

observables

... = ...

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

$$N = \sum \lambda_i E_i$$

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

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

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

... A ...

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

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

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



$$A^0 \otimes B^0 \quad \text{for } t=0, s=0$$

$t=0, s=0 \Rightarrow$  ...

$t=1, s=0$  ...

$$(A \otimes B)(v \otimes w) = (Av) \otimes (Bw) = \lambda_v \lambda_w (v \otimes w) \Rightarrow \lambda_v = \lambda_w \quad \forall v, w$$

$$(-1)^{X_1} \cdot (-1)^{X_2} = (-1)^{X_1 \otimes X_2} \quad \text{with } B$$

$$X_1 \otimes X_2 = 0 \quad \text{if } 1 = (-1)^0 \quad \text{if } X_1, X_2 \text{ are even} \quad \text{if } (0,0)$$

$$X_1 \otimes X_2 = 1 \quad \text{if } -1 = (-1)^1 \quad \text{if } X_1, X_2 \text{ are odd}$$

$a \otimes b = 0$  ...  $t=0, s=0 \Rightarrow$  ...

$$t=1, s=0 \quad \dots \quad A^0 \otimes B^1 \quad \dots$$

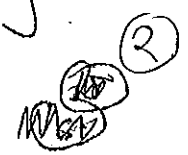
$$t=0, s=1 \quad \dots \quad A^1 \otimes B^0 \quad \dots$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \otimes b = s \cdot t \\ \text{if } a \text{ is odd, } b \text{ is even} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 0 = \oplus \\ 1 = \oplus \end{array} \quad \dots \quad A^1 \otimes B^1 \quad \dots$$

$a \otimes b = s \cdot t$  ...

$$H = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \underbrace{A^0 \otimes B^0}_{\text{if } t=0, s=0} + \underbrace{A^0 \otimes B^1}_{\text{if } t=0, s=1} + \underbrace{A^1 \otimes B^0}_{\text{if } t=1, s=0} - \underbrace{A^1 \otimes B^1}_{\text{if } t=1, s=1} \right]$$

...  $a \otimes b = s \cdot t$  ...



Theorem 1. Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  and  $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Then the system  $Ax = b$  has a unique solution if and only if  $\det(A) \neq 0$ .

Proof. Suppose  $\det(A) \neq 0$ . Then  $A^{-1}$  exists and  $x = A^{-1}b$  is the unique solution.

Conversely, suppose  $\det(A) = 0$ . Then  $A$  is singular and the system  $Ax = b$  may have no solution or infinitely many solutions.

Example: Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ . Then  $\det(A) = 0$ . The system  $Ax = b$  has infinitely many solutions.

Example: Let  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$ . Then  $\det(A) = 0$ . The system  $Ax = b$  has no solution.

Definition: A matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  is called invertible if there exists a matrix  $A^{-1} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$  such that  $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I_n$ .

Theorem 2. Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ . Then  $A$  is invertible if and only if  $\det(A) \neq 0$ .

Proof. Suppose  $A$  is invertible. Then  $AA^{-1} = I_n$  and  $\det(A)\det(A^{-1}) = \det(I_n) = 1$ . Thus  $\det(A) \neq 0$ .

Conversely, suppose  $\det(A) \neq 0$ . Then  $A^{-1}$  exists and  $AA^{-1} = A^{-1}A = I_n$ .

Definition: The rank of a matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  is the dimension of the column space of  $A$ .

Theorem 3. Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ . Then  $\text{rank}(A) = \dim(\text{Col}(A)) = \dim(\text{Row}(A))$ .

Proof. Let  $\{c_1, \dots, c_r\}$  be a basis for  $\text{Col}(A)$ . Then  $\{r_1, \dots, r_r\}$  are the corresponding rows of  $A$ . These rows are linearly independent.

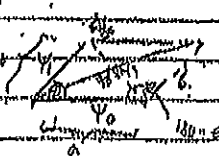
Definition: A matrix  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  is called row equivalent to a matrix  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  if there exists a sequence of elementary row operations that transform  $A$  into  $B$ .

Theorem 4. Let  $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$  and  $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ . Then  $A$  and  $B$  are row equivalent if and only if  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$ .

