

Title: Quantum Information Review-2

Date: Feb 18, 2015 11:30 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/15020062>

Abstract:

CNOT gate: $|a\rangle|b\rangle \rightarrow |a\rangle|a \oplus b\rangle$

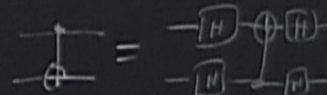
$$\text{CNOT} \left[(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \right]$$

$$= \text{CNOT} [|00\rangle + |10\rangle - |01\rangle - |11\rangle]$$

$$= |00\rangle + |11\rangle - |01\rangle - |10\rangle$$

$$= |0\rangle (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) + |1\rangle (|1\rangle - |0\rangle)$$

$$= (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \otimes (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$



Universal

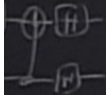
Universal gate sets:

Classical: Can calculate $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$

f can be written as a polynomial of degree $\leq n$.

Irreversible: {NOT, AND} universal

Reversible: {Tof, 081 ancilla state preparation} universal



Quantum: Do arbitrary elements of $SU(2^n)$.

Could try to get unitaries exactly or we could try to get them approximately - to arbitrary accuracy - a dense set in $SU(2^n)$.

Exact: $\{CNOT, \text{single-qubit unitaries}\}$

Approximate: $\{H, R_{\pi/2}, Tof\}$, $\{H, R_{\pi/4}, CNOT\}$

No-Cloning Theorem:

\nexists quantum operation
 $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow |\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle$

Proof:

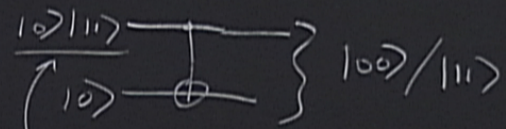
$$|\phi\rangle \rightarrow |\phi\rangle|\phi\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow |\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle$$

By linearity, $|\phi\rangle + |\psi\rangle \rightarrow |\phi\rangle|\phi\rangle + |\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle$
 $(|\phi\rangle + |\psi\rangle) \otimes (|\phi\rangle + |\psi\rangle)$

ration
 $|\psi\rangle$

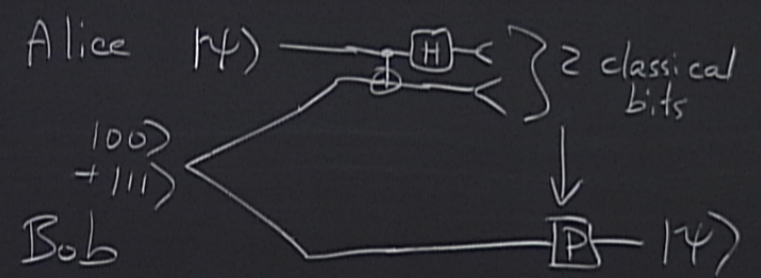
But



instead
 $\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|00\rangle + \beta|11\rangle$
Entangled

$|\phi\rangle|\phi\rangle + |\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle$
 $|\phi + \psi\rangle \otimes |\phi + \psi\rangle$

Quantum Teleportation:



$$I, X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Distance between quantum states:

$$F(|\psi\rangle, \sigma)^2 = \text{tr}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \sigma)$$

Fidelity:

$$F(|\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle) = |\langle\psi|\phi\rangle|$$

Operational interpretation of fidelity

Make measurement $\{|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|, I - |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|\}$

If state is $|\phi\rangle$, prob. of 1st outcome is $F(|\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle)^2$.

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$$F(|\psi\rangle, \sigma)^2 = \text{tr}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \sigma)$$

$$F(\rho, \sigma) = \text{tr} \sqrt{\rho^{1/2} \sigma \rho^{1/2}}$$

Properties of fidelity:

- 1) $0 \leq F(\rho, \sigma) \leq 1$
- 2) $\rho = \sigma \iff F(\rho, \sigma) = 1$
- 3) $F(\rho, \sigma) = 0$ iff ρ & σ have support on orthogonal subspaces
- 4) $F(\rho, \sigma) = F(\sigma, \rho)$
- 5) $F(U\rho U^\dagger, U\sigma U^\dagger) = F(\rho, \sigma) \quad \forall \text{ unitaries } U$
- 6) $F(\mathcal{E}(\rho), \mathcal{E}(\sigma)) \geq F(\rho, \sigma) \quad \forall \text{ CPTP map } \mathcal{E}$

7) Uhlmann's thm: $F(\rho, \sigma) = \max_{|\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle} F(|\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle)$

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ρ & σ are on Hilbert space \mathcal{Q} , Purify using \mathcal{R}
 $\text{tr}_{\mathcal{R}} |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \rho, \text{tr}_{\mathcal{R}} |\phi\rangle\langle\phi| = \sigma$

Trace distance: $D(\rho, \sigma) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr} |\rho - \sigma|$

$$D(\{p_i\}, \{q_i\}) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_i |p_i - q_i|$$

Thm: $D(\rho, \sigma)$ is max over POVMs $\{E_m\}$ of
classical statistical distance of $\{\text{tr}(\rho E_m)\}$ & $\{\text{tr}(\sigma E_m)\}$

$$\text{Prob. (guessing correctly)} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + D(\rho, \sigma))$$

Properties:

$$1) 0 \leq D(\rho, \sigma) \leq 1$$

$$2) D(\rho, \sigma) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho = \sigma$$

$$3) D(\rho, \sigma) = D(\sigma, \rho)$$

$$4) D(\rho, \sigma) \leq D(\rho, \eta) + D(\eta, \sigma)$$

$$\oint D(U\rho U^\dagger, U\sigma U^\dagger) = D(\rho, \sigma) \quad \forall \text{ unitary } U$$

$$6) D(\mathcal{E}(\rho), \mathcal{E}(\sigma)) \leq D(\rho, \sigma) \quad \forall \text{ CPTP } \mathcal{E}$$

of
 $\left\{ \text{Tr}(\sigma E_m) \right\}$