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Florent Benaych-Georges

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CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREMS FOR THE BROWNIAN MOTION ON LARGE UNITARY GROUPS

FLORENT BENAYCH-GEORGES

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we are concerned with the large n limit of linear combinations of the entries of a Brownian motion on the group of $n \times n$ unitary matrices. We prove that the process of such a linear combination converges to a Gaussian one. Various scales of time and initial distribution are concerned, giving rise to various limit processes, related to the geometric construction of the unitary Brownian motion. As an application, we propose a quite short proof of the asymptotic Gaussian feature of the linear combinations of the entries of Haar distributed random unitary matrices, a result already proved by Diaconis *et al.*

INTRODUCTION

There is a natural definition of Brownian motion on any compact Lie group, whose distribution is sometimes called the heat kernel measure. Mainly due to its relations with the object from free probability theory called the free unitary Brownian motion and with the two-dimensional Yang-Mills theory, the Brownian motion on large unitary groups has appeared in several papers during the last decade. Rains, in [R97], Xu, in [X97], Biane, in [B97a, B97b] and Lévy and Maïda, in [L08, LM09], are all concerned with the asymptotics of the spectral distribution of large random matrices distributed according to the heat kernel measure. Also, in [D08], Demni makes use of the unitary Brownian motion in the study of Jacobi processes, and, in [BL08], Lévy and the author of the present paper construct a continuum of convolutions between the classical and free ones based on the conjugation of random matrices with a unitary Brownian motion. In this paper, we are concerned with the asymptotic distributions of linear combinations of the entries of an $n \times n$ unitary Brownian motion as n tends to infinity.

We first give the joint limit distribution, as n tends to infinity, of (possibly rescaled) random processes of the type $(\text{Tr}[A(V_t - I)])_{t \geq 0}$ for $(e^{-t/2}V_t)_{t \geq 0}$ a Brownian motion starting at I on the group of unitary $n \times n$ matrices and A a random $n \times n$ matrix, independent of $(V_t)_{t \geq 0}$ (Theorem 1.2). This theorem is the key result of the paper, since specifying the choice of the matrices A will then allow us to prove all other results. As a first example, it allows us to find out, for any sequence $(\alpha_n)_n$ of positive integers with a limit

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$\alpha \in [0, +\infty]$, the limit distribution of any upper-left corner of $\sqrt{n/\alpha_n}(V_{\log(\alpha_n t+1)} - I)_{t \geq 0}$ (Corollary 1.3): for small scales of time (i.e. when $\alpha = 0$), the limit process is purely skew-Hermitian, whereas for large scales of time ($\alpha = +\infty$), the limit process is a standard complex matricial Brownian motion. For intermediate scales of time ($0 < \alpha < +\infty$), the limit process is an interpolation between these extreme cases. The existence of these three asymptotic regimes can be explained by the fact that the unitary Brownian motion is the “wrapping”, on the unitary group, of a Brownian motion on the tangent space of this group at I (which is the space of skew-Hermitian matrices), and that as the time goes to infinity, its distribution tends to the Haar measure (for which the upper-left corners are asymptotically distributed as standard complex Gaussian random matrices).

Secondly, we consider a unitary Brownian motion $(e^{-t/2}V_t)_{t \geq 0}$ which initial distribution is the uniform measure on the group of permutation matrices: its entries are exchangeable at any value of t . In this case, for any positive sequence (α_n) and any positive integer p , the $p \times p$ upper left corner of $(\sqrt{n/\alpha_n}V_{\log(\alpha_n t+1)})_{t \geq 0}$ converges to a standard complex matricial Brownian motion (Corollary 1.7).

Since the unitary Brownian motion distributed according to the Haar measure at time zero has a stationary distribution, our results allow us to give very short proofs of some well-known results of Diaconis *et al*, first proved in [ADN03], about the asymptotic normality of linear combinations of the entries of uniform random unitary matrices (Theorem 1.9 and Corollary 1.10).

Let us now present briefly what problems underlie the asymptotics of linear combinations of the entries of a unitary Brownian motion.

Asymptotic normality of random unit vectors and unitary matrices: The historical first result in this direction is due to Émile Borel, who proved a century ago, in [B1906], that, for a uniformly distributed point (X_1, \dots, X_n) on the unit euclidian sphere \mathbb{S}^{n-1} , the scaled first coordinate $\sqrt{n}X_1$ converges weakly to the standard Gaussian distribution as the dimension n tends to infinity. As explained in the introduction of the paper [ADN03] of Diaconis *et al.*, this says that the features of the “microcanonical” ensemble in a certain model for statistical mechanics (uniform measure on the sphere) are captured by the “canonical” ensemble (Gaussian measure). Since then, a long list of further-reaching results about the entries of uniformly distributed random orthogonal or unitary matrices have been obtained. The most recent ones are the previously cited paper of Diaconis *et al.*, the papers of Meckes and Chatterjee [M08, CM08], the paper of Collins and Stolz [CS08] and the paper of Jiang [J06], where the point of view is slightly different. In the present paper, we give a new, quite short, proof of the asymptotic normality of the linear combinations of the entries of uniformly distributed random unitary matrices, but we also extend these investigations to the case where the distribution of the matrices is not the Haar measure but the heat kernel measure, with any initial distribution and any rescaling of the time.

Second order freeness: A theory has been developed these last five years about Gaussian fluctuations (called *second order limits*) of traces of large random matrices around their limits, the most emblematic articles in this theory being [MN04, MS06, MSS07, CMSS07].

The results of this paper can be related to this theory, even though, technically speaking, we do not consider the powers of the matrices here¹.

Brownian motion on the Lie algebra and Itô map: The unitary Brownian motion is a continuous random process taking values on the unitary group, which has independent and stationary multiplicative increments. The most constructive way to define it is to consider a standard Brownian motion $(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ on the tangent space of the unitary group at the identity matrix and to consider its image by the *Itô map* (whose inverse is sometimes called the *Cartan application*), i.e. to wrap² it around the unitary group: the process $(U_t)_{t \geq 0}$ obtained is a unitary Brownian motion starting at I . Our results give us an idea of the way the Itô map adulterates the Brownian feature of the entries of $(B_t)_{t \geq 0}$ at different scales of time. Moreover, the question of the choice of a rescaling of the time (depending on the dimension) raises interesting questions (see Remark 1.1).

