

🔳 مسئله اول: در فضای d بعدی ، حالت زیر را در نظر بگیرید

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{2} (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| + |\phi\rangle\langle\phi|) + \frac{1-\lambda}{d} I_d, \qquad (1)$$

که در آن (ψ| و(¢ دو حالت غیرمتعامد هستند. آنتروپی فون نویمان برای حالت ρ را برحسب بعد ِd ، پارامترِ x و زاویه بین بردارهای (ψ| و (¢| حساب کنید. و صحت نامساوی زیر رادر مورد آن تحقیق کنید:

$$\left(\frac{\lambda}{2}S(\rho_1) + \frac{\lambda}{2}S(\rho_2) + (1-\lambda)S(\frac{I_d}{d})\right) \le S(\rho). \tag{Y}$$

• without loss of generality we can take the basis rectors 10> and 11> such that

$$|\psi\rangle = c_{12} \frac{\varphi}{2} |_{2} + S_{11} \frac{\varphi}{2} |_{1}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = S_{11} \frac{\varphi}{2} |_{2} + c_{2} \frac{\varphi}{2} |_{1} \longrightarrow \langle \varphi | \psi \rangle = S_{11} \Theta$$

$$\rightarrow \int = \frac{\lambda}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1-\lambda}{d} I_{d} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\lambda}{2} + \frac{1-\lambda}{d} & \frac{\lambda}{2} & 3 & 0 \\ \frac{\lambda}{2} & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\lambda}{2} & \frac{1-\lambda}{d} \end{bmatrix} \oplus \frac{1-\lambda}{d} I_{d-2}$$

the eigenvalues of the two dimensional matrix are:

$$\lambda \pm = \frac{1-\lambda}{4} \pm \frac{\lambda}{2} \left(1 \pm 5m\theta \right)$$

there are also
$$(d-1)$$
 eigenvalues equal to: $\lambda = \frac{1-\lambda}{d}$

So
$$\rightarrow$$
 $S(g) = -(d-2) \xrightarrow{1-\lambda} \log \frac{1-\lambda}{d} - \lambda_{+} \log \frac{\lambda}{d} - \lambda_{+} \log \frac{\lambda}{d} = -\frac{\lambda}{d} \frac{1}{d} \frac{\lambda}{d}$ (1)

Since
$$P_x = P_z$$
, we have rotation symmetry in the x-z plane.
This channel has covariance: $\mathcal{E}(Upu^{\dagger}) = U\mathcal{E}(p)U^{\dagger}$ for $U = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}G_{y}}$.
This channel has covariance: $\mathcal{E}(Upu^{\dagger}) = U\mathcal{E}(p)U^{\dagger}$ for $U = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}G_{y}}$.
 $e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}H_{y}G_{y}}$ so if $i\frac{\pi}{2} \to i\frac{\pi}{2}$ is the minimum output entropy
 (MOE) state $\rightarrow e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}G_{y}}i\frac{\pi}{2}$ is also an
PhoE state. $\rightarrow Equivalently, we can choose U so that $g = i\frac{\pi}{2}$.
 moE state. $\rightarrow Equivalently, we can choose U so that $g = i\frac{\pi}{2}$.
 $a^{2}+g^{2}=1$ (since the state u^{2} pure). \rightarrow
 $So \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(g) = (J-2P_{0}-P_{0})g + P_{0}(xPx+zPz) + P_{1}yey$ this converponds to
the bloch vectors: $\binom{\pi}{2} \binom{\pi}{2} + \binom{-\pi}{2} \binom{-\pi}{2}$$$

$$\mathcal{E}(g) = \frac{1}{2}(1+r.\overline{6}) \text{ where } \overline{r} = (1-2p-\overline{p})\begin{bmatrix} 9\\ y\\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{6}\begin{bmatrix} -2y\\ -2y\\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{6}\begin{bmatrix} y\\ 0\\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

r - 8 - 1

$$\rightarrow \vec{h} = \begin{pmatrix} (1 - 2\beta_{0} - 2\beta_{1}) \mathcal{A} \\ (1 - 4\beta_{0}) \mathcal{A} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{h} = (1 - 2\beta_{0} - 2\beta_{1}) \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{2} + (1 - 4\beta_{0}) \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{2} \\ = (1 - 2\beta_{0} - 2\beta_{1}) \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{2} + (1 - 4\beta_{0}) \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{2} + (1 - 4$$

$$|\vec{r}| = (1 - 4\beta)^{2} + \left[(1 - 2\beta)^{-2}\beta_{1}^{2} - (1 - 4\beta)^{2} \right] \alpha^{2}$$

$$|\hat{b}|_{\left(1-2\rho-2\rho)^{2} \rightarrow (1-4\rho)^{2} \rightarrow \alpha = 1 \rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