Proof. Suppose  $A$  and  $B$  are row equivalent. Then  $\text{Col}(A) = \text{Col}(B)$  and  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$ .

Conversely, suppose  $\text{rank}(A) = \text{rank}(B)$ . Then  $A$  and  $B$  have the same row echelon form.

$\langle \psi | A_0 \otimes I + A_1 \otimes B_1 + A_2 \otimes B_2 | \psi \rangle$   
 $\| (A_0 \otimes I + A_1 \otimes B_1 + A_2 \otimes B_2) \psi \|^2 = \langle \psi | (A_0 \otimes I + A_1 \otimes B_1 + A_2 \otimes B_2)^2 | \psi \rangle$   
 $\| (A_0 \otimes (I+B_1)) \psi \|^2 + \| (A_0 \otimes (I-B_1)) \psi \|^2$   
 $\| (A_0 \otimes (I+B_1)) \psi \|^2 + \| (A_0 \otimes (I-B_1)) \psi \|^2$   
 $\| \psi_1 + \psi_2 \|^2 + \| \psi_1 - \psi_2 \|^2$   
 $\psi_1 = (I \otimes B_1) \psi, \psi_2 = (I \otimes B_2) \psi$   
 $\| \psi_1 \|^2 + \| \psi_2 \|^2 = \| (I \otimes B_1) \psi \|^2 + \| (I \otimes B_2) \psi \|^2 = \| \psi \|^2 ( \| B_1 \|^2 + \| B_2 \|^2 )$



$\| \psi_1 + \psi_2 \|^2 + \| \psi_1 - \psi_2 \|^2 =$   
 $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos(180^\circ)} + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(180^\circ)}$   
 $= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(180^\circ)} + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab \cos(180^\circ)}$   
 $\sqrt{2 + 2 \cos(180^\circ)} + \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos(180^\circ)}$   
 $2\sqrt{2}$

|| A || =  $\sqrt{\psi^* \psi}$  (norm)

$$\downarrow \int \psi^* \psi dx$$

(norm squared)

||  $\psi$  ||

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(1 only)  $\Rightarrow$  (3.2)

The trace norm

Let  $A$  be a matrix

$$|A| = \sqrt{A^T A}$$

$A^T = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \lambda_2 & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}$   $\Rightarrow$   $\lambda_i$  are eigenvalues,  $A^T \geq 0$

$|A| = \sqrt{A^T A} = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\lambda_1} & & \\ & \sqrt{\lambda_2} & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & \sqrt{\lambda_n} \end{pmatrix}$   $\Rightarrow$   $|A| \geq 0$

$|A| \geq 0$  since  $\lambda_i \geq 0$

$\|A\|_1 = \text{Tr}(|A|)$

$\|A\|_1 = \sum \lambda_i$

$\|A^T A\|_1 = \sum \lambda_i^2$

$\|A\|_1^2 = \sum \lambda_i^2$

$$\|A\|_1 = \text{Tr}(|A|)$$

$$\|A+B\|_1 \leq \|A\|_1 + \|B\|_1$$

$$\|A \cdot B\|_1 \leq \|A\|_1 \cdot \|B\|_1$$

$$\|A \cdot B\|_1 \leq \|A\|_1 \cdot \|B\|_1$$

$$\|A \otimes B\|_1 = \|A\|_1 \cdot \|B\|_1$$

$$\|A\|_1 = \sum \lambda_i$$

Trace norm

$$\|X\|_1 = \max_U \text{Tr}(UX)$$

$$\|X\|_1 \geq \text{Tr}(X)$$

the next level of accuracy

Let \$P\_0\$ and \$P\_1\$ be two positive definite matrices. We want to find a matrix \$P\$ such that

\$P\$ is the harmonic mean of \$P\_0\$ and \$P\_1\$.

$$P = \frac{1}{2} (P_0 + P_1) + \frac{1}{4} (P_0^{-1} - P_1^{-1})$$

where \$T\$ is the geometric mean of \$P\_0\$ and \$P\_1\$.

where \$P\_0, P\_1\$ are symmetric positive definite

$$PP^{-1} [P_0, P_1] \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\|P_0 - P_1\|_F}{4}$$

