then result from the Cramer formulas that H_0 and K_0 are regular. Mention that the existence of such bases certainly results from general arguments, but it is not hard to construct some explicitly.

First, the $V_{-1}(-1, +\infty, -j)$, for $1 \leq j \leq L$, form a basis of $S(\mathcal{V}_L)$. This is a consequence of the fact that this family is free and lemma 2.4 in [8], as well as $\gamma_{R+1}(M, T) > 0$ (see proposition 4.3 in [8]). On the contrary, the family $V_0(-\infty, 1, r)$, with $1 \leq r \leq R$, is not free and has rank $R - 1$.

However, for example and similarly, the $V_0(-\infty, 1, r)$, $2 \leq r \leq R$, form a basis of $S((\mathcal{W}_L)^\perp)$. We next explicit regular bases. Write :

$$\mathcal{L}_{-1}(-1, +\infty) = \wedge_{j=1}^L V_{-1}(-1, +\infty, -j) = V_1 \wedge (\wedge_{j=2}^L V_j),$$

where $V_j := \sum_{j \leq l \leq L} V_{-1}(-1, +\infty, -j)$. It is a simple observation that $V_1 = (P_{R-i}(-1, +\infty, +) - P_{R-1-i}(-1, +\infty, +))_{1 \leq i \leq d}$ and that the entries of $\tilde{V} := V_1/P_0(-1, +\infty, +)$ with index in $\{R+1, \dots, d\}$ are zero and the R -th entry is 1. By proposition 2.4 *ii*), we have :

$$\mathcal{V}_L = \tilde{V} \wedge (\wedge_{j=2}^L V_j) = \tilde{V} \wedge \left(\wedge_{j=2}^L (V_j - \langle V_j, e_R \rangle \tilde{V}) \right). \quad (12)$$

Now \mathcal{V}_L is regular, by proposition 4.3. The form of the previous vectors then implies that \tilde{V} and all the $V_j - \langle V_j, e_R \rangle \tilde{V}$, $2 \leq j \leq L$ are regular. Indeed, when developing the right hand-side of (12) in the canonical basis of $\wedge^L \mathbb{R}^d$, the coefficient corresponding to $e_{R+1} \wedge e_{R+2} \cdots \wedge_j e_z \cdots \wedge e_d$ (where e_z is at place j) with $1 \leq z \leq R$ is exactly the z -th entry of $V_j - \langle V_j, e_R \rangle \tilde{V}$. As a result, $B_1 := \{\tilde{V}, V_j - \langle V_j, e_R \rangle \tilde{V}, 2 \leq j \leq L\}$ is a regular basis of $S(\mathcal{V}_L)$.

Consider now the $V_0(-\infty, 1, r)$, $2 \leq r \leq R$. There is a random κ such that :

$$\mathcal{W}_L^\perp = \kappa \wedge_{r=0}^{R-2} V_0(-\infty, 1, R-r) = \kappa \wedge_{r=0}^{R-2} V^r,$$

where by definition $V^r := V_0(-\infty, 1, R) + \cdots + V_0(-\infty, 1, R-r)$. From proposition 4.3, \mathcal{W}_L is regular, as well as its image \mathcal{W}_L^\perp under a linear map. Since $\langle \wedge_{r=0}^{R-2} V^r, e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{R-1} \rangle = (-1)^{R-1}$, we deduce that $\kappa = (-1)^{R-1} \langle \mathcal{W}_L^\perp, e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{R-1} \rangle$ is also regular. Next, as above and due to the form of these vectors, the V^r , with $0 \leq r \leq R-2$, are regular and thus $B_2 := \{V^r, 0 \leq r \leq R-2\}$ is a regular basis of $S(\mathcal{W}_L^\perp)$.

Step 4. We show that the solution K of $K = MT^{-1}K + K_0$ is regular. The case of H , solution of $H = MT^{-1}H + H_0$, is treated in the same way. Let \tilde{K} and \tilde{K}_0 be the regular components of K and K_0 respectively in the basis TB_1 . Let N be the L -square random matrix giving the coordinates of the images of B_1 by M in the basis TB_1 . It is clear that N is a regular matrix. We shall show that there are constants C and $0 < \delta < 1$ such that, for all $n \geq 0$ and all $X \in S(\mathcal{V}_L)$:

$$\|T^n N \cdots T N N X\| \leq C \delta^n \|X\|. \quad (13)$$

Since :

$$\tilde{K} = \sum_{n \geq 0} N T^{-1} N \cdots T^{-n+1} N T^{-n} \tilde{K}_0,$$

property (13) guarantees that the k^{th} partial derivative (with $k \leq [r+s]$) of the general term $N T^{-1} N \cdots T^{-n+1} N T^{-n} \tilde{K}_0$ in any fixed direction is bounded by $\tilde{C} n^k \delta^n$ for some constant \tilde{C} . The result then easily follows by uniform convergence, as in the proof of proposition 4.2 for instance.

It remains to show (13). Recall that $S(\mathcal{V}_L) = S(\mathcal{W}_R^\perp) \oplus \text{Vect}(V_R)$ and that $S(\mathcal{V}_L) = S(\mathcal{W}_R^\perp)$ and $\text{Vect}(V_R)$ are uniformly in a non-singular position, see proposition 3.16 *iii*) in [9]. The result follows from proposition 3.17 *i*) in [9] and the fact that $T^{n-1} M \cdots T M M V_R = T^{n-1} \lambda_R \cdots \lambda_R T^n V_R$, where $n^{-1}(T^{n-1} \log \lambda_R + \cdots + \log \lambda_R) \rightarrow \gamma_R(M, T) < 0$, uniformly on Ω since λ_R is continuous. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

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