

מאפיינים של פונקציה

האם $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ היא פונקציה רציפה?
 $f(x) = \sin(x)$...

$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ היא פונקציה רציפה

האם f היא פונקציה רציפה?

$$f^+ = \sup_{x \in A} f(x)$$

האם f היא פונקציה רציפה?

$$\left(\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}, |x - y| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(y)| < \epsilon \right)$$

$$T(f) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \underbrace{T(f(x))}_{\text{ערך}} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x)$$

many \rightarrow are ...

$$\left\{ \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1 \right), \left(\frac{1}{3}, 1 \right) \right\}$$

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... $f(x) = \sin(x)$...

... $T(f) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x)$...

... $f(x) = \sin(x)$...

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \sin(x)$$

$$T(f) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x)$$

$$\sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} f(x) = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \sin(x)$$

$P \cdot \text{HDM}(A) \rightarrow \text{HDM}(A) \subseteq \text{null}(A) \Rightarrow P \perp A, \text{tr}(P) = 1$

$A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$P = P^\dagger, P \geq 0, \text{tr}(P) = 1$

$D(A) \Rightarrow$ like P and A is $d \times m \Rightarrow$ like P and A is $n \times n$

$\text{tr}(P) = 1 \wedge D(A) \Rightarrow \text{tr}(P) = 1$

$\Rightarrow P_1, P_2 \text{ are } P_1, P_2 \text{ are } P_1 + P_2 \text{ are } P_1, P_2$

$\text{tr}(\sum_i \lambda_i P_i) = \sum_i \lambda_i \text{tr}(P_i) = \sum_i \lambda_i = 1$

$P = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|$ pure states $\Rightarrow \text{tr}(P) = 1 \Rightarrow \|\psi\| = 1, \psi \in \mathcal{H}$

$\text{rank}(P) = 1 \Rightarrow P \in D(A) \Rightarrow \text{tr}(P) = 1$

יחידות

$$\left\{ \sum_k M_k: \text{Hom}(H) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H') \right\} \quad \text{--- } P_k \text{ --- } \text{--- } \text{---}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^I M_k^+ M_k = I \quad (7)$$

P --- $\sum_k P_k$ --- $\sum_k P_k$ --- $\sum_k P_k$

$$\text{Tr}(M_k^+ M_k P)$$

$$\frac{M_k^+ P M_k}{P_k} > \sum_k P_k \text{ --- } \sum_k P_k \text{ --- } \sum_k P_k$$

$$P(i,k) \cdot \frac{M_k \varphi_i \varphi_i^+ M_k^+}{P_k |M_k \varphi_i|^2} = \frac{M_k}{P_k} \left(\sum_i P_i \frac{P(i,k)}{|M_k \varphi_i|^2} \varphi_i \varphi_i^+ \right) M_k^+ = \boxed{\frac{M_k P M_k^+}{P_k}}$$

$$= \frac{P(i,k)}{P(k)} = \frac{P(i) \cdot P(k|i)}{P(k)}$$

$\sum_k P_k$ --- $\sum_k P_k$ --- $\sum_k P_k$ --- $\sum_k P_k$ --- $\sum_k P_k$

$$\sum_k P_k \cdot \frac{M_k P M_k^+}{P_k} = \boxed{\sum_k M_k P M_k^+}$$

$\text{Hom}(A, B) \cong \text{Hom}(A, B)$, $\text{Hom}(A, B) \cong \text{Hom}(A, B)$
 $\text{Hom}(A, B) \cong \text{Hom}(A, B)$

$$E_k: \text{Hom}(A) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(A), \quad \{E_k\}_{k=1}^r$$

$$\sum_k E_k = I, \quad E_k \neq 0$$

$\text{Hom}(A, B) \cong \text{Hom}(A, B)$
 $\text{Hom}(A, B) \cong \text{Hom}(A, B)$

הערות: ρ ו- P_k

$$\rho = \sum_k P_k \cdot E_k$$

כאשר ρ הוא מצב קוונטי ו- E_k הם פרויקטורים אורתוגונליים.

$\sum_k P_k = I$
הערות

הערות: ρ הוא מצב קוונטי ו- E_k הם פרויקטורים אורתוגונליים.

