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# ALMOST REDUCIBILITY OF QUASIPERIODIC $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -COCYCLES IN ULTRADIFFERENTIABLE CLASSES, AND AN APPLICATION TO THE REGULARITY OF THE LYAPUNOV EXPONENT

MAXIME CHATAL, CLAIRE CHAUDAUDRET

ABSTRACT. Given a quasiperiodic cocycle in  $sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  sufficiently close to a constant, we prove that it is almost-reducible in ultradifferentiable class under an adapted arithmetic condition on the frequency vector. We also give a corollary on the Hölder regularity of the Lyapunov exponent.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $d \geq 1$  and  $\omega = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d$  a rationally independent vector (meaning that no non trivial integer combination of the  $(\omega_i)_{i=1, \dots, d}$  can vanish). We will assume that  $\sup_i |\omega_i| \leq 1$ . We will note  $\mathbb{T}^d := \mathbb{R}^d / \mathbb{Z}^d$  and  $2\mathbb{T}^d := \mathbb{R}^d / 2\mathbb{Z}^d$ . Let  $A : \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  be in a certain class of continuous matrix-valued functions. We call quasi-periodic cocycle the solution  $X : \mathbb{T}^d \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{R})$  of the differential linear equation

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} X^t(\theta) = A(\theta + t\omega) X^t(\theta) \\ X^0(\theta) = Id \end{cases}$$

One of the main motivations for studying quasi-periodic cocycles is the study of quasi-periodic Schrödinger equations

$$-y''(t) + q(\theta + t\omega)y(t) = Ey(t)$$

where  $q : \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is called the potential, and  $E \in \mathbb{R}$  the energy. It gives rise to a cocycle with values in  $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ . The cocycle is said to be a constant cocycle if  $A$  is a constant matrix. A quasi-periodic cocycle as in (1) is said reducible if it can be conjugated by a quasi-periodic change of variable  $Z : \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{R})$  to a constant cocycle, that is to say, if there exists  $B \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  such that, for all  $\theta \in 2\mathbb{T}^d$  :

$$\partial_\omega Z(\theta) = A(\theta)Z(\theta) - Z(\theta)B$$

In general, it is important to require the change of variables  $Z$  to be regular enough. In this paper, we will be interested in the perturbative setting, that is to say, in quasi-periodic cocycles close to a constant :

$$(2) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} X^t(\theta) = (A + F(\theta + t\omega)) X^t(\theta) \\ X^0(\theta) = Id \end{cases}$$

where  $A \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  and  $F : \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  is of ultra-differentiable class and small enough, with a smallness condition depending on  $\omega$ .

Reducibility is a strong property and reducibility results generally require many assumptions. Here we are interested in a weaker property which is almost reducibility. A cocycle like (2) is said

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*Key words and phrases.* quasi-periodic cocycles, ultradifferentiable class, almost reducibility, Lyapunov exponents, quasi-periodic Schrödinger equation, integrated density of states, Brjuno-Rüssmann condition, small divisors, diophantine condition, KAM method.

almost-reducible if it can be conjugated by a sequence of quasi-periodic changes of variables to a cocycle of the form

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt}X^t(\theta) = (\bar{A}_n(\theta + t\omega) + \bar{F}_n(\theta + t\omega))X^t(\theta) \\ X^0(\theta) = Id \end{cases}$$

where  $\bar{A}_n$  is reducible and  $\bar{F}_n$  is arbitrarily small.

**Ultra-differentiability :** To quantify the regularity of  $F \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  and the size of the sequence  $(\bar{F}_n)$  above, we introduce the weight function  $\Lambda : [0, +\infty[ \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$  which we will assume to be increasing and differentiable. Expanding  $F$  in Fourier series  $F(\theta) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \hat{F}(k) e^{2i\pi \langle k, \theta \rangle}$ , we will say that  $F$  is  $\Lambda$ -ultra-differentiable if there exists  $r > 0$  such that

$$|F|_r = |F|_{\Lambda, r} := \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|\hat{F}(k)\| e^{2\pi \Lambda(|k|)r} < \infty$$

where  $|k|$  is the sum of the absolute values of the components of  $k$ , and we will denote  $F \in U_r(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R})) = U_{\Lambda, r}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ . To make this space a Banach algebra, we will require  $\Lambda$  to be subadditive :

$$\Lambda(x + y) \leq \Lambda(x) + \Lambda(y), \quad \forall x, y \geq 0$$

If  $\Lambda \equiv id$ , it is the analytic case.

*Remark 1.1.* The standard definition of ultra-differentiable functions involves Denjoy-Carleman sequences, that is, real sequences satisfying certain conditions which act as bounds on the successive derivatives of a given function. However, the above definition, introduced by Braun-Meise-Taylor ([6]), can be linked to Denjoy-Carleman classes (see [12], Theorem 11.6). Since Fourier series appear naturally in the problem considered here, we chose to use Braun-Meise-Taylor classes as a starting point.

**Non-resonance condition on the frequency:** An often studied situation is the case where the frequency vector  $\omega$  is Diophantine (which we denote by  $\omega \in DC(\kappa, \tau)$ ), for some  $0 < \kappa < 1$  and  $\tau \geq \max(1, d - 1)$  :

$$|\langle k, \omega \rangle| \geq \frac{\kappa}{|k|^\tau}, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}$$

where  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  is the standard Euclidean inner product. It was proved by Eliasson [10] that in the analytic case, if  $\omega \in DC(\kappa, \tau)$ , and  $F$  is sufficiently small, Equation (2) is almost reducible. This result was improved by Chavaudret [9] who proved that the convergence occurs on analyticity strips of fixed width (whereas Eliasson's theorem gave the convergence on strips of width going to zero).

One of the aims of the present paper is to weaken this arithmetic condition by introducing the approximating function

$$\Psi : [0, +\infty[ \rightarrow [0, +\infty[$$

with  $\Psi \geq id$  (which is not restrictive since it is satisfied by the diophantine condition). We will assume  $\Psi$  to be increasing, differentiable and satisfying, for all  $x, y \in [1, +\infty[$ ,

$$\Psi(x + y) \geq \Psi(x) + \Psi(y)$$

thus for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , and for all  $x \geq 1$ ,  $\Psi(nx) \geq n\Psi(x)$ . In our problem,  $\omega$  will satisfy the following arithmetic condition for some  $\kappa \in ]0, 1[$  :

$$|\langle k, \omega \rangle| \geq \frac{\kappa}{\Psi(|k|)}, \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}$$

(notice that the case  $\Psi(\cdot) = |\cdot|^\tau$ , is the Diophantine case).

We will require the following condition:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \Psi(t)}{\Lambda(t)} = 0.$$

and

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\Lambda'(t) \ln \Psi(t)}{\Lambda(t)^2} dt < +\infty$$

This condition, known as the  $\Lambda$ -Brjuno-Rüssmann condition, will be denoted by  $\omega \in BR(\kappa)$ . This coincides with the well-known Brjuno condition if  $\Lambda$  is the identity.

If  $A$  is elliptic, an almost reducibility theorem was given in [4].

The purpose of this article is to show the following theorem:

**Theorem 1.2.** *Let  $r_0 > 0$ ,  $A_0 \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  and  $F_0 \in U_{r_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ . Then, there exists  $\varepsilon_0$  depending only on  $A_0, \kappa, \Lambda, \Psi, r_0$  such that, if*

$$|F_0|_{r_0} \leq \varepsilon_0$$

then for all  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ , there exist

- $r_\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\zeta \in ]0, \frac{1}{8}[$ ,
- $Z_\varepsilon \in U_{r_\varepsilon}(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $A_\varepsilon \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,
- $\bar{A}_\varepsilon, \bar{F}_\varepsilon \in U_{r_\varepsilon}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $\psi_\varepsilon \in U_{r_\varepsilon}(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$

such that

- (1)  $\bar{A}_\varepsilon$  is reducible to  $A_\varepsilon$  by  $\psi_\varepsilon$ , with  $|\psi_\varepsilon|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}\zeta}$ ,
- (2)  $|\bar{F}_\varepsilon|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon$ ,
- (3)  $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} r_\varepsilon > 0$ ,
- (4) for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon(\theta) = (A_0 + F_0(\theta))Z_\varepsilon(\theta) - Z_\varepsilon(\theta)(\bar{A}_\varepsilon(\theta) + \bar{F}_\varepsilon(\theta))$$

(5)

$$|Z_\varepsilon^{\pm 1} - Id|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{9}{10}}$$

Moreover, either  $\Psi_\varepsilon$  becomes constant as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , or there exist arbitrarily small  $\varepsilon$  such that  $\|A_\varepsilon\| \leq \kappa \varepsilon^\zeta$ .

This theorem states almost reducibility in an ultradifferentiable class with the same weight function as that of the initial system, but with a smaller parameter  $r_\varepsilon$ . Notice however that the parameter  $r_\varepsilon$  does not shrink to 0. In order to achieve this, the resonance cancellation technique is similar to the one in [9]. Notice that, for topological reasons, a period doubling is necessary in order to preserve the real structure. This phenomenon was already observed in [8].

As found out by Avila-Jitomirskaya ([2]), in the case of a Schrödinger cocycle, a quantitative almost reducibility result can be used to prove Hölder regularity of the Lyapunov exponent and of the density of states. Thus, our main result has the following corollary:

**Corollary 1.** *Under the assumptions of Theorem 1.2, the Lyapunov exponent is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Hölder continuous at  $A + F$ .*

A corollary on  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Hölder regularity of the integrated density of states is also given in section 13.2.

**Comments on the proof:** The proof of the main result relies on the well-known KAM algorithm: a step of the algorithm will reduce the size of the perturbation to a power of it, by means of a change of variables which might be far from identity (if resonances have to be cancelled), but is still controlled by a small negative power of the size of the perturbation. The order at which one removes resonances to avoid small divisors has to be suitably chosen in order to decrease the perturbation sufficiently while having a sufficient control on the change of variables. One also has to shrink the parameter of the ultradifferentiable class at every step, and in order to have a strong almost reducibility result (i.e a sequence of parameters not shrinking to 0), the  $\Lambda$ -Brjuno-Rüssmann condition comes naturally.

If resonances are cancelled only finitely many times, then the change of variables remains close to identity at every step afterwards, which gives reducibility. Otherwise, the constant part of the system itself becomes small, with an estimate which is used in the proof of the corollary 1.

The main theorem, which is Theorem 12.1 below, is proved by iterating arbitrarily many times the Lemma 11.1 below; Lemma 11.1 gives a conjugation between two systems  $\bar{A} + \bar{F}$  and  $\bar{A}' + \bar{F}'$ , where both  $\bar{A}$  and  $\bar{A}'$  are reducible maps and  $\bar{F}'$  is smaller than  $\bar{F}$ , with a controlled loss of regularity.

The proof of Lemma 11.1 can be sketched by the following diagram:

$$\bar{A} + \bar{F} \xrightarrow{\psi} A + F \xrightarrow[\text{Lemma 10.2}]{\psi^{-1}\Phi^{-1}e^{X\Phi}} \bar{A}_1 + \bar{F}_1 \xrightarrow{\Phi\psi} A_1 + F_1 \xrightarrow[\text{Lemma 9.3}]{e^{X_1}} \dots \xrightarrow[\text{Lemma 9.3}]{e^{X_{l-1}}} A_l + F_l \xrightarrow{\psi^{-1}\Phi^{-1}} \bar{A}_l + \bar{F}_l = \bar{A}' + \bar{F}'$$

where  $A, A_1, \dots, A_l$  are constant matrices,  $\bar{A}, \bar{A}_1, \dots, \bar{A}_l$  are reducible, and  $\bar{F}, F, \bar{F}_i, F_i$  are small.

No non resonance condition is required on  $A$ , making it necessary to construct the change of variables  $\Phi$  which will remove resonances, but may be far from the identity (Lemma 7.1). However, once this is done, the matrices  $A_1, \dots, A_{l-1}$  remain non resonant enough in order to reduce the perturbation a lot without having to remove resonances again.

The superscripts on the arrows refer to the changes of variables. The changes of variables with an exponential expression are close to the identity, therefore the total conjugation, from  $\bar{A} + \bar{F}$  to  $\bar{A}' + \bar{F}'$ , is close to identity, which makes it possible to obtain the density of reducible systems in the neighbourhood of a constant.

## 2. NOTATIONS

The notation  $E(x)$  will refer to the integer part of a number  $x$ .

If  $F \in L^2(2\mathbb{T}^d)$  and  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ , the truncation of  $F$  at order  $N$  (denoted  $F^N$ ) is the function we obtain by cutting the Fourier series of  $F$  :

$$F^N(\theta) = \sum_{|m| \leq N} \hat{F}(m) e^{2i\pi \langle k, \theta \rangle}$$

In order to simplify the notation throughout this paper, we will write  $\Psi(\cdot)$  for  $\Psi(|\cdot|)$ , and  $\Lambda(\cdot)$  for  $\Lambda(|\cdot|)$ .

We will denote by  $\|\cdot\|$  the norm of the greatest coefficient for matrices.

### 3. DECOMPOSITIONS, TRIVIALITY

We take the following definitions from [9], describing decompositions of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and triviality, which will avoid to double the period more than once.

**Definition 3.1** (Decomposition). • If  $A \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  has distinct eigenvalues, we call *A-decomposition* a decomposition of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  as the direct sum of two eigenspaces of  $A$ . If  $L$  is an eigenspace of  $A$ , we write  $\sigma(A|_L)$  the spectrum of the restriction of  $A$  to the subspace  $L$ . We shall denote by  $\mathcal{L}_A$  the decomposition of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  into two distinct eigenspaces of  $A$ , if the related eigenvalues are distinct.

• If  $\mathbb{R}^2 = L_1 \oplus L_2$ , for all  $u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , there exists a unique decomposition  $u = u_1 + u_2, u_1 \in L_1, u_2 \in L_2$ . For  $i = 1, 2$ , we call *projection on  $L_i$  with respect to  $\mathcal{L} = \{L_1, L_2\}$* , and we write  $P_{L_i}^{\mathcal{L}}$  the map defined by  $P_{L_i}^{\mathcal{L}}u = u_i$ .

Recall the following lemma on estimate of the projection (see [10]) :

**Lemma 3.2** ([10]). *Let  $\kappa' > 0$  and  $A \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  with  $\kappa'$ -separated eigenvalues. There exists a constant  $C_0 \geq 1$  such that, for any subspace  $L \in \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_A$ ,*

$$\|P_L^{\mathcal{L}}\| \leq C_0 \left(\frac{1}{\kappa'}\right)^6$$

*Remark 3.3.* The estimate given in [10] is more general since it also concerns matrices  $A$  with a nilpotent part. Here the setting in  $sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  makes the estimate a little better.

**Definition 3.4** (Triviality). Let  $\mathcal{L} = \{L_1, L_2\}$  such that  $L_1 \oplus L_2 = \mathbb{R}^2$ . We say that a function  $\psi \in \mathcal{C}^0(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2\mathbb{R}))$  is trivial with respect to  $\mathcal{L}$  if there exists  $m \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$  such that for all  $\theta \in 2\mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\psi(\theta) = e^{2i\pi\langle m, \theta \rangle} P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} + e^{-2i\pi\langle m, \theta \rangle} P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}}$$

If  $|m| \leq N$ , we say that  $\psi$  is trivial of order  $N$ .

*Remark 3.5.* • If  $\psi_1, \psi_2 : 2\mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{R})$  are trivial with respect to  $\mathcal{L}$ , then the product  $\psi_1\psi_2$  is also trivial with respect to  $\mathcal{L}$  since, for all  $L \neq L', P_L^{\mathcal{L}}P_{L'}^{\mathcal{L}} = 0$ .

- If  $\psi$  is trivial with respect to a decomposition  $\mathcal{L}$  of  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , then for all  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ , we have  $\psi G \psi^{-1} \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ . Indeed, notice that if  $\psi = e^{2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} + e^{-2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}}$  for some  $m \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$ , then

$$\psi^{-1} = e^{-2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} + e^{2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}}$$

(it's a simple calculus to check that with this expression,  $\psi\psi^{-1} = \psi^{-1}\psi \equiv I$ .) Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \psi G \psi^{-1} &= (e^{2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} + e^{-2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}}) G (e^{-2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} + e^{2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}}) \\ &= P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} G P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} + P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}} G P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}} + e^{2i\pi\langle 2m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} G P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}} + e^{-2i\pi\langle 2m, \cdot \rangle} P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}} G P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} \end{aligned}$$

which is well defined continuously on  $\mathbb{T}^d$ . Hence the function  $\psi$  will avoid a period doubling.

### 4. CHOICE OF PARAMETERS

In this section, we define all the constants and parameters used in this paper.

$$\begin{cases} \delta = 100000 \\ \zeta = \frac{1}{1728} \end{cases}$$

Let for all  $r, \varepsilon > 0$ ,

$$N(r, \varepsilon) = \Lambda^{-1} \left( \frac{50 |\log \varepsilon|}{\pi r} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
R(r, \varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{3N(r, \varepsilon)} \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon^{-\zeta}) \\
\kappa''(\varepsilon) &= \kappa \varepsilon^\zeta \\
r'(r, \varepsilon) &= r - \frac{50\delta |\log \varepsilon|}{\pi \Lambda(R(r, \varepsilon)N(r, \varepsilon))}
\end{aligned}$$

### 5. SMALLNESS OF THE PERTURBATION

Let  $r_0 > 0$ ,  $A_0 \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $F_0 \in U_{r_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ .

