

Today's outline - January 20, 2022



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- Outer products

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- Linear transformations

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Reading Assignment: Chapter 4.3-4.4



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Reading Assignment: Chapter 4.3-4.4

Homework Assignment #02:

Chapter 3:1,4,8,10,14,15

due Thursday, January 27, 2022



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- Outer products
- Linear transformations
- Projection operators
- Qubit measurement revisited

Reading Assignment: Chapter 4.3-4.4

Homework Assignment #02:
Chapter 3:1,4,8,10,14,15
due Thursday, January 27, 2022

Homework Assignment #03:
Chapter 4:1,2,7,10,15,18
due Thursday, February 03, 2022



Outer products

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$$a|0\rangle\langle 0| + b|0\rangle\langle 1| + c|1\rangle\langle 0| + d|1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$



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It is evident that an operator in an n -qubit system which maps $|j\rangle \mapsto |i\rangle$ and leaves all the others the same in the standard basis is $O = |i\rangle\langle j|$



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$$\langle m|O|n\rangle = \langle m| \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} |i\rangle\langle j| n\rangle = \langle m| \sum_i a_{in} |i\rangle = a_{mn}$$

the result of applying this operator to a vector $|\psi\rangle = \sum_k b_k |k\rangle$ can be worked out

$$O|\psi\rangle = \left(\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} |i\rangle\langle j| \right) \left(\sum_k b_k |k\rangle \right) = \sum_i \sum_j \sum_k a_{ij} b_k |i\rangle\langle j| k\rangle = \sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} b_j |i\rangle$$

the operator can be written in the same way for any basis $\{|\beta_i\rangle\}$ as $O = \sum_i \sum_j b_{ij} |\beta_i\rangle\langle \beta_j|$



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$$\frac{a_{ij}}{|a_{ij}|}|ij\rangle = e^{i\varphi}|ij\rangle \sim |ij\rangle$$



Measuring bits for equality

In a 2-qubit system, V is the vector space with associated decomposition $V = S_1 \oplus S_2$ where the two subspaces are spanned by $\{|00\rangle, |11\rangle\}$ and $\{|01\rangle, |10\rangle\}$ respectively



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Note that we do not know the values of the qubits, just whether they are equal or not



Measurement in the Bell decomposition

Recall the four Bell states for a 2-qubit system

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