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$$H = \sum_k \lambda_k \cdot E_k$$

הערות: H הוא אופרטור הרמיטי.

$$\text{Tr}(H\rho) = \sum_k \lambda_k \text{Tr}(E_k\rho) = \sum_k \lambda_k P_k = \dots$$

הערות: ρ הוא מצב קוונטי ו- E_k הם פרויקטורים אורתוגונליים.

Observable H הוא אופרטור הרמיטי.

הערות: H הוא אופרטור הרמיטי.

Clause, Horn, Skolem, Nil, CNF, game inequality

1982

A, B, propositional logic inference

A is propositional logic inference
B is propositional logic inference

variables, domain, universe, A, B

$a, b \in A$ or $a, b \in B$

forall, exists, quantifiers

interpretation, model, universe, domain

$$a \oplus b = a$$

$$a \oplus b = 0$$

$$a \oplus b = a$$

$$a \oplus b = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \oplus 0 = 0 \oplus 1$$

$$0 = 1$$

propositional logic, inference, CNF

$$P \rightarrow (Q \wedge R) \equiv \neg P \vee (Q \wedge R)$$



Handwritten notes at the top of the page, possibly defining variables or context.

Handwritten text, possibly a section header or a specific note.

$$b_0 = \begin{cases} 0 & p_0 \\ 1 & r_0 \end{cases} \quad a_0 = \begin{cases} 0 & p_0 \\ 1 & r_0 \end{cases}$$

$$b_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & p_1 \\ 1 & r_1 \end{cases} \quad a_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & p_1 \\ 1 & r_1 \end{cases}$$

Handwritten notes below the equations, possibly explaining the variables or the context.

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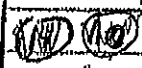
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Handwritten notes surrounding the circular diagram, possibly describing its components or the data it represents.

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h.c.) 11D A, B h.c. (c)

EPR h.c.) 11D A, B

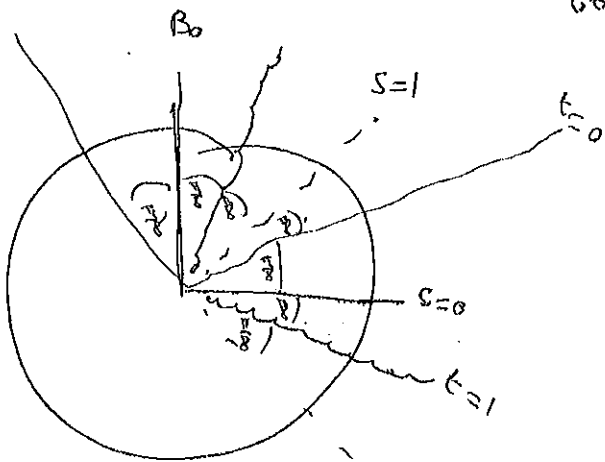
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|00\rangle + |11\rangle]$$

00 → 33W S=0 h.c. : A (p, n, d)

0 → 100
1 → 110

$$B_0 = \{ |0\rangle, |1\rangle \} = \left\{ V_0, \frac{V_{\pi}}{2} \right\}$$

00 → 33W S=1 h.c.



$$B_{\pi/2} = \{ |+\rangle, |-\rangle \} = \left\{ V_{-\pi/4}, \frac{V_{\pi}}{2} \right\}$$

$$V_0 = \cos(\theta) |0\rangle + \sin(\theta) |1\rangle$$

: B (p, n, d)

$$\left\{ V_{\pi/8}, V_{\pi/8 + \pi/2} \right\}$$

00 → 33W h=0 h/c

$$\left\{ V_{-\pi/8}, V_{-\pi/8 + \pi/2} \right\}$$

00 → 33W h=1 h/c

(8)

הצגת המצבים

$\{A_0^s, A_1^s\}$ POVM עבור A , s מלא q מ"מ
 $\{B_0^t, B_1^t\}$ " " " B , t

$\{A_0^s \otimes B_0^t, A_0^s \otimes B_1^t, A_1^s \otimes B_0^t, A_1^s \otimes B_1^t\}$ POVM s, t
 (0,0) (0,1) (1,0) (1,1)

$\left[\sum_{a,b} A_a^s \otimes B_b^t = \sum_a A_a^s \otimes \sum_b B_b^t = I \otimes I = I \right]$: מונן