*Assumption 1.* The functions  $\Lambda, \Psi$  satisfy

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \Psi(t)}{\Lambda(t)} = 0$$

and  $\varepsilon_0$  is small enough as to satisfy conditions of lemma 10.1 below and:

$$\frac{150\delta |\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi \Lambda \circ \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})} + \frac{150\delta}{\pi \zeta \log(2\delta)} \int_{\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})}^{+\infty} \frac{\Lambda'(t) \ln \Psi(t)}{\Lambda(t)^2} dt < r_0$$

These conditions depend on  $r_0, \Lambda, \Psi$ .

We shall define the following sequences of parameters used throughout the iteration:

$$\begin{aligned}
\varepsilon_k &:= \varepsilon_0^{(2\delta)^k} \\
\Lambda(N_k) &:= \Lambda(N(r_k, \varepsilon_k)) = \frac{50|\log \varepsilon_k|}{\pi r_k} \\
R_k &:= R(r_k, \varepsilon_k) = \frac{1}{3N(r_k, \varepsilon_k)} \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_k^{-\zeta})
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$r_k := r_0 - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{50\delta |\log \varepsilon_i|}{\pi \Lambda(R(r_i, \varepsilon_i)N(r_i, \varepsilon_i))}$$

**Lemma 5.1.** *Under either the Assumption 1, the sequence  $r_k$  converges to a positive limit.*

*Proof.* Notice that, for all  $k$ , and since  $\Lambda$  is subadditive,

$$\Lambda(R_k N_k) \geq \frac{1}{3} \Lambda(3R_k N_k) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\Lambda(R_k N_k)} \leq \frac{3}{\Lambda(3R_k N_k)}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{50\delta |\log \varepsilon_k|}{\pi \Lambda(R_k N_k)} &\leq \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{150\delta |\log \varepsilon_k|}{\pi \Lambda(3R_k N_k)} \\
&\leq \frac{150\delta}{\pi} \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(2\delta)^k |\log \varepsilon_0|}{\Lambda(3R_k N_k)} \\
&\leq \frac{150\delta}{\pi} \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(2\delta)^k |\log \varepsilon_0|}{\Lambda(\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_k^{-\zeta}))} \\
&\leq \frac{150\delta |\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi \Lambda \circ \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})} + \frac{150\delta |\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(2\delta)^x}{\Lambda(\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta(2\delta)^x}))} dx
\end{aligned}$$

With the change of variable  $t := (2\delta)^x$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{150\delta|\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi\Lambda \circ \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})} + \frac{150\delta|\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{t}{\Lambda(\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta t}))} \frac{1}{t \log(2\delta)} dt \\ &\leq \frac{150\delta|\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi\Lambda \circ \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})} + \frac{150\delta|\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi \log(2\delta)} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\Lambda(\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta t}))} dt \end{aligned}$$

With the change of variable  $v := \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta t})$

$$\begin{aligned} &\leq \frac{150\delta|\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi\Lambda \circ \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})} + \frac{150\delta|\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi \log(2\delta)} \int_{\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\Lambda(v)} \cdot \frac{\Psi'(v)}{-\zeta \log \varepsilon_0 \Psi(v)} dv \\ &\leq \frac{150\delta|\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi\Lambda \circ \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})} + \frac{150\delta}{\pi\zeta \log(2\delta)} \int_{\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})}^{+\infty} \frac{\Psi'(v)}{\Lambda(v)\Psi(v)} dv \end{aligned}$$

After integrating by parts,

$$\begin{aligned} (5.1) \quad \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{50\delta|\log \varepsilon_k|}{\pi\Lambda(R_k N_k)} &\leq \frac{150\delta|\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi\Lambda \circ \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})} + \frac{150\delta}{\pi\zeta \log(2\delta)} \left[ -\frac{\log(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})}{\Lambda(\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta}))} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})}^{+\infty} \frac{\Lambda'(v) \log \Psi(v)}{\Lambda(v)^2} dv \right] \\ &\leq \frac{150\delta|\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi\Lambda \circ \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})} + \frac{150\delta}{\pi\zeta \log(2\delta)} \int_{\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})}^{+\infty} \frac{\Lambda'(v) \log \Psi(v)}{\Lambda(v)^2} dv \end{aligned}$$

provided  $\lim_{v \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log \Psi(v)}{\Lambda(v)} = 0$ , thus the assumption 1 implies that  $(r_k)$  converges to a positive limit.  $\square$

*Remark :* We naturally find the Bruno-Rüssmann condition with respect to weight function  $\Lambda$ , which is the convergence of  $\int \frac{\Lambda'(v) \log \Psi(v)}{\Lambda(v)^2} dv$ .

## 6. ELIMINATION OF RESONANCES

Given a matrix  $A$ , a useful technique in the KAM iteration will be to remove the resonances in the spectrum of the matrix  $A$ . To characterize the non-resonance of  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  (depending on  $\omega$ , a constant  $\kappa' > 0$  and on an order  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ) we will write  $z \in BR_\omega^N(\kappa')$  if and only if :

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^d \setminus \{0\}, \quad 0 < |k| \leq N \Rightarrow |z - 2i\pi \langle k, \omega \rangle| \geq \frac{\kappa'}{\Psi(k)}$$

**Definition 6.1.** We will say that  $A$  has  $BR_\omega^N(\kappa')$  spectrum if

$$\sigma(A) = \{\alpha, \alpha'\} \Rightarrow \alpha - \alpha' \in BR_\omega^N(\kappa')$$

In particular, if the eigenvalues of  $A$  are  $i\alpha$  and  $-i\alpha$  with  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A$  has if  $BR_\omega^N(\kappa')$  spectrum if

$$2i\alpha \in BR_\omega^N(\kappa')$$

*Remark 6.2.* If  $A$  has real eigenvalues  $\alpha, \alpha'$ , then for all  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $A$  has  $BR_\omega^N(\kappa')$ -spectrum because  $|\alpha - \alpha' - 2i\pi \langle m, \omega \rangle| \geq |2i\pi \langle m, \omega \rangle| \geq \frac{\kappa}{\Psi(m)}$ .

**Lemma 6.3.** Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\tilde{N} \in \mathbb{N}^*$  and  $\kappa' = \frac{\kappa}{\Psi(3\tilde{N})}$ . There exists  $m \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$ ,  $|m| \leq \frac{1}{2}\tilde{N}$  such that, if we denote  $\alpha' = \alpha - 2\pi \langle m, \omega \rangle$ , then  $2i\alpha' \in BR_\omega^{\tilde{N}}(\kappa')$  and if  $m \neq 0$  then  $|\alpha'| \leq \frac{\kappa'}{2}$ .



*Proof.* We want to remove the resonances between  $i\alpha$  and  $-i\alpha$ . If  $2i\alpha \in BR_\omega^{\tilde{N}}(\kappa')$ , let  $m = 0$  and we are done. Otherwise, if there exists  $m' \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$  with  $|m'| \leq \tilde{N}$  such that

$$|2\alpha - 2\pi\langle m', \omega \rangle| < \frac{\kappa}{\Psi(m')}$$

then let  $m = \frac{m'}{2}$  and  $2\alpha' = \alpha - 2\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle$ . It's a simple calculus to check that, in this case,  $|2\alpha'| \leq \kappa'$ , hence  $\alpha' \leq \frac{\kappa'}{2}$ . Now, for all  $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$ ,  $k \leq \tilde{N}$ ,

$$|2i\alpha' - 2i\pi\langle k, \omega \rangle| \geq \frac{\kappa}{\Psi(k)} - \kappa' \geq \frac{\kappa'}{\Psi(k)}$$

Then  $2i\alpha' \in BR_\omega^{\tilde{N}}(\kappa')$ . □

**Lemma 6.4.** *Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ . For all  $R \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $N \geq 1$ ,  $R \geq 2$ , there exists  $m \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$ ,  $|m| \leq \frac{1}{2}N$  such that, if we denote  $\kappa'' = \frac{\kappa}{\Psi(3RN)}$  and  $\alpha' = \alpha - 2\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle$ , then  $2i\alpha' \in BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$  and if  $m \neq 0$  then  $|\alpha'| \leq \frac{\kappa''}{2}$ .*

*Proof.* If  $\alpha \in BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$ , then  $m = 0$ . Otherwise, apply the previous Lemma with  $\tilde{N} = N$  and  $\kappa' = \kappa''$  to obtain  $|m| \leq \frac{1}{2}N$  such that  $|\alpha - \langle m, \omega \rangle| \leq \frac{\kappa''}{2}$ . Therefore for all  $0 \leq |k| \leq RN$ ,

$$|2\alpha' - 2\pi\langle k, \omega \rangle| \geq |2\pi\langle k, \omega \rangle| - \kappa'' \geq \frac{\kappa}{\Psi(k)} - \kappa'' \geq \frac{\kappa''}{\Psi(k)}$$

and then  $2i\alpha' = 2i\alpha - 2\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle \in BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$ . □

## 7. RENORMALIZATION

We want to define a map  $\Phi$  which conjugates  $A$  to a matrix with  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$  spectrum.

**Lemma 7.1.** *Let  $A \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $R \geq 2$ ,  $N \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$ . If  $\kappa'' = \frac{\kappa}{\Psi(3RN)}$  and  $A$  has  $\kappa''$ -separated eigenvalues, then there exists a map  $\Phi \in \mathcal{C}^0(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$  which is trivial with respect to  $\mathcal{L}_A$  (the decomposition into eigenspaces of  $A$ ), and a constant  $C_0 \geq 1$  such that,*

(1) For all  $r' > 0$ ,

$$|\Phi^{\pm 1}|_{r'} \leq 2C_0 e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})r'} \left(\frac{1}{\kappa''}\right)^6$$

(2) If  $\tilde{A}$  is defined by the following condition: for all  $\theta \in 2\mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\partial_\omega \Phi(\theta) = A\Phi(\theta) - \Phi(\theta)\tilde{A}$$

(note that  $\tilde{A}$  actually does not depend on  $\theta$ ), then  $\|\tilde{A} - A\| \leq \pi N$  and  $\tilde{A}$  has  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$  spectrum.

(3) For any function  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ , we have  $\Phi G \Phi^{-1} \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ .

(4) If  $\tilde{A} \neq A$  then  $\|\tilde{A}\| \leq \frac{1}{2}\kappa''$ .

*Proof.* Let  $m$  given by Lemma 6.4 with  $\alpha$  the imaginary part of an eigenvalue of matrix  $A$ . If the eigenvalues of  $A$  are in  $\mathbb{R}$ , then  $m = 0$  and  $\Phi \equiv I$ .

Otherwise, let  $L_1$  be the invariant subspace associated to  $i\alpha$ ,  $L_2$  associated to  $-i\alpha$  and let for all  $\theta \in 2\mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\Phi(\theta) = e^{2i\pi\langle m, \theta \rangle} P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}_A} + e^{-2i\pi\langle m, \theta \rangle} P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}_A}$$

For all  $\theta$ , since the eigenvalues of  $\Phi(\theta)$  are complex conjugate, we have  $\Phi(\theta) \in SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ , and from Lemma 6.4,  $\tilde{A}$  has  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$  spectrum (since the eigenvalues of  $\tilde{A}$  are  $\pm i\tilde{\alpha}$  obtained from

lemma 6.4 where  $\pm i\alpha$  are the eigenvalues of  $A$ ). Moreover, the spectrum of  $\tilde{A} - A$  is  $\{\pm 2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle\}$  and  $|2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle| \leq \pi N$  (remind that  $|m| \leq \frac{1}{2}N$ , and that we supposed  $|\omega| \leq 1$ ) whence 2. Moreover, because  $|m| \leq \frac{1}{2}N$ , and from Lemma 3.2,

$$|\Phi|_{r'} \leq (\|P_{L_1}\| + \|P_{L_2}\|)e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})r'} \leq 2C_0\left(\frac{1}{\kappa''}\right)^6 e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})r'}$$

whence 1. The property 3 follows from the triviality of  $\Phi$  (see the remark 3.5).

For the estimate in 4, notice that if  $A \neq \tilde{A}$ , that is to say if the spectrum of  $A$  was resonant,  $\Phi \neq I$  conjugates  $A$  to  $\tilde{A}$ . In particular, from lemma 6.4, the two eigenvalues  $i\tilde{\alpha}$  and  $-i\tilde{\alpha}$  of  $\tilde{A}$  (which are the eigenvalues of  $A$  translated by  $2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle$ ) satisfy  $|i\tilde{\alpha} - (-i\tilde{\alpha})| \leq \kappa''$  and then  $\|\tilde{A}\| \leq \frac{1}{2}\kappa''$ .  $\square$

**Definition 7.2.** A function  $\Phi$  satisfying conclusions of lemma 7.1 will be called *renormalization of  $A$  of order  $R, N$* . Here the resonance is removed up to order  $RN$  whereas the estimate involves an exponential of  $\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})$  and  $\Psi(3RN)$ .

## 8. COHOMOLOGICAL EQUATION

In order to define a change of variables which will reduce the norm of the perturbation, we will first solve a linearized equation, which has the form:

$$(8.1) \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{T}^d, \partial_\omega \tilde{X}(\theta) = [\tilde{A}, \tilde{X}(\theta)] + \tilde{F}^N - \hat{F}(0), \quad \hat{X}(0) = 0$$

Here  $\tilde{A} \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ , therefore either it has real non zero eigenvalues, or it is the zero matrix, or it is nilpotent, or it has two eigenvalues  $i\alpha, -i\alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^*$ . Only in the latter case can  $\tilde{A}$  be resonant.

Assume the eigenvalues are different (so, either they are distinct reals or they are complex conjugates). Let  $L_1, L_2$  be the eigenspaces. For all  $L, L' \in \{L_1, L_2\}$ , define the following operator:

$$\mathcal{A}_{L,L'} : gl(2, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow gl(2, \mathbb{R}), M \mapsto \mathcal{A}_{L,L'}M := \tilde{A}P_L M - MP_{L'}\tilde{A}$$

It will be necessary to compute the spectrum of every  $\mathcal{A}_{L,L'}$  to estimate the solution of the linearized equation. This is done in the following lemma:

**Lemma 8.1.** *Let  $L, L' \in \{L_1, L_2\}$ ,  $\beta$  the eigenvalue associated to  $L$  and  $\gamma$  the eigenvalue associated to  $L'$ . The spectrum of  $\mathcal{A}_{L,L'}$  is  $\{\beta, -\gamma, \beta - \gamma, 0\}$ . Moreover, the operator  $\mathcal{A}_{L,L'}$  is diagonalizable.*

*Proof.* Let  $P \in GL(2, \mathbb{C})$  such that  $P^{-1}\tilde{A}P = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\beta} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\gamma} \end{pmatrix}$ . Notice that  $\{\beta, \gamma\} \subset \{\bar{\beta}, \bar{\gamma}\}$ . Denote by  $E_{i,j}$  the elementary matrix which has 1 as the coefficient situated on line  $i$  and column  $j$ , and 0 elsewhere.

Case 1:  $L \neq L'$ . Here  $\{\beta, \gamma\} = \{\bar{\beta}, \bar{\gamma}\}$ . Without loss of generality, assume  $\beta = \bar{\beta}, \gamma = \bar{\gamma}$ , that is to say,  $L = L_1, L' = L_2$ . Then  $P_L = PE_{1,1}P^{-1}$  and  $P_{L'} = PE_{2,2}P^{-1}$ . Thus  $PE_{1,1}P^{-1}$  is an eigenvector associated to  $\bar{\beta}$  and  $PE_{2,2}P^{-1}$  is an eigenvector associated to  $-\bar{\gamma}$ . The matrix  $PE_{1,2}P^{-1}$  is an eigenvector associated to  $\bar{\beta} - \bar{\gamma}$  and  $PE_{2,1}P^{-1}$  is in the kernel.

Case 2:  $L = L' = L_1$ . Here  $\beta = \gamma = \bar{\beta}$ . Then  $PE_{1,1}P^{-1}$  and  $PE_{2,2}P^{-1}$  are in the kernel and  $PE_{1,2}P^{-1}, PE_{2,1}P^{-1}$  are eigenvectors associated to  $\bar{\beta}$  and  $-\bar{\beta}$  respectively.

Case 3:  $L = L' = L_2$ . This case is very similar to the previous one.  $\square$

Now assume 0 is the only eigenvalue of  $\tilde{A}$ . If  $\tilde{A}$  is the zero matrix, then  $ad_{\tilde{A}} = 0$ . Otherwise  $\tilde{A}$  is nilpotent and in this case one has the following lemma:

**Lemma 8.2.** *Assume  $\tilde{A}$  is nilpotent. Then the operator  $ad_{\tilde{A}}$  has rank 2 and norm less than 1, and is nilpotent of order 3.*

*Proof.* Let  $P$  be such that  $P^{-1}\tilde{A}P = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . Then  $PE_{12}P^{-1}$  and  $P(E_{11} + E_{22})P^{-1}$  are in the kernel. Moreover  $ad_{\tilde{A}}PE_{11}P^{-1} = -PE_{12}P^{-1}$  and  $ad_{\tilde{A}}PE_{21}P^{-1} = P(E_{11} - E_{22})P^{-1}$ , therefore  $ad_{\tilde{A}}$  has norm less than 1.

