

24/10/13

2080

מדידת מדידת המדידה (המדידה)

n-qubits for $n=100$
 $|v\rangle$

$\|v\|=1$, $v \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$ pure state, מדידה

$\langle v, w \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i w_i$ ϕ for n qubits in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}
מדידה

מדידה $n=100$: $n=100$

$$U: \mathbb{F}_{2^n} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$$

Uv $v \in \mathbb{F}_{2^n}$

מדידה \mathbb{F}_{2^n} מדידה

$$\mathbb{F}_{2^n} = V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_k \quad V_i \perp V_j \quad i \neq j$$

מדידה $n=100$

$$p(v) = |\pi(v)|^2$$

v_i π

①

03ASD > 3rd exp > 3ASD ; 1/3rd exp 1/3rd

$$\frac{|\pi; v|}{|\pi; v|}$$

1/3rd exp 1/3rd

1/3rd exp 1/3rd

1/3rd exp 1/3rd

1/3rd exp 1/3rd

1/3rd exp 1/3rd

1/3rd exp 1/3rd

1/3rd exp 1/3rd

1/3rd exp 1/3rd

1/3rd exp 1/3rd

Super dense coding

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \Rightarrow \text{Alice has } A, B \text{ qubits}$$

$x_1, x_2 \in \{0,1\}$ bits Alice wants to send

She uses 6 and 7 bits to send A and B

$EPR + \text{Alice 1 qubit} = 2 \text{ bits}$

x_1, x_2

Encoding

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \quad \text{for } x_1=0, x_2=0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle) \quad \text{for } x_1=0, x_2=1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10\rangle + |01\rangle) \quad \text{for } x_1=1, x_2=0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10\rangle - |01\rangle) \quad \text{for } x_1=1, x_2=1$$

Bob uses 4 bits to receive x_1, x_2

→ 15) C → 13) N

in V, W ist
 $V \otimes W = \text{span} \{ v \otimes w \mid v \in V, w \in W \}$ 13) N

$(\lambda v) \otimes w = \lambda (v \otimes w) = v \otimes (\lambda w)$ 1 → 13) N

$(v_1 + v_2) \otimes w = v_1 \otimes w + v_2 \otimes w$ 2

$v \otimes (w_1 + w_2) = v \otimes w_1 + v \otimes w_2$ 3

in $V \otimes W$ ist

v_1, \dots, v_n ist Basis V 13) N

w_1, \dots, w_m " " W

$v_i \otimes w_j$ ist Basis $V \otimes W$ 13) N

→ 13) N →

$(\sum \alpha_i v_i) \otimes (\sum \beta_j w_j) = \sum \alpha_i \beta_j (v_i \otimes w_j)$

V ist span v_1, \dots, v_n 13) N

W " " w_1, \dots, w_m

$V \otimes W$ ist span $v_i \otimes w_j$ 13) N

→ 13) N →

" " " W

$\langle v_1 \otimes w_1, v_2 \otimes w_2 \rangle = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \cdot \langle w_1, w_2 \rangle$ 13) N

$\langle \sum \alpha_{ij} (v_i^1 \otimes w_j^1), \sum \beta_{kl} (v_k^2 \otimes w_l^2) \rangle = \sum \alpha_{ij} \beta_{kl} \langle v_i^1 \otimes w_j^1, v_k^2 \otimes w_l^2 \rangle$ 13) N

4)

(\Rightarrow 0) מצב (מצב) \hat{H}_1 ו- \hat{H}_2

$\hat{H}_1 \otimes \hat{H}_2$: מצב

4 מצב

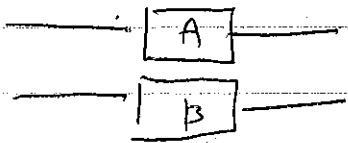
$$|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |0,0\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = |0,1\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |1,0\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = |1,1\rangle$$

$$\langle 0,0 | 0,1 \rangle = \langle 0,0 | 0,1 \rangle = 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$