Notation. For each $n \geq 1$, \mathbb{U}_n shall denote the group of $n \times n$ unitary matrices. The identity matrix will always be denoted by I . For each complex matrix M , M^* will denote the adjoint of M . We shall call a standard complex Brownian motion a complex-valued process whose real and imaginary parts are independent standard real Brownian motions divided by $\sqrt{2}$. For all $k \geq 1$, the space of continuous functions from $[0, +\infty)$ to \mathbb{C}^k will be denoted by $\mathcal{C}([0, +\infty), \mathbb{C}^k)$ and will be endowed with the topology of the uniform convergence on every compact interval.

1. STATEMENT OF THE RESULTS

1.1. Brief presentation of the Brownian motion on the unitary group. There are several ways to construct the Brownian motion on the unitary group³. For the one we choose here, all facts can easily be recovered by the use of the matricial Itô calculus, as exposed in Section 2.1.

Let n be a positive integer and ν_0 a probability measure on the group of unitary $n \times n$ matrices. We shall call a *unitary Brownian motion with initial law ν_0* any random process $(U_t)_{t \geq 0}$ with values on the space of $n \times n$ complex matrices such that U_0 is ν_0 -distributed and $(U_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a strong solution of the stochastic differential equation

$$(1) \quad dU_t = idH_t U_t - \frac{1}{2} U_t dt,$$

¹The reason is that the constant matrices we consider here, like $\sqrt{n} \times$ (an elementary $n \times n$ matrix), have no bounded moments of order higher than two: our results are the best ones that one could obtain with such matrices.

²For G a matricial Lie group with tangent space \mathfrak{g} at I , the “wrapping” w_γ , on G , of a continuous and piecewise smooth path $\gamma : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\gamma(0) = 0$ is defined by $w_\gamma(0) = I$ and $w'_\gamma(t) = w_\gamma(t) \times \gamma'(t)$. If B is a Brownian motion on \mathfrak{g} and $(B_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is a sequence of continuous, piecewise affine interpolations of B with a step tending to zero as n tends to infinity, then the sequence w_{B_n} converges in probability to a process which doesn't depend on the choice of the interpolations and which is a Brownian motion on G [IW81, Sect. VI.7], [RW87, Eq. (35.6)], [FO09].

³See [H56, SV73, IW81, RW87]. A very concise and elementary definition is also given in [R97].

where $(H_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a Brownian motion⁴ on the space of $n \times n$ Hermitian matrices endowed with the scalar product $\langle A, B \rangle = n \operatorname{Tr}(AB)$.

It can be proved that for such a process $(U_t)_{t \geq 0}$, for any $t_0 \geq 0$, U_{t_0} is almost surely unitary and both processes $(U_{t_0+t}U_{t_0}^*)_{t \geq 0}$ and $(U_{t_0}^*U_{t_0+t})_{t \geq 0}$ are unitary Brownian motions starting at I_n and independent of the σ -algebra generated by $(U_s)_{0 \leq s \leq t_0}$.

Remark 1.1 (Communicated by Thierry Lévy). There are other ways to scale the time for the Brownian motion on the unitary group. Our scaling of the time is the one for which the three limit regimes correspond respectively to small values of t , finite values of t and large values of t and for which the limit non commutative distribution of $(U_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is the one of a free unitary Brownian motion. It also has a heuristic geometrical meaning: with this scaling, for any fixed t , the distance⁵ between U_0 and U_t has the same order as the diameter⁶ of the group. It means that for any fixed $t > 0$, large values of n , U_t is probably no longer too close to its departure point, while it also probably hasn't "orbited" the unitary group too many times.

1.2. The three asymptotic regimes for the unitary Brownian motion starting at I_n .

Let $(\alpha_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of positive numbers with a limit $\alpha \in [0, +\infty]$. Let us fix a positive integer k and let, for each $n \geq 1$, A_1^n, \dots, A_k^n be a family of random $n \times n$ matrices and $(e^{-t/2}V_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ be a Brownian motion on \mathbb{U}_n starting at I , independent of the A_l^n 's. Suppose that there exists nonrandom complex matrices $[a_l]_{l=1}^k$, $[p_{l,l'}]_{l,l'=1}^k$ and $[q_{l,l'}]_{l,l'=1}^k$ such that we have

$$(2) \quad \forall l, \quad \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(A_l^n) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} a_l \quad (\text{convergence in probability}),$$

$$(3) \quad \forall l, l', \quad \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(A_l^n A_{l'}^n) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} p_{l,l'} \quad (\text{convergence in probability}),$$

$$(4) \quad \forall l, l', \quad \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(A_l^n A_{l'}^{n*}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} q_{l,l'} \quad (\text{convergence in probability}).$$

For each n , let us define, for $t \geq 0$,

$$X_t^n = \alpha_n^{-1/2} (\operatorname{Tr}[A_1^n (V_{\log(\alpha_n t+1)}^n - I)], \dots, \operatorname{Tr}[A_k^n (V_{\log(\alpha_n t+1)}^n - I)]).$$

Let μ be the probability measure on $\mathcal{C}([0, +\infty), \mathbb{C}^k)$ defined by the fact that any process $X_t = (X_{t,1}, \dots, X_{t,k})$ distributed according to μ is a Gaussian centered process with

⁴ $(iH_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is in fact the skew-Hermitian Brownian motion that the process $(U_t U_0^*)_{t \geq 0}$ wraps around the unitary group, as explained in Footnote 2.

⁵As explained in Footnotes 2 and 4, $(U_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is the wrapping of $(iH_t)_{t \geq 0}$ on the unitary group, hence the distance between U_0 and U_t has the same order as the one between 0 and iH_t , which, by the Law of Large Numbers, has order \sqrt{tn} .

