

No cloning theorem :-

There is ~~not~~ ~~no~~ quantum copying machine that can make two perfect copies of two nonorthogonal state.

$\Rightarrow$  ~~substitute~~ If possible let we can make a quantum circuit  $U$ , which can ~~copy~~ make two perfect copies of two nonorthogonal state.

Let  $|\psi\rangle$  &  $|\phi\rangle$  are two ~~normaliz~~ non orthogonal state, and let  $|s\rangle$  is some standard base state, Then we have —

$$U|\psi\rangle|s\rangle = ~~\phi~~ |\psi\rangle|\psi\rangle$$

$$U|\phi\rangle|s\rangle = |\phi\rangle|\phi\rangle$$

Now taking inner product we have —

$$\langle (U|\psi\rangle|s\rangle) | (U|\phi\rangle|s\rangle) \rangle = \langle \psi | \langle \psi | \phi \rangle | \phi \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow (U|\phi\rangle|s\rangle)^\dagger U|\psi\rangle|s\rangle = \langle \psi | \phi \rangle \langle \psi | \phi \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle s | \langle \phi | U^\dagger U | \psi \rangle | s \rangle = (\langle \psi | \phi \rangle)^2$$

as  $U$  is an unitary matrix so, —

$$U^\dagger U = I_n = U U^\dagger$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle s | \langle \phi | \psi \rangle | s \rangle = (\langle \psi | \phi \rangle)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle s | s \rangle \langle \phi | \psi \rangle = (\langle \psi | \phi \rangle)^2$$

here we choose  $|s\rangle$  as unit vector —



$$\text{So, } \langle s | s \rangle = 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle \phi | \psi \rangle| = |\langle \psi | \phi \rangle|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle \psi | \phi \rangle| = |\langle \psi | \phi \rangle|^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle \psi | \phi \rangle| = 0 \text{ or } 1.$$

$$\Rightarrow |\langle \psi | \phi \rangle| = 0 \text{ or } |\langle \psi | \phi \rangle| = 1$$

$\Rightarrow$  ~~either~~  $|\psi\rangle$  &  $|\phi\rangle$  are orthogonal or  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi\rangle$ .

Any cloning device can only clone states which are orthogonal to one another, so, ~~quantum cloning is not possible~~ in general quantum cloning is not possible.