

(Defⁿ) Weak Convergence: - Let X be a normed space, X^* and X^{**} be the first and second dual spaces of X respectively.

(i) A sequence $\{x_n\}$ in X is called weakly convergent in X , in symbols $x_n \xrightarrow{w} x$, if there exists an element $x \in X$ such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f(x_n) - f(x)| = 0 \forall f \in X^*$, i.e., for $\epsilon > 0$ there exists a natural number N such that $|f(x_n) - f(x)| \leq \epsilon$ for $n > N$ and $\forall f \in X^*$.

(ii) A sequence $\{f_n\}$ in X^* is called weakly $*$ convergent to f in X^* if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0 \forall x \in X$.

Ex^m - Show that the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n y_n$ is convergent if $x = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \dots\}$ and $y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, \dots\}$ are elements of the space ℓ_2 .

Solⁿ - Since $x, y \in \ell_2$, the series $\sum |x_n|^2$ & $\sum |y_n|^2$ are convergent — (1)

For each +ve integer

$$(|x_n| - |y_n|)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\text{So that } 2|x_n||y_n| \leq |x_n|^2 + |y_n|^2 \text{ — (2)}$$

Now, $\sum (|x_n|^2 + |y_n|^2)$ is convergent by

(1). Hence by Comparison test, it follows from (2), that,

$\sum 2|x_n||y_n|$ is convergent,

and therefore, $\sum |x_n||y_n|$ is convergent — (3)

$$\text{Since, } |x_n y_n| = |x_n| |y_n|$$

Therefore, $\sum |x_m y_m|$ is convergent to 0

(3)

This implies that $\sum x_m y_m$ is absolutely convergent, and hence convergent.

Ex. - Let a sequence (N_k) of normal operators on H converges to an operator N on H . then N is normal.

Verification: - $\because N_k \Rightarrow N, \|N_k - N\| \rightarrow 0$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$

Therefore, $\|N_k^* - N^*\| = \|(N_k - N)^*\| = \|N_k - N\| \rightarrow 0$

Hence, $N_k^* \rightarrow N^*$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } \|NN^* - N^*N\| &= \|NN^* - N_k N_k^* + N_k N_k^* \\ &\quad - N_k^* N_k + N_k^* N_k - N^* N\| \\ &\leq \|NN^* - N_k N_k^*\| + \|N_k N_k^* - \\ &\quad N_k^* N_k\| + \|N_k^* N_k - N^* N\| \\ &= \|NN^* - N_k N_k^*\| + \|N_k^* N_k - N^* N\| \\ &\quad [\because N_k N_k^* = N_k^* N_k] \rightarrow 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore NN^* = N^*N$$

Hence N is a normal operator.

Q.E.D.

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