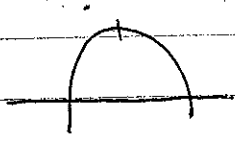


קצת על אנטרופיה

$H(p) = p \log \frac{1}{p} + (1-p) \log \frac{1}{1-p}$ כאשר $0 \leq p \leq 1$ כאשר

(ז"נ) $H(p) \geq 0$ - האנטרופיה איננה שלילית



(כאן נראה) $H(p) \geq 0$ -

$H(1/2) = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \geq p \ln p + (1-p) \ln (1-p)$

$\{A, B\}$ - האנטרופיה של A $H(A) = \sum_{x \in A} p(x) \log \frac{1}{p(x)}$

$H(A) = \sum_{x \in A} p(x) \log \frac{1}{p(x)}$

אם A ו- B הם אירועים בלתי תלויים אז $H(A+B) = H(A) + H(B)$

(ז"נ) $H(p) \geq 0$ p - האנטרופיה של p

$H(p) \leq \log_2 k$ כאשר k - מספר האירועים

כאשר k - מספר האירועים p - הסתברות

למשל

אם p, q - הסתברויות אז

$H(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q) \geq \lambda H(p) + (1-\lambda)H(q)$

$f(\lambda) = H(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q)$ כאשר f - האנטרופיה

$f(\lambda) = \lambda f(1) + (1-\lambda) f(0)$ כאשר f - האנטרופיה

$f'' \leq 0$ - האנטרופיה היא פונקציה קמורה

האנטרופיה f

$$f(x) = \sum_x (\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x) \lg \frac{1}{\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x} \quad : p_x > 0$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_x \left[(p_x - q_x) \cdot \lg \frac{1}{\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x} + (\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x) \cdot \frac{(-1)}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x} (p_x - q_x) \right]$$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{p_x}$

$$f''(x) = \sum_x (p_x - q_x) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x} (p_x - q_x)$$

≤ 0

≤ 0

$-1 < 0, (p_x - q_x)^2 \geq 0$

$p_x > 0$

$$H(A, B) = H(A) + H(B) \quad \text{if } A, B \text{ are independent}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H(A, B) &= \sum_{a,b} \text{pr}((A, B) = (a, b)) \cdot \lg \frac{1}{\text{pr}((A, B) = (a, b))} \\ &= \sum_{a,b} p_a \cdot p_b \cdot \lg \frac{1}{p_a \cdot p_b} \\ &= \sum_{a,b} p_a \cdot p_b \cdot \lg \frac{1}{p_a} + \sum_{a,b} p_a \cdot p_b \cdot \lg \frac{1}{p_b} \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_a \left(\sum_b p_b \right) \cdot p_a \cdot \lg \frac{1}{p_a}}_{H(A)} + \underbrace{\sum_b \left(\sum_a p_a \right) \cdot p_b \cdot \lg \frac{1}{p_b}}_{H(B)} \end{aligned}$$

$$H(A, B) = H(A) + \underbrace{H(B|A)}_{\mathbb{E}_A [H(B|A=a)]}$$

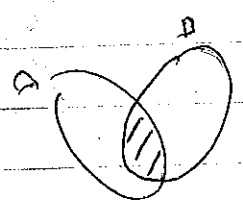
$$\begin{aligned} H(A, B) &= \sum_{a,b} p_{a,b} \cdot \lg \frac{1}{p_{a,b}} \\ &= \sum_{a,b} p_a \cdot p_{b|a} \cdot \lg \left(\frac{1}{p_a} \cdot \frac{1}{p_{b|a}} \right) \\ &= \underbrace{\sum_a \left(\sum_b p_{b|a} \right) \cdot p_a \cdot \lg \frac{1}{p_a}}_{H(A)} + \underbrace{\sum_a p_a \cdot \sum_b p_{b|a} \cdot \lg \frac{1}{p_{b|a}}}_{H(B|A)} \\ &= H(A) + H(B|A) \end{aligned}$$

