

Assignment 4: Quantum AI and quantum causality

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1 Excercise 1: quantum phase estimation

We studied quantum phase estimation as a tool to estimate the number ϕ in the eigenvalue $e^{2\pi i\phi}$ with corresponding eigenvector $|u\rangle$ of a unitary operation U . The algorithm proceeded in two steps: first, the phase factor ϕ of the eigenvalue is encoded in binary in a t -qubit quantum state. Thereafter, a measurement in the computational basis yields the t binary digits of ϕ – explicitly telling us the eigenvalue up to some precision.

1. Let us depict again the phase estimation circuit: We found that the final state of the first register at the end of the circuit is given by $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^t-1} e^{2\pi i\phi k} |k\rangle$. Derive this state by going through the circuit step-by-step (in particular, show that the output state can be written in this exact form). (8 points)

Solution:

In the first step, $|0\rangle_{t-1} \dots |0\rangle_1 |0\rangle_0 |u\rangle \rightarrow \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle$

In the second step, $0th$ qbit is the applied control qbit.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \\ \rightarrow & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} U^{2^0} |u\rangle \\ = & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 |u\rangle + |1\rangle_0 U^{2^0} |u\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\ = & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \end{aligned}$$

In the third step, $1th$ qbit is the applied control qbit.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \\ \rightarrow & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} U^{2^1} |u\rangle \\ = & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \end{aligned}$$

In the $t+1th$ step, $(t-1)th$ qbit is the applied control qbit.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \\
& \rightarrow \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} U^{2^{t-1}} |u\rangle \\
& = \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^{t-1}} |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

We know that $F(|j\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{jk}{2^n}} |k\rangle$

Assume $k_t = 2^t$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^{t-1}} |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \\
& = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^t-1} e^{2\pi i \phi k} |k\rangle |u\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

So, the final state of the first register at the end of the first circuit is given by $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^t-1} e^{2\pi i \phi k} |k\rangle$.

2. Show that the phase estimation algorithm does not only apply to one single eigenvector $|u\rangle$, but also to a superposition of eigenvectors $\sum_i P_i |u_i\rangle$. (6 points)

2 Exercise 2: controlled gates

In the lectures, we saw controlled gates c^-L , which applied a gate L to a system state $|\psi\rangle$ if the control state $|\sigma_c\rangle$ is in state $|1\rangle$, and leaves $|\psi\rangle$ invariant if $|\sigma_c\rangle = |0\rangle$.

1. Let us look now at doubly-controlled gates. Here, we have two control states $|\sigma_1\rangle$ and $|\sigma_2\rangle$. Then, c^-c^-L is the gate which applies L to a system state $|\psi\rangle$ if both $|\sigma_1\rangle = |1\rangle$ and $|\sigma_2\rangle = |1\rangle$, and leaves it invariant otherwise.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
& c - cL |\sigma_1\rangle_{c1} |\sigma_2\rangle_{c2} |\psi\rangle_t = \\
& |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 + \\
& |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |1\rangle \langle 1|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 + \\
& |1\rangle \langle 1|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 + \\
& |1\rangle \langle 1|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |1\rangle \langle 1|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle L_3 |\psi\rangle_3
\end{aligned}$$

DRAW A PICTURE

2. We encountered anti-controlled gates in the lectures. Here, for a gate ac^-L , the gate L was applied to a system state $|\psi\rangle$ if the control state $|\sigma\rangle_c$ is in state $|0\rangle$, and $|\psi\rangle$ was left invariant for $|\sigma\rangle_c = |1\rangle$. Then, combining control and anti-control, there are four possible ways for a doubly-controlled gate. Write all four ways in ket-bra notation and draw the corresponding circuits. (6 points)

Solution:

If the first gate is anti-control, the second gate is anti-control:

$$\begin{aligned}
& ac - ac - L |\sigma_1\rangle_{c1} |\sigma_2\rangle_{c2} |\psi\rangle_t = \\
& |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle L_3 |\psi\rangle_3 + \\
& |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |1\rangle \langle 1|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 +
\end{aligned}$$

$$|1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3$$

If the first gate is anti-control, the second gate is control:

$$ac - c - L|\sigma_1\rangle_{c_1}|\sigma_2\rangle_{c_2}|\psi\rangle_t = \\ |0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle L_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3$$

If the first gate is control, the second gate is anti-control:

$$c - ac - L|\sigma_1\rangle_{c_1}|\sigma_2\rangle_{c_2}|\psi\rangle_t = \\ |0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle L_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3$$

If the first gate is control, the second gate is control:

$$c - cL|\sigma_1\rangle_{c_1}|\sigma_2\rangle_{c_2}|\psi\rangle_t = \\ |0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\ |1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle L_3|\psi\rangle_3$$

3 Exercise 3: quantum neural networks

In the lectures, we studied classical binary feedforward neural networks and saw how to generalize them to quantum neural networks. To make this step, we formalized the classical neuron in the gate model. In the lectures, we identified the classical bit value -1 with the state $|0\rangle$ and value $+1$ with $|1\rangle$. We use the same mapping here in this exercise.

