Exercise 12.1

Let $|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$. Then, $|\varphi\rangle = b|0\rangle - a|1\rangle$.

We require a gate which transforms between the basis of $|\psi\rangle$ and $|\varphi\rangle$, and the computational basis. This can be performed using the unitary, $U = U^d agger = \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ b & -a \end{bmatrix}$. Using U we construct the following circuit which performs the cloning.

$$|\psi\rangle - U \qquad |\psi\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle - U \qquad |\psi\rangle$$

Exercise 12.2

$$\sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes U_{y}(\sigma \otimes |0\rangle \langle 0|) \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes U_{y} = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y\rangle \langle 0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{E_{y}} \otimes |0 + y| = \sum_{y} \sqrt{E_{y}} \sigma \sqrt{$$

Exercise 12.3

From the Holevo bound $H(X:Y) \leq S(\rho)$, however $S(\rho)$ is bounded by $\log 2^n = n$, hence no more than n bits can be transferred.

Exercise 12.4

Let $\rho_i = |X_i\rangle \langle X_i|$, and $\rho = \frac{1}{4}\sum_i \rho_i = \frac{I}{2}$, which is the maximally mixed state, hence $S(\rho) = 1$ and the $S(\rho_i) = 0$ as the ρ_i are pure states. Then,

$$\chi = S(\rho) - \sum_{i} p_i S(\rho_i) = 1$$

We have tetrahedral symmetry for the states $|X_i\rangle$, hence we consider POVMs with the same symmetry. Consider $E_i = \frac{1}{2} |X_i\rangle \langle X_i|$, and $F_i = \frac{1}{2} |\psi_i\rangle \langle \psi_i|$, where

$$|\psi_1\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}(\sqrt{2}e^{\pi i/3}|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}(\sqrt{2}e^{\pi i}|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|\psi_4\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}}(\sqrt{2}e^{5\pi i/3}|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

Using H(X:Y) = H(Y) - H(Y|X), $P(X=x) = \frac{1}{4}$, $p(Y=y|x=x) = tr(\rho_x E_y)$ and Bayes theorem we get,

$$H(Y) = -\sum_{y=0}^{\infty} p(Y = y) \log p(Y = y) =$$

$$-\sum_{y} \left(\sum_{x} p(X=x) p(Y=y|X=x) \right) \log \left(\sum_{x} p(X=x) p(Y=y|X=x) \right)$$

$$H(Y|X) = -\sum_{x} p(X=x) \sum_{y} p(Y=y|X=x) \log p(Y=y|X=x)$$

The calculation can be found in 12.3.py and gives $H(X:Y)_E \approx 0.208$ and $H(X:Y)_F \approx 0.415$. Therefore, F_i is the desired POVM.

As shown in DOI: 10.1109/TIT.1978.1055941 the maximum information is $\log \frac{4}{3} \approx 0.415$.

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