\rightarrow $s=1$ \rightarrow המדידה A נעשה q מ"מ
 (אולי $s=0$ \rightarrow המדידה B)

POVM s \rightarrow q מ"מ A \rightarrow q מ"מ
 $s=0$ " " B " "

$\{A_0^0 \otimes B_0^0 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^0, A_0^0 \otimes B_1^0 + A_1^0 \otimes B_0^0\}$ $s=0, t=0$
 (1100) (3000) $s=0, t=1$

$\{A_0^0 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^1, A_0^0 \otimes B_1^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_0^1\}$
 (1101) (3001)

$\{A_0^1 \otimes B_0^0 + A_1^1 \otimes B_1^0, A_0^1 \otimes B_1^0 + A_1^1 \otimes B_0^0\}$ $s=1, t=0$

\rightarrow $A_0^1 \otimes B_1^1 + A_1^1 \otimes B_0^1, A_0^1 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^1 \otimes B_1^1$ $s=1, t=1$
 (1101) (3001)

$$p_r(\rho_{AB}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\underbrace{\text{Tr}(A_0^0 \otimes B_0^0 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^0)}_{s=1, t=0} \rho + \underbrace{\text{Tr}(A_0^0 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^1)}_{s=0, t=1} \rho \right. \\ \left. + \underbrace{\text{Tr}(A_0^1 \otimes B_0^0 + A_1^1 \otimes B_1^0)}_{s=1, t=0} \rho + \underbrace{\text{Tr}(A_0^1 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^1 \otimes B_1^1)}_{s=0, t=1} \rho \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\text{Tr}(A_0^0 \otimes B_0^0 + A_0^1 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_0^0 + A_1^1 \otimes B_0^1 + A_0^0 \otimes B_1^0 + A_0^1 \otimes B_1^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^0 + A_1^1 \otimes B_1^1) \rho \right]$$

$$p_r(\rho_{AB}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\text{Tr}(A_0^0 \otimes B_0^0 + A_0^1 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_0^0 + A_1^1 \otimes B_0^1 + A_0^0 \otimes B_1^0 + A_0^1 \otimes B_1^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^0 + A_1^1 \otimes B_1^1) \rho \right]$$

$$p_r(\rho_{AB}) - p_r(\rho_{AB}) = \frac{1}{4} \left[\text{Tr} \left[\begin{aligned} & A_0^0 \otimes B_0^0 + A_1^1 \otimes B_1^1 - A_0^1 \otimes B_0^1 - A_1^0 \otimes B_0^0 + \\ & A_0^0 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^1 \otimes B_1^0 - A_0^1 \otimes B_1^1 - A_1^0 \otimes B_1^0 + \\ & A_0^1 \otimes B_0^0 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^0 - A_0^0 \otimes B_1^1 - A_1^1 \otimes B_0^1 + \\ & A_0^1 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^1 - A_0^0 \otimes B_0^0 - A_1^1 \otimes B_1^0 \end{aligned} \right] \rho \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\text{Tr} \left((A_0^0 - A_1^1) \otimes (B_0^0 - B_1^1) + (A_0^1 - A_1^0) \otimes (B_0^1 - B_1^0) + (A_0^0 - A_1^1) \otimes (B_0^1 - B_1^1) - (A_0^1 - A_1^0) \otimes (B_0^0 - B_1^0) \right) \rho \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\text{Tr} \left((A_0^0 \otimes B_0^0 + A_0^1 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^0 - A_1^1 \otimes B_1^1) \rho \right) \right]$$

$$A^0 = A_0^0 - A_1^1$$

$$B^0 = B_0^0 - B_1^1$$

$$H = \frac{1}{4} (A_0^0 \otimes B_0^0 + A_0^1 \otimes B_0^1 + A_1^0 \otimes B_1^0 - A_1^1 \otimes B_1^1), \quad p_r(\rho_{AB}) - p_r(\rho_{AB}) = \text{Tr}(H\rho) \quad (10)$$

$$A_0^0 = |V_0\rangle\langle V_0| = |\omega\rangle\langle\omega|$$

$$A_1^0 = |V_{\frac{\pi}{2}}\rangle\langle V_{\frac{\pi}{2}}| = |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$B_0^0 = |V_{\frac{\pi}{8}}\rangle\langle V_{\frac{\pi}{8}}|$$