1. Inside a classical binary neuron, the edge weight w first gets multiplied with the input a to obtain the value $w \cdot a$. Show that the multiplication of the weight with the input can be realized by the XNOR gate. (4 points)

Solution:

To a classical neuron, the table of $w \cdot a$ is:

w	a	$w \cdot a$
-1	-1	$+1$
-1	$+1$	-1
$+1$	-1	-1
$+1$	$+1$	$+1$

In quantum computing, the XNOR gate is defined as:

w	a	$w \cdot a$
$ 0\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$
$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$
$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$
$ 1\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$

$|0\rangle$ is corresponding to -1 , $|1\rangle$ is corresponding to $+1$.

So, the multiplication of the weight with the input can be realized by the XNOR gate.

2. Assume now we have two inputs a_1, a_2 to the neuron. After multiplying the inputs with the weights, we defined the resulting values as $s_1 = w_1 a_1$ and $s_2 = w_2 a_2$. The values s_1 and s_2 were summed up and forwarded to the Heaviside activation function. The Heaviside function H then outputs the value $+1$ if the sum $s_1 + s_2$ is above a certain threshold α , i.e. $H(s) = +1$ if $s_1 + s_2 \geq \alpha$ and $H(s) = -1$ if $s < \alpha$. Find a quantum circuit that takes the states $|s_1\rangle, |s_2\rangle$ and an ancilla $|0\rangle$, and implements the Heaviside function as:

$$|s_1\rangle|s_2\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow |s_1\rangle|s_2\rangle|H(s)\rangle \quad (1)$$

for the case $\alpha = +1$. Hint: make sure that the neuron is activated also in case $s_1 = s_2 = +1$. (8 points)

Solution: $c - c - X |s_1\rangle |s_2\rangle |0\rangle$

3. Find a circuit that transforms $|s_1\rangle|s_2\rangle|0\rangle$ to $|s_1\rangle|s_2\rangle|H(s)\rangle$, where $\alpha = -1$. (8 points)

$ac - ac - X |s_1\rangle |s_2\rangle |0\rangle$

Then X on the third qbit.

We identify now the value $+1$ with the state $|0\rangle$ and value -1 with the state $|1\rangle$.

4. Show that multiplication between input and weight can be written as $|s_1\rangle = |a_1 \oplus w_1\rangle$ and $|s_2\rangle = |a_2 \oplus w_2\rangle$, meaning that we simply need to perform an addition (modulo 2) between the input a_i and corresponding weight w_i . (4 points)

Solution:

In classical, the truth table of $a_i \oplus w_i$ is:

a_i	w_i	$a_i \cdot w_i$
-1	-1	$+1$
-1	$+1$	-1
$+1$	-1	-1
$+1$	$+1$	$+1$

In quantum, the truth table of $a_i \oplus w_i$ is:

The two tables are the same.

$|0\rangle$ is corresponding to $+1$, $|1\rangle$ is corresponding to -1 . So, multiplication between input and weight can be written as $|s_1\rangle = |a_1 \oplus w_1\rangle$ and $|s_2\rangle = |a_2 \oplus w_2\rangle$.

a_i	w_i	$a_i \oplus w_i$
$ 1\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$
$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$
$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$
$ 0\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$

4 Exercise 4: quantum dot product

Distances can be evaluated more efficiently on a quantum computer compared to a classical computer. Assume we are given two quantum states $|\vec{x}_i\rangle$ and $|\vec{x}_j\rangle$ encoding the vectors $\vec{x}_i = (x_{i,0}, x_{i,1}, \dots, x_{i,n-1})^T$ and $\vec{x}_j = (x_{j,0}, x_{j,1}, \dots, x_{j,n-1})^T$.

1. The vectors \vec{x}_i and \vec{x}_j do not need to be normalized - they can, in general, have arbitrary norms $\|\vec{x}_i\|$ and $\|\vec{x}_j\|$. Show that the encodings $|\vec{x}_i\rangle = \frac{1}{\|\vec{x}_i\|} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} x_{i,m} |m\rangle$ and $|\vec{x}_j\rangle = \frac{1}{\|\vec{x}_j\|} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_{j,k} |k\rangle$ are indeed normalized correctly. (3 points)

Solution:

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\|\vec{x}_i\|} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} x_{i,m} |m\rangle \right\|^2 = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{n-1} x_{i,m}^2}{\|\vec{x}_i\|^2} = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{n-1} x_{i,m}^2}{\sum_{m=0}^{n-1} x_{i,m}^2} = 1$$

$$\left\| \frac{1}{\|\vec{x}_j\|} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_{j,k} |k\rangle \right\|^2 = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_{j,k}^2}{\|\vec{x}_j\|^2} = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_{j,k}^2}{\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x_{j,k}^2} = 1$$

So, the encodings are normalized correctly.

