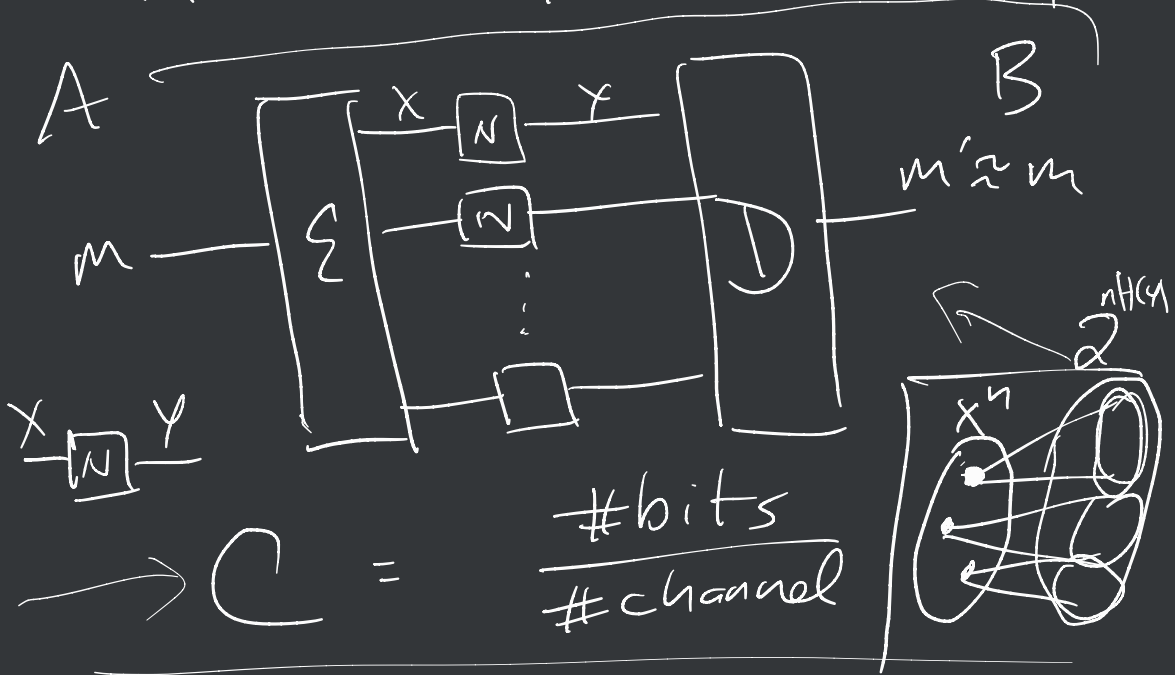


Mathematical Challenges in Quantum Information Theory



$$C(N) = \max_X I(X; Y) \leftarrow$$

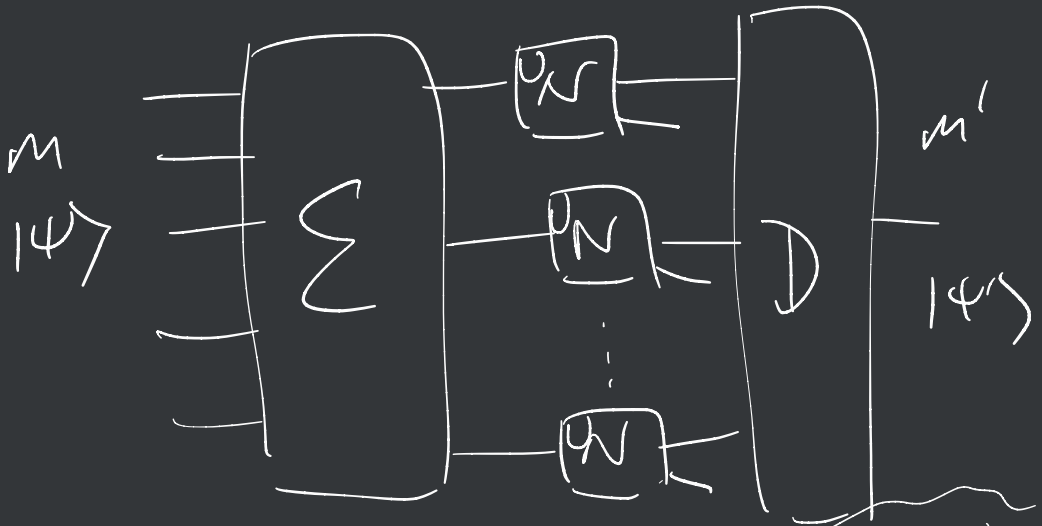
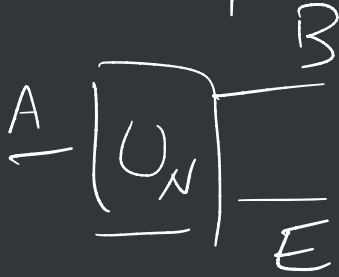
$$I(X; Y) = H(X) + H(Y) - H(X, Y)$$

