
Quantum Information Theory

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Winter Semester 2012/2013



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Problem Set #4

07 March 2013

Problem 4.1 Some common quantum channels

Find Kraus representations for the following qubit channels

- The dephasing channel: $\rho \rightarrow \rho' = \mathcal{E}(\rho) = (1 - p)\rho + p \text{diag}(\rho_{00}, \rho_{11})$ (the off-diagonal elements are annihilated with probability p).
- The depolarizing channel: $\rho \rightarrow \rho' = \mathcal{E}(\rho) = (1 - p)\rho + p\mathbb{1}/2$.
- The amplitude damping (dampplitude) channel, defined by the action $|00\rangle \rightarrow |00\rangle$, $|10\rangle \rightarrow \sqrt{1-p}|10\rangle + \sqrt{p}|01\rangle$

Problem 4.2 Unital Channels

A superoperator \mathcal{E} is unital if $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{1}) = \mathbb{1}$, or in terms of Kraus operators, $\sum_k A_k A_k^\dagger = \mathbb{1}$. Show that the eigenvalues of the output of a unital superoperator majorize the eigenvalues of the input. (Recall that a vector p majorizes q if there exists a doubly stochastic matrix D such that $q = Dp$.)
Hint: Express the input (output) as $U\Lambda U^\dagger$ ($V\Lambda'V^\dagger$) for U, V unitary and Λ, Λ' diagonal.

Problem 4.3 "All-or-Nothing" Violation of Local Realism

Consider the three qubit state $|\text{GHZ}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle - |111\rangle)_{123}$, the Greenberger-Horne-Zeilinger state.

- Show that $|\text{GHZ}\rangle$ is a simultaneous eigenstate of $X_1 Y_2 Y_3$, $Y_1 X_2 Y_3$, and $Y_1 Y_2 X_3$ with eigenvalue $+1$, where X and Y are the corresponding Pauli operators.
- Use the results of part (a) to argue by Einstein locality that each qubit has well-defined values of X and Y . For qubit j , denote these values by x_j and y_j . We say that these values are *elements of reality*. What would local realism, i.e. the assumption of realistic values that are undisturbed by measurements on other qubits, predict for the product of the outcomes of measurements of X on each qubit?
- What does quantum mechanics predict for the product of the outcomes of measurements of X on each qubit?