Let \$Q\_0, Q\_1\$ be two positive definite matrices such that

$$Q_0 + Q_1 = I, \quad Q_0, Q_1 \succeq 0$$

"\$P\_0\$" corresponds to \$Q\_0\$

"\$P\_1\$" corresponds to \$Q\_1\$

$$pr [P_0, P_1] = \frac{1}{2} Tr(Q_0 P_0) + \frac{1}{2} Tr(Q_1 P_1)$$

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 \$P\_0^{-1}\$  $\quad$   $P_1^{-1}$$

$$pr [P_0, P_1] = \frac{1}{2} Tr(Q_0 P_1) + \frac{1}{2} Tr(Q_1 P_0)$$

$$pr [P_0, P_1] - pr [P_1, P_0] = \frac{1}{2} Tr(Q_0 (P_0 - P_1)) + \frac{1}{2} Tr(Q_1 (P_1 - P_0))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Tr(Q_0 - Q_1) (P_0 - P_1)$$

(7)

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \| (Q_0 - Q_1) (P_0 - P_1) \|_{tr}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \| Q_0 - Q_1 \| \cdot \| P_0 - P_1 \|_{tr}$$

$$x^T (Q_0 - Q_1) v = v^T Q_0 v - v^T Q_1 v \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\leq v^T Q_0 v \leq \lambda_1(Q_0) \leq 1$$

$$\cdot v^T (Q_1 - Q_0) v \quad \text{and} \quad \beta \leq 1$$

$$\rho_r [P_0 - P_1] = \frac{1}{2} \| P_0 - P_1 \|_{tr}$$

1.2.2. T. CoC e' 2.86

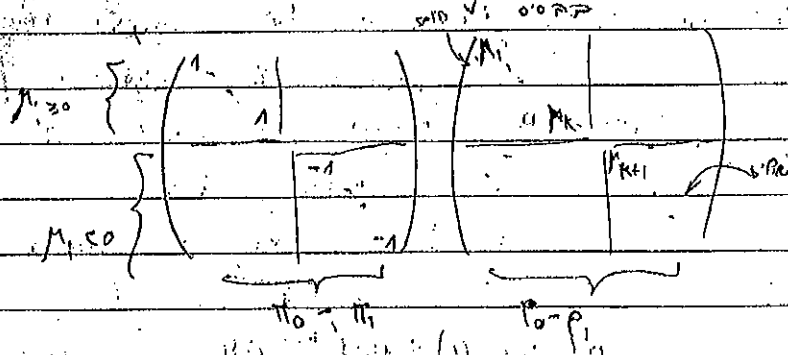
$\Pi_0 = \sum_{\lambda_i > 0} v_i v_i^T$   $\Pi_1 = \sum_{\lambda_i < 0} v_i v_i^T$   $\Pi_0 + \Pi_1 = I$   $\Pi_0 \Pi_1 = 0$

$$\Pi_0 = \sum_{\lambda_i > 0} v_i v_i^T \quad \Pi_1 = \sum_{\lambda_i < 0} v_i v_i^T$$

$$\Pi = \sum_{\lambda_i < 0} v_i v_i^T$$

$$\Pi_0 + \Pi_1 = I, \quad \Pi_0 \Pi_1 = 0$$

$$\rho_r(P_0 - P_1) = \rho_r \left( \sum_{\lambda_i < 0} v_i v_i^T \right) = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(\Pi_0 - \Pi_1) (P_0 - P_1) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda_i < 0} |\lambda_i| = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr}(P_0 - P_1) = \frac{1}{2} \| P_0 - P_1 \|_{tr}$$





The reduced density operator

$$v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{R}^A$$

$$w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{R}^B$$

Let's say

$$T_{r_B}(|v_1\rangle\langle v_1| \otimes |w_1\rangle\langle w_1|) = \underbrace{|v_1\rangle\langle v_1|}_{T_{r_B}(|v_1\rangle\langle v_1|)}$$

for part (b)

$\mathbb{R}^A \otimes \mathbb{R}^B$  is  $\mathbb{R}^{AB}$  dim  $p$  and  $q$   
 (entangled state)  $p \otimes q$  is  $(pq)$

$$T_{r_B} (U \otimes I)^{\dagger} \rho (U \otimes I)^{\dagger} = U T_{r_B} \rho U^{\dagger}$$