codes random $\sim X^n$



CPTP

- coding theory
- Additivity
- Nonadditivity
- summary



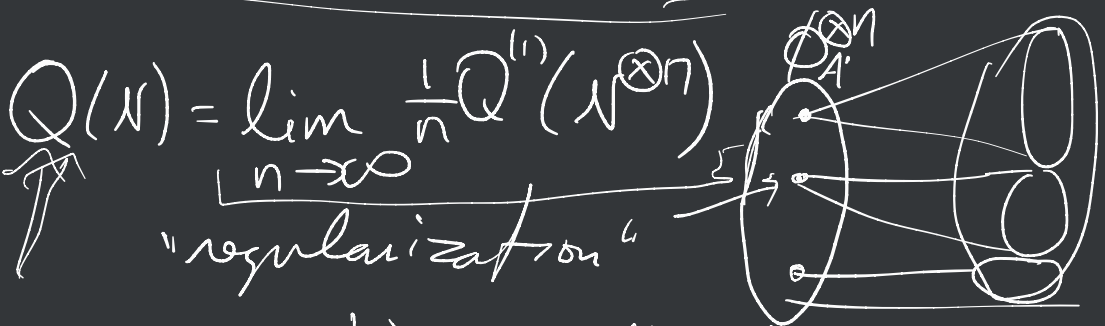
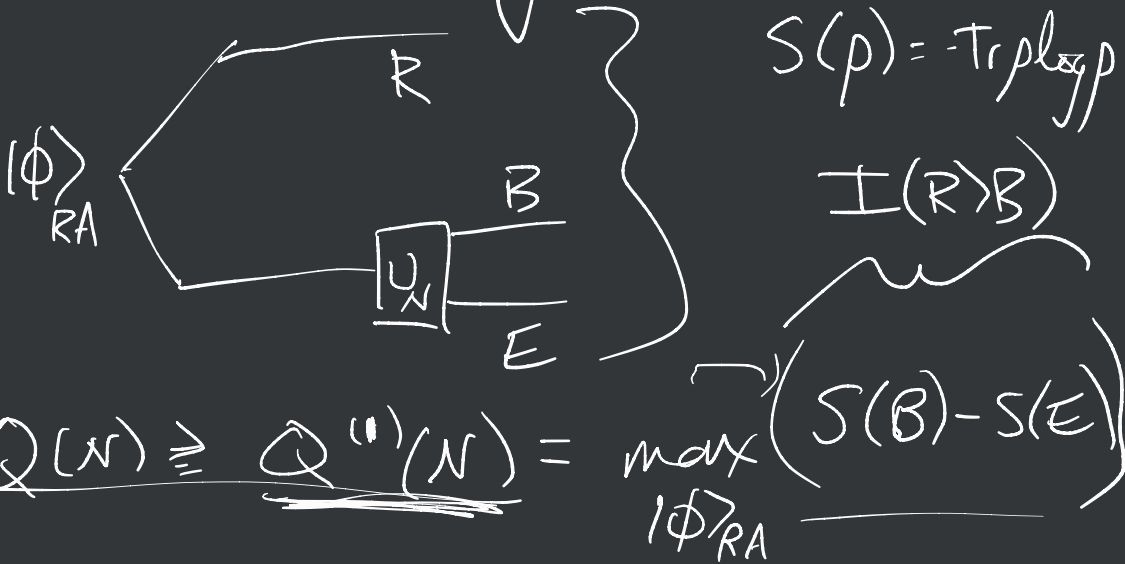
$$Q \leq P \leq C$$

$$C = \frac{\text{\#bits}}{\text{\#channel}}$$

$$Q = \frac{\text{\#qubits}}{\text{\#chan}}$$

$$P = \frac{\text{\#bits}}{\text{\#channel}}$$

Coding Theorems



$$\rightarrow Q^{(n)}(N^{\otimes k}) > k Q^{(n)}(N)$$

Structured codes
outperform random codes.

Classical

$$\sum_x p_x |x\rangle\langle x| \otimes \underline{\phi_x^A}$$



$$\chi(N) = \max_{\{p_x, \phi_x^A\}} I(X; B)$$

$$C(N) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \chi(N^{\otimes n})$$

3 examples

$$\chi(N \otimes N) > 2\chi(N)$$

Additivity

$$N(\rho) = \text{Tr}_E U \rho U^\dagger \quad U: A \rightarrow BE$$

$$N^c(\rho) = \text{Tr}_B U \rho U^\dagger$$

Degradable: $\exists D, D \circ N = N^c$

$$Q(N) = Q''(N) \leftarrow$$

basically because:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} S(B_1) - S(E_1) + S(B_2) - S(E_2) \\ \geq S(B_1 B_2) - S(E_1 E_2) \end{array} \right.$$
$$I(B_1; B_2) \geq I(E_1; E_2)$$

- dephasing $\rho \rightarrow (1-p)\rho + pZ\rho Z$
- erasure $\rho \rightarrow (1-p)\rho + p|e\rangle\langle e|$

Question 15

$$\forall |\phi\rangle_{VA} * I(V; B) \geq I(V; E)$$

satisfied by deg.

