

Deutsch's problem

$f: \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ either constant or balanced ($\# f^{-1}(0) = \# f^{-1}(1)$).

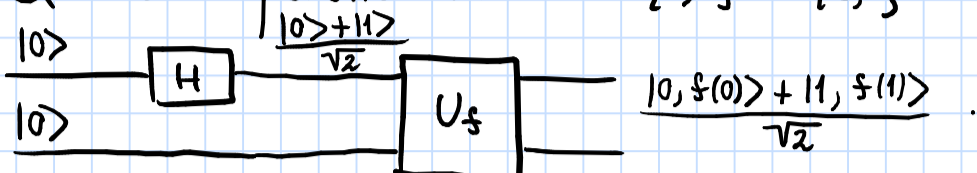
We can perform evaluations of f .

Determine (with certainty) whether f is constant or balanced using the smallest possible number of evaluations.

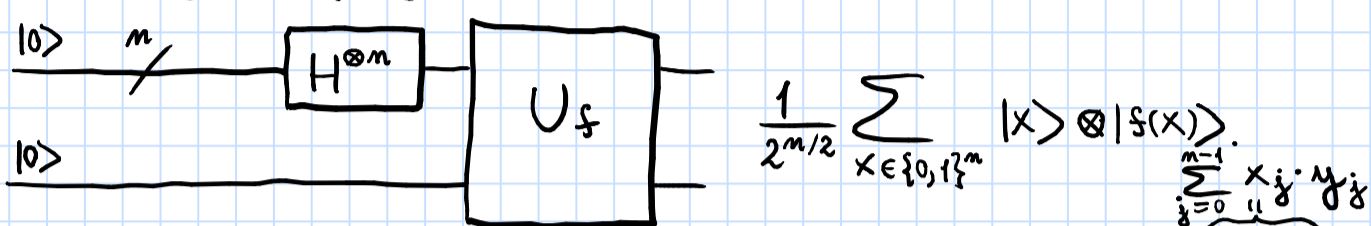
Classical answer: $2^{m-1} + 1$.

Quantum answer: 1 (Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm, ~1992).

Quantum parallelism: $f: \{0,1\} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$



$f: \{0,1\}^m \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

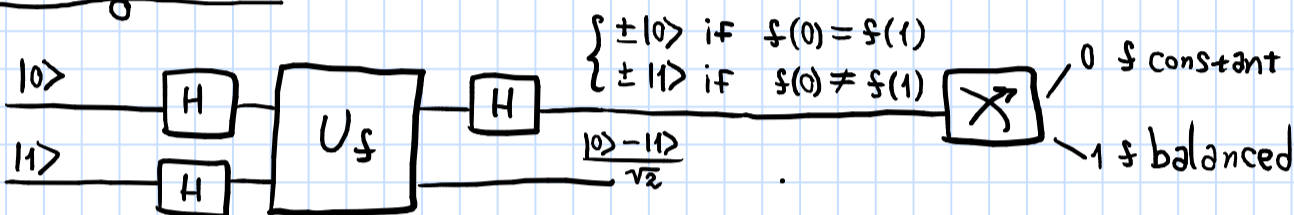


Exc.: prove that if $x \in \{0,1\}^m$, $H^{\otimes m} |x\rangle = \frac{1}{2^{m/2}} \sum_{y \in \{0,1\}^m} (-1)^{x \odot y} |y\rangle$.

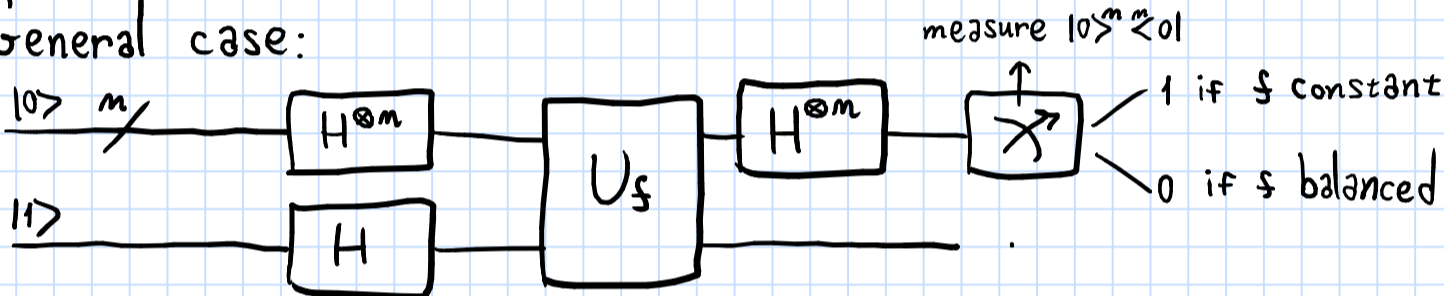
Hint: induction.

Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm

Case $m=1$:



General case:



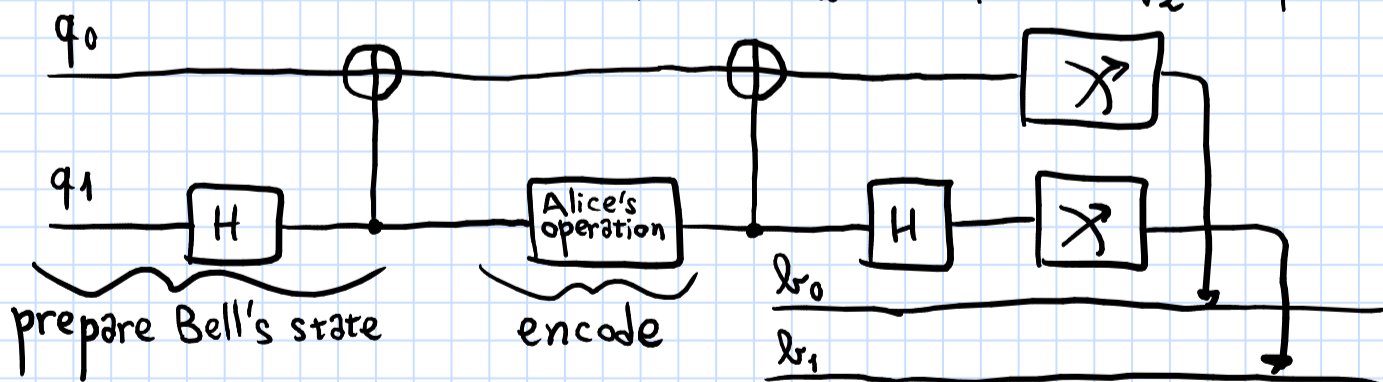
(Super)dense coding

Two qubit system in state $\Phi^+ = \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$.

Give the first qubit to Alice and the second to Bob.

Alice performs an operation on her qubit (encoding 2 classical bits) and sends it to Bob.

Classical bits	Alice's operation	Global state	After CNOT	After H
0 0	Id	$\frac{ 00\rangle + 11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{ 00\rangle + 10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$	$ 00\rangle$
0 1	Z	$\frac{ 00\rangle - 11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{ 00\rangle - 10\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$	$ 10\rangle$
1 0	X	$\frac{ 10\rangle + 01\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{ 11\rangle + 01\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$	$ 01\rangle$
1 1	ZX	$\frac{- 10\rangle + 01\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$	$\frac{- 11\rangle + 01\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$	$ 11\rangle$



Exc.: what is the reduced density matrix associated to Alice's qubit?

Teleportation

Alice has a qubit in state $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$.

We also assume that Alice and Bob have each one qubit of an entangled pair (say, in state Φ^+).

