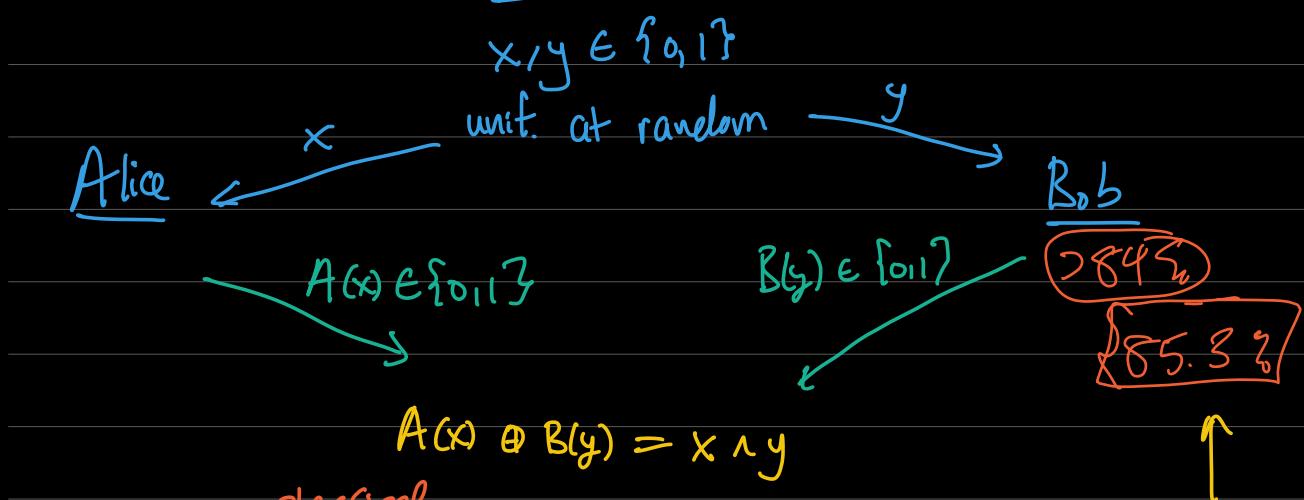
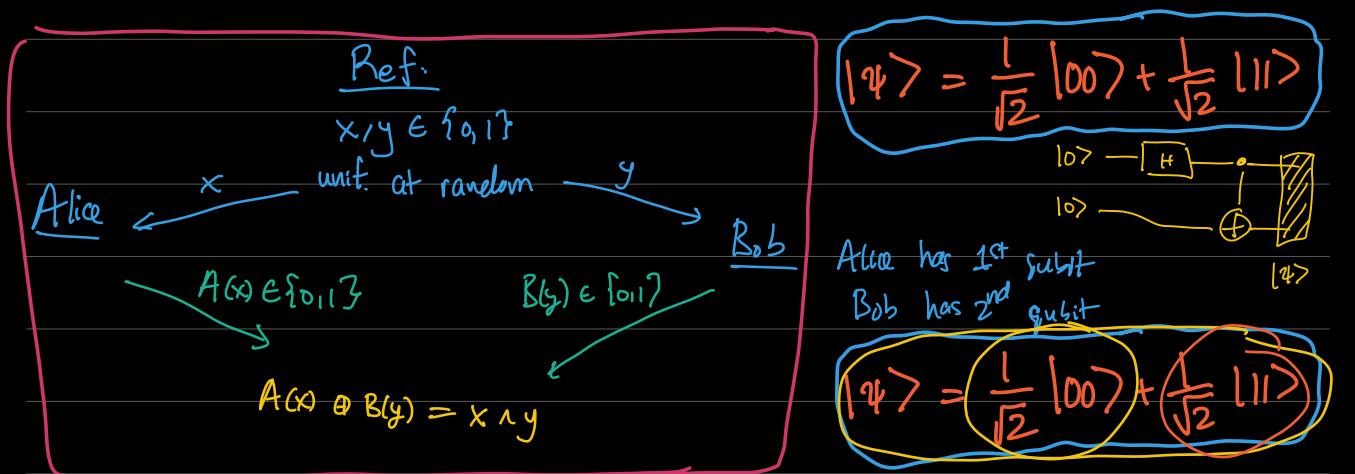


CHSH game(s):

Ref.