שימוע
 $A \otimes B$: מצב

מצב $|i\rangle \otimes |j\rangle$ עבור $A \otimes B$ ו- $|k\rangle \otimes |l\rangle$ עבור $A \otimes B$

$$A \otimes B : |i\rangle \otimes |j\rangle \rightarrow |A_i\rangle \otimes |B_j\rangle$$

? $A \otimes B$: מצב

$$\begin{aligned} (A \otimes B)_{(i,j)} &= \langle |i\rangle \otimes |j\rangle | A \otimes B | |k\rangle \otimes |l\rangle \rangle \\ &= \langle |i\rangle \otimes |j\rangle | A |k\rangle \otimes |B |l\rangle \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$= \langle i | A | k \rangle \cdot \langle j | B | l \rangle$$

$$= A_{ik} \cdot B_{jl}$$

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

row

$$H \otimes H = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H \otimes H \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H \otimes H |0,0\rangle = H(|0\rangle) \otimes H(|0\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle]$$

$$H \otimes H \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

if A, B are $n \times n$ matrices, then $A \otimes B$ is $2n \times 2n$

$$(A \otimes B)^T = A^T \otimes B^T$$

$$(A \otimes B) \cdot (C \otimes D) = A \cdot C \otimes B \cdot D$$

if A, B are $n \times n$ matrices, then $A \otimes B$ is $2n \times 2n$

$$(A \otimes B) \cdot (A \otimes B)^T = (A \otimes B) \cdot (A^T \otimes B^T) = A \cdot A^T \otimes B \cdot B^T = I \otimes I = I$$

if A, B are $n \times n$ matrices, then $A \otimes B$ is $2n \times 2n$

6

Teleportation

2 levels

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|00\rangle + |11\rangle]$$

EPR pairs A, B

$$|\varphi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

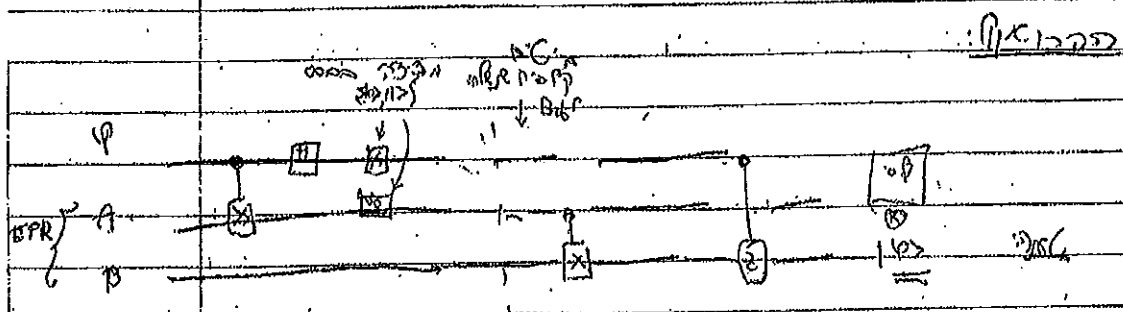
qubit system A

Bob's side with qubit system B

1.2.3.4

EPR pairs

Step 1: Alice's side (CNOT gates)



$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|00\rangle + |11\rangle]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \alpha [|000\rangle + |011\rangle] + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} [|100\rangle + |111\rangle]$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} [|000\rangle + |011\rangle] + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} [|110\rangle + |101\rangle]$$

$$\frac{\alpha}{2} [|000\rangle + |010\rangle + |011\rangle + |100\rangle] + \frac{\beta}{2} [|100\rangle + |101\rangle + |110\rangle + |111\rangle]$$

$$+ \frac{\beta}{2} [|100\rangle + |101\rangle + |110\rangle + |111\rangle]$$

2.3.4.1 2

3.