⁶By definition, the diameter of the group is the supremum, over pairs U, V of unitary matrices, of the length of the shortest geodesic between U and V . Here, it is equal the length of the geodesic $t \in [0, n\pi] \mapsto \exp(itI_n/n)$ between I_n and $-I_n$, i.e. to $n\pi$.

independent increments such that for all $t > 0$, for all $l, l' = 1, \dots, k$,

$$(5) \quad \mathbb{E}(X_{t,l} \overline{X_{t,l'}}) = q_{l,l'} t, \quad \mathbb{E}(X_{t,l} X_{t,l'}) = \begin{cases} -p_{l,l'} t & \text{if } \alpha = 0, \\ -p_{l,l'} \frac{\log(\alpha t + 1)}{\alpha} + a_l a_{l'} \frac{\log^2(\alpha t + 1)}{2\alpha} & \text{if } 0 < \alpha < +\infty, \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha = +\infty. \end{cases}$$

Theorem 1.2. *As n tends to infinity, the distribution of the process $(X_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ converges weakly to μ .*

Recall that a *principal submatrix* of a matrix is a matrix obtained by removing some columns, and the rows with the same indices.

Corollary 1.3. *Let us fix $p \geq 1$ and let (H_t) , (S_t) be two independent standard Brownian motions on the euclidian spaces of $p \times p$ respectively Hermitian and skew-Hermitian matrices endowed with the respective scalar products $\langle X, Y \rangle = \text{Tr}(XY)/2$, $\langle X, Y \rangle = -\text{Tr}(XY)/2$. Then, as n tends to infinity, the distribution of the $\mathbb{C}^{p \times p}$ -valued process of the entries of any $p \times p$ principal submatrix of $\sqrt{n/\alpha_n}(V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^n - I)_{t \geq 0}$ converges to the one of the random process $(H_{t-f_\alpha(t)} + S_{t+f_\alpha(t)})_{t \geq 0}$, where*

$$f_\alpha(t) = \begin{cases} t & \text{if } \alpha = 0, \\ \frac{\log(\alpha t + 1)}{\alpha} & \text{if } 0 < \alpha < +\infty, \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha = +\infty. \end{cases}$$

Remark 1.4. Note that when $\alpha = 0$, the limit process is simply a standard Brownian motion on the space of $p \times p$ skew-Hermitian matrices, whereas, as α grows from zero to $+\infty$, the Hermitian part of the limit process keeps growing, and at last, when $\alpha = +\infty$, the limit process is a standard Brownian motion on the space of $p \times p$ complex matrices. As said in the introduction, the existence of these three asymptotic regimes can be explained by the fact that the unitary Brownian motion is the “wrapping”, on the unitary group, of a Brownian motion on the tangent space at I (which is the space of skew-Hermitian matrices), and that as the time goes to infinity, its distribution tends to the Haar measure (for which, as stated by Corollary 1.10, the upper-left corners are asymptotically distributed as standard complex Gaussian random matrices).

1.3. The particular case of unitary Brownian motions with exchangeable entries.

Let $(\alpha_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a sequence of positive numbers (no hypothesis is made on its convergence). Let us fix a positive integer k and let, for each $n \geq 1$, A_1^n, \dots, A_k^n be a family of random $n \times n$ matrices and $(e^{-t/2} V_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ be a Brownian motion on \mathbb{U}_n , independent of the A_l^n 's, such that V_0^n is uniformly distributed on the group of matrices of permutations of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Suppose that there exists a nonrandom complex matrix $[q_{l,l'}]_{l,l'=1}^k$ and a probability measure μ_0 on \mathbb{C}^k such that

$$(6) \quad \forall l, l', \quad \frac{1}{n} \text{Tr}[A_l^n A_{l'}^{n*}] \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} q_{l,l'} \quad (\text{conv. in probability}),$$

$$(7) \quad \forall l, \quad \frac{1}{n^2} \#\{(i, j); ((i, j)\text{-th entry of } A_l^n) \neq 0\} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0 \quad (\text{conv. in probability}),$$

$$(8) \quad \alpha_n^{-1/2} (\text{Tr}[A_1^n V_0^n], \dots, \text{Tr}[A_k^n V_0^n]) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \mu_0 \quad (\text{conv. in distribution}).$$

For each n , let us define, for $t \geq 0$,

$$X_t^n = \alpha_n^{-1/2} (\text{Tr}(A_1^n V_{\log(\alpha_n t+1)}^n), \dots, \text{Tr}(A_k^n V_{\log(\alpha_n t+1)}^n)).$$

Let P be an Hermitian matrix such that $P^2 = [q_{l,l'}]_{l,l'=1}^k$, (Z_1, \dots, Z_k) be an independent family of standard complex Brownian motions and C be a μ_0 -distributed random variable, independent of the Z_l 's. Let us define μ to be the distribution, on $\mathcal{C}([0, +\infty), \mathbb{C}^k)$, of the process $(C + (Z_{1,t}, \dots, Z_{k,t})P)_{t \geq 0}$.

Theorem 1.5. *As n tends to infinity, the distribution of X_n converges weakly to μ .*

Examples 1.6. Let us give a few examples of sequences A^n which satisfy the hypotheses (6), (7) and (8).

a) Firstly, if (α_n) is bounded from below by a positive constant, if (6) holds and if for all l , $n^{-1} \#\{(i, j); ((i, j)\text{-th entry of } A_l^n) \neq 0\}$ converges in probability to zero, then (8) holds for μ_0 the Dirac mass at zero (this can easily be deduced from Lemma 2.3 below).

b) Secondly, if, α_n tends to one and if, for all n , the matrices A_l^n , $1 \leq l \leq k$, are random real $n \times n$ matrices which satisfy (6) and (7), then (8) holds for μ_0 the Gaussian measure with covariance matrix $[q_{l,l'}]_{l,l'=1}^k$. This follows easily from [S88]. As an example, if $k = 1$ and if, for each n , the entries of A_1^n are i.i.d. with distribution τ_n such that

$$\tau_n(\{0\}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1 \quad \text{and} \quad n(1 - \tau_n(\{0\})) \int t^2 d\tau_n(t) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 1,$$

then (6), (7) and (8) hold for $q_{1,1} = 1$ and μ_0 the standard Gaussian law.

c) Other examples can be found using [C78, Th. 5.1], where the laws μ_0 are other infinitely divisible laws.