💻 مسئله سوم: آلیس آنزامبلی از حالت ها را با احتمالات داده شده در زیر برای باب می فرستد:

$$\mathcal{E} = \{|0\rangle\langle 0|(\frac{1}{2}), , |+\rangle\langle +|(\frac{1}{2})\}.$$
(*)

باب یک اندازه گیری متعامد و دو حالته با تصویرگرهای | + n / </n و | - n, -> </n و | - n, -> روی حالت های دریافتی انجام می دهد. میزان اطلاعات قابل حصول برای باب را به عنوان تابعی از جهت n بدست آورید. به ازای کدام جهت این اطلاعات بیشینه می شود. تحقیق کنید که آیا این اطلاعات از کمیت هوله و کمتر است؟



By symmetry, we only need to consider two Methods, shown in the above figures let X = {+, o} for Alice Y = {+, o} for Bob.

$$P(y=o| x=o) = \langle n-lo \times o|n \rangle = 1$$

$$Jn \quad Method \quad A: \longrightarrow \qquad P(y=+| a=o) = \langle n+| o \times o|n+\rangle = 0$$

$$P(y=o| x=+) = \langle n-|+ \times +|n-\rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(y=+| a=+) = \langle n+|+ \rangle \langle +|n+\rangle = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$P(y=0|x=0) = \langle n-10 \times 0|n-\rangle = \frac{Cn}{9} = \frac{1}{2}(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$P(y=1|x=0) = \langle n+1 \rangle \otimes 0|n+\rangle = \frac{Scn}{9} = \frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$In \text{ Method } B \rightarrow P(y=0|x=+) = \langle n-1+\rangle \times +|n-\rangle = Scn\frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{2}(1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$P(y=+1|x=+) = \langle n+1+\rangle \times +|n+\rangle = C_{0}^{2} \frac{n}{9} = \frac{1}{2}(1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$$

$$\frac{P(ay) - P(xy)}{P(y)} = \frac{P(y|x)P(x)}{P(y)} = \frac{P(y|x)}{P(y|x)}$$

$$p(x=o|y^{2o}) = \frac{1}{3/2} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Jn Method A: $\rightarrow p(x=o|y^{2o}) = \frac{1/2}{3/2} = \frac{1}{3}$

$$p(x=o|y^{2o}) = \frac{1/2}{3/2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$p(x=o|y^{2o}) = \frac{1/2}{3/2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$P(x=o|y^{2o}) = C_{0}^{2} \frac{\pi}{8}$$
In Method B: $\rightarrow P(x=o|y^{2o}) = S_{0}^{2} \frac{\pi}{8}$

$$P(x=+|y^{2o}) = S_{0}^{2} \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$P(x=+|y^{2o}) = C_{0}^{2} \frac{\pi}{8}$$

We calculate
$$I(x:y) = H(x) - H(x|y) = 1 - H(x|y)$$

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$$Jn \text{ Method } A: \quad H(X|Y) = -\sum_{n_{y}} P(x_{n}y) \log P(x|y)$$

$$\rightarrow H(X|Y) = -\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} \frac{2}{2} + o + \frac{1}{6} \log_{3} \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \log_{1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{-1}{3} \log_{2} \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \log_{3} \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \log_{2} 2 \right] - \frac{1}{6} \left[-\log_{2} 2 \right] \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log_{2} 3 - \frac{1}{2} = 0.459 - (I(X;Y) - 0.541)$$

$$Jn \text{ Method } B: \quad H(X|Y) = -\left\{ \cos^{2} \frac{\pi}{3} \log_{2} \cos^{2} \frac{\pi}{3} + \sin^{2} \frac{\pi}{3} \log_{2} \sin^{2} \frac{\pi}{3} \right\}$$

$$\rightarrow H(X|Y) = -\left\{ 0.853 \log_{2} 0.853 + 0.147 \log_{2} 0.147 \right\} = 0.602$$

$$\rightarrow \left\{ I(X;Y) = 0.398 \right\} \text{ So Method } A \text{ yields more information}.$$

$$(a)$$

$$(k, n, d) = [2, n, 3] \exp(\log_{2} \log_{2} \log_{2}$$

() Hamming bound:
$$2^{k} \times \sum_{k=0}^{l} {\binom{n}{k}} \leq 2^{n}$$
 in our case $k=2$
or., $4(1+n) \leq 2^{n}$
(2) Singleton bound $k \leq n-d+1 \rightarrow 2 \leq n-3+1 \rightarrow 2 \leq n-2$
the smallest n is: $5 \leq n$. Let us take $n=5$...,
 $a = \frac{a}{5}$
trial and error: $\rightarrow 00 \rightarrow 00000$
 $01 \rightarrow 111 = 00111$
 $11 \rightarrow 1011$