In the following, we assume the sum of the vector norms $Z = \|\vec{x}_i\|^2 + \|\vec{x}_j\|^2$ to be known. Further, let us assume we are given the states $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_1 |\vec{x}_i\rangle_2 + |1\rangle_1 |\vec{x}_j\rangle_2)$ and $|\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z}}(\|\vec{x}_i\| |0\rangle_1 - \|\vec{x}_j\| |1\rangle_1)$.

2. Compute the overlap $(\langle\phi|_1 \otimes I_2)|\psi\rangle_{12}$ between the states. (3 points)

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\phi|_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{Z}}(\|\vec{x}_i\| \langle 0|_1 - \|\vec{x}_j\| \langle 1|_1) \\ (\langle\phi|_1 \otimes I_2)|\psi\rangle_{12} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2Z}}(\|\vec{x}_i\| |\vec{x}_i\rangle_2 - \|\vec{x}_j\| |\vec{x}_j\rangle_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2Z}}(\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j) \end{aligned}$$

The goal of this exercise is to show that we can compute the distance between the vectors \vec{x}_i and \vec{x}_j by performing a swap-test on the states $|\psi\rangle$ and $|\phi\rangle$.

3. Begin with the initial state $|0\rangle|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle$ and compute the state before the final measurement. Do so by doing a step-by-step calculation for each operation in the circuit. The operation after the first Hadamard gate is a controlled swap gate: for two states $|a\rangle$ and $|b\rangle$, a swap gate acts as $\text{SWAP}(|a\rangle_1 |b\rangle_2) = |b\rangle_1 |a\rangle_2$. (6 points)

Solution:

In the first step: $|0\rangle_0 |\psi\rangle_1 |\phi\rangle_2$

In the second step: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle$

In the third step: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle + |1\rangle |\phi\rangle |\psi\rangle)$

In the fourth step: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) |\phi\rangle |\psi\rangle)$
 $= \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle + |1\rangle |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle + |0\rangle |\phi\rangle |\psi\rangle - |1\rangle |\phi\rangle |\psi\rangle)$

We want to show that the final measurement gives insight to the distance $\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|$ between the vectors \vec{x}_i and \vec{x}_j . We do so by showing the following steps.

4. Assume the final measurement on the uppermost wire is performed in the computational basis $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$. Compute the corresponding probability $p(0)$ of obtaining outcome “0” from the measurement. (8 points)

Solution: $p(0)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= |\langle 0|_0 \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle_0 |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle + |1\rangle |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle + |0\rangle_0 |\phi\rangle |\psi\rangle - |1\rangle |\phi\rangle |\psi\rangle)|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} | |\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle + |\phi\rangle |\psi\rangle |^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} | (\langle\psi| \langle\phi| + \langle\phi| \langle\psi|)(|\psi\rangle |\phi\rangle + |\phi\rangle |\psi\rangle) | \\ &= \frac{1}{4} | \langle\psi\phi|\psi\phi\rangle + \langle\phi\psi|\psi\phi\rangle + \langle\psi\phi|\phi\psi\rangle + \langle\phi\psi|\phi\psi\rangle | \\ &= \frac{1}{4} | 2 + \langle\psi\phi|\psi\phi\rangle + \langle\phi\psi|\phi\psi\rangle | \end{aligned}$$

5. Use the expression for the overlap $\langle\psi|\phi\rangle$ from part 2 to show that the probability $p(0)$ can be written as

$$p(0) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|^2}{2Z} \right)$$

(6 points) Hint: note, that $\|\vec{x}_i\| |\vec{x}_i\rangle = \vec{x}_i$.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} &p(0) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} | 2 + \langle\psi\phi|\psi\phi\rangle + \langle\phi\psi|\phi\psi\rangle | \\ &= \frac{1}{4} | 2 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2Z}}(\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j))^2 + (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2Z}}(\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j))^2 | \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \frac{\|\vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j\|^2}{2Z}) \end{aligned}$$

5 Exercise 5: quantum causality (26 points)

The last part of the lectures discussed the possibility of exotic causal scenarios in quantum mechanics. One concrete example of indefinite causality that was considered is the quantum switch. The quantum switch, denoted as S , is a map that takes two channels, A and B , as inputs and creates a coherent superposition, $S(A, B)$, of the two classical causal orders: $B \circ A$ and $A \circ B$.