$A$  is  $n \times m$  matrix

$$A \otimes B \text{ is } M \otimes N$$

$$T_{r_B}$$

$M$  is  $n \times n$ ,  $T_{r_B}$  is  $m \times m$

$B$  is  $m \times m$  matrix  $B$   
 " " " " " "

$T_{r_B}$  applied to  $\rho$  is  $\rho$

if  $\rho$  is  $p \times p$  matrix  $B$  is  $q \times q$   
 $A$  is  $n \times m$  matrix  $\rho$  is

$A$  is  $n \times m$  matrix  $\rho$  is  $p \times p$  if  $B$  is  $q \times q$   
 $\rho$  is  $p \times p$  matrix

Non-Signaling

Correlated states' אנטי קורלציה זהו

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

התוצאות של A ו-B הן

אם A יוצא 0, אז B יוצא 0, ו-1/2  
אם A יוצא 1, אז B יוצא 1, ו-1/2

התוצאות הן

אם A יוצא 0, אז B יוצא 0  
אם A יוצא 1, אז B יוצא 1

התוצאות של A ו-B הן

אם A יוצא 0, אז B יוצא 0  
אם A יוצא 1, אז B יוצא 1

התוצאות של A ו-B הן

התוצאות של A ו-B הן

התוצאות של A ו-B הן

non signaling	✓	
local	?	local
realism	?	realism

התוצאות של A ו-B הן  
התוצאות של A ו-B הן



(classical) realism

108. The experiment is performed with particles A and B. The results are recorded at two detectors. The results are either 0 or 1. The results are correlated. The results are anti-correlated. The results are uncorrelated.

0,0	1/4	AB	1/2	1/2
1,1	1/4		1/2	1/2

$B \text{ result} = A \text{ result}$

? Hidden classical RV: if particles are classical, then

there are hidden variables  $\lambda$  such that  $P(A|B, \lambda)$

- 0: joint prob A & B is  $a_0$
- 1: " " " " " "  $a_1$
- 0: " " B " " "  $b_0$
- 1: " " " " " "  $b_1$

$P(SAT = a_0 \oplus b_1) = \frac{1}{4}$

$P(SAT = a_0 \oplus b_1) = 0.06$  (typical value, is 33% for classical)

$P(SAT = a_0 \oplus b_1) = 1$  (PR - 100%)

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non-signaling

—

classical realism

—

1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13, 1/14, 1/15, 1/16, 1/17, 1/18, 1/19, 1/20, 1/21, 1/22, 1/23, 1/24, 1/25, 1/26, 1/27, 1/28, 1/29, 1/30, 1/31, 1/32, 1/33, 1/34, 1/35, 1/36, 1/37, 1/38, 1/39, 1/40, 1/41, 1/42, 1/43, 1/44, 1/45, 1/46, 1/47, 1/48, 1/49, 1/50, 1/51, 1/52, 1/53, 1/54, 1/55, 1/56, 1/57, 1/58, 1/59, 1/60, 1/61, 1/62, 1/63, 1/64, 1/65, 1/66, 1/67, 1/68, 1/69, 1/70, 1/71, 1/72, 1/73, 1/74, 1/75, 1/76, 1/77, 1/78, 1/79, 1/80, 1/81, 1/82, 1/83, 1/84, 1/85, 1/86, 1/87, 1/88, 1/89, 1/90, 1/91, 1/92, 1/93, 1/94, 1/95, 1/96, 1/97, 1/98, 1/99, 1/100

