

# Sequence weakly converging to 0 but not strongly convergent

Zhang Zhiyang

July 24, 2023

## Exercise 3.1.6

In the Hilbert space  $l^2(\mathbb{N})$ , consider the sequence  $(f_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  given by  $f_j(k) = \delta_{jk}$ , meaning  $f_j(k) = 1$  if  $j = k$  and  $f_j(k) = 0$  if  $j \neq k$ . Show that this sequence weakly converges to 0 but does not converge strongly. More generally, let  $\{e_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$  be an orthonormal basis of an infinite dimensional Hilbert space. Show that  $w - \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} e_j = 0$ , but that  $s - \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} e_j$  does not exist.

1. For sequence  $(f_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathcal{H}$ ,  $\forall g \in \mathcal{H} = l^2(\mathbb{N})$ ,  $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |g(k)|^2 < \infty$ , and so we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} g(k) = 0.$$

The scalar product of  $g$  and  $f_j$  satisfies

$$\langle g, f_j \rangle = g(j)$$

since  $f_j(k) = 1$  if  $j = k$  and  $f_j(k) = 0$  otherwise.

Therefore, it is derived that

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle g, f_j \rangle = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} g(j) = 0.$$

The property of weak convergence is then proved.

Obviously  $\|f_j\| = 1$ ,  $\lim_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \|f_j\| = 1 \neq 0$ , the sequence does not converge strongly to 0.

2. For the orthonormal basis,  $\forall g \in \mathcal{H}$ ,

$$\|g\|^2 = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} |\langle g, e_j \rangle|^2.$$

Since  $\|g\|^2$  is finite and  $|\langle g, e_j \rangle|^2 > 0$ , we can infer

$$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle g, e_j \rangle = 0.$$

$w - \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} e_j = 0$  is proved.

Strongly converging to 0 is impossible since  $\forall j \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\|e_j\| = 1$ .

3. Actually neither of the two sequences is strongly convergent to anything, because if it is,  $s - \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f_j = f \neq 0$  as an example, according to Lemma 3.1.7, we get

$$w - \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f_j = f$$

contradictory to what we have proved  $w - \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f_j = 0$ .

This exercise gives an instruction that weak convergence does not lead necessarily to strong convergence.

## Reference

Amrein, W 2009, *Hilbert Space Methods in Quantum Mechanics*, EPFL Press, Laussane.