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = 4$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}y = 2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}y = 4$$

8

8

8

Quantum Entanglement

entanglement

entangled state $\psi \in \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B$
 $\psi = \sum_{i,j} c_{ij} |i\rangle_A |j\rangle_B$

is not a product state

state $\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$

$V = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$
 $W = \gamma |0\rangle + \delta |1\rangle$

$V \otimes W = \alpha\gamma |00\rangle + \alpha\delta |01\rangle + \beta\gamma |10\rangle + \beta\delta |11\rangle$

$\psi = V \otimes W$
(1) $\alpha\gamma = \beta\delta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\alpha\delta = \beta\gamma = 0$

(2) $\alpha\delta = \beta\gamma = 0$

is not a product state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|00\rangle + |11\rangle]$

No cloning Thm

$\forall \psi \in \mathbb{H}_2$ $\exists U$ $\forall \psi_1, \psi_2$ $\exists A$ (i.e. U) $\langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle$

(*) $A(|\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle) = |\psi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$

(*) $\langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle = \langle A(\psi_1 \otimes 0), A(\psi_2 \otimes 0) \rangle$

$A(|e_0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle) = |e_0\rangle \otimes |e_0\rangle$

~~$A(|e_1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle) = |e_1\rangle \otimes |e_1\rangle$~~ ~~$\langle e_0, e_1 \rangle = \langle e_0, e_0 \rangle \langle e_1, e_1 \rangle$~~

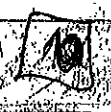
$A(|e_0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle) = |e_0\rangle \otimes |e_0\rangle$

$A(|e_1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle) = |e_1\rangle \otimes |e_1\rangle$

$\langle x, y \rangle = \langle Ax, Ay \rangle$ U is unitary

$\langle e_0, e_1 \rangle = \langle e_0, 0 | e_1, 0 \rangle = \langle e_0, e_0 | e_1, e_1 \rangle = \langle e_0, e_1 \rangle \langle e_0, e_1 \rangle$

$\langle e_0, e_1 \rangle = \langle e_0, 0 | e_1, 0 \rangle = \langle e_0, e_0 | e_1, e_1 \rangle = \langle e_0, e_1 \rangle \langle e_0, e_1 \rangle$



Clause, Horny, Shimony, Hdt 29

CNSN

game inequality

ipovd

A, B

reference

A is happy refers to the same reference
B " " refers to the

$a_1 = a_2$ refers to the same as a_1 refers to A
 $b_1 = b_2$ refers to the same as b_1 refers to B

$r_1 = a \oplus b$ is the same as r_1 refers to AB

AB is the same as r_1 refers to AB
? refers to the same as r_1 refers to AB

integrated system AB (1)

\rightarrow add system refer to the same as r_1 refers to A
D C D

$$a_1 \oplus b_1 = 0$$

$$a_2 \oplus b_1 = 0$$

$$a_1 \oplus b_2 = 0$$

$$a_2 \oplus b_2 = 1$$

$$\rightarrow 0 \oplus 0 = 0 \oplus 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

input is the same as r_1 refers to A

Pr. (integrated AB) is $\frac{3}{4}$

(1)

(1)

$a_0 = a_1 = b_0 = b_1 = 0$ לכל 'state' יש $p = 1/2$

פרויקציה A, B (E)

$$b_0 = \begin{cases} 0 & p_0 \\ 1 & 1-p_0 \end{cases} \quad a_0 = \begin{cases} 0 & p_0 \\ 1 & 1-p_0 \end{cases}$$

$$b_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & p_1 \\ 1 & 1-p_1 \end{cases} \quad a_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & p_1 \\ 1 & 1-p_1 \end{cases}$$

→ סוגי מצב 'classical' (classical) הם $1/2$ לכל הפרויקציה 'state' B

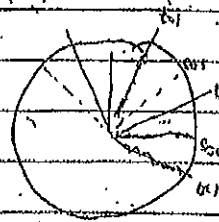
$$p_{sp} [1/2] \rho [A, B] \leq \frac{3}{4} \quad p > 0$$

max 'classical' state

→ classical A, B (E)