Lemma: No ^{classical} strategy for Alice/Bob, even used shared randomness can win w/ prob more than $3/4$.



Alice:

$x=0$: Measure in $\{|0⟩, |1⟩\}$ basis

$$|0⟩ \rightarrow \boxed{A=0}$$

$$|1⟩ \rightarrow \boxed{A=1}$$

$x=1$: Measure in $\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$ basis

$$|+\rangle \rightarrow \boxed{A=0}$$

Bob:

$y=0$: Measure in $\{|a_0⟩, |a_1⟩\}$

$$|a_0⟩ \rightarrow \boxed{B=0}$$

$$|a_1⟩ \rightarrow \boxed{B=1}$$

$y=1$: Measure in $\{|b_0⟩, |b_1⟩\}$

$$|-\rangle \rightarrow |A=1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_0\rangle &\rightarrow |B=0\rangle \\ |\psi_1\rangle &\rightarrow |B=1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Analysis: $x=y=0$ $\xrightarrow{x \wedge y = 0}$ win if $A=B$
 \Leftrightarrow outcomes are

$$P[\text{Alice measures } |0\rangle] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$|0\rangle, |\alpha_0\rangle$ or $|D|\alpha_1\rangle$

\hookrightarrow Bob's qubit collapses to $|0\rangle$

$$P[\text{Bob measures } |\alpha_0\rangle \mid \text{Alice measured } |0\rangle] = |\langle \alpha_0 | 0 \rangle|^2 = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2 \approx 0.853$$

$$\Rightarrow P[\text{measure } |0\rangle, |\alpha_0\rangle] = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2$$

$$P[\text{Alice measures } |1\rangle] = \frac{1}{2}$$

\hookrightarrow Bob's state collapses to $|1\rangle$

$$P[\text{Bob measures } |\alpha_1\rangle \mid \text{Alice meas } |1\rangle]$$

$$= |\langle \alpha_1 | 1 \rangle|^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow P[A(x) \oplus B(y) = 0 \mid x=y=0] = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right)^2$$