$$B_1^0 = |V_{\frac{\pi}{8}+\frac{\pi}{2}}\rangle\langle V_{\frac{\pi}{8}+\frac{\pi}{2}}|$$

$$A_0^1 = |V_{\frac{\pi}{4}}\rangle\langle V_{\frac{\pi}{4}}| = \frac{1+\omega}{2}$$

$$A_1^1 = |V_{\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\pi}{2}}\rangle\langle V_{\frac{\pi}{4}+\frac{\pi}{2}}| = \frac{1-\omega}{2}$$

$$B_0^1 = |V_{-\frac{\pi}{8}}\rangle\langle V_{-\frac{\pi}{8}}|$$

$$B_1^1 = |V_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{8}}\rangle\langle V_{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{8}}|$$

$$|V_\alpha\rangle\langle V_\alpha| = \left(c(\alpha)|\omega\rangle + s(\alpha)|1\rangle \right) \left(c(\alpha)\langle\omega| + s(\alpha)\langle 1| \right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} c^2(\alpha) & c(\alpha)s(\alpha) \\ s(\alpha)c(\alpha) & s^2(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|V_{\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}}\rangle\langle V_{\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}}| = \begin{pmatrix} c^2(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}) & c(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2})s(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ s(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2})c(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}) & s^2(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} s^2(\alpha) & -s(\alpha)c(\alpha) \\ -s(\alpha)c(\alpha) & c^2(\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}) = -s(\alpha)$$

$$s(\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}) = c(\alpha)$$

$$H_\alpha = |V_\alpha\rangle\langle V_\alpha| - |V_{\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}}\rangle\langle V_{\alpha+\frac{\pi}{2}}|$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} c^2(\alpha) - s^2(\alpha) & s(2\alpha) \\ s(2\alpha) & s^2(\alpha) - c^2(\alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c(2\alpha) & s(2\alpha) \\ s(2\alpha) & -c(2\alpha) \end{pmatrix}$$



(2)

$$A^0 = A_0^0 - A_1^0 = H_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} | > < | & - & | > < | \\ | > < | & - & | > < | \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^1 = A_0^1 - A_1^1 = H_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \begin{pmatrix} c^2(\frac{\pi}{4}) - s^2(\frac{\pi}{4}) & s(\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ s(\frac{\pi}{4}) & s^2(\frac{\pi}{4}) - c^2(\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} | > < | & - & | > < | \\ | > < | & - & | > < | \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^0 = B_0^0 - B_1^0 = H_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \begin{pmatrix} c(\frac{\pi}{4}) & s(\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ s(\frac{\pi}{4}) & -c(\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B^1 = B_0^1 - B_1^1 = H_{-\frac{\pi}{4}} = \begin{pmatrix} c(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & s(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \\ s(-\frac{\pi}{4}) & -c(-\frac{\pi}{4}) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c(\alpha) &= c(-\alpha) \\ s(\alpha) &= -s(-\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

(2)

H is Hermitian

$$H = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\begin{matrix} B^0 & 0 \\ 0 & -B^0 \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} B^1 & 0 \\ 0 & -B^1 \end{matrix} + \begin{matrix} 0 & B^0 \\ B^0 & 0 \end{matrix} - \begin{matrix} 0 & B^1 \\ B^1 & 0 \end{matrix} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{matrix} A^0 \otimes B^0 & & & \\ & A^0 \otimes B^1 & & \\ & & A^1 \otimes B^0 & \\ & & & A^1 \otimes B^1 \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B^0+B^1 & B^0-B^1 \\ B^0-B^1 & -(B^0+B^1) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (2 \ 0) & (0 \ 2) \\ (0 \ 2) & (-2 \ 0) \\ (0 \ 2) & (-2 \ 0) \\ (2 \ 0) & (0 \ 2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_r(|103\rangle) - P_r(|300\rangle) = \text{Tr}(H P_r)$$

$$P_r = |ERR\rangle\langle EPR| = \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle)(\langle 00| + \langle 11|)$$

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

$$\text{Tr}(H P_r) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \text{Tr} \left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} [2 + 0 + 0 + 2] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = P_r(|103\rangle) - P_r(|300\rangle)$$

$$P_r(|103\rangle) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} = \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \approx \underline{\underline{0.86}}$$

(5)

observables

$\rho = \sum_i p_i |e_i\rangle\langle e_i|$ (from the fact that the trace of a density matrix is 1)
 $\rho = \sum_i p_i |e_i\rangle\langle e_i|$

$$A^0 = A_0^0 - A_1^0$$

$\{E_i\}$ POVM e_i p.i., ρ p.d.

