

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2n}$$

ס 011 ①

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

ס n=2 ג n=1

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

70%



0

רְגָבָלְסִיְּנָה 1) סְפִירָה אַלְפָתָן כְּלֵבָה

אֲלֵיְמָה מְלָאָה לְבָדְקָה נְזָרָה לְבָדָן

פְּלָ. 212 גְּסָעָה לְבָדָן

$$\boxed{\theta = \frac{\pi}{2n}}$$

1 \Rightarrow dual
0 \Rightarrow not dual

(היא ריבוי) 70% סְפִירָה אַלְפָתָן כְּלֵבָה

וְסִירְבָּה וְסִירְבָּה וְסִירְבָּה וְסִירְבָּה וְסִירְבָּה

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}^n \dots \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^n\theta - \sin^n\theta & -\cos\theta\sin^{n-1}\theta \\ \sin^n\theta + \cos^n\theta & -\sin\theta\cos^{n-1}\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad 220^\circ \approx 36^\circ \approx 5^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{R}_n |0\rangle = |1\rangle$$

. dual > ۷۷۳۵۱ ۲۱۴۹ dual psl

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = (\cos\theta | 0) + (\sin\theta | 1)$$

Sinus theta is equal to opposite side over hypotenuse.

$\cos^2 \theta$ laser level

$$\sin \theta \approx \theta^2 = \left(\frac{\partial \pi}{n}\right)^2$$

א' ב' ה' כ' ג' נ' ה' ר' כ' ב'

$$|\text{B}_{\infty}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|g\rangle + |e\rangle)$$

$$|4\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle \quad \leftarrow q_3$$

CS 51(C) 7/16, Bell 0'0 => 312 NJ (k)

$$\langle B_{ab} \rangle = x^a z^b \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} (\langle 00 | + \langle 11 |)$$

נִזְמָן וּמִלְבָד בְּגַעֲמָה (בְּגַעֲמָה)

$S \supset \{ -\pi \}$

$$|11\rangle / |00\rangle = (\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\underbrace{\alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle}_{\text{3 up}} + \underbrace{\alpha|011\rangle + \beta|111\rangle}_{\text{3 down}})$$

Q3 - 1 Q2 1. Bell 0'0 = 0'3 & 1'1'5'1'

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Alice} & (|0\rangle \text{ up}, |1\rangle \text{ down}) \\ (X_3^a Z_3^b)^+ & = X_3^a Z_3^b \end{aligned}$$

: Alice

... Definition of Bell State and state of Bob

part

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) Z_3^b X_3^a \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha|000\rangle + \beta|100\rangle + \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|111\rangle)$$

Bob's part

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) Z_3^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha|000\rangle + \beta|\bar{0}00\rangle + \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|\bar{1}11\rangle)$$

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad x = \text{bit flip}$$

$$|0\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$x^a|0\rangle = \begin{cases} |1\rangle & a=1 \\ |0\rangle & a=0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^a|1\rangle = \begin{cases} |\bar{0}\rangle & a=1 \\ |\bar{1}\rangle & a=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x^a|0\rangle &= |\bar{a}\rangle \\ x^a|1\rangle &= |\bar{a}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

: Z_3^b in $\{ \cdot \}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha|000\rangle + \beta|\bar{0}00\rangle + \alpha|011\rangle + \beta|\bar{1}11\rangle)$$

$(-1)^{ab}$ $(-1)^{\bar{a}\bar{b}}$ $(-1)^{ab}$ $(-1)^{\bar{a}\bar{b}}$

$$|00\rangle |a00\rangle = \bar{a}|0\rangle$$

$$|00\rangle |\bar{a}00\rangle = a|0\rangle$$

$\{ \cdot \}$ 1' e 6

$$|11\rangle |a11\rangle = a|1\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{\partial} \left((-1)^{ab} \bar{\alpha} \alpha |_0 + (-1)^{\bar{a}\bar{b}} \bar{\alpha} \beta |_0 + (-1)^{ab} \alpha \alpha |_{11} + (-1)^{\bar{a}\bar{b}} \bar{\alpha} \beta |_{11} \right)$$

(-1) $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2}$ on γ a circle of radius R

$\rho_3 \sim 3\% \text{ of the total mass}$

$$a = 0 \Rightarrow (-1)^0 \cdot 1 = 1 \quad (-1)^b \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$(-1)^0 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad (-1)^b \cdot 1 = (-1)^b$$

$$a=1 \Rightarrow (-1)^0 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad (-1)^0 \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$(-1)^0 \cdot 1 = (-1)^0 \quad (-1)^0 \cdot 0 = 0$$

గිරු හිඹු මාලුව නිස්සු පෙනීම

רְאֵבָרְבֶּלְגָּרְטָןְ (בְּרוּסְ-10) - ? ! רְבִ' (11) - ? רְבַ'

of a fix

$$\frac{1}{\delta} \left(\bar{\alpha} \alpha |0\rangle + \alpha \beta |0\rangle + (-1)^b \bar{\alpha} \alpha |1\rangle + (-1)^b \bar{\alpha} \beta |1\rangle \right)$$

$$f(31) = \beta^0 + \alpha(10) + \beta(1)$$

older son

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[a (\beta |0\rangle + (-1)^b \alpha |1\rangle) + \bar{a} (\bar{\alpha} |0\rangle + (-1)^b \bar{\beta} |1\rangle) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\partial} Z^0 \left[a(\beta|0\rangle + \alpha|1\rangle) + \bar{a}(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\partial} z^b x^a (\alpha^{10} + \beta^{11}) = \rho (\alpha^{10} + \beta^{11})$$

לנורווגיה נסעה ג'נין ורונדהלן, מנהלת אוניברסיטת נורווגיה.

$$-1 \rightarrow P(\alpha_{10} + \beta_{11}) \text{ is } \text{genus } 1 \text{ curve}$$

$$|\psi(\cup_{ab})\rangle = U^\dagger \otimes \mathbb{1} |\psi_{ab}\rangle \quad (\approx)$$

$$= \underbrace{U^+}_{3 \times 3} \underbrace{Z^0}_{\text{def}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|100\rangle + |111\rangle)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\langle 001 + \langle 111 \rangle Z^0 \times^a U^+ (\alpha|100\rangle + \beta|100\rangle + \alpha|101\rangle + \beta|111\rangle)$$

$$\cdot \rho U(\alpha|10\rangle + \beta|11\rangle) \quad \text{Gesuchte Zustände der 3 qubits}$$

$$\langle \psi_{00}| \underbrace{Z_3^0 \times^a}_{\text{def}} \underbrace{U_3^+}_{\text{def}} |\psi_{00}\rangle_3 + 4\rangle_3$$

$$= \underbrace{\langle \psi_{00}| Z_3^0 \times^a}_{P} \underbrace{|\psi_{00}\rangle_3}_{U(\alpha|10\rangle + \beta|11\rangle)} U_3^+ |\psi\rangle_3$$