

情報セキュリティ学特論レポート

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2021 年 12 月 29 日

1 はじめに

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状態と正規直行基底の内積を計算すると

$$|\langle \xi_1, \psi \rangle|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6}(-2 + 2 + 1 + 0) \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$|\langle \xi_2, \psi \rangle|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6}(2 - 2 + 1 + 0) \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$|\langle \xi_3, \psi \rangle|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6}(2 + 2 - 1 + 0) \right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$|\langle \xi_4, \psi \rangle|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{6}(2 + 2 + 1 - 0) \right)^2 = \left(\frac{5}{6} \right)^2 = \frac{25}{36}$$

となる. 公理 2 より, 数値 1, 2, 3, 4 が検出される確率はそれぞれ $\frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{36}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{25}{36}$ である.

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$m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ とし, 集合の元どうしで内積を計算する. $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ のとき $\cos nx, \sin nx \in [0, 1]$ なので,

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\cos nx} &= \cos nx \\ \overline{\sin nx} &= \sin nx\end{aligned}$$

が成立する. まず, 元が同じ場合の内積を計算する.

- cos

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx \right\rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi} \overline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos 2nx) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2nx \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (2\pi - 0) = 1
\end{aligned}$$

- sin

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx \right\rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi} \overline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 2nx) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2nx \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (2\pi - 0) = 1
\end{aligned}$$

続いて, 元が異なる場合の内積を計算する.

- cos ($m \neq n$)

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos mx, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx \right\rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi} \overline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos mx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos mx \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos(m+n)x + \cos(m-n)x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)x + \frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)x \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (0 - 0) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

- sin ($m \neq n$)

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin mx, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx \right\rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi} \overline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin mx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin mx \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos(m-n)x - \cos(m+n)x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{m-n} \sin(m-n)x - \frac{1}{m+n} \sin(m+n)x \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (0 - 0) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

- cos と sin

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos mx, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx \right\rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi} \overline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos mx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx dx \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos mx \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin(m+n)x + \sin(m-n)x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{m+n} \cos(m+n)x - \frac{1}{m-n} \cos(m-n)x \right]_0^{2\pi} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\left(-\frac{1}{m+n} - \frac{1}{m-n} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{m+n} - \frac{1}{m-n} \right) \right) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

- \sin と \cos

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin mx, \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx \right\rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi} \overline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin mx} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \sin mx dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

以上より, 同じ元どうしの内積が 1 になり, 異なる元どうしの内積が 0 になるので,

$$\left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos nx \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin nx \mid n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

は正規直交系である.