λ_i p.d. e_i p.i.

$$H = \sum \lambda_i E_i$$

$\rho = \sum p_i |e_i\rangle\langle e_i|$

$$\text{Tr}(H\rho) = \sum \lambda_i \text{Tr}(E_i \rho) = \sum \lambda_i p_i = \sum \lambda_i p_i$$

$(-1)^{\uparrow}$ p.d. ρ p.d.

$$\begin{pmatrix} (-1)^0 = 1 & 0 & \dots \\ (-1)^1 = -1 & 1 & \dots \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$A^0 = A_0^0 - A_1^0$$

ρ p.d. A e. p.d. ρ p.d.

$$A^1 = A_0^1 - A_1^1$$

$$B^0 = B_0^0 - B_1^0$$

$$B^1 = B_0^1 - B_1^1$$

Triangle inequality

Let $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then $\|x+y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$

$$\|x+y\|^2 = (x+y) \cdot (x+y) = x \cdot x + y \cdot y + 2x \cdot y = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 + 2x \cdot y$$

By Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, $x \cdot y \leq \|x\| \|y\|$

Therefore $\|x+y\|^2 \leq \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 + 2\|x\|\|y\| = (\|x\| + \|y\|)^2$

$\|x\| = \sqrt{x \cdot x} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$

$\|x\|_{\infty} = \max_i |x_i|$

$\|x\|_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|$

$\|x\|_2 = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2}$

$\|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \|x\|$

$\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$

$\|A \cdot B\| = \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$

where \cdot is the Hadamard product

(Spectral norm) $\|A\|_2 = \sqrt{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}$

$\|x\|_2 \leq \|x\|_1 \leq \sqrt{2} \|x\|_2$

$\|x\|_1 \leq \sqrt{2} \|x\|_2$

(16)

$$\langle \psi | A_0 \otimes P_0 + A_1 \otimes P_1 + A_2 \otimes P_2 | \psi \rangle$$

$$\sqrt{\| (A_0 \otimes P_0 + A_1 \otimes P_1 + A_2 \otimes P_2) \psi \|^2}$$

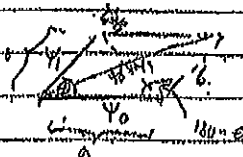
$$\sqrt{\| (A_0 \otimes (P_0 + P_1)) \psi \|^2 + \| (A_1 \otimes (P_0 - P_1)) \psi \|^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\| (I \otimes (P_0 + P_1)) \psi \|^2 + \| (I \otimes (P_0 - P_1)) \psi \|^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\| \psi_0 + \psi_1 \|^2 + \| \psi_0 - \psi_1 \|^2}$$

$$\psi_0 = (I \otimes P_0) \psi, \quad \psi_1 = (I \otimes P_1) \psi$$

$$\| \psi_0 + \psi_1 \|^2 = \| I \otimes P_0 \psi \|^2 + \| I \otimes P_1 \psi \|^2 + 2 \| \psi_0 \cdot \psi_1 \|^2$$



$$\| \psi_0 + \psi_1 \|^2 = \| \psi_0 \|^2 + \| \psi_1 \|^2 + 2 \| \psi_0 \cdot \psi_1 \|^2$$

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

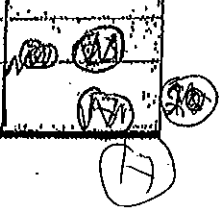
$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta} + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos \theta}$$

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

$$\| \psi_0 \cdot \psi_1 \|^2 = \| \psi_0 \|^2 \| \psi_1 \|^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\psi_0 + \psi_1$$



(7)

|| A @ B ψ || = √(ψ† A @ B ψ)

↓ V ψ† A @ B ψ

U @ m p s s

A† A @ B

√ ψ† I @ B ψ

(A† A @ B) (B† B @ A)

|| I @ B ψ ||

18

128