This also implies that  $ad_{\tilde{A}}^2(PE_{1,1}P^{-1}) = 0$  and  $ad_{\tilde{A}}^3(PE_{2,1}P^{-1}) = 0$ . Finally  $ad_{\tilde{A}}$  is nilpotent of order 3.  $\square$

**Proposition 8.3.** *Let  $N \in \mathbb{N}, \kappa' \in ]0, \kappa], r \in ]0, r_0[$ . Let  $\tilde{A} \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  with  $BR_{\omega}^N(\kappa')$  spectrum. Let  $\tilde{F} \in U_r(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ . Then there exists a solution  $\tilde{X} \in U_r(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  of the equation*

$$(8.2) \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{T}^d, \partial_{\omega} \tilde{X}(\theta) = [\tilde{A}, \tilde{X}(\theta)] + \tilde{F}^N - \hat{F}(0), \quad \hat{X}(0) = 0$$

The truncation of  $\tilde{X}$  at order  $N$  is unique.

Moreover,

- (1) if  $\tilde{A}$  is diagonalizable with distinct eigenvalues, let  $\mathcal{L}_{\tilde{A}} = \{L_1, L_2\}$  (the decomposition into eigenspaces of  $\tilde{A}$ ) and  $\Phi = P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} e^{2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} + P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}} e^{-2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle}$  for some  $m \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$ ,  $|m| \leq N$ , such that for  $i \in \{1, 2\}$ ,  $\|P_{L_i}^{\mathcal{L}}\| \leq \frac{2C_0}{\kappa'^6}$ , then

$$|\Phi^{-1} \tilde{X} \Phi|_r \leq 4C_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\kappa'}\right)^{13} \Psi(N) |\Phi^{-1} \tilde{F} \Phi|_r$$

- (2) if  $\tilde{A}$  is nilpotent,

$$|\tilde{X}|_r \leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} \Psi(N)^3 |\tilde{F}|_r$$

- (3) if  $ad_{\tilde{A}} = 0$ , then

$$|\tilde{X}|_r \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} \Psi(N) |\tilde{F}|_r$$

*Proof.* About existence, uniqueness and continuity of  $\tilde{X} \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  on  $\mathbb{T}^d$ , the proof is the same as [9], proposition 3.2. We now have to show the estimate which also follows from [9] and we will adapt the proof to ultra-differentiable setting.

**Case 1:**  $\tilde{A}$  has two  $\kappa'$ -separated eigenvalues. Let  $\Phi = P_{L_1} e^{2i\pi\langle m_1, \cdot \rangle} + P_{L_2} e^{-2i\pi\langle m_1, \cdot \rangle}$  where  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  are the eigenspaces of  $\tilde{A}$ , and  $|m_1| \leq N$ . For all  $L, L' \in \mathcal{L}_{\tilde{A}}$ , let the linear operator  $\mathcal{A}_{L,L'} : gl(2, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow gl(2, \mathbb{R}), M \mapsto \mathcal{A}_{L,L'} M := \tilde{A}P_L M - M P_{L'} \tilde{A}$ . We decompose (8.2) into blocks, and we get for all  $L, L' \in \mathcal{L}_{\tilde{A}}$ ,

$$\partial_{\omega}(P_L \tilde{X}(\theta) P_{L'}) = \mathcal{A}_{L,L'} P_L \tilde{X}(\theta) P_{L'} + P_L (\tilde{F}^N - \hat{F}(0)) P_{L'}$$

Then for all  $m \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$ ,  $0 < |m| \leq N$ ,

$$2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle (P_L \hat{X}(m) P_{L'}) = \mathcal{A}_{L,L'} (P_L \hat{X}(m) P_{L'}) + P_L \hat{F}(m) P_{L'}$$

Let

$$A_D := (2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle I - \mathcal{A}_{L,L'})$$

By Lemma 8.1,  $\sigma(\mathcal{A}_{L,L'}) = \{\alpha - \alpha', \alpha, -\alpha', 0; \alpha \in \sigma(\tilde{A}_{|L}), \alpha' \in \sigma(\tilde{A}_{|L'})\}$ , therefore  $\sigma(\mathcal{A}_{L,L'} - 2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle I) = \{\alpha - \alpha' - 2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle, \alpha - 2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle, -\alpha' - 2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle, -2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle; \alpha \in \sigma(\tilde{A}_{|L}), \alpha' \in \sigma(\tilde{A}_{|L'})\}$ . Moreover  $\mathcal{A}_{L,L'}$  is diagonalizable, therefore  $A_D$  as well, with non zero eigenvalues, and  $\|A_D^{-1}\| = \max\{|\beta|, \beta \in \sigma(A_D^{-1})\} = \max\{|\gamma|^{-1}, \gamma \in \sigma(A_D)\}$ .

Since  $\forall \alpha \in \sigma(\tilde{A}_{|L}), \alpha' \in \sigma(\tilde{A}_{|L'})$ ,  $|\alpha - \alpha' - 2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle| \geq \frac{\kappa'}{\Psi(m)}$  (for  $m \in \mathbb{Z}^d$  if  $L = L'$ ,  $m \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$  if  $L \neq L'$ ), then

$$\|(2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle - \mathcal{A}_{L,L'})^{-1}\| \leq \left(\frac{\Psi(m)}{\kappa'}\right)$$

Finally, for all  $0 < |m| \leq N$ ,

$$\|P_L \hat{X}(m) P_{L'}\| = \|(2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle - \mathcal{A}_{L,L'})^{-1} P_L \hat{F}(m) P_{L'}\| \leq \left(\frac{\Psi(m)}{\kappa'}\right) \|P_L \hat{F}(m) P_{L'}\|$$

Denoting by  $m_L$  the vector appearing in  $\Phi$  along the projection onto  $L$ , this estimate implies:

$$\begin{aligned} |P_L \tilde{X} e^{2i\pi\langle m_L - m_{L'}, \cdot \rangle} P_{L'}|_{r'} &= \sum_{|m - m_L + m_{L'}| \leq N} \|P_L \hat{X}(m - m_L + m_{L'}) P_{L'}\| e^{2\pi\Lambda(m)r'} \\ &\leq \sum_{|m - m_L + m_{L'}| \leq N} \|P_L \hat{F}(m - m_L + m_{L'}) P_{L'}\| e^{2\pi\Lambda(m)r'} \frac{\Psi(|m - m_L + m_{L'}|)}{\kappa'} \\ (8.3) \quad &\leq \frac{\Psi(N)}{\kappa'} |P_L \tilde{F} e^{2i\pi\langle m_L - m_{L'}, \cdot \rangle} P_{L'}|_{r'} \end{aligned}$$

We finally estimate  $|\Phi^{-1} \tilde{X} \Phi|_{r'}$ .

$$|\Phi^{-1} \tilde{X} \Phi|_{r'} = \left| \sum_{L, L' \in \mathcal{L}} P_L \Phi^{-1} \tilde{X} \Phi P_{L'} \right|_{r'} = \left| \sum_{L, L' \in \mathcal{L}} P_L \tilde{X} e^{2i\pi\langle m_L - m_{L'}, \cdot \rangle} P_{L'} \right|_{r'}$$

therefore, from (8.3),

$$|\Phi^{-1} \tilde{X} \Phi|_{r'} \leq \frac{\Psi(N)}{\kappa'} \sum_{L, L' \in \mathcal{L}} |P_L \tilde{F} e^{2i\pi\langle m_L - m_{L'}, \cdot \rangle} P_{L'}|_r = \frac{\Psi(N)}{\kappa'} \sum_{L, L' \in \mathcal{L}} |P_L \Phi^{-1} \tilde{F} \Phi P_{L'}|_r$$

therefore, since  $\|P_L\| \leq \frac{2C_0}{\kappa'^6}$ , we get the result

$$|\Phi^{-1} \tilde{X} \Phi|_{r'} \leq 4C_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\kappa'}\right)^{13} \Psi(N) |\Phi^{-1} \tilde{F} \Phi|_r.$$

**Case 2:**  $\tilde{A}$  is nilpotent. One has to estimate the inverse of the operator  $2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle I - ad_{\tilde{A}}$ . By Lemma 8.2,

$$(8.4) \quad \begin{aligned} (2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle I - ad_{\tilde{A}})^{-1} &= (2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle)^{-1} [I + (2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle)^{-1} ad_{\tilde{A}} \\ &\quad + (2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle)^{-2} ad_{\tilde{A}}^2] \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\|(2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle I - ad_{\tilde{A}})^{-1}\| \leq 3|2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle|^{-3}$$

Finally, for all  $0 < |m| \leq N$ ,

$$\|\hat{X}(m)\| = \|(2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle - \mathcal{A}_{L,L'})^{-1} \hat{F}(m)\| \leq 3 \left(\frac{\Psi(m)}{\kappa}\right)^3 \|\hat{F}(m)\|$$

Thus,

$$|\tilde{X}|_{r'} \leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} \Psi(N)^3 |\tilde{F}|_r$$

**Case 3:** The operator to invert is just  $2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle I$ , which makes the estimate much simpler.  $\square$

## 9. INDUCTIVE LEMMA WITHOUT RENORMALIZATION

Before stating the inductive lemma, we will need this next result which will allow us to iterate the inductive lemma without needing a new renormalization map at each step.

**Lemma 9.1.** *Let  $\kappa' \in ]0, 1[$ ,  $\tilde{F} \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,  $\tilde{\varepsilon} = \|\tilde{F}\|$ ,  $\tilde{N} \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\tilde{A} \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  with  $BR_{\omega}^{\tilde{N}}(\kappa')$  spectrum. If*

$$\tilde{\varepsilon} \leq \left( \frac{\kappa'}{32(1 + \|\tilde{A}\|)} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\Psi(\tilde{N})^2},$$

then  $\tilde{A} + \tilde{F}$  has  $BR_{\omega}^{\tilde{N}}(\frac{3\kappa'}{4})$  spectrum.

*Proof.* If  $\tilde{\alpha} \in \sigma(\tilde{A} + \tilde{F})$ , there exists  $\alpha \in \sigma(\tilde{A})$  such that  $|\alpha - \tilde{\alpha}| \leq 4(\|\tilde{A}\| + 1)\tilde{\varepsilon}^{\frac{1}{2}}$  (see [9], lemma 4.1). Since  $\tilde{A}$  has  $BR_{\omega}^{\tilde{N}}(\kappa')$  spectrum, for all  $\alpha, \alpha' \in \sigma(\tilde{A} + \tilde{F})$ , for all  $m \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$ ,  $0 < |m| \leq \tilde{N}$ ,

$$|\alpha - \alpha' - 2i\pi\langle m, \omega \rangle| \geq \frac{\kappa'}{\Psi(m)} - 8(\|\tilde{A}\| + 1)\tilde{\varepsilon}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

We have to check that  $8(\|\tilde{A}\| + 1)\tilde{\varepsilon}^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{\kappa'}{4\Psi(m)}$ , which is satisfied by assumption.  $\square$

**Lemma 9.2.** *Let  $N \geq 1$ . If  $\mathcal{L} = \{L_1, L_2\}$  is a decomposition of  $\mathbb{R}^2$  into supplementary subspaces, and  $\Phi$  is trivial with respect to  $\mathcal{L}$  of order  $N$ , then for all  $0 < r' < r$  and all  $G \in U_r(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,*

$$|\Phi^{-1}(G - G^{3N})\Phi|_{r'} \leq e^{-2\pi\Lambda(N)(r-r')} |\Phi^{-1}G\Phi|_r$$

*Proof.* Write  $\Phi = P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}} e^{2i\pi\langle m_1, \cdot \rangle} + P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}} e^{2i\pi\langle m_1, \cdot \rangle}$ ,  $m_1 \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}^d$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi^{-1}(G - G^{3N})\Phi|_{r'} &= \left| \sum_{L, L' \in \mathcal{L}} P_L^{\mathcal{L}} (G - G^{3N}) e^{2i\pi\langle m_L - m_{L'}, \cdot \rangle} P_{L'}^{\mathcal{L}} \right|_{r'} \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \left\| \sum_{L, L'} P_L^{\mathcal{L}} (\widehat{G - G^{3N}})(k - m_L + m_{L'}) P_{L'}^{\mathcal{L}} \right\| e^{2\pi\Lambda(k)r'} \\ &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \left\| \sum_{L, L'} P_L^{\mathcal{L}} (\widehat{G - G^{3N}})(k - m_L + m_{L'}) P_{L'}^{\mathcal{L}} \right\| e^{2\pi\Lambda(k)r} e^{2\pi\Lambda(k)(r'-r)} \end{aligned}$$

Now if  $|k| \leq N$ , then for all  $L, L' \in \mathcal{L}$ ,  $|k - m_L + m_{L'}| \leq 3N$ , and  $\sum_{L, L' \in \mathcal{L}} P_L^{\mathcal{L}} (\widehat{G - G^{3N}})(k - m_L + m_{L'}) P_{L'}^{\mathcal{L}} = 0$ , therefore

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi^{-1}(G - G^{3N})\Phi|_{r'} &\leq e^{2\pi\Lambda(N)(r'-r)} \sum_{|k| > N} \left\| \sum_{L, L' \in \mathcal{L}} P_L^{\mathcal{L}} \hat{G}(k - m_L + m_{L'}) P_{L'}^{\mathcal{L}} \right\| e^{2\pi\Lambda(k)r} \\ &\leq e^{2\pi\Lambda(N)(r'-r)} \left| \sum_{L, L' \in \mathcal{L}} P_L^{\mathcal{L}} G e^{2i\pi\langle m_L - m_{L'}, \cdot \rangle} P_{L'}^{\mathcal{L}} \right|_r = e^{2\pi\Lambda(N)(r'-r)} |\Phi^{-1}G\Phi|_r \end{aligned}$$

$\square$

We can now state the first inductive lemma, which does not require a renormalization map.

**Lemma 9.3.** *Let*

- $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0, \tilde{r} > 0, 0 < \kappa' < 1, \tilde{N} \in \mathbb{N}^*, \tilde{r}' < \tilde{r}$ ,
- $\tilde{F} \in U_{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\tilde{A} \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ .

If

- (1)  $\tilde{A}$  has  $BR_{\omega}^{\tilde{N}}(\kappa')$  spectrum,
- (2)

$$\|\hat{F}(0)\| \leq \tilde{\varepsilon} \leq \left( \frac{\kappa'}{32(1 + \|\tilde{A}\|)} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\Psi(\tilde{N})^2}$$

then there exist

- $X \in U_{\tilde{r}'}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $A' \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,

such that

- (1)  $A'$  has  $BR_{\omega}^{\tilde{N}}(\frac{3\kappa'}{4})$  spectrum,
  - (2)  $\|A' - \tilde{A}\| \leq \tilde{\varepsilon}$ ,
- If  $F' \in U_{\tilde{r}'}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  is defined by

$$(9.1) \quad \forall \theta \in \mathbb{T}^d, \partial_{\omega} e^{X(\theta)} = (\tilde{A} + \tilde{F}(\theta))e^{X(\theta)} - e^{X(\theta)}(A' + F'(\theta)),$$

then we have the following estimates :

If  $\tilde{A}$  has two different eigenvalues, if  $\Phi$  is of the form  $\Phi = P_{L_1} e^{2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} + P_{L_2} e^{-2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle}$  where  $L_1, L_2$  are the two eigenspaces of  $\tilde{A}$ ,  $|m| \leq \tilde{N}$  and  $\|P_{L_i}\| \leq \frac{2C_0}{\kappa'^6}$ ,

$$(3) \quad |\Phi^{-1} X \Phi|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq 4C_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{\kappa'} \right)^{13} \Psi(3\tilde{N}) |\Phi^{-1} \tilde{F} \Phi|_{\tilde{r}},$$

$$(4) \quad |\Phi^{-1} F' \Phi|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq 4C_0^2 e^{|\Phi^{-1} X \Phi|_{\tilde{r}'}} \left( \frac{1}{\kappa'} \right)^{13} |\Phi^{-1} \tilde{F} \Phi|_{\tilde{r}} \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(\tilde{N})(\tilde{r}-\tilde{r}')} + |\Phi^{-1} \tilde{F} \Phi|_{\tilde{r}} \Psi(3\tilde{N}) (2e + e^{|\Phi^{-1} X \Phi|_{\tilde{r}'}}) \right].$$

If  $\tilde{A}$  is nilpotent:

$$(5) \quad |X|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} \Psi(3\tilde{N})^3 |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}},$$

$$(6) \quad |F'|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} e^{|X|_{\tilde{r}'}} |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}} \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(\tilde{N})(\tilde{r}-\tilde{r}')} + |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}} \Psi(3\tilde{N})^3 (2e + e^{|X|_{\tilde{r}'}}) \right].$$

If  $ad_{\tilde{A}} = 0$ :

$$(7) \quad |X|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} \Psi(3\tilde{N}) |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}},$$

$$(8) \quad |F'|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} e^{|X|_{\tilde{r}'}} |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}} \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(\tilde{N})(\tilde{r}-\tilde{r}')} + |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}} \Psi(3\tilde{N}) (2e + e^{|X|_{\Lambda, \tilde{r}'}}) \right].$$

In any case, there is the estimate

$$(9) \quad |\partial_{\omega} X|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq 2\|\tilde{A}\| |X|_{\tilde{r}'} + |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}'}$$

*Proof.* By assumption,  $\tilde{A}$  has  $BR_{\omega}^{\tilde{N}}(\kappa')$  spectrum, so we apply Proposition 8.3 with  $N = 3\tilde{N}$ . Let  $X \in U_{\tilde{r}}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  a solution of

$$\forall \theta \in 2\mathbb{T}^d, \partial_{\omega} X(\theta) = [\tilde{A}, X(\theta)] + \tilde{F}^{3\tilde{N}}(\theta) - \hat{\tilde{F}}(0)$$

satisfying the conclusion of Proposition 8.3. This obviously implies the property 9.

