

Solution Manual Exercise 7

Quantum Circuits

8.4

We use the computational basis as the basis for the environment. The operation elements are then,

$$\begin{aligned} E_0 &= \langle 0 | (P_0 \otimes I + P_1 \otimes X) | 0 \rangle = P_0 \\ E_1 &= \langle 0 | (P_0 \otimes I + P_1 \otimes X) | 1 \rangle = P_1. \end{aligned}$$

8.5

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}X; \quad E_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}Y$$

8.15

Using $\rho = \frac{I + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}{2}$ we get

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \frac{1}{2}(I + r_x) |+\rangle \langle +| + \frac{1}{2}(I - r_x) |-\rangle \langle -| = I + r_x X$$

Thus this measurement projects the Bloch sphere onto its x-axis. Note that this is the same operation as doing a bit flip with probability $p = 0.5$.

8.17

Using the commutators $[\sigma_i \sigma_j] = \delta_{ij}$ it is straightforward to verify 8.105. Using the Bloch representation $\rho = \frac{I + \vec{r} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}{2}$ and that quantum operations are linear transformations on density matrices (8.43) we get

$$\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{E}(I) + \sum_i \frac{r_i}{2}\mathcal{E}(\sigma_i) = \frac{I}{2}$$

8.26

We first assume that ρ_{in} is a pure state. The initial state of the entire system is then $|\Psi_{\text{in}}\rangle = a|00\rangle + b|10\rangle$. Applying the controlled rotation operator we get

$$|\Psi_R\rangle = a|00\rangle + b|1\rangle R_y(\theta)|0\rangle = a|00\rangle + b\cos\frac{\theta}{2}|10\rangle + b\sin\frac{\theta}{2}|11\rangle.$$

After having measured the environment in the computational basis (without knowing the result) the system is now in a mixed state,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_M &= \sum_m M_m |\Psi_R\rangle \langle \Psi_R| M_m^\dagger \\ &= \left(|a|^2 |0\rangle \langle 0| + ab^* \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle \langle 1| + a^*b \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle \langle 0| + |b|^2 \cos^2\frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle \langle 1| \right) \otimes |0\rangle \langle 0| \\ &\quad + |b|^2 \sin^2\frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle \langle 1| \otimes |1\rangle \langle 1| \end{aligned}$$

Tracing away the environment we get

$$\rho_{\text{out}} = |a|^2 |0\rangle \langle 0| + ab^* \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle \langle 1| + a^*b \cos\frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle \langle 0| + |b|^2 |1\rangle \langle 1|.$$

This is phase damping with $\sin\frac{\theta}{2} = \sqrt{1-\lambda}$.

If the initial state is a mixed state, $\rho_{\text{in}} = \sum_i p_i \rho_i$ with $\rho_i = |\Psi_i\rangle \langle \Psi_i|$, each state ρ_i will be subject to phase damping as described above. The transformation of the mixed state is then

$$\rho_{\text{in}} = \sum_i p_i \begin{pmatrix} |a_i|^2 & a_i b_i^* \\ a_i^* b_i & |b_i|^2 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{E}} \sum_i p_i \begin{pmatrix} |a_i|^2 & a_i b_i^* \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \\ a_i^* b_i \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & |b_i|^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

We see that mixed states are subject to the same phase damping as pure states.