(and it can be shown that $H(B|A) \geq 0$)
 $\forall B: H(A) \leq H(A, B)$

$$H(B) = H\left(\sum_a p_a \cdot (B|A=a)\right)$$

$$\geq \sum_a p_a H(B|A=a) = H(B|A)$$

$$H(A, B) = H(A) + H(B|A) \leq H(A) + H(B)$$



$$I(A; B) = H(A) + H(B) - H(A, B)$$

$I(A; B) \geq 0$

$$\forall A, B \quad I(A; B) \geq 0$$

$$I(A; B) = H(A) + H(B) - (H(A) + H(B)) = 0 \Rightarrow A, B \text{ independent}$$

$$I(A; B) = H(A) + H(B) - H(A, B) = H(A)$$

A is a subset of B

$$\sum_x p_x \lg \frac{1}{q_x}$$

$$H(p) = \sum_x p_x \lg \frac{1}{p_x}$$

q is a distribution

q is a distribution

$$D(P||Q) = \sum_x p_x \left(\lg \frac{1}{q_x} - \lg \frac{1}{p_x} \right) = \sum_x p_x \lg \frac{p_x}{q_x}$$

$$D(P||Q) \geq 0$$

$$D(P||Q) = \sum_x p_x \cdot -\lg \left(\frac{q_x}{p_x} \right) \leq -\lg \left(\sum_x p_x \cdot \frac{q_x}{p_x} \right) = -\lg \left(\sum_x q_x \right) = -\lg(1) = 0$$

Bob | Alice
 Alice (A, B)

Alice | Bob
 Alice (A, B)

?

$H(A|B)$

...

$I(A;B)$...

$H(A)$...

...

...

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(X;C|Y) &= H(X|C) + H(Y) - H(X|CY) \\
 &= H(X) + H(C|X) + H(Y) - (H(XY) + H(C|XY)) \\
 &= I(X;Y) + H(C|X) - H(C|XY) \\
 &\leq I(X;Y) + H(C|X) \\
 &\leq I(X;Y) + H(C)
 \end{aligned}$$

...

$$H(A) \leq I(A;B) + H(C_1) + H(C_2) + \dots + H(C_m)$$

$$\leq I(A;B) + l_1 + \dots + l_m$$

$$l = l_1 + \dots + l_m \geq H(A) - I(A;B) \quad (*)$$

$$= H(A|B) - H(B)$$

$$= H(A|B)$$

(5)

Quantum information theory

P_A $\rho \geq 0$ $\text{Tr} \rho = 1$

$\rho = \sum \lambda_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i|$ $\text{Tr}(\rho) = 1$, $\rho \geq 0$

$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_N \end{pmatrix}$

(Von Neumann entropy)

$H(\rho) = H(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N)$

$H(\rho) \geq 0$

$H(\rho) \leq \log_2(N)$
completely mixed state $\frac{1}{N} I$

$H(\rho) = 0 \iff \rho = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$ pure state

$H(\rho_{AB}) \leq H(\rho_A) + H(\rho_B)$

$H(\rho_A, \rho_B) \leq H(\rho_A) + H(\rho_B)$

$\rho_B = \text{Tr}_A(\rho_{AB})$, $\rho_A = \text{Tr}_B(\rho_{AB})$

$H(\rho_{AB}) \leq H(\rho_A) + H(\rho_B)$

$$S(p) = -\text{Tr}(p \lg p)$$

$$D(p \| \sigma) = \text{Tr}(p \lg p - p \lg \sigma)$$

$D(p \| \sigma) \geq 0$, p, σ for (Klein) Goal

$$q = \sum_i q_i v_i v_i^*$$

$$p = \sum_i p_i v_i v_i^*$$

p is $\sum_i p_i v_i v_i^*$ q is $\sum_j q_j v_j v_j^*$

$$D(p \| q) = \text{Tr} \left(\sum_i p_i \lg p_i v_i v_i^* - \sum_{ij} p_i \lg q_j v_i v_i^* w_j w_j^* \right)$$