Let  $A' := \tilde{A} + \hat{\tilde{F}}(0)$ . We have  $A' \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  and  $\|\tilde{A} - A'\| = \|\hat{\tilde{F}}(0)\|$ , and then property 2. With assumption (2) we can apply lemma 9.1 to deduce that  $A'$  has  $BR_{\omega}^{\tilde{N}}(\frac{3\kappa'}{4})$  spectrum, and then property 1.

If  $F'$  is defined in equation (9.1),

$$(9.2) \quad F' = e^{-X}(\tilde{F} - \tilde{F}^{3\tilde{N}}) + e^{-X}\tilde{F}(e^X - Id) + (e^{-X} - Id)\hat{\tilde{F}}(0) - e^{-X} \sum_{k \geq 2} \frac{1}{k!} \sum_{l=0}^{k-1} X^l (\tilde{F}^{3\tilde{N}} - \hat{\tilde{F}}(0)) X^{k-1-l}$$

- Case 1:  $\tilde{A}$  has two different eigenvalues : Let  $\Phi$  be as required, then

$$|\Phi^{-1}F'\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq e^{|\Phi^{-1}X\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'}} [|\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{F} - \tilde{F}^{3\tilde{N}})\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'} + |\Phi^{-1}\tilde{F}\Phi|_{\tilde{r}} |\Phi^{-1}X\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'} (2e + e^{|\Phi^{-1}X\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'}})]$$

From proposition 8.3, estimate 1,

$$|\Phi^{-1}X\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq |\Phi^{-1}X\Phi|_{\tilde{r}} \leq 4C_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\kappa'}\right)^{13} \Psi(3\tilde{N}) |\Phi^{-1}\tilde{F}\Phi|_{\tilde{r}}$$

whence (3); and from lemma 9.2, since  $\tilde{r}' < \tilde{r}$ ,

$$|\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{F} - \tilde{F}^{3\tilde{N}})\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq e^{-2\pi\Lambda(\tilde{N})(\tilde{r}-\tilde{r}')} |\Phi^{-1}\tilde{F}\Phi|_{\tilde{r}}$$

which finally gives

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi^{-1}F'\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'} &\leq e^{|\Phi^{-1}X\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'}} [e^{-2\pi\Lambda(\tilde{N})(\tilde{r}-\tilde{r}')} |\Phi^{-1}\tilde{F}\Phi|_{\tilde{r}} \\ &\quad + |\Phi^{-1}\tilde{F}\Phi|_{\tilde{r}} 4C_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{\kappa'}\right)^{13} \Psi(3\tilde{N}) |\Phi^{-1}\tilde{F}\Phi|_{\tilde{r}} (2e + e^{|\Phi^{-1}X\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'}})] \\ &\leq 4C_0^2 e^{|\Phi^{-1}X\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'}} \left(\frac{1}{\kappa'}\right)^{13} |\Phi^{-1}\tilde{F}\Phi|_{\tilde{r}} [e^{-2\pi\Lambda(\tilde{N})(\tilde{r}-\tilde{r}')} + |\Phi^{-1}\tilde{F}\Phi|_{\tilde{r}} \Psi(3\tilde{N}) (2e + e^{|\Phi^{-1}X\Phi|_{\tilde{r}'}})] \end{aligned}$$

hence 4 holds.

- Case 2:  $\tilde{A}$  is nilpotent : (9.2) implies

$$|F'|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq e^{|X|_{\tilde{r}'}} [|\tilde{F} - \tilde{F}^{3\tilde{N}}|_{\tilde{r}'} + |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}} |X|_{\tilde{r}'} (2e + e^{|X|_{\tilde{r}'}})]$$

From proposition 8.3, estimate 2,

$$|X|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq |X|_{\tilde{r}} \leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} \Psi(3\tilde{N})^3 |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}}$$

which is estimate 5. Moreover, from Lemma 9.2,

$$|\tilde{F} - \tilde{F}^{3\tilde{N}}|_{\tilde{r}'} \leq e^{-2\pi\Lambda(\tilde{N})(\tilde{r}-\tilde{r}')} |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}}$$

Therefore, similarly to the previous case, we get

$$\begin{aligned} |F'|_{\tilde{r}'} &\leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} e^{|X|_{\tilde{r}'}} |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}} [e^{-2\pi\Lambda(\tilde{N})(\tilde{r}-\tilde{r}')} \\ &\quad + |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}} \Psi(3\tilde{N})^3 (2e + e^{|X|_{\tilde{r}'}})] \end{aligned}$$

which is estimate 6.

- Case 3:  $ad_{\tilde{A}} = 0$  : From proposition 8.3, estimate 3

$$|\tilde{X}|_{\tilde{r}} \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} \Psi(3\tilde{N}) |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}}$$

which is estimate (7), and similarly to the two previous cases, we get the estimate (8):

$$\begin{aligned} |F'|_{\tilde{r}'} &\leq \frac{1}{\kappa} e^{|X|_{\tilde{r}'}} |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}} \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(\tilde{N})(\tilde{r}-\tilde{r}')} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + |\tilde{F}|_{\tilde{r}} \Psi(3\tilde{N})(2e + e^{|X|_{\tilde{r}'}}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

□

## 10. INDUCTIVE LEMMA WITH RENORMALIZATION

The following Lemma is used to define the smallness assumption on  $\epsilon_0$  mentioned in section 5. This smallness assumption shall be sufficient for Lemmas 10.2 and 11.1.

**Lemma 10.1.** *Let  $l = 56$ . There exists  $\epsilon_0 > 0$  depending on  $C_0, C', \kappa, b_0$  and  $D_5$ , such that, for all  $\epsilon \in ]0, \epsilon_0]$ , the following inequalities hold for all  $2 \leq j \leq l$  :*

**In lemma 10.2**

$$(10.1) \quad \frac{1}{2} \kappa \epsilon^{\frac{1}{1728}} + \epsilon^{\frac{845}{864}} \leq \frac{3}{4} \kappa \epsilon^{\frac{1}{1728}}$$

$$(10.2) \quad \frac{4C_0^2}{\kappa^{13}} \epsilon^{-13\zeta} \epsilon^{-3\zeta} \epsilon^{1-2\zeta} \leq \epsilon^{\frac{7}{8}}$$

$$(10.3) \quad 8C_0^2 \epsilon^{1-2\zeta-\frac{1}{96}} (\epsilon^{100\delta} + 3\epsilon^{1-6\zeta}) \leq \epsilon^{\frac{3}{2}-4\zeta-\frac{1}{96}}$$

**In lemma 11.1**

$$(10.4) \quad \epsilon^{1-576\zeta} \leq (2C_0)^{-96} \left( \frac{\kappa}{32(\epsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + 1)} \right)^{576}$$

$$(10.5) \quad \epsilon^{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{48}} \leq \left( \frac{\frac{3}{4} \frac{\kappa}{C_0} \epsilon^\zeta}{32(1 + (1 + \pi)\epsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + \epsilon^{\frac{23}{24}})} \right)^2 \epsilon^{2\zeta}$$

$$(10.6) \quad \epsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^j - \frac{1}{48}} \leq \left( \frac{(\frac{3}{4})^j \frac{\kappa}{C_0} \epsilon^\zeta}{32(1 + \epsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + (1 + \pi)\epsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \epsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^i - \frac{1}{96}})} \right)^2 \epsilon^{2\zeta}$$

$$(10.7) \quad 256C_0^2 \epsilon^{-14\zeta} \left( \frac{1}{(\frac{3}{4})^{j-1} \frac{\kappa}{C_0}} \right)^{13} \epsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^{j-1}} (\epsilon^{\frac{50\delta}{l}} + \epsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^{j-1}}) \leq \epsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^j}$$

$$(10.8) \quad \epsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi \epsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + \sum_{i=1}^l \epsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^i - \frac{1}{48}} \leq \epsilon^{-\zeta}$$

$$(10.9) \quad \frac{1}{2} \kappa \epsilon^\zeta + 2\epsilon^{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{48}} \leq \kappa \epsilon^\zeta$$

$$(10.10) \quad \epsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + \epsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi \epsilon^{-\zeta} \leq \epsilon^{-2\zeta}$$

$$(10.11) \quad 4\epsilon^{-2\zeta+\frac{59}{48}} + 2\epsilon^{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{48}} \leq \epsilon$$



$$(10.12) \quad 2\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

*Proof. Equations in lemma 10.2*

Equation (10.1) holds for

$$\varepsilon \leq \left(\frac{1}{4}\kappa\right)^{\frac{1728}{2123}}.$$

Equation (10.2) holds for

$$\varepsilon \leq \left(\frac{4C_0^2}{\kappa^{13}}\right)^{-\frac{96}{11}}.$$

Equation (10.3) holds if

$$8C_0^2\varepsilon^{\frac{427}{432}}(\varepsilon^{100\delta} + 3\varepsilon^{\frac{287}{288}}) \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1285}{864}} \Leftrightarrow 8C_0^2(\varepsilon^{100\delta} + 3\varepsilon^{\frac{287}{288}}) \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{431}{864}}$$

therefore, if we have

$$\begin{cases} 8C_0^2\varepsilon^{100\delta} \leq \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{\frac{431}{864}} \\ 24C_0^2\varepsilon^{\frac{287}{288}} \leq \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^{\frac{431}{864}} \end{cases}$$

which is satisfied if

$$\varepsilon \leq (48C_0^2)^{-\frac{432}{215}}$$

then inequality (10.3) holds.

**Equations in lemma 11.1**

Equation (10.4) holds if

$$\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{1152}} + \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{864}} \leq (2C_0)^{-\frac{1}{6}}\frac{\kappa}{32}$$

which is satisfied if

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{1152}} \leq \frac{\kappa}{64}(2C_0)^{-\frac{1}{6}} \\ \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{864}} \leq \frac{\kappa}{64}(2C_0)^{-\frac{1}{6}} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon \leq \left(\frac{\kappa}{64}\right)^{1152}(2C_0)^{-192} \\ \varepsilon \leq \left(\frac{\kappa}{64}\right)^{864}(2C_0)^{-144} \end{cases}$$

Equation (10.5) is satisfied if

$$\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{48}-4\zeta}(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + (1 + \pi)\varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}})^2 \leq \left(\frac{3\kappa}{128C_0}\right)^2.$$

For  $\varepsilon \leq 1$ , we have

$$1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + (1 + \pi)\varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} \leq 4\pi\varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$$

then we need

$$16\pi^2\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{48}-5\zeta} \leq \left(\frac{3\kappa}{128C_0}\right)^2$$

which is satisfied if

$$\varepsilon \leq \left(\frac{3\kappa}{512\pi C_0}\right)^{\frac{2119}{1728}}$$

Equation (10.6) is satisfied if

$$\varepsilon^{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{j-1}-\frac{1}{96}-4\zeta}(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + (1 + \pi)\varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + 2\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{48}})^2 \leq \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{2j}\left(\frac{\kappa}{32C_0}\right)^2.$$

If  $\varepsilon \leq 1$ , then

$$1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + (1 + \pi)\varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + 2\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{96}} \leq 4\pi\varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$$

then it's enough to have

$$16\pi^2\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{48}-4\zeta-\zeta} \leq \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{2\cdot 104}\left(\frac{\kappa}{32C_0}\right)^2$$

which is satisfied if

$$\varepsilon \leq \left( \left( \frac{3}{4} \right)^{208} \left( \frac{\kappa}{128\pi C_0} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{3456}{2119}}$$

Equation (10.7) holds if

$$256C_0^2 \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^{13(j-1)} \left( \frac{C_0}{\kappa} \right)^{13} \left( \varepsilon^{\frac{50\delta}{7}} + \varepsilon \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1} \right) \leq \varepsilon^{14\zeta + \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1}}.$$

We will first show that, for all  $j \in \llbracket 2, l \rrbracket$ , and for  $\varepsilon$  small enough,

$$\varepsilon^{\frac{50\delta}{7}} + \varepsilon \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1}}.$$

Since  $l = 56$ , this condition is satisfied if for all  $j \in \llbracket 2, l \rrbracket$  if

$$\begin{cases} 2 \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1} - \frac{50\delta}{7}} \\ 2 \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1}} \end{cases}$$

which holds if

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon \leq 2^{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{55} - \frac{50\delta}{36}}} \\ \varepsilon \leq 2^{-\frac{12}{25}} \end{cases}$$

then equation (10.7) is satisfied if

$$256C_0^2 \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^{13(j-1)} \left( \frac{C_0}{\kappa} \right)^{13} \leq \varepsilon^{14\zeta - \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1}} \Leftrightarrow \varepsilon \leq \left( 256C_0^{15} \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^{13(j-1)} \left( \frac{1}{\kappa} \right)^{13} \right)^{\frac{1}{14\zeta - \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1}}}.$$

Now, as  $C_0 \geq 1$  and  $0 < \kappa < 1$ , since  $\varepsilon \leq 1$ ,

$$\left( \frac{24C_0^{15}}{\kappa^{13}} \right)^{\frac{1}{5\zeta - \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1}}} \geq \left( \frac{24C_0^{15}}{\kappa^{13}} \right)^{\frac{1}{14\zeta - \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1}}} = \left( \frac{24C_0^{15}}{\kappa^{13}} \right)^{-\frac{864}{83}}$$

and

$$\left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^{\frac{13(j-1)}{14\zeta - \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^{j-1}}} \geq \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^{\frac{13 \cdot 4}{14\zeta - \frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{5}{4} \right)^4}} = \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^{-\frac{1437696}{5401}}$$

Finally, equation (10.7) is satisfied with

$$\varepsilon \leq \left( \frac{24C_0^{15}}{\kappa^{13}} \right)^{-\frac{1728}{178}} \left( \frac{4}{3} \right)^{-\frac{1437696}{5545}}$$

Equation (10.8) is satisfied if

$$\varepsilon^{\frac{23}{25}} + \pi \varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + 2\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{48}} \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta}.$$

So if we have

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} \leq \frac{1}{10} \varepsilon^{-\zeta} \\ \pi \varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} \leq \frac{4}{5} \varepsilon^{-\zeta} \\ 2\varepsilon^{\frac{59}{48}} \leq \frac{1}{10} \varepsilon^{-\zeta} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon \leq \left( \frac{1}{10} \right)^{\frac{1728}{1628}} \\ \varepsilon \leq \left( \frac{4\pi}{5} \right)^{3456} \\ \varepsilon \leq \left( \frac{1}{20} \right)^{\frac{1728}{1837}} \end{cases}$$

then equation (10.8) holds.

Equation (10.9) holds for

$$\varepsilon \leq \left( \frac{\kappa}{4} \right)^{\frac{1728}{2141}}.$$

Equation (10.10) holds if

$$\begin{cases} \varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} \leq \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon^{-2\zeta} \\ \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} \leq \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon^{-2\zeta} \\ \pi \varepsilon^{-\zeta} \leq \frac{1}{3} \varepsilon^{-2\zeta} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon \leq \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^{1152} \\ \varepsilon \leq \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^{\frac{864}{829}} \\ \varepsilon \leq \left( \frac{1}{3\pi} \right)^{1728} \end{cases}$$

Equation (10.11) holds if

$$\begin{cases} 4\varepsilon^{\frac{1061}{864}} \leq \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon \\ 2\varepsilon^{\frac{59}{48}} \leq \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \varepsilon \leq \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^{\frac{864}{197}} \\ \varepsilon \leq \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^{\frac{48}{11}} \end{cases}$$

and then equation (10.11) holds.