$$|\alpha_0\rangle \langle \alpha_0|$$

$$\approx 0.853$$

$$P_1 \otimes P_2 = (P_1 \otimes I)(I \otimes P_2)$$

1

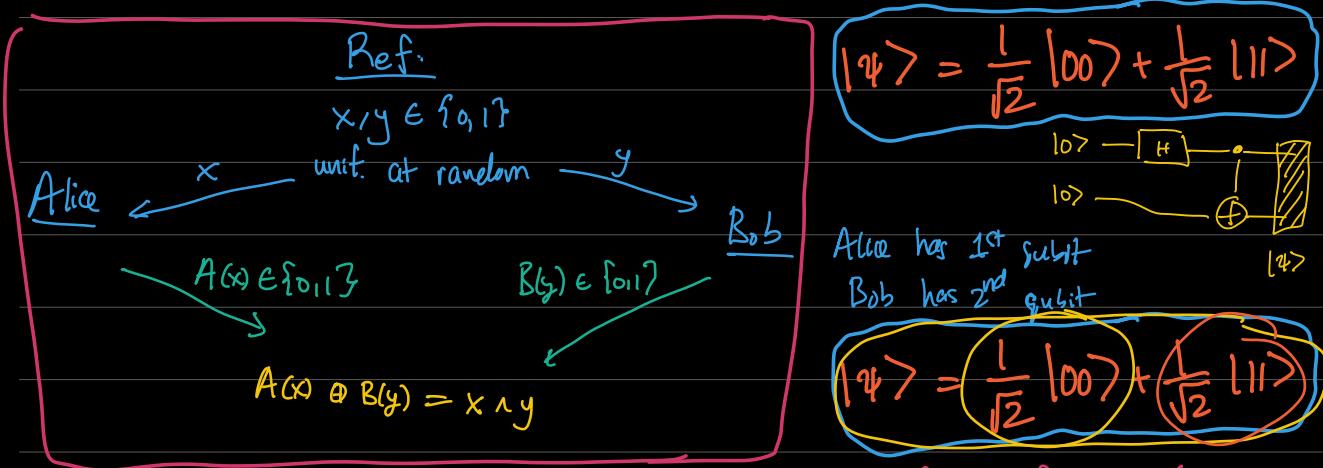
1 D

- 1 0

1

$$|\psi\rangle = (\mathbb{I}_2 \otimes \mathbb{I})(\Psi_1 \otimes \mathbb{I})$$

$|0\rangle \langle 0|$



$$|a_0\rangle = (\cos \frac{\pi}{8})|0\rangle + (\sin \frac{\pi}{8})|1\rangle$$

$$R_{\text{Alice}}: |a_1\rangle = (-\sin \frac{\pi}{8})|0\rangle + (\cos \frac{\pi}{8})|1\rangle$$

Alice:

$x=0$: Measure in $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ basis

$$\begin{aligned} |0\rangle &\rightarrow A=0 \\ |1\rangle &\rightarrow A=1 \end{aligned}$$

$x=1$: Measure in $\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$ basis

$$\begin{aligned} |+\rangle &\rightarrow A=0 \\ |-\rangle &\rightarrow A=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |11\rangle$$

Alice has 1st qubit
Bob has 2nd qubit

$$|\psi\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |11\rangle \right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |11\rangle \right)$$

$$|b_0\rangle = \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} \right) |0\rangle - \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right) |1\rangle$$

$$|b_1\rangle = \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{8} \right) |0\rangle + \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{8} \right) |1\rangle$$

Bob:

$y=0$: Measure in $\{|a_0\rangle, |a_1\rangle\}$

$$\begin{aligned} |a_0\rangle &\rightarrow B=0 \\ |a_1\rangle &\rightarrow B=1 \end{aligned}$$

$y=1$: Measure in $\{|b_0\rangle, |b_1\rangle\}$

$$\begin{aligned} |b_0\rangle &\rightarrow B=0 \\ |b_1\rangle &\rightarrow B=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$x=y=1: \quad x \wedge y = 1 \quad \text{with: } A \neq B$$

$$|+\rangle, |b_1\rangle \quad |-\rangle, |b_0\rangle$$

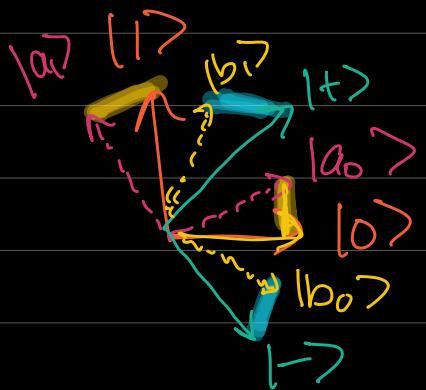
$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|++\rangle + |--\rangle)$$

$$|++\rangle = \left(\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \otimes \left(\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$$|+\rangle \otimes |+\rangle = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle) \right)}_{\text{circled}}$$

$$|-\rangle = \frac{(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)}{\sqrt{2}} \otimes \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle - |01\rangle - |10\rangle)$$



No-Cloning Theorem

No quantum transformation that maps $|q\rangle \mapsto |q\rangle \otimes |q\rangle$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} |\psi\rangle [000\dots 0] \\ \text{ancillary qubits} \\ \text{or} \\ |\psi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle \otimes |\text{garbage}\rangle \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CNOT } |0\rangle |0\rangle = |0\rangle |0\rangle \\ \text{CNOT } |1\rangle |0\rangle = |1\rangle |1\rangle \\ \text{CNOT } |+\rangle |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \quad |++\rangle ? \\ \quad \quad \quad || \\ \quad \quad \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \end{array} \right.$$

↙

||

$$\frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

No way to find out α and β .

$$[\alpha \beta] [0] = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

$$L - \rho \in \mathbb{C}^{\otimes n}$$

Quantum tomography: $|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes |0\rangle$