Both following corollaries are direct applications of the previous theorem, the first one using implicitly the fact that any entry of V_0^n is null with probability $1 - n^{-1}$, and the second one using implicitly the fact that the distribution of the number of fixed points of a uniform random permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ converges weakly, as n tends to infinity, to the Poisson distribution with mean one [DS94].

Corollary 1.7. *Let (α_n) be a sequence of positive integers. For any $p \geq 1$, as n tends to infinity, the distribution of any $p \times p$ principal submatrix of*

$$\left(\sqrt{n/\alpha_n} V_{\log(\alpha_n t+1)}^n \right)_{t \geq 0}$$

converges weakly to the one of an independent family of standard Brownian motions on the complex plane.

Corollary 1.8. *As n tends to infinity, the distribution of $(\text{Tr}(V_{\log(t+1)}^n))_{t \geq 0}$ converges weakly to the one of $(C + Z_t)_{t \geq 0}$, where C is a Poisson random variable with mean one and $(Z_t)_{t \geq 0}$ is a standard complex Brownian motion, independent of C .*

1.4. Application to the asymptotics of the uniform measure on the unitary group. Since the Brownian motion on the unitary group distributed according to the Haar measure at time zero has a stationary distribution, our results allow us to recover certain results of asymptotic normality of linear combinations of the entries of uniform random unitary matrices.

The following theorem is not really new [CS08, CM08], except for the minor improvement that we allow to “randomize” the matrices A_l^n 's. However, our method allows to give a very direct proof, even under these very general hypotheses.

Theorem 1.9. *Let us fix $k \geq 1$ and let, for each $n \geq 1$, A_1^n, \dots, A_k^n be $n \times n$ random matrices and U_n be a random matrix with uniform distribution on the group of $n \times n$ unitary matrices, independent of the A_l^n 's. Suppose that for all l, l' , there is a nonrandom complex number $q_{l,l'}$ such that*

$$\frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(A_l^n A_{l'}^{n*}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} q_{l,l'} \quad (\text{conv. in distribution}).$$

Then as n tends to infinity, the distribution of the random vector $(\operatorname{Tr}[A_1^n U_n], \dots, \operatorname{Tr}[A_k^n U_n])$ converges weakly to the one of a Gaussian centered family (Z_1, \dots, Z_k) of complex random variables such that for all $l, l' = 1, \dots, k$, $\mathbb{E}(Z_l Z_{l'}) = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}(Z_l \overline{Z_{l'}}) = q_{l,l'}$.

The following corollary is immediate.

Corollary 1.10. *Let us fix $k \geq 1$ and let, for each n , Z_1^n, \dots, Z_k^n be k different entries of a random $n \times n$ matrix with uniform distribution on the unitary group. Then the joint distribution of $\sqrt{n}(Z_1^n, \dots, Z_k^n)$ converges weakly, as n tends to infinity, to the one of a family of independent standard complex Gaussian random variables.*

2. PROOFS

2.1. Preliminaries on matricial Itô calculus. a) Let n be a positive integer. Let $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ be a filtration and $(H_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ be an $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ -standard Brownian motion on the space of $n \times n$ Hermitian matrices endowed with the scalar product $\langle A, B \rangle = n \operatorname{Tr}(AB)$, i.e. a process with values in the space of $n \times n$ Hermitian matrices such that the diagonal and upper diagonal entries of $(\sqrt{n}H_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ are independent random processes, the ones on the diagonal being standard real Brownian motions and the ones above the diagonal being standard complex Brownian motions. If one considers two matrix-valued semimartingales X, Y such that

$$dX_t = A_t(dH_t^n)B_t + C_t dt, \quad dY_t = D_t(dH_t^n)E_t + F_t dt,$$

for some $(\mathcal{F}_t)_{t \geq 0}$ -adapted matrix-valued processes A, B, C, D, E, F , then, by Itô's formula,

$$\begin{aligned} d(XY)_t &= (dX_t)Y_t + X_t dY_t + \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(B_t D_t) A_t E_t dt, \\ d\langle \operatorname{Tr}(X), \operatorname{Tr}(Y) \rangle_t &= \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(B_t A_t E_t D_t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

We shall use these formulas many times in the paper, without citing them every time.

b) With the same notation, let us now consider a deterministic C^1 function f with positive derivative such that $f(0) = 0$. Then for X the process introduced above, the process $\tilde{X}_t := X_{f(t)}$ satisfies

$$d\tilde{X}_t = \sqrt{f'(t)} A_{f(t)} (d\tilde{H}_t^n) B_{f(t)} + f'(t) C_{f(t)} dt,$$

where \tilde{H}^n is the $(\mathcal{F}_{f(t)})_{t \geq 0}$ -Brownian motion defined by the formula $\tilde{H}_t^n = \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{f'(s)}} d(B_{f(\cdot)})_s$.

2.2. Proof of Theorem 1.2. Let us first state some matricial inequalities we shall often refer to in the following. Let X, Y be two complex matrices and G, H be two Hermitian nonnegative matrices. Then we have

$$(9) \quad |\operatorname{Tr}(XY)| \leq \sqrt{\operatorname{Tr}(XX^*)} \sqrt{\operatorname{Tr}(YY^*)},$$

$$(10) \quad \operatorname{Tr}(G^2) \leq (\operatorname{Tr} G)^2,$$

$$(11) \quad |\operatorname{Tr}(GH)| \leq \operatorname{Tr}(G) \operatorname{Tr}(H).$$

Inequality (11) follows from (9) and (10), which are obvious.

