

Today's outline - January 20, 2022



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- Outer products

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- Linear transformations

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- Projection operators

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- Qubit measurement revisited

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Reading Assignment: Chapter 4.3-4.4

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- Outer products
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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



Using Dirac bra-ket notation is a convenient way to represent linear transformations which operate on vectors

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

Examples of linear transformations



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This will be a 4×4 matrix and the corresponding outer products are

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

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

Measuring with projection operators



Previously used projection onto a detector to describe measurement, now generalize

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Projector examples



Given a single qubit state

$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

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Adjoint operators



if operator O acts on spaces V and W as

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Measuring a 2-qubit state



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Measuring a general state $|\phi\rangle = a_{00}|00\rangle + a_{01}|01\rangle + a_{10}|10\rangle + a_{11}|11\rangle = \sum_{m,n} a_{mn}|mn\rangle$ with a projection operator gives

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Measuring a 2-qubit state



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The state after measurement is in the normalized form which differs from $|ij\rangle$ only by a global phase and so are equal in the complex projective space

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

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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if this is the result, we know the two qubits are equal

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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

$$|\Phi^+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle),$$

Measurement in the Bell decomposition



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