

# Final Recitation – Information Theory, Application.

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# Introduction

- ▶ Brief overview of the topic
- ▶ Importance and relevance
- ▶ Objectives of the presentation

# Key Points

- ▶ Main point 1
- ▶ Main point 2
- ▶ Main point 3

# Your Title Here

## Claim

Let  $Y$  be a bit given by moving  $X$  through  $\text{BSC}(p)$ , Then there is  $\gamma_p < 1$  such :

$$1 - H(Y) \leq \gamma(1 - H(X))$$

# Your Title Here

Denote by  $\delta$  the parameter for which  $X$  distributed as  $\sim \text{Bin}(\frac{1+\delta}{2})$ .  
First notice that:

$$\Pr(Y = 1) = \frac{1+\delta}{2}(1-p) + \frac{1-\delta}{2}p = \frac{1+\delta-2p\delta}{2}$$

So  $Y \sim \text{Bin}(\frac{1+\delta(1-2p)}{2})$ , Or  $\delta \mapsto 1-2p\delta$ .

# Your Title Here

Now expand  $1 - H(X)$  to it's Taylor Series at  $\delta$  gives:

$$\begin{aligned}1 - H(X) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( (1 + \delta) \log \left( \frac{1 + \delta}{2} \right) + (1 - \delta) \log \left( \frac{1 - \delta}{2} \right) \right) \\&= -\frac{1}{2} \left( (1 + \delta) \log \left( \frac{1 + \delta}{2} \right) + (1 - \delta) \log \left( \frac{1 - \delta}{2} \right) \right) \\&= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 + \delta) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1} \delta^i}{i} + (1 - \delta) \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{i+1} (-\delta)^i}{i} \\&= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2 \frac{\delta^{2i}}{2i} - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2 \frac{\delta^{2i}}{2i - 1} \\&= \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{\delta^{2i}}{2i(2i - 1)}\end{aligned}$$

Denote the above by  $K(\delta)$

# Your Title Here

Now, observes that:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - H(Y) &= K(2p\delta) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2p\delta)^{2n}}{2n(2n-1)} \\ &\leq (1-2p)^2 K(\delta) = (1-2p)^2 (1 - H(X)) \end{aligned}$$

And notice that since  $p < 1$  we have  $\gamma < 1$ , notice also that inequality is symmetric to  $p \mapsto 1-p$ , in particular the entropy is not increase if either  $p = 0$  or  $p = 1$ .

# Your Title Here

## Claim

Let  $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_m)$  be a bit given by moving each of  $X_i \in X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$  through  $\text{BSC}(p)$ . Then:

$$m - H(Y) \leq \gamma(m - H(X))$$



# Your Title Here

$$\begin{aligned} m - H(Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_m) &= m - \sum_i H(Y_i | Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_{i-1}) \\ &\leq m - \sum_i H(Y_i | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{i-1}) \\ &\leq \sum_i 1 - H(Y_i | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{i-1}) \\ &\leq \sum_i \gamma (1 - H(X_i | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{i-1})) \\ &\leq \gamma \sum_i (1 - H(X_i | X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{i-1})) \\ &= \gamma (m - H(X)) \end{aligned}$$

# Your Title Here

## Claim

Denote by  $X = (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m)$  and  $Y = (Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_m)$  the input and the output distributions of reversible  $p$ -noisy computation at width  $m$  (bits) and depth  $d$ . Then, there:

$$m - H(Y) \leq \gamma^d (m - H(X))$$

In particular, for  $d = \Omega(\log m)$  we have  $H(Y) \rightarrow m$ .

# Your Title Here

# Your Title Here

## Claim

Let  $\rho_1$  be a reduce density matrix of  $\rho$ . Denote by  $m = \dim \rho - \dim \rho_1$  Then:

$$-\mathrm{Tr} \rho \log (\rho_1 \otimes I) = S(\rho_1)$$

# Your Title Here

First consider the case in which  $\rho$  is a tensor of  $\rho_1$  namely  $\rho = \rho_1 \otimes \rho_2$ . Then clearly  $\rho$  and  $\log \rho_1 \otimes I$  commute. Denote by  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$  and  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m$  the eigen values of  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$ . So the trace equals:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \lambda_i \mu_j \log(\lambda_i \cdot 1) &= \left( \sum \mu_j \right) \left( \sum_i \lambda_i \log \lambda_i \right) \\ &= (\text{Tr } \rho_2) \sum_i \lambda_i \log \lambda_i = -S(\rho_1) \end{aligned}$$