Lemma 2.1. *Let us fix $n \geq 3$, an $n \times n$ matrix A and a Brownian motion $(e^{-t/2} V_t)_{t \geq 0}$ on \mathbb{U}_n starting at I . Then there exists some real constants C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 which are bounded from above by $100(\operatorname{Tr} AA^*)^2/n^2$ and such that for all $t \geq 0$,*

$$(12) \quad \mathbb{E}[\operatorname{Tr}(AV_t AV_t)] = \operatorname{Tr}(A^2) \cosh(t/n) - (\operatorname{Tr} A)^2 \sinh(t/n),$$

$$(13) \quad \mathbb{E}[|\operatorname{Tr}(AV_t AV_t)|^2] = |\operatorname{Tr}(A^2)|^2 + \left\{ \frac{|\operatorname{Tr} A|^4}{2n^4} + \frac{C_1}{n^{3/2}} \right\} \left\{ \cosh\left(\frac{2t}{n}\right) - 1 \right\} \\ - \left\{ \Re[(\operatorname{Tr} A)^2 \overline{\operatorname{Tr}(AA)}] + n^{3/2} C_2 \right\} \sinh\left(\frac{2t}{n}\right) \\ + n C_3 (e^t - 1) + C_4 (e^{2t} - 1).$$

Proof. Since the formulas we have to state are invariant under multiplication of A by a scalar, we can suppose that $\operatorname{Tr}(AA^*) = n$.

Note that for H_t^n as in Section 2.1, (V_t) is a strong solution of $dV_t = i(dH_t^n)V_t$. Hence by the matricial Itô calculus,

$$\begin{aligned} d \operatorname{Tr}(AV_t AV_t) &= 2i \operatorname{Tr}(V_t AV_t \operatorname{Ad} H_t^n) - n^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}(AV_t) \operatorname{Tr}(AV_t) dt, \\ d \operatorname{Tr}(AV_t) \operatorname{Tr}(AV_t) &= 2i \operatorname{Tr}(AV_t) \operatorname{Tr}(V_t \operatorname{Ad} H_t^n) - n^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}(AV_t AV_t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that for $x(t) = \mathbb{E}[\operatorname{Tr}(AV_t AV_t)]$ and $y(t) = \mathbb{E}[\operatorname{Tr}(AV_t) \operatorname{Tr}(AV_t)]$, we have

$$x' = -n^{-1}y \quad \text{and} \quad y' = -n^{-1}x.$$

Equation (12) follows.

Now, let us define, for C, D some $n \times n$ matrices, $u_{C,D}(t) = \mathbb{E}[\operatorname{Tr}(V_t C V_t^* D)]$ and $v_{C,D}(t) = \mathbb{E}[\operatorname{Tr}(V_t C) \operatorname{Tr}(V_t^* D)]$. By the matricial Itô calculus again, one has

$$(14) \quad u_{C,D}(t) = \frac{1}{n}(e^t - 1) \operatorname{Tr} C \operatorname{Tr} D + \operatorname{Tr}(CD), \quad v_{C,D}(t) = \frac{1}{n}(e^t - 1) \operatorname{Tr}(CD) + \operatorname{Tr}(C) \operatorname{Tr}(D).$$

Let us now prove (13). We introduce the functions

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) &= \mathbb{E}(|\operatorname{Tr}(AV_t AV_t)|^2), \\ g(t) &= \Re\{\mathbb{E}[\operatorname{Tr}(AV_t) \operatorname{Tr}(AV_t) \operatorname{Tr}(A^* V_t^* A^* V_t^*)]\}, \\ h(t) &= \mathbb{E}[|\operatorname{Tr}(AV_t)|^4]. \end{aligned}$$

By the matricial Itô calculus again (using the hypothesis $\operatorname{Tr}(AA^*) = n$),

$$(15) \quad \begin{aligned} n \times f'(t) &= -2g(t) + 4e^t u_{A^* A, AA^*}(t), \\ n \times g'(t) &= -f(t) - h(t) + 4e^t \Re[v_{A, A^* AA^*}(t)], \\ n \times h'(t) &= -2g(t) + 4ne^t v_{A, A^*}(t). \end{aligned}$$

It follows, by (14), that $g''(t) - \frac{4}{n^2}g(t) = \frac{8e^{2t}}{n}\kappa + \frac{4e^t}{n}\theta$, for

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa &= n^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}(AA^* AA^*) - 1, \\ \theta &= 2 - n^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}(AA^* AA^*) - n^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}(AAA^* A^*) - |\operatorname{Tr} A|^2 + \Re\{\operatorname{Tr} A \operatorname{Tr}(A^* AA^*)\}, \end{aligned}$$

hence $g(t) = \mu \cosh\left(\frac{2t}{n}\right) + \nu \sinh\left(\frac{2t}{n}\right) + \frac{2n\kappa}{n^2-1}e^{2t} + \frac{4n\theta}{n^2-4}e^t$, with

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \Re[\operatorname{Tr} A \operatorname{Tr} A \operatorname{Tr}(A^* A^*)] - \frac{2n\kappa}{n^2-1} - \frac{4n\theta}{n^2-4}, \\ \nu &= -\frac{1}{2}|\operatorname{Tr} A^2|^2 - \frac{1}{2}|\operatorname{Tr} A|^4 + 2\Re[\operatorname{Tr} A \operatorname{Tr}(A^* AA^*)] - \frac{2n^2\kappa}{n^2-1} - \frac{2n^2\theta}{n^2-4}. \end{aligned}$$

From (15), it follows that

$$f(t) = -|\operatorname{Tr} A^2|^2 - \mu \sinh\left(\frac{2t}{n}\right) - \nu \left(\cosh\left(\frac{2t}{n}\right) - 1\right) + w(t),$$

where $w(t) = -\frac{2\kappa}{n^2-1}(e^{2t} - 1) - \frac{8\theta}{n^2-4}(e^t - 1) + 2(e^{2t} - 1) + 4(n^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}(AA^* AA^*) - 1)(e^t - 1)$.

