

Solutions to Homework 1

1

Remember that $\text{tr}_B(\bullet) = \sum_n \langle \varphi_n |_B \bullet | \varphi_n \rangle_B$. Then

$$\text{tr}_B(|\Psi\rangle_{AB} \langle \Psi|) = \sum_{n,n',m} \sqrt{\lambda_n} \sqrt{\lambda_{n'}} |\varphi_n\rangle_A \underbrace{\langle \varphi_m | \varphi_n \rangle_B}_{\delta_{m,n}} \underbrace{\langle \varphi_{n'} | \varphi_m \rangle_B}_{\delta_{n',m}} \langle \varphi_{n'} |_A = \sum_m \lambda_m |\varphi_m\rangle_A \langle \varphi_m |_A = \rho.$$

We notice that the dimension of the ancilla corresponds to the rank of ρ .

2

The inequality (a) is just a restatement of the strong subadditivity

$$\begin{aligned} I(A, B : C) &\geq I(B : C) \\ S(A, B) + S(C) - S(A, B, C) &\geq S(B) + S(C) - S(B, C) \\ S(A, B) + S(B, C) &\geq S(A, B, C) + S(B) \end{aligned}$$

Hence adding a system never decreases the mutual information. For (b), we use the properties $S(A, B) \leq S(A) + S(B)$ and $S(A, B) \geq |S(A) - S(B)| \geq S(A) - S(B)$.

$$I(A, B : C) = \underbrace{S(A, B) + S(C) - S(A, B, C)}_{\leq S(A) + S(B)} \leq \underbrace{2S(A) + S(B) + S(C) - S(B, C)}_{\geq |S(B, C) - S(A)|} = I(B : C) + 2S(A).$$

Combined, these two inequalities yield $I(B : C) \leq I(A, B : C) \leq I(B : C) + 2S(A)$. Intuitively, it means the following: by adding into consideration system A , we will increase the mutual information, or correlations. However, this increase is bounded by twice the entropy of A .

3

In the computational basis we write the state as $|\Psi\rangle = \sum_{ij} c_{ij} |i, j\rangle$. We then compute $c^\dagger c$ or cc^\dagger

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \begin{pmatrix} 2\sqrt{2}-1 & 2\sqrt{2}+1 \\ -2-\sqrt{2} & 2-\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad c^\dagger c = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The eigenvalues of $c^\dagger c$ are given by the roots of the characteristic polynomial $p(\lambda) = (1/2 - \lambda)^2 - (1/6)^2$, from which we obtain $\lambda_1 = 2/3, \lambda_2 = 1/3$. The entanglement is then

$$E = - \sum_n \lambda_n \log_2 \lambda_n = \frac{2}{3} \log_2 \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \log_2 3 = \log_2 3 - \frac{2}{3} \approx 0.9183.$$

4

Computing each c_{ij} yields

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We notice that cc^\dagger is diagonal, so the eigenvalues are 1/3. Hence the entanglement is

$$E = -3(1/3) \log_2(1/3) = \log_2 3 \approx 1.585.$$