$$= \sum_i p_i \lg p_i - \sum_{ij} p_i \lg q_j |v_i^* w_j|^2$$

$$= \sum_i p_i \left[\lg p_i - \sum_j p_{ij} \lg q_j \right]$$

doubly stochastic $P = (P_{ij})$, $P_{ij} = |v_i^* w_j|^2$

$$\sum_i P_{ij} = \sum_i |v_i^* w_j|^2 = \|w_j\|^2 = 1$$

$$\sum_j P_{ij} = \sum_j |v_i^* w_j|^2 \leq \|v_i\|^2 = 1$$

$$\geq \sum_i p_i \left[\lg p_i - \log \left(\sum_j P_{ij} q_j \right) \right]$$

$$r_i \geq 0 \quad r_i = \sum_j P_{ij} q_j$$

$$\sum_i r_i = \sum_{ij} P_{ij} q_j = \sum_j q_j \sum_i P_{ij} = \sum_j q_j = 1$$

$$D(p \| r) \geq 0$$

(off-diagonal)

$$H(P_{AB}) \leq H(P_A) + H(P_B) \quad ; \quad P_{AB} \quad \text{ist} \quad \text{Gau}$$

$$P_{AB} = P_A \otimes P_B \quad \text{ist} \quad \text{Gau}$$

$$H(P_{AB}) = -\text{Tr}(P \lg P) \stackrel{\text{Klein Gau}}{=} -\text{Tr}(P \lg P)$$

$$= -\text{Tr}(P_{AB} \cdot (\log(P_A \otimes I) + \log(I \otimes P_B)))$$

$$= -\text{Tr}_{AB} \left(P_{AB} \log(P_A \otimes I) \right) - \text{Tr}_{AB} \left(P_{AB} \log(I \otimes P_B) \right)$$

$$= -\text{Tr}_A(P_A \log P_A) - \text{Tr}_B(P_B \log P_B)$$

$$= H(A) + H(B)$$

$$I(A:B) \geq 0, \quad I(A:B) = H(P_{AB}) - H(P_A) - H(P_B)$$

$$H(\sum \lambda_i P_i) \geq \sum \lambda_i H(P_i)$$

$$P_A = \sum \lambda_i P_i$$

$$P_{AB} = \sum \lambda_i P_i \otimes P_j \quad (i, j \in B)$$

$$S(A) = S(P)$$

$$S(B) = S(\sum \lambda_i |i\rangle\langle i| \text{Tr}(P_i)) = H(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = H(\lambda)$$

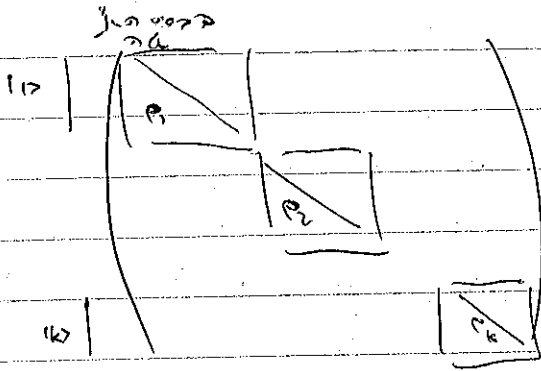
$$S(A, B) = H(\lambda) + \sum \lambda_i S(P_i)$$

$$\sum \lambda_i S(P_i) \leq S(P)$$

$$S(A, B) \leq S(A) + S(B)$$

⊗

$$S(\sum_{i=1}^M p_i \otimes |x_i|) =$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_i p_{ij} \lg \frac{1}{\lambda_i p_{ij}} \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_i p_{ij} \lg \frac{1}{\lambda_i} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^M \sum_{j=1}^N \lambda_i p_{ij} \lg \frac{1}{p_{ij}}}_{\sum_{i=1}^M \lambda_i S(P_i)} \\
 &H(X) + \sum_{i=1}^M \lambda_i S(P_i)
 \end{aligned}$$

Holevo bound

P_x of system X , $x \in X$ system A is

$P(x) \in \mathcal{P}(A)$, $x \in X$ is a state of system B is

the ρ - state of system B is classical w.r.t. $\mathcal{P}(B)$

$$I(A:B) \leq \underbrace{S\left(\sum_x P_x \rho_x\right)}_{\text{Shannon ent}} - \sum_x P_x S(\rho_x)$$

pure state ρ_x $\rho_x = |x\rangle\langle x|$

$$I(A:B) \leq S\left(\sum_x P_x \rho_x\right)$$

2^k states ρ_x are orthogonal, $\rho_x \in \mathcal{P}(A)$ $\rho_x = |x\rangle\langle x|$