Now, the conclusion follows from the fact that since $\operatorname{Tr}(AA^*) = n$, the inequalities (9), (10) and (11) allow to prove that $|\operatorname{Tr} A|, |\operatorname{Tr} A^2| \leq n$, $\operatorname{Tr}(AA^* AA^*) \leq n^2$ and $|\operatorname{Tr}(A^* AA^*)| \leq n^{3/2}$. \square

Lemma 2.2. *Let $(a_n), (b_n), (c_n)$ be sequences of real numbers such that (a_n) tends to $+\infty$ and (b_n) and (c_n) are both bounded. Then we have*

$$(16) \quad u_n := \frac{n^2 b_n}{a_n} \left(\cosh\left(\frac{\log a_n}{n}\right) - 1 \right) + \frac{n c_n}{a_n} \sinh\left(\frac{\log a_n}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

Proof. Let us define

$$K = \max \left\{ \sup_{n \geq 1} |a_n|, \sup_{n \geq 1} |b_n|, \sup_{0 < x \leq 1} \frac{\cosh(x) - 1}{x^2}, \sup_{0 < x \leq 1} \frac{\sinh(x)}{x} \right\}.$$

Then (16) follows from the fact that, since u_n can also be written

$$u_n = \frac{n^2 b_n}{2a_n^{1-\frac{1}{n}}} + \frac{n^2 b_n}{2a_n^{1+\frac{1}{n}}} - \frac{n^2 b_n}{a_n} + \frac{n c_n}{2a_n^{1-\frac{1}{n}}} - \frac{n c_n}{2a_n^{1+\frac{1}{n}}},$$

we have

$$|u_n| \leq 5K \frac{n^2}{e^{n-1}} \mathbb{1}_{a_n > e^n} + 2K^2 \frac{\log^2 a_n + \log a_n}{a_n} \mathbb{1}_{a_n \leq e^n}.$$

□

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Suppose the Theorem not to hold. Then there is an infinite set \mathcal{N} of positive integers, a continuous bonded function f on $\mathcal{C}([0, +\infty), \mathbb{C}^k)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for all $n \in \mathcal{N}$,

$$(17) \quad |\mathbb{E}(f(X^n)) - \int f d\mu| > \varepsilon.$$

Now, recall that if a sequence of real random variables converges in probability, then one of its subsequences converges almost surely. Hence one can suppose that the convergences (2), (3) and (4) hold almost surely as n increases to infinity within the set \mathcal{N} .

We shall prove that as n goes to infinity within the set \mathcal{N} ,

$$(18) \quad \mathbb{E}(f(X^n)) \longrightarrow \int f d\mu,$$

contradicting (17) and closing the proof.

Up to a conditioning by the σ -algebra generated by the A_l^n 's ($1 \leq l \leq k$, $n \geq 1$), one can suppose these matrices to be non-random.

In this case, for all n , X^n is a \mathbb{C}^k -valued continuous centered martingale. To prove that its distribution tends to μ , by Rebolledo's Theorem (see [R80] or [AGZ09, Th. H.14]), it suffices to prove that the bracket of X^n converges pointwise, in L^1 , to the one of a μ -distributed process. Hence it suffices to fix $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \in \mathbb{C}$, to define the process $Y_t^n = \lambda_1 X_{t,1}^n + \dots + \lambda_n X_{t,k}^n$ and to prove that as n tends to infinity within the set \mathcal{N} ,

$$(19) \quad \langle Y^n, \overline{Y^n} \rangle_t \xrightarrow{L^2} qt \text{ and } \langle Y^n, Y^n \rangle_t \xrightarrow{L^2} \begin{cases} -pt & \text{if } \alpha = 0, \\ -p \frac{\log(\alpha t + 1)}{\alpha} + a^2 \frac{\log^2(\alpha t + 1)}{2\alpha} & \text{if } 0 < \alpha < +\infty, \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha = +\infty. \end{cases}$$

for $q = \sum_{l,l'=1}^k \lambda_l \overline{\lambda_{l'}} q_{l,l'}$, $p = \sum_{l,l'=1}^k \lambda_l \lambda_{l'} p_{l,l'}$ and $a = \sum_{l=1}^k \lambda_l a_l$.

Let us define, for each n , $A^n = \sum_{l=1}^k \lambda_l A_l^n$. We have

$$Y_t^n = \alpha_n^{-1/2} \text{Tr}[A^n (V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^n - I)].$$

Hence by Section 2.1 b), Y^n satisfies

$$dY_t^n = \frac{i}{\sqrt{\alpha_n t + 1}} \text{Tr}[V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^n A^n dH_t^n],$$

where H_t^n is an Hermitian Brownian motion as introduced in Section 2.1. Thus, since $V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^n V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^{n*} = (\alpha_n t + 1)I$, by the matricial Itô calculus, we have

$$d\langle Y^n, \overline{Y^n} \rangle_t = \frac{1}{n} \text{Tr}(A^n A^{n*}) dt.$$

Since as n goes to infinity within the set \mathcal{N} , $\frac{1}{n} \text{Tr}(A^n A^{n*})$ tends to q , the first part of (19) is proved. Let us now prove the second part. By the matricial Itô calculus again, we have

$$d\langle Y^n, Y^n \rangle_t = \frac{-1}{n(\alpha_n t + 1)} \text{Tr}[A^n V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^n A^n V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^n] dt.$$

Hence it suffice to prove that as n increases to infinity within the set \mathcal{N} , we have the convergence

$$(20) \quad \frac{-1}{n(\alpha_n t + 1)} \operatorname{Tr}[A^n V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^n A^n V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^n] \xrightarrow{L^2} \begin{cases} \frac{-p}{\alpha t + 1} + a^2 \frac{\log(\alpha t + 1)}{\alpha t + 1} & \text{if } 0 \leq \alpha < +\infty, \\ 0 & \text{if } \alpha = +\infty, \end{cases}$$

uniformly as t varies in any compact subset of $[0, +\infty)$. This follows easily from Lemma 2.1 (and Lemma 2.2 in the case where $\alpha = +\infty$). \square

2.3. Proof of corollary 1.3. By Theorem 1.2 and formula (5), applied with matrices A_t^n of the type $\sqrt{n} \times (\text{an elementary } n \times n \text{ matrix})$, the distribution of any $p \times p$ principal submatrix of $\sqrt{n/\alpha_n}(V_{\log(\alpha_n t + 1)}^n - I)_{t \geq 0}$ converges weakly to the one of the random process $(M_t)_{t \geq 0}$ with independent increments such that for all $p \times p$ complex matrices X, Y and all $t \geq 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}[\operatorname{Tr}(M_t X) \overline{\operatorname{Tr}(M_t Y)}] = t \operatorname{Tr}(XY^*), \quad \mathbb{E}[\operatorname{Tr}(M_t X) \operatorname{Tr}(M_t Y)] = -\frac{\log(\alpha t + 1)}{\alpha} \operatorname{Tr}(XY),$$

where if $\alpha = 0$ or $+\infty$, the second right-hand term has to be replaced by respectively $-t \operatorname{Tr}(XY)$ or 0. Since a standard Brownian motion (B_t) on an euclidian space $(E, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ satisfies, for all $u, v \in E$, $\mathbb{E}(\langle B_t, u \rangle \langle B_t, v \rangle) = \langle u, v \rangle t$, the result can easily be verified. \square

