

Advanced Differential Equations

Chapter 3. Hilbert Spaces and Orthonormal Systems

Section 3.6. Strong and Weak Convergence—Proofs of Theorems



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Theorem 3.6.2

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Theorem 3.6.2. If $x_n \rightarrow_w x$ and $\|x_n\| \rightarrow \|x\|$, then $x_n \rightarrow x$.

Proof. If $(x_n, y) \rightarrow (x, y)$ for all $y \in E$, then $(x_n, x) \rightarrow (x, x) = \|x\|^2$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\|x_n - x\|^2 &= (x_n - x, x_n - x) = (x_n, x_n) = (x_n, x) - (x, x_n) + (x_n, x_n) \\ &= \|x_n\|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re}(x_n, x) + \|x\|^2 \rightarrow \|x\|^2 - 2\|x\|^2 + \|x\|^2 = 0\end{aligned}$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. \square

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Theorem 3.6.1

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Theorem 3.6.1. A strongly convergent sequence is weakly convergent (to the same limit).

Proof. Suppose $x_n \rightarrow x$. Then $\|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. By Schwarz's Inequality

$$|(x_n - x, y)| \leq \|x_n - x\| \|y\| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

and so $(x_n - x, y) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, for all $y \in E$. Therefore $x_n \rightarrow_w x$. \square

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