EPR = pair p, q, A, B

$$EPR = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|00\rangle + |11\rangle]$$



classical state p, q, A

$$B_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|0\rangle + |1\rangle]$$

classical state p, q, B

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|0\rangle - |1\rangle]$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^1 v_j \frac{v_j + i}{v_j - i} = B_0$$

classical state p, q, B

$$\sum_{j=0}^1 v_j \frac{v_j - i}{v_j + i} = B_1$$

(11) (12)

מטריצה פשוטה

הצגת מטריצה כמכפלה של מטריצה פשוטה ומטריצה אלכסונית

מטריצה אלכסונית

$$V_1 \perp V_2, \{v_1, v_2\} \text{ בסיס אורתונורמלי של } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \lambda_1 N_1 + \lambda_2 N_2 \quad H \text{ סימטרית וריבית}$$

מטריצה הסימטרית הריבית H היא פשוטה, כלומר יש לה בסיס אורתונורמלי של ערכים עצמיים. מטריצה זו היא פשוטה.

$$(H - \lambda_1 N_1) v_2 = 0 \quad (H - \lambda_2 N_2) v_1 = 0$$

$$|\lambda_2 - \lambda_1| = |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2| \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = A_0 \text{ מטריצה פשוטה}$$

$$v_1 \perp v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\lambda_2 - \lambda_1| = |\lambda_1 - \lambda_2| \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = A_1$$

$$B_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ בסיס אורתונורמלי של } \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$B_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad v_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ בסיס אורתונורמלי של } \mathbb{R}^2$$

(14)
(13)

X_i for W_i ... observable ...
 $V = \sum \alpha_i V_i$

$$H_V = \sum \alpha_i \lambda_i V_i$$

$$V^\dagger H_V = \langle \sum \alpha_i V_i, \sum \alpha_j \lambda_j V_j \rangle = \sum \alpha_i^\dagger \alpha_j \lambda_j \langle V_i, V_j \rangle = \sum \alpha_i^\dagger \alpha_i \lambda_i$$

λ_i ...
 W_i ...

$$H_V = V^\dagger H_V V$$

... A , B ...
 $A \otimes B$...

$$A \otimes B$$

... A, B ...
 $A \otimes B$...

$$(A \otimes B) \otimes C = A \otimes (B \otimes C)$$

... $A \otimes B$...
 $A \otimes B$...

$$\langle \psi | A \otimes B | \psi \rangle = E(A \otimes B) = \text{pr}(A \otimes B | \text{state}) = \text{pr}(A | \text{state}) \text{pr}(B | \text{state})$$

$$E(A \otimes B) = \text{pr}(x=y | \text{state}) - \text{pr}(x \neq y | \text{state})$$

4

$$= \Pr(\text{3000} | \text{3000}) - \Pr(\text{1000} | \text{3000})$$

$$= \left[\Pr(\text{1000} | \text{3000}) - \Pr(\text{3000} | \text{3000}) \right]$$

$$\Pr(\text{1000}) - \Pr(\text{3000}) =$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \left[\langle \psi | A_0 \otimes B_0 + A_0 \otimes B_1 + A_1 \otimes B_0 - A_1 \otimes B_1 | \psi \rangle \right]$$

$\gamma = \langle \psi | A_0 \otimes B_0 + A_0 \otimes B_1 + A_1 \otimes B_0 - A_1 \otimes B_1 | \psi \rangle$

$$\frac{1}{4} \langle \psi | A_0 \otimes B_0 + A_0 \otimes B_1 + A_1 \otimes B_0 - A_1 \otimes B_1 | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | A_0 \otimes B_0 | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | A_0 \otimes B_0 | \psi \rangle = -\langle \psi | A_0 \otimes B_0 | \psi \rangle$$

$$\Pr(\text{1000}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2$$

$$\Pr(\text{3000}) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4} \langle \psi | A_0 \otimes B_0 + A_0 \otimes B_1 + A_1 \otimes B_0 - A_1 \otimes B_1 | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Pr(\text{1000}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} + 1}{4\sqrt{2}}$$