Since, for  $\varepsilon \leq 1$  we have  $\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , equation (10.12) holds if

$$4\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

that's it to say, if

$$\varepsilon \leq \frac{1}{256}.$$

Now define  $\varepsilon_0$  in order to satisfy conditions (10.1) to (10.12). □

**Lemma 10.2** (Inductive lemma with renormalization). *Let*

- $A \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,
- $r > 0$ ,
- $\bar{A}, \bar{F} \in U_r(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R})), \psi \in U_r(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $|\bar{F}|_r = \varepsilon$ ,
- 

$$N = \Lambda^{-1}\left(\frac{50|\log \varepsilon|}{\pi r}\right)$$

- 

$$R = \frac{1}{3N}\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon^{-\zeta})$$

- 

$$r' = r - \frac{50\delta|\log \varepsilon|}{\pi\Lambda(RN)}$$

Assume  $r' > 0$ . Let  $\kappa'' = \frac{\kappa}{\Psi(3RN)} = \kappa\varepsilon^\zeta$ . Suppose that  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  which was defined in Lemma 10.2 and

(1)

$$\varepsilon \leq (2C_0)^{-96}\left(\frac{\kappa''}{32(\|A\| + 1)}\right)^{576}$$

(2)  $\bar{A}$  is reducible to  $A$  by  $\psi$ ,

(3)  $\|A\| \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$ ,

(4) for all  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\psi^{-1}G\psi \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,

(5)  $|\psi^{\pm 1}|_r \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta}$ ,

then there exist

- $Z' \in U_{r'}(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $\bar{A}', \bar{F}' \in U_{r'}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $\psi' \in U_r(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $A' \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$

satisfying the following properties :

(1)  $\bar{A}'$  is reducible by  $\psi'$  to  $A'$ ,

(2) for all  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\psi'^{-1}G\psi' \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,

(3)  $A'$  has  $BR_\omega^{RN}\left(\frac{3}{4C_0}\kappa''\right)$  spectrum, where  $C_0$  was defined in Lemma 7.1,

(4)

$$\partial_\omega Z' = (\bar{A} + \bar{F})Z' - Z'(\bar{A}' + \bar{F}')$$

$$(5) \|A'\| \leq \|A\| + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi N,$$

(6)

$$|Z'^{\pm 1} - Id|_{r'} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{8}{9}}$$

(7) for all  $s' > 0$ ,

$$|\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{s'} \leq 2C_0 \left(\frac{1}{\kappa''}\right)^6 e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})s'}$$

$$|\psi^{-1}\psi'|_{s'} \leq 2C_0 \left(\frac{1}{\kappa''}\right)^6 e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})s'},$$

$$(8) |\psi'^{\pm 1}|_r \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta - \frac{1}{96}} e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})r},$$

$$(9) |\psi^{-1}\bar{F}'\psi|_{r'} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}}.$$

(10) If moreover the spectrum of  $A$  is not  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$ , then  $\|A'\| \leq \frac{3}{4}\kappa''$ ,(11) If the spectrum of  $A$  is  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$ , we have  $\Phi \equiv I$ , then  $\psi' = \psi$  and  $\tilde{A} = A$ , and then

$$|\psi^{-1}Z'^{\pm 1}\psi|_{r'} \leq e^{\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}}},$$

$$|\partial_\omega(\psi^{-1}Z'^{\pm 1}\psi)|_{r'} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

### Proof. Algebraic aspects

If  $A$  has a double eigenvalue or  $\kappa''$ -close eigenvalues, let  $\Phi$  be defined on  $2\mathbb{T}^d$  as constantly equal to  $I$  and let  $\tilde{A} = A$ . Otherwise, let  $\Phi$  a renormalization of  $A$  of order  $R, N$  given by lemma 7.1. Let  $\tilde{A} \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  such that

$$\forall \theta \in 2\mathbb{T}^d, \partial_\omega \Phi(\theta) = A\Phi(\theta) - \Phi(\theta)\tilde{A}$$

so  $\|A - \tilde{A}\| \leq \pi N$  and  $\tilde{A}$  has  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$  spectrum. Notice that in this case,  $\tilde{A}$  is not nilpotent. Let  $\psi' = \psi\Phi$ , and

$$\tilde{F}' := \psi'^{-1}\bar{F}\psi'$$

Moreover,  $\Phi$  is trivial with respect to  $\mathcal{L}_A$  :

$$(10.13) \quad \Phi = P_{L_1}^{\mathcal{L}_A} e^{2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle} + P_{L_2}^{\mathcal{L}_A} e^{-2i\pi\langle m, \cdot \rangle}$$

with  $|m| \leq N$  and  $\|P_{L_i}\| \leq \frac{C_0}{\kappa''^6}$ . Since  $\Phi$  is trivial with respect to  $\mathcal{L}_A$ , for all  $s' \geq 0$ , Lemma 7.1 implies

$$(10.14) \quad |\Phi^{\pm 1}|_{s'} \leq 2C_0 \left(\frac{1}{\kappa''}\right)^6 e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})s'}$$

which gives property 7.

Let  $\psi' = \psi\Phi$ . Let  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ , then by triviality of  $\Phi$ ,  $\Phi^{-1}G\Phi \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ , and by the assumption 4,  $\psi'^{-1}G\psi' \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ . Therefore the property 2 on  $\psi'$  holds.

Moreover,

$$\|\hat{F}'(0)\| \leq |\tilde{F}'|_0 \leq |\Phi|_0 |\Phi^{-1}|_0 |\psi|_0 |\psi^{-1}|_0 |\bar{F}|_0$$

Therefore by (10.14) and by assumption 5,

$$\|\hat{F}'(0)\| \leq \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta} (2C_0)^2 \left(\frac{1}{\kappa''}\right)^{12}.$$

Since  $\varepsilon \leq (2C_0)^{-96} \left( \frac{\kappa''}{32(\|A\|+1)} \right)^{576} \leq (2C_0)^{-96} \kappa''^{576}$ , we get

$$\|\hat{F}(0)\| \leq \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta-\frac{1}{48}}.$$

Since  $\tilde{A}$  has a  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$  spectrum, we want to apply lemma 9.3 with

$$\tilde{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta-\frac{1}{48}}, \tilde{r} = r, \tilde{r}' = r', \kappa' = \frac{\kappa''}{C_0}, \tilde{N} = RN,$$

then we need

$$\varepsilon^{1-2\zeta-\frac{1}{48}} \leq \left( \frac{1}{C_0} \cdot \frac{\kappa''}{32(1+\|\tilde{A}\|)} \varepsilon^\zeta \right)^2$$

or sufficiently

$$\varepsilon^{1-2\zeta-\frac{1}{48}} \leq \left( \frac{1}{C_0} \cdot \frac{\kappa''}{32(1+\|A\|+\pi N)} \varepsilon^\zeta \right)^2$$

which holds true if

$$\varepsilon^{1-2\zeta-\frac{1}{48}} \leq \left( \frac{1}{C_0} \cdot \frac{\kappa''}{32(2+\pi)} \varepsilon^{2\zeta} \right)^2$$

(where we have used the assumption that  $\Psi \geq id$ ), which holds true by assumption 1. Therefore we can apply lemma 9.3 to get the maps  $X \in U_{r'}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $F' \in U_{r'}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ , and a matrix  $A' \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  such that

- $A'$  has  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\frac{3\kappa''}{4C_0})$  spectrum,
- $\|A' - \tilde{A}\| \leq \tilde{\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}}$  (because  $1 - 2\zeta - \frac{1}{48} \geq \frac{23}{24}$ ), which implies that

$$\|A' - A\| \leq \|A' - \tilde{A}\| + \|A - \tilde{A}\| \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi N$$

and thus

$$\|A'\| \leq \|A\| + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi N$$

which is property 5,

- $\partial_\omega e^X = (\tilde{A} + \tilde{F})e^X - e^X(A' + F')$ .  
Let  $\bar{F}' = \psi' F' (\psi')^{-1} \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  and  $\bar{A}' \in U_r(2\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  such that

$$\partial_\omega \psi' = \bar{A}' \psi' - \psi' A'$$

(which means that  $\bar{A}'$  is reducible to  $A'$ , hence Property 1 with  $\psi' := \psi\Phi$ ). Then the function  $Z' := \psi' e^X (\psi')^{-1} \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$  is solution of

$$\partial_\omega Z' = (\bar{A} + \bar{F})Z' - Z'(\bar{A}' + \bar{F}')$$

hence Property 4. This conjugation also implies that  $\bar{A}' \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ .

- if  $\tilde{A}$  has two different eigenvalues, since  $\Phi$  is trivial with respect to  $\mathcal{L}_A$  which is identical to  $\mathcal{L}_{\tilde{A}}$ , by Lemma 9.3 and the expression (10.13),

$$|\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'} \leq \frac{4C_0^{15}}{\kappa''^{13}} \Psi(3RN) |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r$$

and

$$|\Phi F' \Phi^{-1}|_{r'} \leq \frac{4C_0^{15}}{\kappa''^{13}} e^{|\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'}} \left( |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r-r')} + |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r \Psi(3RN) (2e + e^{|\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'}}) \right] \right)$$

otherwise if  $\tilde{A}$  is nilpotent,

$$|X|_{r'} \leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} \Psi(3RN)^3 |\tilde{F}|_r$$

and

$$|F'|_{r'} \leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} e^{|X|_{r'}} |\tilde{F}|_r \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r-r')} + |\tilde{F}|_r \Psi(3RN)^3 (2e + e^{|X|_{r'}}) \right]$$

and if  $ad_{\tilde{A}} = 0$ ,

$$|X|_{r'} \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} \Psi(3RN) |\tilde{F}|_r$$

and

$$|F'|_{r'} \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} e^{|X|_{r'}} |\tilde{F}|_r \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r-r')} + |\tilde{F}|_r \Psi(3RN) (2e + e^{|X|_{r'}}) \right].$$

Notice that in any case (since  $\Phi \equiv I$  if  $\tilde{A}$  is nilpotent or  $ad_{\tilde{A}} = 0$ ), we have

$$(10.15) \quad |\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'} \leq \frac{4C_0^{15}}{\kappa''^{13}} \Psi(3RN)^3 |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r$$

and

$$(10.16) \quad |\Phi F' \Phi^{-1}|_{r'} \leq \frac{4C_0^{15}}{\kappa''^{13}} e^{|\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'}} |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r-r')} + |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r \Psi(3RN)^3 (2e + e^{|\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'}}) \right]$$

## Estimates

### Estimate of $\Psi', \Psi'^{-1}, A'$

With the assumption  $\varepsilon \leq (2C_0)^{-96} \left( \frac{\kappa''}{\|\tilde{A}\|+1} \right)^{576}$ , we have

$$|\Phi|_r \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{96}} e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})r}$$

and similarly for  $\Phi^{-1}$ . Moreover since  $|\psi|_r \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta}$ , we get property 8:

$$|\psi'|_r = |\psi \Phi|_r \leq |\psi|_r |\Phi|_r \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta - \frac{1}{96}} e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})r}$$

and similarly for  $\psi'^{-1}$ . Notice that this inequality remains true if  $\Phi \equiv id$ .

Notice that if  $\Phi \not\equiv I$  (that is to say if the spectrum of  $A$  is resonant), then from lemma 7.1 we get  $\|\tilde{A}\| \leq \frac{1}{2}\kappa''$  and then for  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  defined in lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.1)),

$$\begin{aligned} \|A'\| &\leq \|\tilde{A}\| + \|\hat{F}(0)\| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \kappa \varepsilon^\zeta + \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta-\frac{1}{48}} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \kappa \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{1728}} + \varepsilon^{\frac{845}{864}} \\ &\leq \frac{3}{4} \kappa \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{1728}} = \frac{3}{4} \kappa'' \end{aligned}$$

and property 10 is satisfied.

### Estimate of $Z'^{\pm 1} - I, \psi^{-1}(Z'^{\pm 1})\psi$ and its derivative

Since  $\tilde{F} = (\psi\Phi)^{-1} \bar{F} \psi\Phi$ , then

$$(10.17) \quad |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r = |\psi^{-1} \bar{F} \psi|_{r'} \leq |\bar{F}|_{r'} \varepsilon^{-2\zeta} = \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta}$$

Recall the estimate (10.15):

$$(10.18) \quad |\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'} \leq \frac{4C_0^{15}}{\kappa'^{13}} \Psi(3RN)^3 |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r$$

therefore by (10.17), and for  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  defined in lemma 10.1 ((see equation (10.2)),

$$(10.19) \quad |\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'} \leq \frac{4C_0^{15}}{\kappa'^{13}} \varepsilon^{-16\zeta} \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}}$$

then

$$e^{|\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'}} \leq e^{\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}}} \leq 2$$

We now estimate  $|Z' - I|_{r'} = |\psi \Phi (e^X - I) (\psi \Phi)^{-1}|_{r'}$ . From (10.19),

$$|\Phi e^X \Phi^{-1} - Id|_{r'} \leq e^{|\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'}} \leq e \varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}}$$

Then

$$|Z' - I|_{r'} = |\psi \Phi e^X (\psi \Phi)^{-1} - Id|_{r'} \leq |\psi|_{r'} |\Phi e^X \Phi^{-1} - Id|_{r'} |\psi^{-1}|_{r'} \leq e \varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}-2\zeta}$$

hence property 6 is satisfied. If  $\Phi \equiv I$ , we have

$$\psi^{-1} Z' \psi = \psi^{-1} \psi \Phi e^X (\psi \Phi)^{-1} \psi = e^X,$$

therefore

$$|\psi^{-1} Z' \psi|_{r'} \leq |e^X|_{r'} \leq e^{\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}}}$$

which is the first part of the property 11. Now Lemma 9.3 also states that if  $\Phi \equiv I$  (that is,  $\tilde{A} = A$ ),

$$|\partial_\omega X|_{r'} \leq 2\|A\| |X|_{r'} + |\tilde{F}|_{r'}$$

which implies that

$$|\partial_\omega X|_{r'} \leq 2\|A\| \varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}} + \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}} (2\|A\| + 1)$$

and by the assumption 1,

$$|\partial_\omega X|_{r'} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{4}{5}}.$$

Therefore,

$$|\partial_\omega (\psi^{-1} Z' \psi)|_{r'} = |\partial_\omega (X) e^X|_{r'} \leq e^{\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}}} \varepsilon^{\frac{4}{5}} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

hence property 11.

**Estimate of  $\psi^{-1} \bar{F}' \psi = \Phi F' \Phi^{-1}$**

From Equation (10.16),

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi F' \Phi^{-1}|_{r'} &\leq 4C_0^2 e^{|\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'}} \left(\frac{C_0}{\kappa''}\right)^{13} |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r-r')} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + |\Phi \tilde{F} \Phi^{-1}|_r \Psi(3RN)^3 (2e + e^{|\Phi X \Phi^{-1}|_{r'}}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, by definition, we have  $\Lambda(RN) = \frac{50\delta |\log \varepsilon|}{\pi(r-r')}$ , thus

$$e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r-r')} = \varepsilon^{100\delta}$$

and then, because we assumed  $\varepsilon \leq (2C_0)^{-96} \left( \frac{\kappa''}{\|A\|+1} \right)^{576}$  and  $\Psi(3RN) = \varepsilon^{-\zeta}$ ,

$$|\Phi F' \Phi^{-1}|_{r'} \leq 8C_0^2 \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{96}} \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta} (\varepsilon^{100\delta} + 8\Psi(3RN)^3 \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta}).$$

Thus

$$|\Phi F' \Phi^{-1}|_{r'} \leq 8C_0^2 \varepsilon^{1-2\zeta-\frac{1}{96}} (\varepsilon^{100\delta} + \varepsilon^{1-6\zeta}) \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

Hence property 9 holds for  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  as defined in lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.3)).

□

## 11. INDUCTIVE STEP

Let's define the following functions which will be used for the complete iterative step :

$$(P) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa''(\varepsilon) = \kappa \varepsilon^\zeta \\ N(r, \varepsilon) = \Lambda^{-1} \left( \frac{50|\log \varepsilon|}{\pi r} \right) \\ R(r, \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{3N(r, \varepsilon)} \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon^{-\zeta}) \\ r''(r, \varepsilon) = r - \frac{50\delta|\log \varepsilon|}{\pi \Lambda(R(r, \varepsilon)N(r, \varepsilon))} \end{array} \right.$$

Note that these definitions match with lemma 10.2.

**Lemma 11.1.** *Let*

- $A \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,
- $r > 0$ ,
- $\bar{A}, \bar{F} \in U_r(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R})), \psi \in U_r(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $|\bar{F}|_r = \varepsilon$ .

