

## Open Quantum Systems: Solutions 6

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Problem Set 6 2018

### Exercise 1

Show that a  $2 \times 2$  matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

is positive iff

$$a_{11} \geq 0, a_{21} = \bar{a}_{12} \text{ and } |a_{12}|^2 \leq a_{11}a_{22} \quad (2)$$

2pts

### Exercise 2

Consider the map on  $M_2(\mathbb{C})$

$$\Gamma : \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \delta a_{11} + (1 - \delta)a_{22} & \mu a_{12} \\ \bar{\mu} a_{21} & \delta' a_{22} + (1 - \delta')a_{11} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

- a. Clearly  $\Gamma$  is unity preserving, show that  $\Gamma$  is positive, i.e. it maps positive matrices into positive matrices, iff

$$0 \leq \delta \leq 1, 0 \leq \delta' \leq 1 \text{ and } |\mu| \leq \sqrt{\delta\delta'} + \sqrt{(1 - \delta)(1 - \delta')} \quad (4)$$

2pts

- b. The Choi matrix for a map  $\Gamma$  is

$$C = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \Gamma(e_{ij}) \otimes e_{ij}. \quad (5)$$

A linear mapping is completely positive if and only if it's Choi matrix is positive semi-definite ( $C \geq 0$ ). Find the conditions for  $\mu$ ,  $\delta$  and  $\delta'$  such that  $C \geq 0$ . Note that they are more restrictive than (4).

2pts

### Exercise 3

Consider the completely postive map from the last exercise. In this exercise we will find a Kraus decomposition for it:

$$\Gamma(A) = \sum_j^4 W_j A W_j^\dagger, \quad (6)$$

$$W_j = \begin{pmatrix} a_j & b_j \\ c_j & d_j \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

- a. Write both sides of (6) for the elementary matrices  $e_{ij}$ .  
2pts
- b. Note that the equations obtained for the matrix elements of  $W_j$  in a. are underdetermined, i.e. multiple solutions are possible. Let us chose  $W_1$  and  $W_2$  to be diagonal matrices and  $W_3$  and  $W_4$  to be off-diagonal. What equations do you obtain for  $a_j$ ,  $b_j$ ,  $c_j$  and  $d_j$ ?  
2pts
- c. Solve the equations obtained in b. (Hint: since  $|\mu| \leq \sqrt{\delta\delta'}$  it is possible to write  $\mu = \sqrt{\delta\delta'} \sin(\theta)e^{i\phi}$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$  and  $0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$ )  
2pts