

# Assignment 3

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$$|\Psi\rangle = |\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 101\rangle - |\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} 10\rangle \quad \text{measure in } \vec{V}_A \cdot \vec{\sigma} \text{ for 1st qubit}$$

$$\vec{V}_B \cdot \vec{\sigma} \text{ for 2nd qubit}$$

$$A = \vec{V}_A \cdot \vec{\sigma} = V_{Ax} \sigma_x + V_{Ay} \sigma_y + V_{Az} \sigma_z :$$

$$B = \vec{V}_B \cdot \vec{\sigma} = V_{Bx} \sigma_x + V_{By} \sigma_y + V_{Bz} \sigma_z :$$

+1 for 1st qubit  
for 2nd qubit

$$M_{+1}^{(1)} = \frac{I+A}{2}$$

$$M_{+1}^{(2)} = \frac{I+B}{2}$$

$$M_{-1}^{(1)} = \frac{I-A}{2}$$

$$M_{-1}^{(2)} = \frac{I-B}{2}$$

(1)

$$M_{+1+1} = \frac{I+A}{2} \otimes \frac{I+B}{2}$$

$$M_{-1-1} = \frac{I-A}{2} \otimes \frac{I-B}{2}$$

$$M_{+1-1} = \frac{I+A}{2} \otimes \frac{I-B}{2}$$

$$M_{-1+1} = \frac{I-A}{2} \otimes \frac{I-B}{2}$$

$$P_{+1+1} = \langle \Psi | M_{+1+1}^+ M_{+1+1} | \Psi \rangle \quad P_{--} = \langle \Psi | M_{-1-1}^+ M_{-1-1} | \Psi \rangle$$

$$P_{+1-1} = \langle \Psi | M_{+1-1}^+ M_{+1-1} | \Psi \rangle \quad P_{+-} = \langle \Psi | M_{-1+1}^+ M_{-1+1} | \Psi \rangle$$

(2)

Observable  $\rightarrow A \otimes B$

$$M_+ = \frac{I + A \otimes B}{2}$$

$$M_- = \frac{I - A \otimes B}{2}$$

$$A \otimes B = \vec{V}_A \cdot \vec{\sigma} \otimes \vec{V}_B \cdot \vec{\sigma}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} V_{Ax} & (V_{Ax} - V_{Ay})i \\ V_{Ax} + V_{Ay}i & -V_{Ax} \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} V_{Bx} & (V_{Bx} - V_{By})i \\ V_{By} + V_{Bx}i & V_{Bx} \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \otimes B$  has eigen values +1 and -1 so it has results +1 and -1.

$$P_{++} = \langle \Psi | M_{++}^+ M_{++}^- | \Psi \rangle \quad P_- = \langle \Psi | M_-^+ M_-^- | \Psi \rangle$$

$$M_{++} = \frac{1}{4} (I + A) \otimes (I + B)$$

$$M_-^- = \frac{1}{4} [(I - A) \otimes (I - B)]$$

$$E_{++} = M_{++}^+ M_{++}^- = \frac{1}{16} [(I + A)^+ \otimes (I + B)^+] \otimes [(I + A) \otimes (I + B)] = \frac{1}{16} [I + AB - A - B]$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} [(I^+ + A^+) \otimes (I + A) \otimes (I^+ + B^+) \otimes (I + B)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} [(I + A + A^+ + I) \otimes (I + B + B^+ + I)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A^+ A &= I \\ AA &= A \end{aligned} \quad \text{properties of observable}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} [2(I + A) \otimes 2(I + B)]$$

Similarly

$$E_{++} = \frac{1}{16} [I + A + B + AB]$$

$$E_-^- = \frac{1}{16} [I - A - B + AB]$$

$$P_{++} + P_-^- = \frac{1}{4} \langle \Psi | [I + A + B + AB] | \Psi \rangle + \frac{1}{4} \langle \Psi | [I - A - B + AB] | \Psi \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \langle \Psi | 2I + 2AB | \Psi \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \langle \Psi | I + A \otimes B | \Psi \rangle$$

— ①

$$P_+ = \langle \Psi | M_+^+ M_+^- | \Psi \rangle$$

$$M_+ = \frac{1}{2} (I + AB)$$

$$M_+^+ M_+^- = \frac{1}{4} [(I + (AB)^+) \otimes (I + AB)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [I + AB + (AB)^+ + (AB)^+(AB)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [2I + 2AB]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [I + A \otimes B]$$

$$P_+ = \frac{1}{2} \langle \Psi | [I + A \otimes B] | \Psi \rangle$$

The results

① and ② are

same so,

$$P_{++} + P_-^- = P_+$$

— ②

Similarly

$$P_{+-} = \langle \Psi | M_{+-}^+ M_{+-}^- | \Psi \rangle$$

$$P_{-+} = \langle \Psi | M_{-+}^+ M_{-+}^- | \Psi \rangle$$

$$M_{+-} = \frac{1}{4} (I + A) \otimes (I - B)$$

$$E_{+-} = \frac{1}{4} (I + A - B - AB)$$

$$M_{-+} = \frac{1}{4} (I - A) \otimes (I + B)$$

$$E_{-+} = \frac{1}{4} [I - A + B - AB]$$

$$P_{++} + P_{--} = \frac{1}{4} \langle \Psi | [I + A - B - AB] | \Psi \rangle + \frac{1}{4} \langle \Psi | [I - A + B - AB] | \Psi \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \langle \Psi | 2I - 2AB | \Psi \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \langle \Psi | I - A \otimes B | \Psi \rangle \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$P_- = \langle \Psi | M_-^+ M_-^- | \Psi \rangle$$

$$M_- = \frac{1}{2} (I - AB)$$

$$E_- = M_-^+ M_-^- = \frac{1}{2} [I - A \otimes B]$$

$$P_- = \frac{1}{2} \langle \Psi | I - A \otimes B | \Psi \rangle \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

As equation (3)  
is equal to (4)  
 $P_{+-} + P_{-+} = P_-$

(3)

$$E(A \otimes B) = (-1) P_+ + (+1) P_-$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} [I + A \otimes B] + \frac{1}{2} [I - A \otimes B]$$

$$= -[A \otimes B]$$

$A \otimes B$  which is equivalent to the dot product between the vectors

$$E(A \otimes B) = -\vec{v}_\alpha \cdot \vec{v}_\beta$$

$= -\cos \theta$  where  $\theta$  is the angle between the vectors  
 $\vec{v}_\alpha$  and  $\vec{v}_\beta$