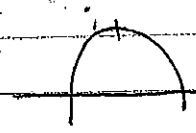
1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9, 1/10, 1/11, 1/12, 1/13, 1/14, 1/15, 1/16, 1/17, 1/18, 1/19, 1/20, 1/21, 1/22, 1/23, 1/24, 1/25, 1/26, 1/27, 1/28, 1/29, 1/30, 1/31, 1/32, 1/33, 1/34, 1/35, 1/36, 1/37, 1/38, 1/39, 1/40, 1/41, 1/42, 1/43, 1/44, 1/45, 1/46, 1/47, 1/48, 1/49, 1/50, 1/51, 1/52, 1/53, 1/54, 1/55, 1/56, 1/57, 1/58, 1/59, 1/60, 1/61, 1/62, 1/63, 1/64, 1/65, 1/66, 1/67, 1/68, 1/69, 1/70, 1/71, 1/72, 1/73, 1/74, 1/75, 1/76, 1/77, 1/78, 1/79, 1/80, 1/81, 1/82, 1/83, 1/84, 1/85, 1/86, 1/87, 1/88, 1/89, 1/90, 1/91, 1/92, 1/93, 1/94, 1/95, 1/96, 1/97, 1/98, 1/99, 1/100

קבוצת הנתונים

$$H(p) = p \lg \frac{1}{p} + (1-p) \lg \frac{1}{1-p}$$

כאשר  $0 < p < 1$

מטרתנו:  $H(p) \geq 0$  (ראו: (1.1))



הפונקציה  $H(p)$  היא קמורה (ראו: (1.1))

$$H(p) \geq 0 \Rightarrow H(p) \geq H(0.5)$$

נתון:  $\{A, B\}$  היא פילוג  $A$  ו- $B$  של  $\Omega$

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

אם  $\Omega$  מכיל  $n$  איברות, אז  $\sum_{x \in \Omega} p(A-x) = 1$

(ראו: (1.1))  $H(p) \geq 0$   $p$  הוא המסתברות של  $\Omega$

$$H(p) \leq \lg \frac{1}{p}$$

אם  $\Omega$  מכיל  $n$  איברות, אז  $\sum_{x \in \Omega} p(A-x) = 1$

אם  $\lambda \in [0, 1]$  ו- $p, q$  הם פילוגים

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

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

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

אם  $f'' \leq 0$  אז  $f$  היא פונקציה קמורה

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

$$f'(x) = \sum_x \left[ (p_x - q_x) \cdot \lg \frac{1}{\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x} + \underbrace{(\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x) \cdot \left( \frac{-1}{\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x} \right)}_{\lambda = 1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda p_x + (1-\lambda) q_x} \right] (p_x - q_x)$$

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

so

is equal

-1 < 0

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

is p > q

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

$$\sum_{a,b} P_r((A, B) = (a, b)) \cdot \lg \frac{1}{P_r((A, B) = (a, b))}$$

$$= \sum_{a,b} P_a \cdot P_b \cdot \lg \frac{1}{P_a \cdot P_b}$$

$$\sum_{a,b} P_a \cdot P_b \cdot \lg \frac{1}{P_a} + \sum_{a,b} P_a \cdot P_b \cdot \lg \frac{1}{P_b}$$

$$\sum_a \left( \sum_b P_b \right) \cdot P_a \cdot \lg \frac{1}{P_a}$$

$H(A)$

$+ H(B)$

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

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

$$H(A, B) = \sum_{a,b} P_{a,b} \cdot \lg \frac{1}{P_{a,b}}$$

$$= \sum_{a,b} P_a \cdot P_{b|a} \cdot \lg \left( \frac{1}{P_a \cdot P_{b|a}} \right)$$

$$= \sum_a \left( \sum_b P_{b|a} \right) \cdot P_a \cdot \lg \frac{1}{P_a} + \sum_a P_a \cdot \sum_b P_{b|a} \cdot \lg \frac{1}{P_{b|a}}$$

$H(A)$

$H(B|A=a)$

$H(B|A)$

(forall a)  $H(B|A=a) \geq 0$

$H(B|A) \geq 0$

$\forall B$

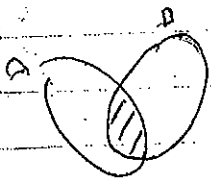
$H(A) \leq H(A, B)$



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

$$\stackrel{\text{line}}{\geq} \sum_a p_a H(B|A=a) = H(B|A)$$

$$H(A, B) = H(A) + H(B|A) \leq H(A) + H(B) \quad 4$$



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

B, A ...

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

$$I(A; B) = H(A) + H(B) - (H(A) + H(B)) = 0 \quad \text{in } A, B \text{ disjoint}$$

$$I(A; B) = H(A) + H(B) - H(A, B) = H(A) \quad \text{if } B \subset A$$

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 ...