*Suppose that*

- (1)  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ , where  $\varepsilon_0$  is defined in Lemma 10.1,
- (2)  $r'' > 0$ ,
- (3)  $\bar{A}$  is reducible to  $A$  by  $\psi$ ,
- (4) for all  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\psi^{-1}G\psi \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- (5)  $|\psi^{\pm 1}|_r \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta}$ ,
- (6)  $\|A\| \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$ ,

*then, there exist*

- $Z' \in U_{r''}(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $\bar{A}', \bar{F}' \in U_{r''}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $\psi' \in U_r(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $A' \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$

*satisfying the following properties:*

- (1)  $\bar{A}'$  is reducible to  $A'$  by  $\psi'$ ,
- (2) for all  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\psi'^{-1}G\psi' \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- (3)  $|\bar{F}'|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{2\delta}$ ,
- (4)  $|\psi'^{\pm 1}|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{-2\delta\zeta}$ ,
- (5)  $\|A'\| \leq \|A\| + \varepsilon^{-\zeta} \leq \varepsilon^{-(2\delta)\frac{\zeta}{2}}$ ,
- (6)

$$\partial_\omega Z' = (\bar{A} + \bar{F})Z' - Z'(\bar{A}' + \bar{F}'),$$



(7)

$$|Z'^{\pm 1} - Id|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{9}{10}}.$$

(8) *If moreover the spectrum of  $A$  was not  $BR_{\omega}^{R(r,\varepsilon)N(r,\varepsilon)}(\kappa''(\varepsilon))$ , we actually have  $\|A'\| \leq \kappa''(\varepsilon)$ ;*(9) *If the spectrum of  $A$  was  $BR_{\omega}^{R(r,\varepsilon)N(r,\varepsilon)}(\kappa''(\varepsilon))$ , we actually have  $\psi' = \psi$  and then*

$$(11.1) \quad |\psi^{-1}Z'^{\pm 1}\psi|_{r''} \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon)e^{2\varepsilon}$$

and

$$|\partial_{\omega}(\psi^{-1}Z'^{\pm 1}\psi)|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}}.$$

**Proof. Removing the resonances and first step**

Let  $R = R(r, \varepsilon)$ ,  $N = N(r, \varepsilon)$ ,  $\kappa'' = \kappa''(r, \varepsilon)$ ,  $r'' = r''(r, \varepsilon)$ . Since  $\kappa'' = \kappa\varepsilon^{\zeta}$ ,  $\|A\| \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$  and  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  as defined in Lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.4)),

$$\varepsilon^{1-576\zeta} \leq (2C_0)^{-96} \left( \frac{\kappa}{32(\|A\| + 1)} \right)^{576}$$

therefore

$$\varepsilon \leq (2C_0)^{-96} \left( \frac{\kappa''}{32(\|A\| + 1)} \right)^{576}$$

and the assumption of lemma 10.2 is satisfied. We can apply lemma 10.2 to get:

- $Z_1 \in U_{\frac{r+r''}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $\psi' \in U_{\frac{r+r''}{2}}(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $A_1 \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,
- $\bar{A}_1 \in U_{\frac{r+r''}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- and  $F_1 = (\psi')^{-1}\bar{F}_1\psi'$ , with  $\bar{F}_1 \in U_{\frac{r+r''}{2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$

such that

- (1)  $\bar{A}_1$  is reducible to  $A_1$  by  $\psi'$ ,
- (2) for all  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\psi'^{-1}G\psi' \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ , which implies that  $F_1 \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- (3)  $A_1$  has  $BR_{\omega}^{RN}(\frac{3}{4}\frac{\kappa''}{C_0})$  spectrum,
- (4)

$$\partial_{\omega}Z_1 = (\bar{A} + \bar{F})Z_1 - Z_1(\bar{A}_1 + \bar{F}_1),$$

(5)

$$(11.2) \quad \|A_1\| \leq \|A\| + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi N,$$

(6)

$$(11.3) \quad |Z_1^{\pm 1} - Id|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{8}{9}},$$

(7) for all  $s' > 0$ ,

$$|\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{s'} \leq 2C_0 \left( \frac{1}{\kappa''} \right)^6 e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})s'}$$

$$|\psi^{-1}\psi'|_{s'} \leq 2C_0 \left( \frac{1}{\kappa''} \right)^6 e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})s'}$$

$$(8) \quad |\psi'^{\pm 1}|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta - \frac{1}{96}} e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})r},$$

(9)

$$|\psi^{-1}\bar{F}_1\psi|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}},$$

(10) If the spectrum of  $A$  was not  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$ ,  $\|A_1\| \leq \frac{1}{2}\kappa''$ ;

(11) If the spectrum of  $A$  was  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\kappa'')$ , we actually have  $\psi' = \psi$  and then

$$|\psi^{-1}Z_1^{\pm 1}\psi|_{r''} \leq e^{\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}}}$$

$$(11.4) \quad |\partial_\omega(\psi^{-1}Z_1^{\pm 1}\psi)|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

### Second step : iteration without resonances

We will now iterate lemma 9.3 a certain number of times, without renormalization.

Let  $l = E(\frac{\log(100\delta)}{\log(\frac{4}{3})}) = 56$  which satisfies

$$\varepsilon^{(\frac{4}{3})^{l+1}} \leq e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r-r'')} = \varepsilon^{100\delta} \leq \varepsilon^{(\frac{4}{3})^l}.$$

Define for all  $j \geq 0$ , the sequences  $\varepsilon'_j = \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^j} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{48}}$  and  $r'_j = \frac{r+r''}{2} - j\frac{r-r''}{2l}$ . Thus  $r'_0 = \frac{r+r''}{2}$  and  $r'_l = r'' < r$ .

We want to iterate  $l - 1$  times lemma 9.3, from  $j = 2$ , with

- $\tilde{\varepsilon} = \varepsilon'_{j-1}$ ,
- $\tilde{r} = r'_{j-2}$ ,
- $\tilde{r}' = r'_{j-1}$ ,
- $\kappa' = (\frac{3}{4})^{j-1} \frac{\kappa''}{C_0}$ ,
- $\tilde{N} = RN$ ,
- $\tilde{F} = F_{j-1}$ ,
- $\tilde{A} = A_{j-1}$ ,
- $\tilde{\Phi} = \psi^{-1}\psi'$ ,

First iterate of lemma 9.3: From

$$|\psi^{-1}\bar{F}_1\psi|_0 \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}}$$

and

$$|\psi'^{-1}\psi|_0 \leq 2C_0\left(\frac{1}{\kappa''}\right)^6 \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{96}}, \quad |\psi^{-1}\psi'|_0 \leq 2C_0\left(\frac{1}{\kappa''}\right)^6 \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{96}},$$

then

$$\|\hat{F}_1(0)\| \leq |\psi'^{-1}\psi|_0 |\psi^{-1}\psi'|_0 |\psi^{-1}\bar{F}_1\psi|_0 \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{48}}.$$

As  $A_1$  has  $BR_\omega^{RN}(\frac{3}{4}\frac{\kappa''}{C_0})$  spectrum, to apply lemma 9.3 we need

$$\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{48}} \leq \left(\frac{(\frac{3}{4})\frac{\kappa''}{C_0}}{32(1 + \|A_1\|)}\right)^2 \frac{1}{\Psi(RN)^2}$$

and since

$$\|A_1\| \leq \|A\| + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi N \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi\varepsilon^{-\zeta}$$

(this last inequality comes from the fact that  $\Psi \geq id$ , which implies that  $N = \frac{1}{3R}\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon^{-\zeta}) \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta}$ ), this remains true if

$$\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{48}} \leq \left(\frac{(\frac{3}{4})\frac{\kappa''}{C_0}}{32(1 + (\pi + 1)\varepsilon^{-\zeta} + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}})}\right)^2 \frac{1}{\Psi(RN)^2}$$

which holds for  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  as in lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.5)).

### Iteration of lemma 9.3

If for some  $j \geq 2$

$$\varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^j - \frac{1}{48}} \leq \left(\frac{(\frac{3}{4})^j \frac{\kappa''}{C_0}}{32(1 + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + (1 + \pi)\varepsilon^{-\zeta} + 2\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4} - \frac{1}{48}})}\right)^2 \frac{1}{\Psi(RN)^2},$$

which holds true for  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  as in lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.6)), then

$$\varepsilon'_j \leq \left( \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^j \frac{\kappa''}{C_0}}{32(1 + \|A_1\| + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \varepsilon_i)} \right)^2 \frac{1}{\Psi(RN)^2}.$$

Let  $j \geq 2$  and assume that  $A_{j-1}$  has  $BR_\omega^{RN} \left( \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{j-1} \frac{\kappa''}{C_0} \right)$  spectrum,  $F_{j-1} \in U_{r'_{j-2}}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ , and

$$\|\hat{F}_{j-1}(0)\| \leq \varepsilon'_{j-1}; \quad |\Psi^{-1}\Psi'F_{j-1}\Psi'^{-1}\Psi|_{r'_{j-2}} \leq \varepsilon \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{j-1}.$$

We obtain via lemma 9.3 functions  $F_j, X_j \in U_{r_{j-1}}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  and a matrix  $A_j \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  such that

(1)  $A_j$  has  $BR_\omega^{RN} \left( \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^j \frac{\kappa''}{C_0} \right)$  spectrum,

(2)  $\|A_j\| \leq \|A_{j-1}\| + \varepsilon'_{j-1}$ ,

(3)

$$\partial_\omega e^{X_j} = (A_{j-1} + F_{j-1})e^{X_j} - e^{X_j}(A_j + F_j),$$

(4) the following estimates hold:

- if  $A_{j-1}$  has two different eigenvalues:

$$|\psi^{-1}\psi'X_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq 4C_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{j-1} \frac{\kappa''}{C_0}} \right)^{13} \Psi(3RN) |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}},$$

$$|\psi^{-1}\psi'F_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq 4C_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{j-1} \frac{\kappa''}{C_0}} \right)^{13} e^{|\psi^{-1}\psi'X_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}}} |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-2}}$$

$$\left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r'_{j-2}-r'_{j-1})} + |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-2}} \Psi(3RN)(2e + e^{|\psi^{-1}\psi'X_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}}}) \right];$$

- if  $A_{j-1}$  is nilpotent:

$$|X_j|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} \Psi(3RN)^3 |F_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-1}},$$

$$|F_j|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq \frac{3}{\kappa^3} e^{|X_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-1}}} |F_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-2}} \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r'_{j-2}-r'_{j-1})} + |F_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-2}} \Psi(3RN)^3 (2e + e^{|X_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-1}}}) \right].$$

- if  $ad_{A_{j-1}} = 0$ :

$$|X_j|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} \Psi(3RN) |F_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-1}},$$

$$|F_j|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq \frac{1}{\kappa} e^{|X_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-1}}} |F_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-2}} \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r'_{j-2}-r'_{j-1})} + |F_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-2}} \Psi(3RN)(2e + e^{|X_{j-1}|_{r'_{j-1}}}) \right].$$

Notice that in any case we have

$$(11.5) \quad |\psi^{-1}\psi'X_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq 4C_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{j-1} \frac{\kappa''}{C_0}} \right)^{13} \Psi(3RN) |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}},$$

$$(11.6) \quad |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq 4C_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{j-1} \frac{\kappa''}{C_0}} \right)^{13} e^{|\psi^{-1}\psi'X_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}}} |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-2}}$$

$$\left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r'_{j-2}-r'_{j-1})} + 8|\psi^{-1}\psi'F_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-2}} \Psi(3RN) \right],$$

so we will use these estimates to iterate lemma 9.3.

$$\text{Estimates } \varepsilon \leq (2C_0)^{-96} \left( \frac{\kappa''}{32(\|A\|+1)} \right)^{576} \text{ and } |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r_{j-2}} \leq \varepsilon \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^{j-1} \text{ give}$$

$$e^{|\psi^{-1}\psi'X_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-2}}} \leq 2$$

Hence from (11.6)

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi^{-1}\psi'F_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}} &\leq 64 \cdot 4C_0^2\Psi(3RN) \left(\frac{\Psi(3RN)}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{j-1}\frac{\kappa}{C_0}}\right)^{13} |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-2}} \left[ e^{-2\pi\Lambda(RN)(r'_{j-2}-r'_{j-1})} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_{j-1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-2}} \right] \\
&\leq 256C_0^2\Psi(3RN)^{14} \left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{j-1}\frac{\kappa}{C_0}}\right)^{13} \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^{j-1}} \left( \varepsilon^{\frac{50\delta}{l}} + \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^{j-1}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Since  $\Psi(3RN) = \varepsilon^{-\zeta}$  and  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  defined in lemma 10.1 ((see equation (10.7)),

$$(11.7) \quad |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^j}$$

We will now estimate  $\|\hat{F}_j(0)\|$  to iterate lemma 9.3:

$$\|\hat{F}_j(0)\| \leq |F_j|_0 = |(\psi'^{-1}\psi)\psi^{-1}\psi'F_j\psi'^{-1}\psi(\psi^{-1}\psi')|_0 \leq |\psi^{-1}\psi'|_0 |\psi'^{-1}\psi|_0 |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}},$$

therefore

$$\|\hat{F}_j(0)\| \leq |\psi^{-1}\psi'|_0 |\psi'^{-1}\psi|_0 \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^j} \leq \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^j} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{48}} = \varepsilon'_j,$$

and we can iterate lemma 9.3,  $l-1$  times.

Equations (11.7) and (11.5) imply that

$$(11.8) \quad |\psi^{-1}\psi'X_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}} \leq \varepsilon'_j$$

and

$$e^{|\psi^{-1}\psi'X_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_{j-1}}} \leq 2 \quad .$$

### Conclusion :

Let  $Z = e^{X_2} \dots e^{X_{l+1}} \in U_{r''}(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ .

Let  $Z' = Z_1\psi'Z\psi'^{-1}$ ,  $A' = A_{l+1}$ ,  $F' = F_{l+1}$ ,  $\bar{F}' = \psi'F'\psi'^{-1}$  (hence Property 2) and  $\bar{A}'$  such that

$$\partial_\omega \psi' = \bar{A}'\psi' - \psi'A',$$

then

$$\partial_\omega Z' = (\bar{A} + \bar{F})Z' - Z'(\bar{A}' + \bar{F}'),$$

hence the properties 1 and 6 hold.

We have

$$\partial_\omega Z = (A_1 + F_1)Z - Z(A_{l+1} + F_{l+1})$$

and since for all  $j \geq 2$ , we have

$$(11.9) \quad \|A_j\| \leq \|A_{j-1}\| + \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^{j-1}} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{48}} \leq \|A_1\| + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^i} \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{48}} = \|A_1\| + \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} \varepsilon'_i,$$

then

$$\|A'\| \leq \|A_1\| + \sum_{i=1}^l \varepsilon_i \leq \|A\| + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi N + \sum_{i=1}^l \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^i - \frac{1}{48}}.$$

Remind that  $\Psi \geq id$  implies

$$N \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$$

and then, since  $\|A\| \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{-\zeta}{2}}$ ,

$$\|A'\| \leq \|A\| + \varepsilon^{-\zeta} \leq 2\varepsilon^{-\zeta} \leq \varepsilon^{-\delta\zeta}$$

thus the property 5 holds if  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  as defined in lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.8)).

Moreover,

$$(11.10) \quad |\psi^{-1}\psi'F_{l+1}\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_l} \leq \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^{l+1}}$$

and since  $l = 56$ , one has

$$|\psi'F_{l+1}\psi'^{-1}|_{r'_l} \leq |\psi|_{r'_l}|\psi^{-1}|_{r'_l}\varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^{l+1}} \leq \varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^{57}-2\zeta} \leq \varepsilon^{2\delta}$$

thus the property 3 holds. In the case the spectrum of  $A$  was resonant, the function  $\Phi$  used in lemma 10.2 is not the identity and we have

$$\|A'\| \leq \|A_1\| + \sum_{i=1}^l \varepsilon'_i \leq \frac{1}{2}\kappa''(r, \varepsilon) + 2\varepsilon'_1 \leq \frac{1}{2}\kappa\varepsilon^\zeta + 2\varepsilon^{\frac{5}{4}-\frac{1}{48}} \leq \kappa\varepsilon^\zeta = \kappa''(r, \varepsilon)$$

since  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  as defined in lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.9)), whence the property 8.

### Estimates

Now we will show property 4 :  $|\psi'^{\pm 1}|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{-2\delta\zeta}$ .

We know that  $|\psi'^{\pm 1}|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta-\frac{1}{96}}e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})r}$ . But, by definition of  $\Lambda(N) = \frac{50|\log \varepsilon|}{\pi r}$ ,

$$e^{2\pi\Lambda(\frac{N}{2})r} \leq e^{2\pi\Lambda(N)r} \leq e^{100|\log \varepsilon|} = \varepsilon^{-100}$$

therefore

$$|\psi'^{\pm 1}|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta-\frac{1}{96}-100} \leq \varepsilon^{-2\zeta\delta}.$$

which is Property 4. Now we will show the property 3. One has

$$|\bar{F}'|_{r''} = |\psi'F'\psi'^{-1}|_{r''} = |\psi\psi^{-1}\psi'F'\psi'^{-1}\psi\psi^{-1}|_{r''} \leq |\psi|_r|\psi^{-1}|_r|\psi^{-1}\psi'F'\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{-2\zeta}\varepsilon^{(\frac{5}{4})^l} \leq \varepsilon^{2\delta}$$

where the last inequality uses equation (11.10), which gives property 3.

According to the estimate

$$|Z_1^{\pm 1} - Id|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{8}{9}}$$

obtained in (11.3), we get

$$\begin{aligned} |Z' - Id|_{r''} &\leq |Z_1 - Id|_{r'_1} + |Z_1|_{r'_1}|\psi|_r|\psi^{-1}|_r \sum_{j=2}^{l+1} |\psi^{-1}\psi'X_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_j} \\ &\leq \varepsilon^{\frac{8}{9}} + (\varepsilon^{\frac{8}{9}} + 1)\varepsilon^{-2\zeta} \sum_{j=2}^{l+1} |\psi^{-1}\psi'X_j\psi'^{-1}\psi|_{r'_j} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the estimate (11.8) and by definition of  $l = E(\frac{\log(100\delta)}{\log(\frac{5}{6})})$ ,

$$|Z' - Id|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{8}{9}} + (\varepsilon^{\frac{8}{9}} + 1)2\varepsilon'_1\varepsilon^{-2\zeta} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{9}{10}}$$

hence 7.