10/10/16

$$\Pr(\text{1000}) - \Pr(\text{3000}) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_0 \otimes B_0 + A_0 \otimes B_1 + A_1 \otimes B_0 - A_1 \otimes B_1$$

$$\text{trace } \gamma^2 = 1$$

13

14 15

$$\langle \psi | A_0 \otimes B_0 | \psi \rangle = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Trevelson's bound $\mu(B) \leq \text{Goal}$

$L=1$ \rightarrow $\text{for } A, B, C, \dots$ $A \otimes A, B \otimes B, \dots$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$
 $\langle \psi | A \otimes B + A \otimes C + A \otimes D - A \otimes E | \psi \rangle \leq \dots$

\rightarrow matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes C$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes D$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes E$

matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes C$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes D$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes E$

$\|v\| = \sqrt{\sum x_i^2}$ $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$\|A\| = \max_v \frac{\|Av\|}{\|v\|}$ A matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$\|A\| = \max_k |\lambda_k(A)| \geq \lambda_1(A)$ $\text{for } A$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$\|A\| = \max_k |\lambda_k(A)| \geq \lambda_1(A)$ $\text{for } A$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$\|A \otimes B\| = \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$\|A \otimes B\| = \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$\|v \otimes w\| = \|v\| \cdot \|w\|$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$\|v \otimes w\| = \sqrt{\sum v_i^2} \sqrt{\sum w_j^2}$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$ matrix $\text{of } A \otimes B$

$$\langle \psi | A_0 \otimes B_0 + A_0 \otimes B_1 + A_1 \otimes B_0 - A_1 \otimes B_1 | \psi \rangle$$

$$\| (A_0 \otimes B_0 + A_0 \otimes B_1 + A_1 \otimes B_0 - A_1 \otimes B_1) | \psi \rangle \|$$

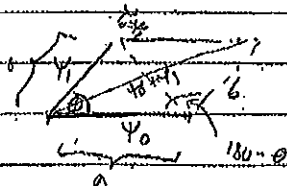
$$\leq \| (A_0 \otimes (B_0 + B_1)) | \psi \rangle \| + \| (A_0 \otimes (B_0 - B_1)) | \psi \rangle \|$$

$$\leq \| (I \otimes (B_0 + B_1)) | \psi \rangle \| + \| (I \otimes (B_0 - B_1)) | \psi \rangle \|$$

$$= \| \psi_0 + \psi_1 \| + \| \psi_0 - \psi_1 \|$$

$$\psi_1 = (I \otimes B_1) \psi, \quad \psi_0 = (I \otimes B_0) \psi$$

$$\| \psi_1 \| \leq \| I \otimes B_1 \| \| \psi \| \leq \| I \| \| B_1 \| \| \psi \|$$



$$\| \psi_0 + \psi_1 \| + \| \psi_0 - \psi_1 \| =$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(180 - \theta)} + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos \theta} + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta}$$

$$\sqrt{2 + 2 \cos \theta} + \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{\| \psi_1 \| \| \psi_2 \|}{\| \psi_1 \| \| \psi_2 \|} = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$2\sqrt{2}$$

max calculus $\cos \theta = 0$

$$\psi_0 \perp \psi_1, \quad \psi_0$$

(7)

: 2020 11/10/20 16:10

$$\|A \otimes B \Psi\| = \sqrt{\Psi^T (A^T \otimes B^T) A \otimes B \Psi}$$

$$\geq \sqrt{\Psi^T A^T A \otimes B^T B \Psi}$$

↓
 (A^T A = I, B^T B = I)

$$\geq \sqrt{\Psi^T I \otimes I \Psi}$$

(A^T A = I, B^T B = I)

$$= \|I \otimes B \Psi\|$$