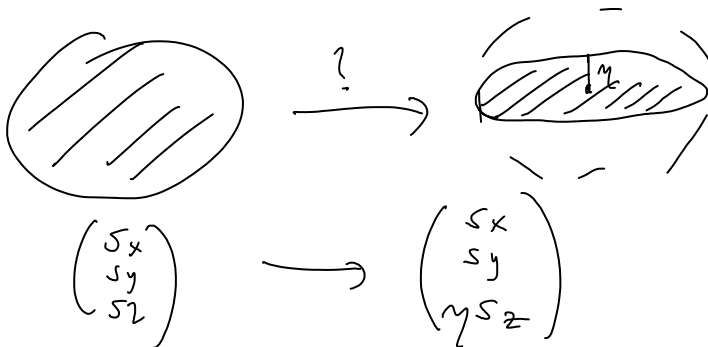


9 - Cwiczenia

29 listopada 2015
22:23

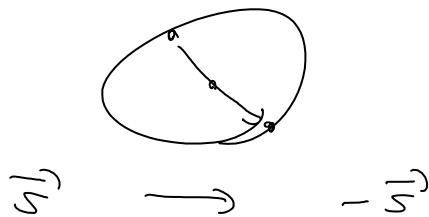
1. Jaka transformacja Blocha są matryce
pod wyrażeniem odwróconych CP.

a) czy matryca jest np. hermitowa?



b) czy matryca jest np. uniwersal NOT czyli

także że $\forall \Lambda_{NOT}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|) = |\psi^+\rangle\langle\psi^+|$?



$$\rho = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1} + \vec{s} \cdot \vec{\sigma})$$

$$\Lambda(\rho) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbb{1} + s_x \Lambda(\sigma_x) + s_y \Lambda(\sigma_y) + s_z \Lambda(\sigma_z))$$

2. Liniecznie wyrażony wektorek jak duzo ma $\Lambda(\sigma_i)$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \quad \Lambda(\sigma_x) &= \Lambda(\sigma_x) \\ \Lambda(\mathbb{1}) &= \Lambda(\mathbb{1}) \\ \Lambda(\sigma_y) &= \Lambda(\sigma_y) \\ \Lambda(\sigma_z) &= \gamma \Lambda(\sigma_z) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Wtedy } \rho_{SA} &= |\psi^-\rangle_{SA} \langle\psi^-| = \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(\mathbb{1} - \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x - \sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y - \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\mathbb{1} - \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x - \sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y - \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 & -2 & \\ & -2 & 2 & \\ & & & c \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\mathcal{1} \otimes \mathcal{V} (S_{SA}) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\mathbb{1} - \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x - \sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y - \gamma \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1-\gamma & & & \\ & 1+\gamma & -2 & \\ & -2 & 1+\gamma & \\ & & & 1-\gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

trójmy dodatni określani dla $\gamma \leq 1$

Nu do są \mathcal{V} !

$$b) \mathcal{1} \otimes \mathcal{V} (S_{SA}) = \frac{1}{4} \left(\mathbb{1} + \sigma_x \otimes \sigma_x + \sigma_y \otimes \sigma_y + \sigma_z \otimes \sigma_z \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & & & \\ & 2 & & \\ & & 2 & \\ & & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{tei nie możliwe!}$$

Ogólny warunek:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+\gamma_2 & 0 & 0 & \gamma_x + \gamma_y \\ 0 & 1+\gamma_2 & \gamma_x - \gamma_y & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_x - \gamma_y & 1-\gamma_2 & 0 \\ \gamma_x + \gamma_y & 0 & 0 & 1+\gamma_2 \end{bmatrix} \geq 0$$

$$\text{Czyli } (1 \pm \gamma_2)^2 \geq (\gamma_x \pm \gamma_y)^2$$

W szczególności mamy mieć:

2. Najbardziej reprezentatywny kraj

$$\tilde{K}_i = \sum_j u_{ij} K_j \quad \text{to same CP map}$$

3. Znaleźć kraj o największej c.p.t.

phases covariant i' optimal universal cloning,

$$|000\rangle_{12A} \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |000\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} (|011\rangle + |101\rangle) |1\rangle$$

$$|100\rangle \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |111\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} (|101\rangle + |110\rangle) |0\rangle$$

Using effectively two transmons as probability of 1

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} K_i = \sum_E |i\rangle \langle i| \otimes |c\rangle \langle c|_E \\ \text{or with } |E\rangle = |2A\rangle \end{array} \right.$$

Circuit may 4 Kraus's

$$K_{00} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} \end{pmatrix} \quad K_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$K_{01} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad K_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{1}{6}} & 0 \\ 0 & \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Sprandny:

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbb{1} + \vec{s} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \quad \Lambda(\rho) = ?$$

Wystarczy wtedy jak destry, ma $\vec{\sigma}_i$