$\exists N$? satisfying * that
are not degradable.

$$* \Rightarrow Q(N) = Q^{(d)}(N).$$

classically? ✓

challenge

challenge: $|V|$ unbounded.

Symmetric Assistance.

$$U_A \quad |ij\rangle_A \rightarrow \begin{matrix} |ij\rangle + |ji\rangle_{BE} & i > j \\ |ii\rangle_{BE} & i = j \end{matrix}$$

$i, j = 0 \dots \infty$

$$Q(A) = 0 \leftarrow$$

$$Q_{SS}^{(1)}(N) = Q^{(1)}(N \otimes A)$$

$$Q_{SS}^{(1)}(N \otimes M) = Q_{SS}^{(1)}(N) + Q_{SS}^{(1)}(M)$$

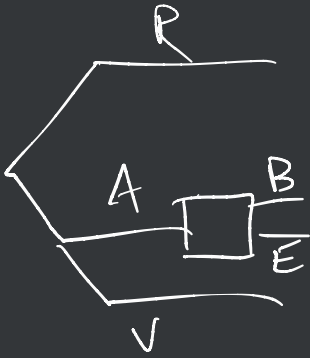
cap assisted by A

$$Q_{SS}(N) = Q_{SS}^{(1)}(N) \leftarrow$$

Symmetric assistance

$$Q_{SS}(N) = Q^{(1)}(N) \text{ for deg. } N$$

$$Q_{SS}(N) = \frac{1}{2} \sup_{\substack{|\phi\rangle \\ RAV}} \left[\underline{I(R)BV} - \underline{I(R)EV} \right]$$



- Q:
- how do we eval with $|V\rangle, |R\rangle$?
 - can we bound?
 - can we relax the opt?

Easier (?) Question:

$$I^{cc}(N) = \sup_{\phi_{VA}} [S(BV) - S(EV)]$$

Properties:

- additive

$$- I^{cc}(N) = I^{cc}(N^c)$$

$$- I^{cc}(N) = Q^{cc}(N) \text{ for deg.}$$

Q:

- bound $|N|$? special classes?
- u.b. & relaxations?
- other entropies.

Non-Additivity.

$$Q(N) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} Q^{(n)}(N^{\otimes n})$$

$$\nearrow Q^{(n)}(N^{\otimes n}) \ll Q^{(n)}(N)$$

Examples:

$$Q^{(n)}(N \otimes M)$$

$$> Q^{(n)}(N) + Q^{(n)}(M)$$

when is $Q(N) = 0$?

1) $Q(A) = 0$ symmetric anti-degradable.

2) PPT channels.

$$(\mathbb{I} \otimes N)(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)$$

$$\rho^T \geq 0 \quad (\mathbb{I} \otimes T)(|\phi_0\rangle\langle\phi_0|)$$

$$Q(N) = 0.$$

$\exists N_H$ PPT but $P(N_H) > 0$ \leftarrow

$$* \left[\frac{1}{2} P(N_H) Q_{SS}(N_H) \right]$$
$$\left[Q(N_H) = 0, Q(A) = 0 \right]$$

Nonadditivity

$$\begin{array}{l}
 U_{N_p} : \\
 \left. \begin{array}{l}
 |0\rangle_A \longrightarrow \frac{|00\rangle_{BE} + |11\rangle_{BE}}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 |1\rangle_A \longrightarrow |2\rangle_B |0\rangle_E \\
 |2\rangle_A \longrightarrow |2\rangle_B |1\rangle_E
 \end{array} \right\} \text{log.}
 \end{array}$$

$$Q^{(1)}(N_p \otimes \mathcal{E}_{\frac{1}{2}}) > Q^{(1)}(N_p) + 0$$

$$Q^{(1)}(N_p \otimes \mathcal{A}_{\frac{1}{2}}) > Q^{(1)}(N_p) + 0$$

$$Q^{(1)}(N_p \otimes \mathcal{D}_p) > Q^{(1)}(N_p) + 0$$

$$Q^{(n)}(\mathcal{N}_p^{\otimes n}) = n Q^{(1)}(\mathcal{N}_p)$$

idea! move weight from $|2\rangle$ to $|1\rangle$

spin alignment:

$$S \left(\sum_{I \in [n]} \mu_I \otimes_I \left(\frac{I}{2} \right)^{I^c} \right)$$

↑
minimized
by $|0\rangle^{\otimes I}$

$$n = 1, 2, 3,$$

C, P, Q