



Exercise I

$$\rho_S = (\mathbb{I} \otimes S) (|\Phi_0\rangle \langle \Phi_0|)$$

$$\rho_S \leftrightarrow S$$

$$\langle \Phi_k | \rho_S | \Phi_l \rangle \quad \forall k, l$$

all info
on S

$$|\Phi_0\rangle = |00\rangle + |11\rangle$$

$$|\Phi_1\rangle = |01\rangle + |10\rangle$$

$$|\Phi_2\rangle = |01\rangle - |10\rangle$$

$$|\Phi_3\rangle = |00\rangle - |11\rangle$$

$$\sum_i \langle \Phi_k | \mathbb{I} \otimes P_i (\mathbb{I} \otimes S) (|\Phi_i\rangle \langle \Phi_i|) (\mathbb{I} \otimes P_i) | \Phi_l \rangle$$

$$= \sum_i \langle \Phi_k | P_i \otimes P_i (\mathbb{I} \otimes S) (|\Phi_0\rangle \langle \Phi_0|) P_i \otimes P_i | \Phi_l \rangle$$

$$P_i \otimes P_i |\Phi_k\rangle = \lambda_k^i |\Phi_k\rangle \quad \lambda_k^i = \pm 1.$$

$$k=l \text{ case } \quad \quad = \langle \Phi_k | \rho_S | \Phi_k \rangle \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{depolarizing} \\ \text{channel} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$k \neq l \text{ case } \quad \quad = 0 \quad (\text{cancellation of signs})$$

Exercise II

$$\rho_S \leftrightarrow S$$

S single qubit channel.

diagonalize $\rho_S = \sum_i \lambda_i |\psi_i\rangle\langle\psi_i|$

arb. state $|\psi_i\rangle = (I \otimes B_i) |\Phi_0\rangle$ (prove).

for some B_i :

hence $\rho_S = \sum_i (I \otimes \sqrt{\lambda_i} B_i) |\Phi_0\rangle\langle\Phi_0| (I \otimes \sqrt{\lambda_i} B_i^\dagger)$

hence $A_i = \sqrt{\lambda_i} B_i$ and since ρ_S has at most n eigenstates with $\lambda_i \neq 0$, there are at most n A_i 's which are non-zero.

Exercice III

Consider $P_C F_n^+ P_m P_C$

$$F_m = \sum_j U_{jm} E_j$$

$$F_n^+ = \sum_i U_{in}^* E_i^+$$

$$\text{Consider } P_C F_n^+ F_m P_C = \sum_{ji} U_{jm} U_{in}^* P_C E_i^+ E_j P_C$$

$$= \sum_{ji} U_{jm} U_{in}^* \delta_{ij} P_C$$

$$= (U^+ \alpha U)_{nm} P_C$$

$$= D_{nm} P_C$$

Exercise IV

Let $[A, B] \propto I$ like $[\vec{p}, \vec{z}]$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{then } \exp(A+B) &= \exp(A) \exp(B) \exp\left(-\frac{[A, B]}{2}\right) \\ &\quad \text{since } [A, [A, B]] = [B, [A, B]] = 0 \\ &= \exp(B) \exp(A) \exp\left(+\frac{[A, B]}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp(A) \exp(B) = \exp(B) \exp(A) \exp([A, B])$$