

量子信息与量子密码

第一次作业

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习题1.

根据描述, 知: $\hat{F}_a^2 = \lambda_a (\hat{I} + \vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{\sigma}) \lambda_a (\hat{I} + \vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{\sigma})$

$$= \lambda_a^2 [\hat{I} + 2 \vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{\sigma} + (\vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{\sigma})^2]$$
$$= \lambda_a^2 [2(\hat{I} + \vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{\sigma})]$$
$$= 2\lambda_a^2 \hat{F}_a$$

$$\therefore \hat{F}_a = \frac{1}{2\lambda_a^2} \hat{F}_a^2$$

$$\therefore \langle \psi | \hat{F}_a | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2\lambda_a^2} \langle \psi | \hat{F}_a^2 | \psi \rangle$$
$$\geq 0$$

而 $\sum_a \hat{F}_a = \sum_a \lambda_a (\hat{I} + \vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{\sigma})$

$$= \sum_a \lambda_a \hat{I} + \sum_a \lambda_a \vec{n}_a \cdot \vec{\sigma}$$
$$= \hat{I} + 0$$
$$= \hat{I}$$

\therefore 得证.

2. 解, 由题意知, 根据泡利算符, ~~可以得~~

$$\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n} = (\sin\theta \cos\varphi, \sin\theta \sin\varphi, \cos\theta)$$

$$\text{算符 } \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} & -\cos\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

考虑本征值 $\lambda_1 = 1$, 即 $\sigma_n = 1$

则对应的本征态: 即有 $\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n} - I = 0$

可求得本征态为 $|\lambda_1\rangle$

最终求得: $|\lambda_1\rangle \langle \lambda_1| = \frac{1}{2} (I + \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n})$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \cos\theta & \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} & 1 - \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\therefore P(\sigma_n = 1) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \cos\theta & \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} & 1 - \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

同理, 可求得在本征值 $\lambda_2 = -1$ 时,

$$P(\sigma_n = -1) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - \cos\theta & \sin\theta e^{-i\varphi} \\ \sin\theta e^{i\varphi} & 1 + \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}.$$

在 $|\sigma_n = 1\rangle$ 情况下,

$$\langle \sigma_x \rangle = \langle \varphi | \sigma_x | \varphi \rangle = \text{tr}(P \sigma_x) = \sin\theta \cos\varphi$$

$$\langle \sigma_y \rangle = \langle \varphi | \sigma_y | \varphi \rangle = \text{tr}(P \sigma_y) = \sin\theta \sin\varphi$$

$$\langle \sigma_z \rangle = \langle \varphi | \sigma_z | \varphi \rangle = \text{tr}(P \sigma_z) = \cos\theta.$$

\therefore 得证.

3. 证明如下:

由题可得 $\vec{\sigma}$ 分解为 $\vec{\sigma}_x, \vec{\sigma}_y$ 和 $\vec{\sigma}_z$.

$$\text{知: } \vec{\sigma}_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{\sigma}_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{\sigma}_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\sigma}_x^2 = I, \quad \vec{\sigma}_y^2 = I, \quad \vec{\sigma}_z^2 = I$$

$$\text{其中 } \vec{\sigma}_x \vec{\sigma}_y = -i \vec{\sigma}_z, \quad \vec{\sigma}_y \vec{\sigma}_z = -i \vec{\sigma}_x, \quad \vec{\sigma}_z \vec{\sigma}_x = -i \vec{\sigma}_y.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{知 } (\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}_1)(\vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{n}_2) &= (n_{1x}\vec{\sigma}_x + n_{1y}\vec{\sigma}_y + n_{1z}\vec{\sigma}_z)(n_{2x}\vec{\sigma}_x + n_{2y}\vec{\sigma}_y + n_{2z}\vec{\sigma}_z) \\ &= \cancel{(n_{1x}n_{2x})} (n_{1x}n_{2x}\vec{\sigma}_x^2 + n_{1y}n_{2y}\vec{\sigma}_y^2 + n_{1z}n_{2z}\vec{\sigma}_z^2) \\ &\quad + (n_{1y}n_{2z} - n_{1z}n_{2y})\vec{\sigma}_y\vec{\sigma}_z \\ &\quad + (n_{1z}n_{2x} - n_{1x}n_{2z})\vec{\sigma}_z\vec{\sigma}_x \\ &\quad + (n_{1x}n_{2y} - n_{2x}n_{1y})\vec{\sigma}_x\vec{\sigma}_y \end{aligned}$$

$$= (\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2) I + i \vec{\sigma} (\vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2)$$

\therefore 得证.

4. ~~证明~~ 证明如下:

① 若复合系统 AB 的一个态为直积态 $|\psi\rangle$, 那么 $|\psi\rangle$ 是复合系统 AB 的纯态, 可以表示为 $|\psi\rangle = |\psi_A\rangle \otimes |I_B\rangle$.

而根据 Schmidt 定理 $|\psi\rangle = \sum_i \lambda_i |i_A\rangle |i_B\rangle$, 可知 P^A 的本征值和 P^B 的本征值相同, 而 P^B 的本征值为 1, $\therefore \lambda_i = 1$.

从而可知, 由于为直积态, $P^A = \text{tr}_B(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)$

② 若 P^A 为纯态, 即引入一个系统 B, 构成复合系统, 那么,

$$|\psi\rangle = |\psi_A\rangle \otimes |I_B\rangle, \text{ 此时 } |\psi\rangle \text{ 为直积态, 并且}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = |\psi_A\rangle \otimes |I_B\rangle, \text{ 表示 } \lambda_i = 1, \text{ 故得证.}$$

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$$A = |0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$A = |0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1| = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} A = |0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1| &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\theta & \cos\theta\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta\sin\theta & \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \sin^2\theta & -\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ -\sin\theta\cos\theta & \cos^2\theta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{对所有情况, } A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$