2.4. Proof of Theorem 1.5.

Lemma 2.3. *Let us fix $n \geq 2$, let S be the matrix of a uniform random permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and let A, B be $n \times n$ non-random matrices. Then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\{|\operatorname{Tr}(AS)|\} &\leq \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{C_A} \sqrt{\operatorname{Tr}(AA^*)}, \\ \mathbb{E}\{|\operatorname{Tr}(ASBS)|\} &\leq \frac{n-1 + \sqrt{C_A C_B}}{n(n-1)} \sqrt{\operatorname{Tr}(AA^*)} \sqrt{\operatorname{Tr}(BB^*)}, \end{aligned}$$

where for each matrix $X = [x_{i,j}]_{i,j=1}^n$, C_X denotes $\#\{(i, j); x_{i,j} \neq 0\}$.

Proof. Let us denote by respectively $[a_{i,j}], [b_{i,j}], [s_{i,j}]$ the entries of A, B, S . By Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\mathbb{E}\{|\operatorname{Tr}(AS)|\} \leq \sum_{i,j} |a_{i,j}| \mathbb{E}(s_{i,j}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i,j} |a_{i,j}| \leq \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{C_A} \sqrt{\operatorname{Tr}(AA^*)}.$$

Moreover, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}\{|\operatorname{Tr}(ASBS)|\} &\leq \sum_{j,k} |a_{k,j} b_{k,j}| \mathbb{E}(s_{j,k}^2) + \sum_{\substack{i,j,k,l \\ j \neq l \text{ or } k \neq i}} |a_{i,j} b_{k,l}| \mathbb{E}(s_{j,k} s_{l,i}) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j,k} |a_{k,j} b_{k,j}| + \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{i,j,k,l} |a_{i,j} b_{k,l}|, \end{aligned}$$

and the conclusion follows from Hölder's inequality again. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. We consider C, Z_1, \dots, Z_k, P as introduced above the statement of the theorem. For each $t \geq 0$, let us define $K_t = (Z_{1,t}, \dots, Z_{k,t})P$. It suffices to

prove that as n tends to infinity,

(P) the joint distribution of $(X_0^n, (X_t^n - X_0^n)_{t \geq 0})$ converges weakly to the one of $(C, (K_t)_{t \geq 0})$.

Step I. Let us prove the following convergences in probability:

$$(21) \quad \forall l, \quad \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(A_{n,l} V_{n,0}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0,$$

$$(22) \quad \forall l, l' \quad \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(A_{n,l} V_{n,0} A_{n,l'} V_{n,0}) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0.$$

Let us fix $\varepsilon > 0$. For each $n \geq 1$, let us define the event

$$E_n := \left[\forall l = 1, \dots, k, \quad \operatorname{Tr}(A_{n,l} A_{n,l}^*) \leq n(q_{l,l} + 1) \right. \\ \left. \text{and } \#\{(i, j); ((i, j)\text{-th entry of } A_{n,l}) \neq 0\} \leq \varepsilon n^2 \right].$$

Using Lemma 2.3 and conditioning the expectation with respect to the σ -algebra generated by the $A_{n,l}$'s, one can easily prove that for all $l, l' = 1, \dots, k$,

$$\mathbb{E}\{|n^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}[A_{n,l} V_{n,0}]| \mathbb{1}_{E_n}\} \leq n^{-2} \sqrt{\varepsilon n^2} \sqrt{n(q_{l,l} + 1)}, \\ \mathbb{E}\{|n^{-1} \operatorname{Tr}[A_{n,l} V_{n,0} A_{n,l'} V_{n,0}]| \mathbb{1}_{E_n}\} \leq \frac{n - 1 + \varepsilon n^2}{n^2(n - 1)} \sqrt{n(q_{l,l} + 1)} \sqrt{n(q_{l',l'} + 1)}.$$

Since, by (6) and (7), the probability of the event E_n tends to one as n tends to infinity, the convergences in probability of (21) and (22) follow.

Step II. The weak topology on the set of probability measures on the Polish space $\mathbb{C}^k \times \mathcal{C}([0, +\infty), \mathbb{C}^k)$ is metrizable, thus to prove (P), we have to prove that any subsequence of $(X_0^n, (X_t^n - X_0^n)_{t \geq 0})$ admits a subsequence which distribution converges weakly to μ . Hence we introduce an infinite set of positive integers \mathcal{N} , and we shall prove that as n goes to infinity within the set \mathcal{N} , the distribution of $(X_0^n, (X_t^n - X_0^n)_{t \geq 0})$ admits a subsequence converging weakly to the distribution of $(C, (K_t)_{t \geq 0})$.

Step III. By Step I and since $[0, +\infty]$ is compact, we can suppose that \mathcal{N} is such that as n goes to infinity within the set \mathcal{N} , (α_n) admits a limit $\alpha \in [0, +\infty]$ and the convergences of (6), (21) and (22) hold almost surely. Note that for all n , $(e^{-t/2} V_0^{n*} V_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$ is a unitary Brownian motion starting at I , independent of the σ -algebra $\Sigma_n := \sigma(A_1^n, \dots, A_k^n, V_0^n)$. By Theorem 1.2, it implies that almost surely, as n tends to infinity within the set \mathcal{N} , the conditional distribution of $X^n - X_0^n$ with respect to Σ_n converges weakly to the distribution of $(K_t)_{t \geq 0}$. By Hypothesis (8), it follows that (P) holds as n increases to infinity within \mathcal{N} . It closes the proof of the theorem. \square