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

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

$$D(p||q) = \sum_x p_x \lg \left( \frac{q_x}{p_x} \right) \leq -\log \left( \sum_x p_x \frac{q_x}{p_x} \right) = \lg \left( \sum_x q_x \right) = \lg(1) = 0$$

Bob | Alice  
 Alice (A, B) Bob  
 Alice Bob

Bob | Alice  
 Alice Bob  
 Alice Bob

Bob | Alice

$$H(A|B)$$

Bob | Alice

$$I(A:B) \leq H(A) + H(B) - H(A \cap B)$$

Bob | Alice

$$I(XC:Y) = H(XC) + H(Y) - H(XCY)$$

$$= H(X) + H(C|X) + H(Y) - (H(XY) + H(C|XY))$$

$$= I(X:Y) + H(C|X) - H(C|XY)$$

$$\leq I(X:Y) + H(C)$$

Bob | Alice

$$H(A) \leq I(A:B) + H(C_1) + H(C_2) + \dots + H(C_n)$$

$$\leq I(A:B) + l_1 + \dots + l_n$$

$$l = l_1 + \dots + l_n \geq H(A) - I(A:B)$$

$$= H(A) - I(A:B)$$

$$= H(A|B)$$

# Quantum information theory

$$P_A \quad \text{CJLP} \Rightarrow N \quad \text{etc}$$

$$\text{Tr}(P) = 1, \quad P \geq 0$$

$$P = \sum \lambda_i |i\rangle\langle i| \quad |i\rangle$$

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

Von Neumann entropy  $H(P)$

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

$$H(P) \geq 0$$

$$N \text{ states } \Rightarrow H(P) \leq \log_2(N)$$

$$H(P) \leq \log_2(N)$$

completely mixed state  $\frac{1}{N} I$

$$H(P) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P = |i\rangle\langle i|$$

pure state

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

$$P_B = \text{Tr}_A(P_{AB})$$

$$P_A = \text{Tr}_B(P_{AB})$$

$$P_{A,B}$$

$$H(P_{AB}) \leq H(P_A) + H(P_B)$$

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

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

$$D(p \| \sigma) \geq 0, \quad p, \sigma \text{ for (Klein) } G_{\text{rel}}$$

$$p = \sum p_{ij} v_i v_j^*$$

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$$p = \sum p_{ij} v_i v_j^*$$

$$D(p \| \sigma) = \text{Tr} \left( \sum p_{ij} \lg p_{ij} v_i v_j^* - \sum p_{ij} \lg q_{ij} v_i v_j^* w_j w_j^* \right)$$

$$= \sum p_{ij} \lg p_{ij} - \sum p_{ij} \lg q_{ij} (|v_i^* w_j|^2)$$

$$= \sum p_{ij} \left[ \lg p_{ij} - \sum_j p_{ij} \lg q_{ij} \right]$$

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

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

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

$$\geq \sum p_{ij} \left[ \lg p_{ij} - \lg \left( \sum_j p_{ij} \lg q_{ij} \right) \right]$$

using -log

$$r_i \geq 0, \quad r_i = \sum_j p_{ij} q_{ij} \quad \text{prob}$$

$$\sum_i r_i = \sum_{ij} p_{ij} q_{ij} = \sum_j q_{ij} \sum_i p_{ij} = \sum_j q_{ij} \leq 1$$

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

$$H(P_{AB}) \leq H(P_A) + H(P_B)$$

(-)  $P_{AB}$  ist Gen

$$P_{AB} = P_A \otimes P_B$$

Gen Gen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$P_A = \sum \lambda_i P_i$$

$$P_{AB} = \sum \lambda_i P_i \otimes (I \otimes P_i)$$

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

$$S(B) = S(\sum \lambda_i (I \otimes P_i)) = H(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = H(\lambda)$$