### Proof of the property 9

We now have to estimate  $\psi^{-1}Z'\psi$  and its directional derivative in the case  $A$  has a  $BR_{\omega}^{R(r,\varepsilon)N(r,\varepsilon)}(\kappa''(\varepsilon))$  spectrum. In this case  $\Phi \equiv I$  and  $\psi = \psi'$ , therefore  $\psi^{-1}Z'\psi = \psi^{-1}Z_1\psi Z$ . Therefore

$$|\psi^{-1}Z'\psi|_{r''} \leq |\psi^{-1}Z_1\psi|_{r''}|Z|_{r''} \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon)|Z|_{r''}.$$

(where the last inequality comes from (11.3)). Moreover,

$$|Z|_{r''} = |\Pi_{k=2}^{l+1} e^{X_k}|_{r''}.$$

Now for all  $k \in \llbracket 2, l \rrbracket$ , we have seen in (11.8) that  $|X_k|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon'_k$ .

Therefore

$$|Z|_{r''} \leq |\Pi_{k=2}^{l+1} e^{X_k}|_{r''} \leq e^{\sum_{k=2}^{l+1} \varepsilon'_k} \leq e^{2\varepsilon}$$

and finally,

$$|\psi^{-1} Z' \psi|_{r''} \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon) e^{2\varepsilon}.$$

The estimate of  $\psi^{-1} Z'^{-1} \psi$  is obtained in a similar way. This gives the property (11.1).

Moreover,

$$|\partial_\omega(\psi^{-1} Z' \psi)|_{r''} \leq |\partial_\omega(\psi^{-1} Z_1 \psi) Z|_{r''} + |\psi^{-1} Z_1 \psi \partial_\omega(Z)|_{r''} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} |Z|_{r''} + (1 + 2\varepsilon) |\partial_\omega(Z)|_{r''}$$

where the last inequality comes from (11.4). Now

$$|\partial_\omega(Z)|_{r''} \leq \sum_{k=2}^{l+1} |\partial_\omega X_k|_{r''} \prod_{j=2}^{l+1} e^{|X_j|_{r''}}.$$

For all  $k \in \llbracket 2, l+1 \rrbracket$ , by construction of  $X_k$ ,

$$|\partial_\omega X_k|_{r''} \leq 2 \|A_k\| |X_k|_{r''} + |F_k|_{r''} \leq 2 \|A_k\| |X_k|_{r''} + \varepsilon^{\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^k - \frac{1}{48}}.$$

Now for all  $k \in \llbracket 2, l+1 \rrbracket$ , by the estimate (11.9), the estimate (11.2) and condition 3 of this lemma, for  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  given by lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.10)),

$$\|A_k\| \leq \varepsilon^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}} + \varepsilon^{\frac{23}{24}} + \pi \varepsilon^{-\zeta} \leq \varepsilon^{-2\zeta}$$

therefore for  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  given by lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.11)),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=2}^{l+1} |\partial_\omega X_k|_{r''} &\leq 2 \sum_{k=2}^{l+1} \|A_k\| |X_k|_{r''} + \sum_{k=2}^{l+1} |F_k|_{r''} \\ &\leq 2 \sum_{k=2}^{l+1} \varepsilon^{-2\zeta} \varepsilon'_k + \sum_{k=2}^{l+1} \varepsilon'_k \\ &\leq \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

and finally, for  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  like in lemma 10.1 (see equation (10.12)),

$$|\partial_\omega(\psi^{-1} Z' \psi)|_{r''} \leq 2\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2\varepsilon^{\frac{7}{8}} \leq \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{4}}.$$

The estimate of  $\partial_\omega(\psi^{-1} Z'^{-1} \psi)$  is similar, which gives property 9. □

## 12. ALMOST REDUCIBILITY

Here we complete the proof of the main theorem.

**Theorem 12.1.** *Let  $r_0 > 0$ ,  $A \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  and  $F \in U_{r_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ . Then, if*

$$|F|_r \leq \varepsilon_0$$

where  $\varepsilon_0$  satisfies the assumptions above, and

$$\|A\| \leq \varepsilon_0^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}},$$

then for all  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$ , there exist

- $r_\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $k_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$ ,

- $Z_\varepsilon \in U_{r_\varepsilon}(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $A_\varepsilon \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,
- $\bar{A}_\varepsilon, \bar{F}_\varepsilon \in U_{r_\varepsilon}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $\psi_\varepsilon \in U_{r_\varepsilon}(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,

such that

- (1)  $\bar{A}_\varepsilon$  is reducible to  $A_\varepsilon$  by  $\psi_\varepsilon$ , with  $|\psi_{k\varepsilon}|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon^{-\zeta}$ ,
- (2)  $|\bar{F}_\varepsilon|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon$ ,
- (3) for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon(\theta) = (A + F(\theta))Z_\varepsilon(\theta) - Z_\varepsilon(\theta)(\bar{A}_\varepsilon(\theta) + \bar{F}_\varepsilon(\theta))$$

(4)

$$|Z_\varepsilon^{\pm 1} - Id|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon_0^{\frac{9}{10}}.$$

Moreover, either  $|\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon|_{r_\varepsilon}$  is bounded as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$  and  $A + F$  is a reducible cocycle in  $U_{r_\infty}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  for some  $r_\infty > 0$ , or for all  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  there exists  $\varepsilon' \leq \varepsilon$  such that

$$\|A_{\varepsilon'}\| \leq \kappa \varepsilon'^{\zeta}.$$

*Proof.* Remind parameters (P) defined in section 11 and define, for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}, k \geq 1$ ,

$$\varepsilon_k := \varepsilon_0^{(2\delta)^k}; \quad r_k := r_0 - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{50\delta |\log \varepsilon_i|}{\pi \Lambda(R(r_i, \varepsilon_i)N(r_i, \varepsilon_i))}.$$

Notice that, by Lemma 5.1, under assumption 1, for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}, r_k > 0$ .

We can apply a first time lemma 11.1. There exist

- $Z_1 \in U_{r_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $\bar{A}_1, \bar{F}_1 \in U_{r_1}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $A_1 \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,
- $\psi_0 \in U_{r_1}(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,

such that

- $\bar{A}_1$  is reducible to  $A_1$  by  $\psi_0$ ,
- for all  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\psi_0^{-1}G\psi_0 \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $|\bar{F}_1|_{r_1} \leq \varepsilon_1$ ,
- $|\psi_0^{\pm 1}|_{r_1} \leq \varepsilon_1^{-\zeta}$ ,
- $\|A_1\| \leq \varepsilon_1^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$ ,
- for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{T}^d$

$$\partial_\omega Z_1(\theta) = (A + F(\theta))Z_1(\theta) - Z_1(\theta)(\bar{A}_1(\theta) + \bar{F}_1(\theta)),$$

•

$$|Z_1^{\pm 1} - Id|_{r_1} \leq \varepsilon_0^{\frac{9}{10}},$$

- if moreover  $A$  had a  $BR_\omega^{R(r_0, \varepsilon_0)N(r_0, \varepsilon_0)}(\kappa''(\varepsilon_0))$  spectrum,

$$(12.1) \quad |\psi_0^{-1}Z_1\psi_0|_{r_1} \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon_0)e^{2\varepsilon_0}$$

and if not,

$$\|A_1\| \leq \kappa''(\varepsilon_0)$$

and

$$(12.2) \quad |\partial_\omega(\psi_0^{-1}Z_1\psi_0)|_{r_1} \leq \varepsilon_0^{\frac{1}{4}}.$$

Iterative step : let  $k \geq 1$  and

- $\bar{A}_k, \bar{F}_k \in U_{r_k}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $A_k \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,
- $\psi_{k-1} \in U_{r_k}(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,

such that

- $\bar{A}_k$  is reducible to  $A_k$  by  $\psi_{k-1}$ ,
- for all  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\psi_{k-1}^{-1}G\psi_{k-1} \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $|\bar{F}_k|_{r_k} \leq \varepsilon_k$ ,
- $|\psi_{k-1}^{\pm 1}|_{r_k} \leq \varepsilon_k^{-\zeta}$ ,
- $\|A_k\| \leq \varepsilon_k^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$ .

We can one again apply lemma 11.1 to get

- $Z_{k+1} \in U_{r_{k+1}}(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $\bar{A}_{k+1}, \bar{F}_{k+1} \in U_{r_{k+1}}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $A_{k+1} \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ,
- $\psi_k \in U_{r_{k+1}}(2\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,

such that

- $\bar{A}_{k+1}$  is reducible to  $A_{k+1}$  by  $\psi_k$ ,
- for all  $G \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\psi_k^{-1}G\psi_k \in \mathcal{C}^0(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,
- $|\bar{F}_{k+1}|_{r_{k+1}} \leq \varepsilon_{k+1}$ ,
- $|\psi_k^{\pm 1}|_{r_{k+1}} \leq \varepsilon_{k+1}^{-\zeta}$ ,
- $\|A_{k+1}\| \leq \varepsilon_{k+1}^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$ ,
- for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\partial_\omega Z_{k+1}(\theta) = (\bar{A}_k(\theta) + \bar{F}_k(\theta))Z_1(\theta) - Z_{k+1}(\theta)(\bar{A}_{k+1}(\theta) + \bar{F}_{k+1}(\theta)),$$

•

$$|Z_{k+1}^{\pm 1} - Id|_{r_{k+1}} \leq \varepsilon_k^{\frac{9}{10}}$$

- if moreover  $A_k$  had a  $BR_\omega^{R(r_k, \varepsilon_k)N(r_k, \varepsilon_k)}(\kappa''(\varepsilon_k))$  spectrum,

$$(12.3) \quad |\psi_{k+1}^{-1}Z_{k+1}\psi_{k+1}|_{r_{k+1}} \leq (1 + 2\varepsilon_k)e^{2\varepsilon_k}$$

and if not,

$$\|A_{k+1}\| \leq \kappa''(\varepsilon_k)$$

and

$$(12.4) \quad |\partial_\omega(\psi_{k+1}^{-1}Z_{k+1}\psi_{k+1})|_{r_{k+1}} \leq \varepsilon_k^{\frac{1}{4}}.$$

**Result:** Let  $\varepsilon \leq \varepsilon_0$  and  $k_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $|F|_r^{(2\delta)^{k_\varepsilon}} \leq \varepsilon$ . Let

$$\begin{cases} Z_\varepsilon = Z_1 \cdots Z_{k_\varepsilon} \\ \bar{A}_\varepsilon = \bar{A}_{k_\varepsilon} \\ \bar{F}_\varepsilon = \bar{F}_{k_\varepsilon} \\ \psi_\varepsilon = \psi_{k_\varepsilon} \\ r_\varepsilon = r_{k_\varepsilon} \end{cases}$$

then the properties 1 and 2 hold. Moreover for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon(\theta) = (A + F(\theta))Z_\varepsilon(\theta) - Z_\varepsilon(\theta)(\bar{A}_\varepsilon(\theta) + \bar{F}_\varepsilon(\theta))$$



and the property 3 holds. Notice that, for all  $k' > \kappa_\varepsilon$ , if  $\|A_{k_\varepsilon}\| \leq \kappa\varepsilon^\zeta$  (which is satisfied if, for example, the matrix  $A_{k_\varepsilon-1}$  was resonant), then

$$\|A_{k'}\| \leq \|A_{k_\varepsilon}\| + \sum_{i=k_\varepsilon+1}^{k'} \varepsilon_i \leq \kappa''(\varepsilon) + 2\varepsilon \leq 2\kappa''(\varepsilon).$$

We also have

$$|Z_1^{\pm 1} - Id|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon_0^{\frac{9}{10}} \Rightarrow |Z_1|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq 1 + \varepsilon_0^{\frac{9}{10}}$$

Let  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  and suppose that for all  $j \leq k-1$ ,

$$|Z_1 \dots Z_j|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq 2$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} c_k &:= |Z_1 \dots Z_k - Id|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq |Z_{k-1} - Id|_{r_\varepsilon} |Z_1 \dots Z_{k-1}|_{r_\varepsilon} + |Z_1 \dots Z_{k-1} - Id|_{r_\varepsilon} \\ &\leq 2\varepsilon_{k-2}^{\frac{9}{10}} + c_{k-1} \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$c_k \leq 2 \sum_{i=0}^{k-2} \varepsilon_i^{\frac{9}{10}} \leq 4\varepsilon_0^{\frac{9}{10}}.$$

Finally

$$|(Z_1 \dots Z_k)^{\pm 1} - I|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq \varepsilon_0^{\frac{9}{10}}$$

hence the property 4 holds. **Reducible case**

Suppose that there exists  $\bar{k}$  such that for all  $k' \geq \bar{k}$ ,  $\psi_{k'} \equiv \psi_{\bar{k}}$  (which means that for all  $k' \geq \bar{k}$ ,  $A_{k'}$  has a  $BR_\omega^{N(r_{k'}, \varepsilon_{k'})R(r_{k'}, \varepsilon_{k'})}(\kappa''(\varepsilon_{k'}))$  spectrum). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon &= \partial_\omega \left( \prod_{i=1}^{k_\varepsilon} Z_i \right) \\ &= \partial_\omega \left( \prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i \right) \left( \prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} Z_j \right) + \left( \prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i \right) \partial_\omega \left( \prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} Z_j \right) \\ (12.5) \quad &= \partial_\omega \left( \prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i \right) \left( \prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} Z_j \right) + \left( \prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i \right) \partial_\omega \left( \prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \psi_{\bar{k}} \psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j \psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1} \right) \\ &= \partial_\omega \left( \prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i \right) \left( \prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} Z_j \right) + \left( \prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i \right) [\partial_\omega(\psi_{\bar{k}}) \prod_{j=\bar{k}-1}^{k_\varepsilon} \psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j \psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1} + \\ &\quad \psi_{\bar{k}} \partial_\omega \left( \prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j \right) \psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1} + \psi_{\bar{k}} \prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} (\psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j) \partial_\omega(\psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1})], \end{aligned}$$

thus

$$\begin{aligned}
|\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon|_{r_\varepsilon} &\leq |\partial_\omega(\prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i)|_{r_\varepsilon} |\prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} Z_j|_{r_\varepsilon} + |\prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i|_{r_\varepsilon} |\psi_{\bar{k}}|_{r_\varepsilon} |\partial_\omega(\prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j)|_{r_\varepsilon} |\psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1}|_{r_\varepsilon} \\
&+ |\prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i|_{r_\varepsilon} |(\prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j)|_{r_\varepsilon} |\psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1}|_{r_\varepsilon} |\partial_\omega \psi_{\bar{k}}|_{r_\varepsilon} \\
&+ |\prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i|_{r_\varepsilon} |(\prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j)|_{r_\varepsilon} |\partial_\omega \psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1}|_{r_\varepsilon} |\psi_{\bar{k}}|_{r_\varepsilon}.
\end{aligned}$$

Since the factors  $|\prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i|_{r_\varepsilon}$ ,  $|\partial_\omega \prod_{i=1}^{\bar{k}-1} Z_i|_{r_\varepsilon}$ ,  $|(\prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} Z_j)|_{r_\varepsilon}$ ,  $|\psi_{\bar{k}}|_{r_\varepsilon}$ ,  $|\psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1}|_{r_\varepsilon}$ ,  $|\partial_\omega \psi_{\bar{k}}|_{r_\varepsilon}$ ,  $|\partial_\omega \psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1}|_{r_\varepsilon}$  are bounded uniformly in  $\varepsilon$  (here we use (12.3)), there exist  $K_1, K_2 \geq 0$  independent of  $\varepsilon$  such that

$$|\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon|_{r_\varepsilon} \leq K_1 + K_2 |\partial_\omega(\prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j)|_{r_\varepsilon}.$$

Moreover, by (12.4) and (12.3),

$$\begin{aligned}
|\partial_\omega(\prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j)|_{r_\varepsilon} &\leq \sum_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} |\partial_\omega(\psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j)|_{r_\varepsilon} \prod_{\substack{\bar{k} \leq i \leq k_\varepsilon \\ i \neq j}} |\psi_i^{-1} Z_i \psi_i|_{r_\varepsilon} \\
&\leq \sum_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \varepsilon_j^{\frac{1}{4}} \prod_{\substack{\bar{k} \leq i \leq k_\varepsilon \\ i \neq j}} (1 + 2e^{\varepsilon_i}) e^{2\varepsilon_i}
\end{aligned}$$

therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
|\partial_\omega(\prod_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \psi_j^{-1} Z_j \psi_j)|_{r_\varepsilon} &\leq 2 \sum_{j=\bar{k}}^{k_\varepsilon} \varepsilon_j^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{2\varepsilon_{\bar{k}}} \\
&\leq 8\varepsilon_{\bar{k}}^{\frac{1}{4}} e^{2\varepsilon_{\bar{k}}} \\
&\leq 16\varepsilon_{\bar{k}}^{\frac{1}{4}}
\end{aligned}$$

and finally,  $|\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon|_{r_\varepsilon}$  is bounded as  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ . In this case,  $Z_\varepsilon$  and  $\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon$  have adherent values; let  $Z_\infty$  be an adherent value of  $Z_\varepsilon$ . Since

$$\partial_\omega(Z_\varepsilon \psi_{\bar{k}}) = (A + F)Z_\varepsilon \psi_{\bar{k}} - Z_\varepsilon \psi_{\bar{k}}(A_\varepsilon + \psi_{\bar{k}}^{-1} \bar{F}_\varepsilon \psi_{\bar{k}})$$

(where  $A_\varepsilon \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ ), and since all factors except  $A_\varepsilon$  are known to converge in a subsequence, then there exists a constant  $A_\infty \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  such that

$$\partial_\omega(Z_\infty \psi_{\bar{k}}) = (A + F)Z_\infty \psi_{\bar{k}} - Z_\infty \psi_{\bar{k}} A_\infty$$

and thus  $A + F$  is actually is a reducible cocycle in  $U_{r_\infty}(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  for some  $r_\infty > 0$ .

