

Title: Lecture - Quantum Information, PHYS 635

Speakers: Alex May

Collection/Series: Quantum Information (Elective), PHYS 635, February 24 - March 28, 2025

Subject: Quantum Information

Date: March 04, 2025 - 10:15 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/25030016>

Entropy

Alice

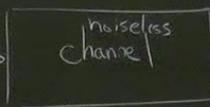
$$x_i \in \{0, 1\}$$

Classical
Source



x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n

y



y

Bob

$$P_x = \text{prob of out. } x$$

$$\text{rate} = \left(\frac{\# \text{ channel uses}}{\# \text{ source uses}} \right)$$

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{2} = P_1$$

$$\text{rate} = 1$$

0110

$$P_0 = \frac{1}{2} = P_1$$

$$\text{rate} = 1$$

$$x = 0110 \dots 10 \rightarrow \boxed{\text{channel}} \rightarrow \chi$$

$$P_0 = 3/4, P_1 = 1/4$$

$$00 \rightarrow 0$$

$$01 \rightarrow 101$$

$$10 \rightarrow 110$$

$$11 \rightarrow 111$$

$$\langle \text{channel uses} \rangle = \sum_{x_1 x_2} P_{x_1 x_2} m_{x_1 x_2}$$

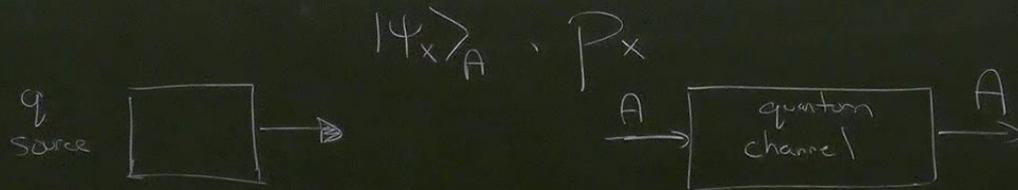
$$= \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{4} \times 1 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{3}{4} \times 3 + \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 3 + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4} \times 3$$

$$= \frac{17}{9} < 2$$

$$\langle \text{rate} \rangle < 1$$

$$(rate) < 1 \quad \frac{1}{q} < 1$$

Quantum entropy



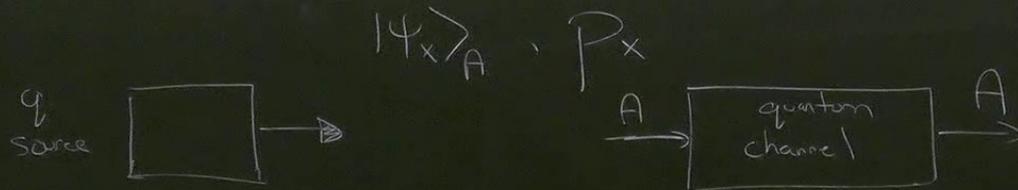
$$rate = H(X)$$

source

10>	} p = 1/4
11>	
1+>	
1->	

$$(rate) < 1 \quad \frac{1}{9} < 2$$

Quantum entropy



$$rate \stackrel{?}{=} H(X)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{source} \\ 10 \rightarrow_A \\ 11 \rightarrow_A \\ 1+ \rightarrow_A \\ 1- \rightarrow_A \end{array} \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} 10 \\ 11 \\ 1+ \\ 1- \end{array}} \right\} p = 1/4$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(X) &= -4 \times \left(\frac{1}{4} \times \log\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \right) \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Von Neumann entropy:

$$S(A)_\rho = -\text{tr}(\rho \log \rho)$$

$$\rho = \sum p_x |x\rangle\langle x|$$

$$\rho = \sum_i \lambda_i |i\rangle\langle i|$$

$$S(A)_\rho = -\sum_i \lambda_i \log \lambda_i$$

Properties

$$1) S(A)_p \geq 0 \quad \max_{\{\lambda_x\}} -\sum_x \lambda_x \log \lambda_x, \quad \sum_x \lambda_x = 1$$

$$2) S(A)_p \leq \log d_A$$

(achieved $p = \frac{\mathbb{1}_A}{d_A}$)

$$3) \quad \rho_{AB} = \rho_A \otimes \rho_B$$

$$S(AB)_p = S(A)_p + S(B)_p$$

$$\log(\rho_A \otimes \rho_B) = (\log \rho_A) \otimes \mathbb{I} + \mathbb{I}_A \otimes \log \rho_B$$