2.5. Proof of Theorem 1.9.

Lemma 2.4. *Let U be Haar-distributed on \mathbb{U}_n and A be an $n \times n$ matrix, with $n \geq 3$. Then*

$$(23) \quad \mathbb{E}\{|\operatorname{Tr}(AU)|^2\} = \operatorname{Tr}(AA^*)/n,$$

$$(24) \quad \mathbb{E}\{|\operatorname{Tr}(AU AU)|^2\} \leq 100(\operatorname{Tr}(AA^*))^2/n^2.$$

Proof. Set $U = [u_{i,j}]_{i,j=1}^n$. One can write $A = VA'W$, with V, W unitary matrices and A' a diagonal matrix whose diagonal entries a_1, \dots, a_n are the eigenvalues of $\sqrt{AA^*}$. Since the law of U is invariant under the left and right actions of the unitary group, one can suppose that $A = A'$. These invariances of the law of U also imply that for all i, j , $\mathbb{E}(u_{i,i}\overline{u_{j,j}}) = \delta_i^j/n$. Equation (23) follows. Equation (24) follows from (13) and the fact that the Haar measure on the unitary group is the limit of the distribution of $e^{-t/2}V_t$ as t tends to infinity. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.9. *Step I.* Firstly, following the proofs of Theorems 1.2 and 1.5, we suppose that the A_l^n 's are nonrandom. Then by Lemma 2.4, for all l, l' , $n^{-1} \text{Tr}(A_l^n U_n)$ and $n^{-1} \text{Tr}(A_l^n U_n A_{l'}^n U_n)$ converge in probability to zero as n tends to infinity.

Step II. Following [DZ98, Th. D8], we fix a bounded real function f on \mathbb{C}^k which is 1-Lipschitz for the canonical hermitian norm $\|\cdot\|$ on \mathbb{C}^k , and we shall prove that

$$(25) \quad \mathbb{E}\{f(\text{Tr}[A_1^n U_n], \dots, \text{Tr}[A_k^n U_n])\} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{E}\{f(Z_1, \dots, Z_k)\}.$$

Let us fix $\varepsilon > 0$.

a) Let, for each $t \geq 0$, $(Z_{1,t}, \dots, Z_{k,t})$ be a Gaussian family of centered complex random variables such that for all l, l' , $\mathbb{E}[Z_{l,t} Z_{l',t}] = 0$ and $\mathbb{E}[Z_{l,t} \overline{Z_{l',t}}] = q_{l,l'}(1 - e^{-t})$ (such a family exists because the matrix $[q_{l,l'}]_{l,l'}$ is nonnegative). The distribution of $(Z_{1,t}, \dots, Z_{k,t})$ tends to the one of (Z_1, \dots, Z_k) as t tends to infinity. Hence there is $t_0 > 0$ such that

$$(26) \quad |\mathbb{E}\{f(Z_1, \dots, Z_k)\} - \mathbb{E}\{f(Z_{1,t_0}, \dots, Z_{k,t_0})\}| \leq \varepsilon,$$

$$(27) \quad e^{-\frac{t_0}{2}} \sup_{n \geq 1} \{n^{-1} \text{Tr}[A_1^n A_1^{n*} + \dots + A_k^n A_k^{n*}]\}^{1/2} \leq \varepsilon.$$

b) For each n , up to an extension of the probability space where U_n is defined, one can suppose that there exists a unitary Brownian motion $(U_t^n)_{t \geq 0}$, starting at I , independent of U_n . Let us define, for each n ,

$$\begin{aligned} X^n &= (\text{Tr}[A_1^n U_n U_{t_0}^n], \dots, \text{Tr}[A_k^n U_n U_{t_0}^n]) \\ Y^n &= e^{-\frac{t_0}{2}} (\text{Tr}[A_1^n U_n], \dots, \text{Tr}[A_k^n U_n]) \\ D^n &= X^n - Y^n = e^{-\frac{t_0}{2}} (\text{Tr}[A_1^n U_n (e^{\frac{t_0}{2}} U_{t_0}^n - I)], \dots, \text{Tr}[A_k^n U_n (e^{\frac{t_0}{2}} U_{t_0}^n - I)]) \end{aligned}$$

By Step I and Theorem 1.2, as n tends to infinity, the distribution of D^n converges to the one of $(Z_{1,t_0}, \dots, Z_{k,t_0})$. It follows that for n large enough,

$$(28) \quad |\mathbb{E}\{f(Z_{1,t_0}, \dots, Z_{k,t_0})\} - \mathbb{E}\{f(D^n)\}| \leq \varepsilon.$$

c) At last, since f is 1-Lipschitz for $\|\cdot\|$, for all n , we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbb{E}\{f(D^n)\} - \mathbb{E}\{f(X^n)\}| &\leq \mathbb{E}\{\|D^n - X^n\|\} \\ &\leq (e^{-t_0} \mathbb{E}\{|\text{Tr}[A_1^n U_n]|^2 + \dots + |\text{Tr}[A_k^n U_n]|^2\})^{1/2} \\ &\leq e^{-t_0/2} (n^{-1} \text{Tr}[A_1^n A_1^{n*}] + \dots + n^{-1} \text{Tr}[A_k^n A_k^{n*}])^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

the last inequality following from (23). By (27), it allows us to claim that for all n ,

$$(29) \quad |\mathbb{E}\{f(D^n)\} - \mathbb{E}\{f(X^n)\}| \leq \varepsilon.$$

d) To conclude, note that by the right invariance of the law of U_n , X^n and the random vector $(\text{Tr}[A_1^n U_n], \dots, \text{Tr}[A_k^n U_n])$ have the same distribution. By (26), (28) and (29), it follows that for n large enough,

$$|\mathbb{E}\{f(Z_1, \dots, Z_k)\} - \mathbb{E}\{f(\text{Tr}[A_1^n U_n], \dots, \text{Tr}[A_k^n U_n])\}| \leq 3\varepsilon.$$

It closes the proof of the theorem. \square

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FLORENT BENAYCH-GEORGES, LPMA, UPMC UNIV PARIS 6, CASE COURIER 188, 4, PLACE JUSSIEU, 75252 PARIS CEDEX 05, FRANCE.

E-mail address: florent.benaych@upmc.fr