Quantum Cryptography (spring 2023)	Dominique Unruh
Exercise Sheet 05	
Out: 2023-03-13	Due: 2023-03-20

1 Quantum Operations

Knowlets:	ParTr, QOper — ProblemID: PTraceQOp
Time:	
Difficulty:	

Describe the partial trace as a quantum operation. More exactly, let $\mathcal{H}_A = \mathbb{C}^n$, $\mathcal{H}_B = \mathbb{C}^m$. Find operators $E_k : \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B \to \mathcal{H}_A$ such that these define a quantum operation $\mathcal{E} = \{E_k\}_k$ with the property that $\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \operatorname{tr}_B \rho$ for all ρ. Show that $\mathcal{E}$ is indeed a quantum operation (i.e., that the E_k are valid operators for defining a quantum operation).

Hint: For density operators ρ we have $\operatorname{tr}\rho = \sum_k \langle k|\rho|k\rangle$. Note that here $\langle k|$ is a linear operator from $\mathcal{H}_B$ to $\mathbb{C}$. And $I \otimes \langle k|$ is a linear operator from $\mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B$ to $\mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathbb{C} = \mathcal{H}_A$. Note that it is sufficient to check that $\mathcal{E}(\rho) = \operatorname{tr}_B \rho$ for $\rho = \sigma \otimes \tau$, the rest follows by linearity.

2 Trace distance

(a)

Knowlets:	TD, TDProps, DensityPhysInd — ProblemID: TDPhysInd
Time:	
Difficulty:	

Let E_1 and E_2 be quantum state probability distributions. Let ρ_1 and ρ_2 be the corresponding density operators. Assume that E_1 and E_2 are physically indistinguishable. What is $\mathrm{TD}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$?

(b)

Knowlets:	TD — ProblemID: TDDiag1
Time:	
Difficulty:	

Let $E_1 := \{(|+\rangle, \frac{1}{2}), (|-\rangle, \frac{1}{2})\}$ and $E_2 := \{(|0\rangle, 1)\}$ be quantum state probability distributions. Let ρ_1 and ρ_2 be the corresponding density operators. What is $\mathrm{TD}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$?

(c)

Knowlets:	TD — ProblemID: TDSimilar
Time:	
Difficulty:	

Let $\rho = p\tau + q\rho'$ and $\sigma = p\tau + q\sigma'$ where τ, ρ', σ' are density operators, and $p, q \geq 0$, $p + q = 1$. Show that $\mathrm{TD}(\sigma, \rho) = q \cdot \mathrm{TD}(\sigma', \rho')$.

Note: Do not use Lemma 9 in the lecture notes.

(d)

Knowlets:	TD ProblemID: TDDiagPsi
Time:	
Difficulty:	

Let $E_1 := \{(|+\rangle, \frac{1}{4}), (|-\rangle, \frac{1}{4}), (|\Psi\rangle, \frac{1}{2})\}$. Let $E_2 := \{(|0\rangle, \frac{1}{2}), (|\Psi\rangle, \frac{1}{2})\}$. Here $|\Psi\rangle := \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|0\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}|1\rangle$. Let ρ_1 and ρ_2 be the corresponding density operators. What is $\mathrm{TD}(\rho_1, \rho_2)$?

Hint: Consider (c).

(e)

Knowlets:	QDistr, Density, TD ProblemID: ToyCryptoWrong
Time:	
Difficulty:	

Consider the following setup: Alice has a secret bit $b \in \{0, 1\}$. Then she chooses randomly $r \in \{0, 1\}$. If $r = 0$, she encodes b in the $|0\rangle, |1\rangle$ basis (i.e., she sends $|0\rangle$ for $b = 0$ and $|1\rangle$ for $b = 1$). If $r = 1$, she encodes b in the $|+\rangle, |-\rangle$ basis. Then she sends the resulting state $|\Psi_b\rangle$ to Eve. Show that the trace distance between the mixed states ρ_0 and ρ_1 corresponding to $b = 0$ and $b = 1$, respectively, is $\mathrm{TD}(\rho_0, \rho_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

Hint: The eigenvalues of $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$ are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ and $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$. Note that this is not the toy protocol from the lecture, in the toy protocol b selected the basis, not r.

(f)

Knowlets:	TDMaxDef ProblemID: ToyCryptoWGuess
Time:	
Difficulty:	

(Bonus problem) In the experiment described in (e), assume that the bit b is chosen uniformly at random. Show that Eve cannot guess b with probability larger than $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 85\%$.

Hint: Try to express the probability that Eve guesses correctly in terms of $\Pr[G = x | b = y]$ for various $x, y \in \{0, 1\}$ (here G denotes Eve's guess) and then use (e).