1. A,BERnxn

We define 1/A/1/2 as

 $||A||_2 = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{||Ax||_2}{||X||_2}$ , where  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ .

We want to prove that ||AB||\_2 < ||A||\_2||B||\_2.

First me prove 1/ Ax 1/2 < 1/ A/1/2 1/ X/1/2.

for x=0, the statement is trivially true.

For any x + 0,

 $\frac{||Ax||_2}{||x||_2} < \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{||Ax||_2}{||x||_2} = ||A||_2$ 

 $\Rightarrow \frac{\|A\chi\|_2}{\|\chi\|_2} \leqslant \|A\|_2$ 

> || Ax ||2 < || A ||2 || - 1

Now replace  $\times$  by Bx in equation (),  $||ABx||_2 \leq ||A||_2 ||Bx||_2 \leq ||A||_2 ||B||_2 ||X||_2$ 

 $||AB||_2 = \max_{x \neq 0} \frac{||ABx||_2}{||X||_2} \leq ||A||_2 ||B||_2$ 

Froved .

A,B E Rnxn According to the sub-multiplicative property, ||AB|| < ||A|| ||B||Yes, the sub-multiplicative property holds true for Trobenius Norm. The Frobenius Norm is defined as:- $||A||_{F} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |A_{ij}|^{2}\right)^{1/2}$ Let's define the matrix C= AB.  $Cij = \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{kj}$ A = [aij], B = [bij], C = [Cij] $\delta_{0}$ ,  $\|AB\|_{F}^{2} = \|C\|_{F}^{2}$  $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |c_{ij}|^{2}$  $= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{ik} b_{kj} \right|^{2}$ Applying Cauchy-Schwartz inequality, | \frac{n}{k=1} a\_{ik} b\_{ij} | \frac{2}{n} \le \big( \frac{5}{k=1} | a\_{ik} | \frac{5}{k=1} \big( \frac{5}{k=1} | b\_{kj} | \frac{1}{n} \big) Thus, from (1),  $\|AB\|_{F}^{2} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{N} a_{jk} b_{kj} \right|$  $\leq \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{N} |a_{ik}|^2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{N} |b_{kj}|^2 \right)$