## Quantum Computing

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Course Homepage: www.cs.uchicago.edu/~ razborov/teaching/winter22.html

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You may work together on solving homework problems, but please put all the names clearly at the top of the assignment. Everyone must turn in their own independently written solutions. Shopping for solutions on the Internet is strongly discouraged but if you do it anyway, you must completely understand the proof, explain it in your own words and include the URL. On the contrary, shopping for useful facts is encouraged.

PDF file prepared from a TeX source is very much preferred format. In that case you will get back your feedback in equally neat form.

## Homework 3, due March 11

1. Let

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{iff } x \le y \le x + 2022\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(we view x and y as integers in  $\{0, 1, \dots, 2^n - 1\}$ ). Prove that the probabilistic communication complexity of this predicate is  $O(\log n)$ .

2. Let us switch the roles of  $\oplus$  and  $\wedge$  in  $IP_n$  and consider the following function:

$$f_n(x,y) = \bigwedge_{i=1}^n (x_i \oplus y_i).$$

Determine  $QC_2(f_n)$  up to a logarithmic factor.

For extra credit: determine this quantity up to a constant factor.

3. Prove that for any normal  $N \times N$  matrix M,

$$||M||_{\mathrm{tr}} = \max\{|\langle M, U \rangle| | U \in \mathbb{U}(N)\},$$

where  $\mathbb{U}(N)$  is the group of unitary operators.

For extra credit: prove this for arbitrary square complex matrices.

4. For a density matrix  $\rho$ , define its *pureness* as the maximum p for which  $\rho$  can be represented as a mixed state of the form  $\{(|\phi_1\rangle, p_1), \dots, (|\phi_t\rangle, p_t)\}$  with  $p_1 = p$ .

Describe the pureness in terms of a matrix norm of  $\rho$ .

5. Consider the one-qubit probabilistic quantum circuit that with equal probability  $\eta < 1/3$  applies one of the Pauli matrices X, Y, Z (and does not do anything with probability  $1 - 3\eta$ ). Give a (very!) explicit description of what this circuit computes.