$$I(A:B) \leq k = \log_2(2^k)$$

for $k \sim 2^k$ states ρ_x are orthogonal $\rho_x = |x\rangle\langle x|$
 for $k \sim 2^k$ states ρ_x are orthogonal $\rho_x = |x\rangle\langle x|$

$$H(A) \leq H(A, B)$$

if A and B are independent

$$Y_{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|00\rangle + |11\rangle] \quad \text{max} \quad P_{AB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) : \text{level 3}$$

$$H(\rho_{AB}) = 0 \quad \text{if } \rho_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle)(\langle 00| + \langle 11|)$$

$$H(A) = H(B) = 1 \quad \text{if } \rho_A = \rho_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

RAC

$X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ מרחב A

לפי זה נובע כי עבור $P(A) < 1$ נכונות

$I(A) \leq I(X)$ $I(A) \geq 0$

היחס $I(A) \leq I(X)$ נובע מכך

X_1, \dots, X_n הם משתנים אקראיים בלתי תלויים

$I(A \cdot B) \leq I(X) = H$ \square

אם p_1, \dots, p_n הם פונקציות צפיפות

אז $I(X) = H(p_1, \dots, p_n)$ וזהו

הערך המינימלי של $I(X)$ עבור X עם

הפונקציות p_1, \dots, p_n הנ"ל.

הערך המינימלי של $I(X)$

$K = (1 - H(p)) \cdot m$, m הוא מספר המשתנים

הערך המינימלי של $I(X)$ עבור X עם

הפונקציות p_1, \dots, p_n הנ"ל.

$I(X_1, X_2; C) = I(X_1; C) + I(X_2; X_1, C)$ צריך

$\rightarrow X_1, X_2$ נכונות

$H(X_1, X_2) + H(C) - H(X_1, X_2, C) = H(X_1) + H(C) - H(X_1, C) + H(X_2) + H(X_1, C) - H(X_1, X_2, C)$

$H(X_1, X_2) = H(X_1) + H(X_2)$

\$X_1, \dots, X_n\$ independent

$$I(X_1, \dots, X_n; C) = I(X_1; C) + I(X_2; X_1, C) + \dots + I(X_n; X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}, C)$$

\$p \le 100 \Rightarrow X_i\$ independent of \$C\$

$$I(X_i; C) \geq (1-H(p))e$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(X_1, \dots, X_n; C) &= \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i; C, X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}) \\
 &\geq \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i; C) \\
 &\geq \boxed{n(1-H(p))}
 \end{aligned}$$

\$X, Y\$ independent, \$P(X=Y)=p\$

$$I(X; Y) \geq 1-H(p)$$

This is a special case of the previous result.
 If \$X\$ and \$Y\$ are independent, then \$I(X; Y) = 0\$.
 If \$X\$ and \$Y\$ are not independent, then \$I(X; Y) > 0\$.
 The more dependent \$X\$ and \$Y\$ are, the larger \$I(X; Y)\$ is.

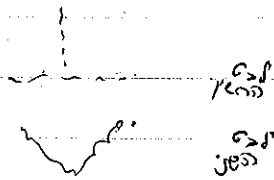
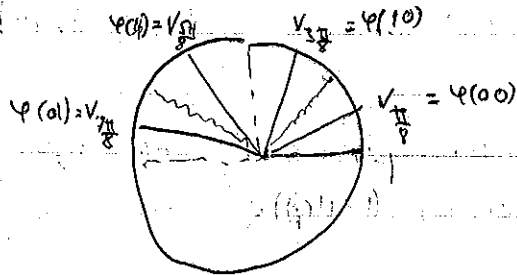
\$X, Y\$ independent, \$P(X=Y')=p\$

$$I(X; Y') \leq I(X; Y)$$

$$p = \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{8} \approx 0.86$$

$$2 \rightarrow 1$$

RAC. ρ \rightarrow ρ



$$2 \xrightarrow{0.86} 1$$

RAC. ρ \rightarrow ρ

$$R''(EQ) = \theta(\sqrt{n})$$

...

$$R''(EQ)$$

...

2

$$Q''(EQ)$$

$$Q''(EQ) = 0(\sqrt{n})$$

...

...