

# Quantum Information Theory - 67749

## Recitation 2, May 7, 2025

### 1 Overview - Quantum States as Computational Resources.

In the last lectures, we saw that quantum states can be considered as resources. In particular, we saw that shared **EPR** pair ( $\mathbf{Bell}_{00}$ ) enables one:

1. Transmit two classical bits by sending a single qubit, via the superdense-coding.
2. 'Teleoperate' a qubit by sending two classical bits. From an engineering point of view, it means that for having a complete quantum internet, it's enough to provide a mechanism to distribute **EPR** pairs.

### 2 Dense Encoding.

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### 3 Quantum Teleportation.



Figure 1: Measuring the single-qubit state  $|\psi\rangle$  at the  $\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$  base.

## 4 Gate Teleportation.

Gate teleportation is a method to 'encode' operations by states. At the high level, given a precomputed state, it allows one to apply an operation (gate) by using (probably) simpler gates. The precomputed states are called **Magic States**.

### 4.1 Leading Example: $T$ -Teleportation.

Recall that the Clifford<sup>1</sup> +  $T$  is a universal quantum gate set. The Clifford group alone is considered from the computer science point of view a simple/weak computational class since it can be classically simulated<sup>2</sup>. Yet, we will see that given access to the magic  $|T\rangle = T|+\rangle$ , one can simulate the  $T$  gate using only Clifford gates and measurements.



Figure 2: Measuring the single-qubit state  $|\psi\rangle$  at the  $\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$  base.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left( \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle \right) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} |1\rangle) &\xrightarrow{\text{CX}} \sum_{x,y} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \alpha_x |x\rangle |x \oplus y\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}y} \\
 &\mapsto \begin{cases} \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}x} = T|\psi\rangle & \text{measured 0} \\ \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}\bar{x}} & \text{measured 1} \end{cases} \\
 &\xrightarrow{\text{CS}} \begin{cases} T|\psi\rangle \\ \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4}\bar{x} + \frac{\pi}{2}x)} = \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{i(\frac{\pi}{4}\bar{x} + \frac{\pi}{4}x)} \end{cases} \\
 &= \begin{cases} T|\psi\rangle \\ e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \sum_x \alpha_x |x\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} T|\psi\rangle \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 4.2 Extends it.

Let's extend it to a general gate. First create  $|\mathbf{GHZ}_{2n}\rangle$  state, then

Let's split upon the measurement result.

1. If we measured 0, means the states 'agreed' in the computational base.

$$|\psi\rangle \otimes \left( \sum_x |x\rangle \otimes U|x\rangle \right)$$

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<sup>1</sup>Generated by  $H, S$  and  $CX$

<sup>2</sup>And conjectured to be strictly weaker than  $\mathbf{P}$

## 5 Magic State Distillation.

**Question.** Can we purify noisy magic states into high-fidelity ones, using only Clifford operations?

Magic state distillation is a procedure that uses many copies of noisy magic states, plus only Clifford gates and measurements, to produce fewer, higher-fidelity magic states.

## 6 Uhlmann's theorem

$$\sum_{ij} \langle i; i|AB|j; j\rangle = \sum_{ij} \langle i|A|j\rangle \langle i|B|j\rangle = \sum_{ij} \langle i|A|j\rangle \langle j|B^\top|i\rangle = \sum_i \langle i|AB^\top|i\rangle = \mathbf{Tr} AB^\top$$

$$|\psi_\rho\rangle = \sum_i \left( \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} |\psi_i\rangle \right) |i\rangle$$

$$|\psi_\sigma\rangle = \sum_i \left( \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} |\psi'_i\rangle \right) |i'\rangle = \sum_i \left( \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} U_1 |\psi_i\rangle \right) U_2 |i\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \max |\langle \psi_\rho | \psi_\sigma \rangle|^2 &= \max \left| \sum_i \left( \langle \psi_i | \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \langle i | \left( \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} U_1 |\psi_j\rangle \right) U_2 |j\rangle \right|^2 \\ &= \max \left| \sum_i \mathbf{Tr} \left[ \left( \langle \psi_i | \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \langle i | \left( \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} U_1 |\psi_j\rangle \right) U_2 |j\rangle \right] \right|^2 \\ &= \max \left| \sum_i \mathbf{Tr} \left[ \left( \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} U_1 |\psi_j\rangle \langle \psi_i | \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) (U_2 |j\rangle \langle i|) \right] \right|^2 \\ &= \max \left| \sum_i \mathbf{Tr} \left[ \left( \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} U_1 |\psi_j\rangle \langle \psi_i | \right) (U_2 |j\rangle \langle i|) \right] \right|^2 \\ &= \max \left| \mathbf{Tr} \left[ \left( \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho^{\frac{1}{2}} U_1 \right) \otimes U_2 \right] \right|^2 \\ &\leq \left| \mathbf{Tr} \sqrt{\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma^{\frac{1}{2}} \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right|^2 = \left| \mathbf{Tr} \sqrt{\rho^{\frac{1}{2}} \sigma \rho^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Notice that  $|i\rangle \langle j|$  is unitray since.