1. The orders in the quantum switch are determined by a control qubit, which can be in a quantum superposition. We observed that even though the channels in both arms of the quantum switch completely erase any information, Bob can still receive information about Alice’s input state σ . Instead of transmitting her information through the information-erasing channels in the switch, why doesn’t Alice encode her information

into the control qubit? This way, the information would not be erased, and Bob could extract ρ by measuring the control qubit and the output of the switch, just like he did in the communication protocol discussed in the lectures. (3 points)

Solution:

- Information protection: Directly transmitting data using control qubits may result in irreversible loss of information. Since control qubits collapse into specific states upon measurement, it means that the data cannot be recovered and may be lost. In contrast, erasing channels can maintain the integrity and recoverability of the data during transmission.
- Increased transmission capacity: Erasing channels can increase the transmission capacity by erasing a portion of the information during the process. By using erasing channels at specific positions, new input data can be inserted at those positions, thereby improving transmission efficiency.
- Reduced transmission error rate: Using erasing channels can lower the error rate during transmission. Erasing channels can minimize errors by erasing irrelevant noise and interference, thereby enhancing the reliability of the data.

We saw in the lectures that the quantum switch can help with certain tasks. One example was communication. Here, we look at another example: channel discrimination. Most generally, channel discrimination is the following task. Given a black box which executes one of two channels C_1 and C_2 , find out which channel it is. Clearly, we need some information about the channels to be successful. Depending on the information, there are many variations of the task. Here, we look at the following instance: given channel $C_1 = U \otimes U$ and $C_2 = U \otimes V$, with U and V unitary channels, do we have C_1 or C_2 ?

2. Assume the channels act on a state ρ as $U(\rho) = U\rho U^\dagger$ and $V(\rho) = V\rho V^\dagger$ – meaning that the Kraus operators are given by U and V respectively. What is the output state of the quantum switch (global state of system and control) if we insert the channel C_1 into the quantum switch and apply it to a general input state ρ ? Note that C_1 applies the unitary U twice - meaning that we have U in each slot of the quantum switch. Simplify the output as much as possible. (8 points)

Solution: $C_1(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle \langle 0|_c \otimes U_B U_A \rho U_A^\dagger U_B^\dagger + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 1|_c \otimes U_A U_B \rho U_B^\dagger U_A^\dagger + \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle \langle 1|_c \otimes U_B U_A \rho U_A^\dagger U_B^\dagger + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 0|_c \otimes U_A U_B \rho U_B^\dagger U_A^\dagger$

3. What is the output state of the quantum switch if we insert C_2 in the same way and take a general quantum state ρ as input? (4 points)

Solution: $C_2(\rho) = \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle \langle 0|_c \otimes V_B U_A \rho U_A^\dagger V_B^\dagger + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 1|_c \otimes V_B U_A \rho U_A^\dagger V_B^\dagger + \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle \langle 1|_c \otimes V_B U_A \rho U_A^\dagger V_B^\dagger + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 0|_c \otimes V_B U_A \rho U_A^\dagger V_B^\dagger$

Now, we use these general expressions for a concrete example of the discrimination task

4. Assume that we are given the information, that $U, V = UV + VU = 0$ holds. How does the output simplify with this information when we put C_2 into the quantum switch (as in 3.)? (8 points) **Solution:**

Define $\{U, V\} = UV + VU = 0$.

Define $[U, V] = UV - VU \neq 0$.

Define $\{U, U\} = UU + UU = 2UU$.

Define $[U, U] = UU - UU = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} C_2(\rho) &= \frac{1}{4}(|+\rangle\langle+|_c \otimes \{U_A, V_B\}\rho\{U_A, V_B\}^\dagger + |-\rangle\langle-| \otimes [U_A, V_B]\rho[U_A, V_B]^\dagger + |+\rangle\langle-| \otimes \\ &\quad \{U_A, V_B\}\rho[U_A, V_B]^\dagger + |-\rangle\langle+| \otimes [U_A, V_B]\rho\{U_A, V_B\}^\dagger) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}|-\rangle\langle-|_c \otimes [U_A, V_B]\rho[U_A, V_B]^\dagger \end{aligned}$$

5. Given the expressions for $S(C1)(\rho)$ and $S(C2)(\rho)$, if we do not know which of both channels we were given, how can a single measurement on the control qubit of the switch reveal the answer? (3 points)

Solution:

$$C_1(\rho) = \frac{1}{4}|+\rangle\langle+|_c \otimes \{U_B, U_A\}\rho\{U_A, U_B\}^\dagger \quad C_2(\rho) = \frac{1}{4}|-\rangle\langle-|_c \otimes [U_A, V_B]\rho[U_A, V_B]^\dagger$$

Conduct a measurement on the control qubit of the switch. If the measurement result is $|+\rangle$, then the channel is C_1 . If the measurement result is $|-\rangle$, then the channel is C_2 .