4) Strong subadditivity

$$S(AB)_p + S(BC)_p \geq S(B)_p + S(ABC)_p$$

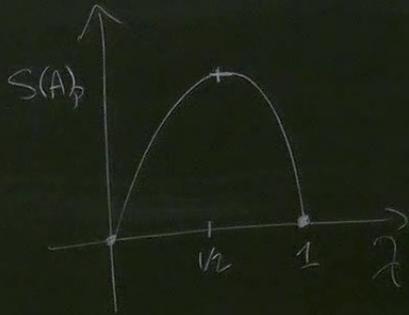
$$\rho_A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$



$$J_A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S(A)_{1 \times 1} = 0$$

$$1 \cdot \log 1$$



Relative entropy

$$D(p \parallel \sigma) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{tr}(p \log p) - \operatorname{tr}(p \log \sigma) \\ \infty \end{cases}$$

$$\ker \sigma \subseteq \ker p$$

$$\ker \sigma \not\subseteq \ker p$$

$$1) D(p \parallel \sigma) \geq 0$$

$$2) D(p \parallel \sigma) \geq D(\mathcal{U}(p) \parallel \mathcal{U}(\sigma))$$

$$1) D(p_{ABC} \parallel p_A \otimes p_{BC}) \geq D(p_{AB} \parallel p_A \otimes p_B)$$

2) \hookrightarrow SSA

$$P_{AB} = P_A \otimes P_B$$

$$S(AB)_P = S(A)_P + S(B)_P$$

$$\log(P_A \otimes P_B) = (\log P_A) \otimes \mathbb{I} + \mathbb{I}_A \otimes \log P_B$$

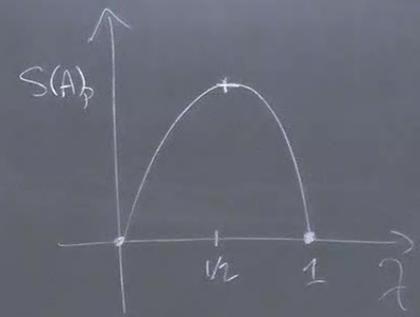
Strong subadditivity

$$S(AB)_P + S(BC) \geq S(B)_P + S(ABC)_P$$

$$P_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1-x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S(A)_{1+x+1} = 0$$

$$1 \cdot \log 1$$



relative entropy

$$\text{tr}(P \log P) - \text{tr}(P \log \sigma)$$

$$\ker 0 = \ker P$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 1) \quad D(\rho_{ABC} \parallel \rho_A \otimes \rho_{BC}) &\geq \underbrace{D(\rho_{AB} \parallel \rho_A \otimes \rho_B)} \\
 &= \underbrace{\text{tr}(\rho_{AB} \log \rho_{AB})}_{-S(AB)_P} - \text{tr}(\rho_{AB} \log(\rho_A \otimes \rho_B)) \\
 &= \underbrace{\text{tr}(\rho_A \log \rho_A)}_{+S(A)} - \text{tr}(\rho_B \log \rho_B) + S(B)
 \end{aligned}$$

Def Mutual information.

$$I(A:B)_P = \min_{\sigma_A, \sigma_B} D(\rho_{AB} \parallel \sigma_A \otimes \sigma_B) = D(\rho_{AB} \parallel \rho_A \otimes \rho_B)$$

1) $I(A:B)_P = S(A)_P + S(B)_P - S(AB)_P$

2) Compute $I(A:B)_P$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$