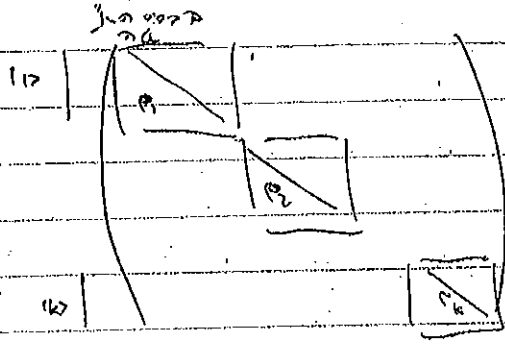
(-)  $P_{AB}$  ist Gen

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

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

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

$$S(\sum_{i=1}^n P_i \otimes (|x_i\rangle\langle x_i|)) =$$



$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_i P_{ij} \lg \frac{1}{\lambda_i P_{ij}}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_i P_{ij} \lg \frac{1}{\lambda_i} + \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \lambda_i P_{ij} \lg \frac{1}{P_{ij}}}_{H(X)}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i S(P_i)$$



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

if  $P \rightarrow$  as  $1/6$

$$P_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} [ |00\rangle + |11\rangle ]$$

$$P_{AB} = \frac{1}{2} ( |A_0\rangle \langle A_0| + |A_1\rangle \langle A_1| )$$

$$H(P) = 0$$

$$H(A) = H(B) = 1 \quad P_A = P_B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



RAC

אם  $X_1, X_2$  הם משתנים אקראיים בלתי תלויים  
אז  $H(X_1, X_2) = H(X_1) + H(X_2)$

אם  $X_1, X_2$  הם משתנים אקראיים תלויים  
אז  $H(X_1, X_2) < H(X_1) + H(X_2)$

אם  $X_1, X_2$  הם משתנים אקראיים תלויים  
אז  $I(A, B) \leq \log_2(k) = k$

אם  $X_1, X_2$  הם משתנים אקראיים תלויים  
אז  $H(X_1, X_2) < H(X_1) + H(X_2)$

אם  $X_1, X_2$  הם משתנים אקראיים תלויים

אם  $X_1, X_2$  הם משתנים אקראיים תלויים

אם  $X_1, X_2$  הם משתנים אקראיים תלויים

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

אם  $X_1, X_2$  הם משתנים אקראיים תלויים

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

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

if  $X_1, \dots, X_n$  are iid

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

p.k. since  $X_i$  are iid  $p(\cdot) = c^{-1}$  p.k. of  $c$

$$I(X_i; c) = (1 - H(p))c^{-1}$$

$$I(X_1, \dots, X_n; c) = \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i; c, X_1, \dots, X_{i-1}) \quad \text{p.k.}$$

$$\geq \sum_{i=1}^n I(X_i; c)$$

$$\geq n(1 - H(p))$$

Example:  $X, Y$  are iid  $X, Y$ ,  $p(X=Y) = p$  p.k.  $X, Y$  p.k.  $p = 1/c$  p.k. of  $c$  (1)

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

if  $X, Y$  are iid  $X, Y$  p.k.  $X, Y$  p.k.  $p = 1/c$  p.k. of  $c$

if  $X, Y$  are iid  $X, Y$  p.k.  $X, Y$  p.k.  $p = 1/c$  p.k. of  $c$

if  $X, Y$  are iid  $X, Y$  p.k.  $X, Y$  p.k.  $p = 1/c$  p.k. of  $c$

if  $X, Y$  are iid  $X, Y$  p.k.  $X, Y$  p.k.  $p = 1/c$  p.k. of  $c$  (2)

if  $X, Y$  are iid  $X, Y$  p.k.  $X, Y$  p.k.  $p = 1/c$  p.k. of  $c$

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

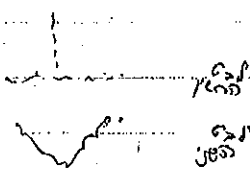
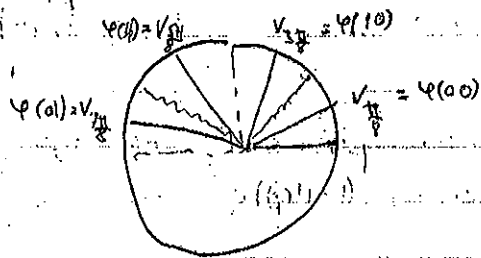
(1)

(2)

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

2 → 1

RAC ... P ...



2 → 1

RAC ...

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

$$R''(EQ)$$

$$Q''(EQ)$$

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

... (10) ...