### Non reducible case

If the system  $A + F$  is not reducible, then for all  $k \geq 1$ , there exists  $k' \geq k$  such that  $A_{k'}$  does not have a  $BR_\omega^{R_{k'} N_{k'}}(\kappa''(\varepsilon_{k'}))$  spectrum. In this case,  $\|A_{k'+1}\| \leq \kappa''(\varepsilon_{k'}) = \kappa_\varepsilon \varepsilon_{k'}^{\zeta}$ .

□

We will now show a density corollary.

**Corollary 12.1** (Density of reducible cocycles close to a constant cocycle). *Let  $r_0 > 0$ ,  $A \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ , and  $G \in U_{r_0}(2\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  such that  $|G - A|_{r_0} \leq \varepsilon_0$  and  $\|A\| \leq \varepsilon_0^{-\frac{\zeta}{2}}$  with  $\varepsilon_0$  as in 10.1, and satisfying the assumption 1. Denote*

$$\rho = r_0 - \frac{150\delta |\log \varepsilon_0|}{\pi \Lambda \circ \Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})} - \frac{150\delta}{\pi \zeta \log(2\delta)} \int_{\Psi^{-1}(\varepsilon_0^{-\zeta})}^{+\infty} \frac{\Lambda'(t) \ln \Psi(t)}{\Lambda(t)^2} dt.$$

*Then for all  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists  $H \in U_\rho(2\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  such that  $|G - H|_\rho \leq \varepsilon$  and  $H$  is reducible.*

*Proof.* Apply theorem 12.1 with  $F = G - A$ . Since  $\rho \leq r_\varepsilon$ , we in particular get matrices  $Z_\varepsilon \in U_\rho(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ ,  $\bar{A}_\varepsilon, \bar{F}_\varepsilon \in U_\rho(\mathbb{T}^d, sl(2, \mathbb{R}))$  and  $A_\varepsilon \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  such that

- $\bar{A}_\varepsilon$  is reducible to  $A_\varepsilon$ ,
- $\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon = (A + (G - A))Z_\varepsilon - Z_\varepsilon(\bar{A}_\varepsilon + \bar{F}_\varepsilon) = GZ_\varepsilon - Z_\varepsilon(\bar{A}_\varepsilon + \bar{F}_\varepsilon)$ ,
- $|Z_\varepsilon^{\pm 1}|_\rho \leq 1 + \varepsilon_0^{\frac{9}{10}} \leq 2$ ,
- $|\bar{F}_\varepsilon|_\rho \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$

Let  $H := G - Z_\varepsilon \bar{F}_\varepsilon Z_\varepsilon^{-1}$ . We have

$$\partial_\omega Z_\varepsilon = HZ_\varepsilon - Z_\varepsilon \bar{A}_\varepsilon$$

and then  $H$  is reducible to  $A_\varepsilon$  (as  $\bar{A}_\varepsilon$  is). Moreover,  $H$  satisfies

$$|H - G|_\rho = |Z_\varepsilon^{-1} \bar{F}_\varepsilon Z_\varepsilon|_\rho \leq 4|\bar{F}_\varepsilon|_\rho \leq \varepsilon.$$

□

### 13. APPLICATION: HÖLDER CONTINUITY OF THE LYAPUNOV EXPONENT

In this section, we recall the definition of the maximal Lyapunov exponent for systems in arbitrary dimension. Then we give an application of the main theorem to the regularity of the Lyapunov exponent for  $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -valued cocycles, in particular for Schrödinger cocycles.

#### 13.1. Hölder continuity of the Lyapunov exponent for $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ -cocycles, in a perturbative setting.

**Definition 13.1.** Let  $X$  be the cocycle associated to the equation

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} X^t(\theta) = A(\theta + t\omega) X^t(\theta) \\ X^0(\theta) = I \end{cases}$$

where  $A \in C^0(\mathbb{T}^d, gl(n, \mathbb{C}))$ . The maximal Lyapunov exponent of  $X$  is the quantity

$$L(A) = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} \ln \|X^t(\theta)\| d\theta$$

Notice that  $L(A) \geq 0$  if  $A$  has values in  $sl(n, \mathbb{R})$ , since  $X$  has values in  $SL(n, \mathbb{R})$ .

*Remark 13.2.* The maximal Lyapunov exponent is invariant by cocycle conjugation. More precisely, let  $A, B : \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow gl(n, \mathbb{C})$  be two continuous maps and assume there exists a continuous map  $Z : \mathbb{T}^d \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{C})$  such that  $\partial_\omega Z = AZ - ZB$ . Then the cocycle  $X$  associated to  $A$  and the cocycle  $Y$  associated to  $B$  satisfy for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{T}^d, t \in \mathbb{R}$ :  $X^t(\theta) = Z(\theta + t\omega) Y^t(\theta) Z(\theta)^{-1}$ . Since  $Z$  is bounded,  $L(A) = L(B)$ .

*Remark 13.3.* Grönwall's Lemma implies that for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}, \theta \in \mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\|X^t(\theta)\| \leq \exp\left(\int_0^t \|A(\theta + s\omega)\| ds\right) \leq \exp\left(t \sup_{\theta' \in \mathbb{T}^d} \|A(\theta')\|\right)$$

therefore  $L(A) \leq \sup_{\theta' \in \mathbb{T}^d} \|A(\theta')\|$ . Now for all  $\theta' \in \mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\|A(\theta')\| = \left\| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \hat{A}(k) e^{2i\pi \langle k, \theta' \rangle} \right\| \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \|\hat{A}(k)\| \leq |A|_r$$

for all  $r > 0$ . Therefore  $L(A) \leq |A|_r$ .

The regularity of the Lyapunov exponents, and of the rotation number and integrated density of states for Schrödinger cocycles, is a long studied problem. Ruelle in [13] established the link between exponential dichotomy and the analyticity of the Lyapunov exponents. Moreover, in the case of an analytic Schrödinger system and in a perturbative setting (with a diophantine frequency), Bourgain ([5], for the almost-Mathieu operator), then Hadj-Amor ([3]) obtained Hölder regularity of integrated density of space, Lyapunov exponent and rotation number. Avila-Jitomirskaya ([1]) then showed that the Lyapunov exponent is Hölder in the almost reducible regime.

Inspired by [1], in the case of a finitely differentiable system, provided that the order of differentiability is sufficient, Cai-Chavaudret-You-Zhou ([7]) proved Hölder regularity in the almost reducible regime with a diophantine frequency. Here we start from an ultradifferentiable system, and the counterpart is a weaker arithmetical condition on the frequency vector, in order to obtain Hölder regularity of the Lyapunov exponent and of the IDS.

**Definition 13.4.** The cocycle  $X$  is said to be uniformly hyperbolic if there are maps  $V^u, V^s$  which are continuous on  $\mathbb{T}^d$  with values in the one-dimensional subspaces of  $\mathbb{C}^n$  (or continuous on  $2\mathbb{T}^d$  with values in one-dimensional subspaces of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ), such that for all  $t \in \mathbb{R}, \theta \in \mathbb{T}^d$ ,  $X^t(\theta)V^u(\theta) = V^u(\theta + t\omega)$  and  $X^t(\theta)V^s(\theta) = V^s(\theta + t\omega)$ , and for all  $v(\theta) \in V^u(\theta)$  (resp.  $V^s(\theta)$ ),  $\|X^t(\theta)v(\theta)\|e^{-t\alpha}$  remains bounded as  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  (resp.  $t \rightarrow -\infty$ ).

*Remark 13.5.* As an application of Ruelle's work in [13], if  $A + F$  has values in  $sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ , satisfies the assumptions of our main theorem, and if the cocycle generated by  $A + F$  is uniformly hyperbolic, then the maximal Lyapunov exponent is analytic on a neighbourhood of  $A + F$ . Indeed, since  $A + F$  is almost reducible, then the associated cocycle is uniformly hyperbolic, thus it has two one-dimensional invariant subbundles. One can then apply Ruelle's Proposition 4.4 (with  $p = 1$ ) and then Ruelle's Theorem 3.1 to deduce that  $L$  is analytic on a neighbourhood of  $A + F$ .

Now, dropping the assumption of uniform hyperbolicity, the almost reducibility result implies the following theorem:

**Theorem 13.6.** *Assume  $A \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  and  $F$  has values in  $sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ . Under the assumptions of Theorem 12.1, the Lyapunov exponent is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Hölder continuous at  $A + F$ , with respect to the norm  $|\cdot|_{r_\infty}$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $G = A + F + R$  with  $|R|_{r_\infty} \leq 1$ ; we want to prove that  $|L(G) - L(A + F)| \leq C|R|_{r_\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , for a constant  $C$  not depending on  $R$ .

If  $L(A + F) > 0$ , since  $A + F$  is almost reducible, then it is uniformly hyperbolic. As explained in the remark 13.5 above, one applies Ruelle's theorem (see [13]) to infer that  $L$  is analytic around  $A + F$ .

We thus only have to consider the case  $L(A + F) = 0$ .

- Assume  $A + F$  is almost reducible and not reducible. Let  $\varepsilon = |R|_{r_\infty}^\nu$  with  $\nu = \frac{1}{2\zeta}$ ; applying Theorem 12.1, there exist a matrix  $A_\varepsilon$ , a map  $F_\varepsilon$  and a transformation  $\bar{Z}_\varepsilon$  such that  $\partial_\omega \bar{Z}_\varepsilon = (A + F)\bar{Z}_\varepsilon - \bar{Z}_\varepsilon(A_\varepsilon + F_\varepsilon)$ , with  $|\bar{Z}_\varepsilon|_{r_\infty} \leq 2\varepsilon^{-\zeta}$ ,  $|\bar{Z}_\varepsilon^{-1}|_{r_\infty} \leq 2\varepsilon^{-\zeta}$ ,  $\|A_\varepsilon\| \leq \kappa\varepsilon^\zeta$  and  $|F_\varepsilon|_{r_\infty} \leq 2\varepsilon$ .

By invariance of the Lyapunov exponent, one has  $L(G) = L(A_\varepsilon + F_\varepsilon + \bar{Z}_\varepsilon^{-1}R\bar{Z}_\varepsilon)$ . This implies that

$$L(G) \leq \|A_\varepsilon\| + |F_\varepsilon|_{r_\infty} + |\bar{Z}_\varepsilon^{-1}|_{r_\infty} |R|_{r_\infty} |\bar{Z}_\varepsilon|_{r_\infty} \leq \kappa \varepsilon^\zeta + 2\varepsilon + 4\varepsilon^{\frac{1}{\nu} - \zeta} = \kappa |R|_{r_\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2|R|_{r_\infty}^\nu + 4|R|_{r_\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

and finally  $L$  is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Hölder continuous around  $A + F$  in this case.

- Now assume  $A + F$  is reducible to a constant  $A_\infty \in sl(2, \mathbb{R})$  which is in Jordan normal form, by a transformation  $\bar{Z} \in U_{r_\infty}(\mathbb{T}^d, SL(2, \mathbb{R}))$ . Let  $C \geq 0$  such that  $|\bar{Z}|_{r_\infty} \leq C, |\bar{Z}^{-1}|_{r_\infty} \leq C$ . Through the same transformation,  $B$  is conjugated to  $A_\infty + \bar{Z}^{-1}R\bar{Z}$  so  $L(B) = L(A_\infty + \bar{Z}^{-1}R\bar{Z})$ . Let  $W^t(\theta)$  be the cocycle associated to  $A_\infty + \bar{Z}^{-1}R\bar{Z}$ .

- First assume  $A_\infty$  to be diagonal. Since  $L(A_\infty) = 0$ , then  $A_\infty = \begin{pmatrix} i\alpha & 0 \\ 0 & -i\alpha \end{pmatrix}$  for some real  $\alpha$ . One computes

(13.1)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(e^{-tA_\infty}W^t(\theta)) &= -A_\infty e^{-tA_\infty}W^t(\theta) + e^{-tA_\infty}(A_\infty + \bar{Z}(\theta + t\omega)^{-1}R(\theta + t\omega)\bar{Z}(\theta + t\omega))W^t(\theta) \\ &= e^{-tA_\infty}\bar{Z}(\theta + t\omega)^{-1}R(\theta + t\omega)\bar{Z}(\theta + t\omega)e^{tA_\infty} \cdot e^{-tA_\infty}W^t(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

therefore by Grönwall's lemma, for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\|e^{-tA_\infty}W^t(\theta)\| \leq \exp\left(\int_0^t \|e^{-sA_\infty}\bar{Z}(\theta + s\omega)^{-1}R(\theta + s\omega)\bar{Z}(\theta + s\omega)e^{sA_\infty}\| ds\right) \leq \exp(tC^2|R|_{r_\infty})$$

therefore

$$\|W^t(\theta)\| \leq \|e^{tA_\infty}\| \exp(tC^2|R|_{r_\infty}) \leq \exp(tC^2|R|_{r_\infty})$$

and so  $L(B) \leq C^2|R|_{r_\infty}$ .

- If  $A_\infty$  is not diagonal, then  $A_\infty = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . Let  $A'_\infty = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -\eta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  where  $\eta = |R|_{r_\infty}$ . It is diagonalizable: let  $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ i\sqrt{\eta} & -i\sqrt{\eta} \end{pmatrix}$ , then  $P^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2i\sqrt{\eta}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2i\sqrt{\eta}} \end{pmatrix}$  and  $P^{-1}A'_\infty P = \begin{pmatrix} i\sqrt{\eta} & 0 \\ 0 & -i\sqrt{\eta} \end{pmatrix} = D$ . One has

$$\frac{d}{dt}(P^{-1}e^{-tA'_\infty}W^t(\theta)P) = P^{-1}e^{-tA'_\infty}(\bar{Z}(\theta + t\omega)^{-1}R(\theta + t\omega)\bar{Z}(\theta + t\omega) + A_\infty - A'_\infty)W^t(\theta)P$$

therefore by Grönwall's lemma, for all  $\theta \in \mathbb{T}^d$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} (13.2) \quad \|P^{-1}e^{-tA'_\infty}W^t(\theta)P\| &\leq \exp[t\|e^{-tD}\| (\|P^{-1}\bar{Z}^{-1}R\bar{Z}P\| + \|P^{-1}(A_\infty - A'_\infty)P\|)] \|e^{tD}\| \\ &\leq \exp\left[t\left(\frac{C^2|R|_{r_\infty}}{2\sqrt{\eta}} + \sqrt{\eta}\right)\right] \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$\|W^t(\theta)\| \leq \|P\| \|P^{-1}\| \|e^{tA_\infty}\| \exp\left[t\left(\frac{C^2|R|_{r_\infty}}{2\sqrt{\eta}} + \sqrt{\eta}\right)\right]$$

therefore  $L(B) \leq (C^2 + 1)|R|_{r_\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ .

□

*Remark 13.7.* As apparent in the proof above, the case of a cocycle reducible to a parabolic system, is the case which prevents the Hölder exponent to be more than  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Hölder exponent might be better in the almost reducible, non reducible case.

**13.2. Hölder continuity of the integrated density of states for Schrödinger cocycles with small potential or large energy.** The regularity of the Lyapunov exponent implies that of

the integrated density of states (IDS) for quasi-periodic Schrödinger cocycles: let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} E & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

and  $F(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} -V(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , where  $E$  stands for the energy and  $V$  for a hull function of the quasi-periodic potential in the quasi-periodic Schrödinger equation. Let  $N$  be the integrated density of states, defined on  $\mathbb{R}$  by  $N(E) = \int_{\mathbb{T}^d} \mu_\theta([-\infty, E])d\theta$  where  $\mu_\theta$  is the spectral measure.

In the perturbative setting with a diophantine single frequency, this result is stated in [2]. Here we extend it to the ultradifferentiable case, with a generalized Brjuno-Rüssmann arithmetical condition.

**Corollary 2.** *Let  $r_0 > 0$  and assume  $V \in U_{r_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R})$ . There exists  $\varepsilon_0$  such that if  $|V - \hat{V}(0)|_{r_0} \leq \varepsilon_0$ , then the integrated density of states  $N$  is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Hölder continuous.*

*Proof.* The IDS is linked to the Lyapunov exponent by the Thouless formula:

$$L(E) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \ln |E - E'| dN(E')$$

For a proof using this formula, we refer to [7], proof of Theorem 1.2, section 4.2. □

**Corollary 3.** *Let  $r_0 > 0$  and assume  $V \in U_{r_0}(\mathbb{T}^d, \mathbb{R})$ . There exists  $E_0$  such that the integrated density of states  $N$  is  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Hölder continuous on  $] -\infty, -E_0[$  and on  $]E_0, +\infty[$ .*

*Proof.* We refer to [11], proof of Theorem A: a simple change of variables will convert a large energy to a small potential. □

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