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Courses » Quantum Information and Computing

Announcements **Course** Ask a Question Progress

Unit 8 - Week 7

Course outline

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Week 7

- Classical Information Theory
- Shannon Entropy
- Shannon's Noiseless Coding Theorem
- Von Neumann Entropy
- EPR and Bell's Inequalities-I
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- EPR and Bell's Inequalities-III
- Quiz : Week 7 - Assignment 7
- Week 7 - Assignment 7 Solutions

Week-8

Week 7 - Assignment 7

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. **Due on 2017-09-13, 23:59 IST**
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

In the following questions, **ONLY ONE** answer is correct. Choose the most appropriate one. (1X8=8 Marks)

1) X is an unknown 8 bit binary number. You are given another 8 bit number Y and told that the number X differs from Y in exactly one position. How many bits of information you have been given about X? **1 point**

- 1
-
- $\log_2 7$
- 3
- 5

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

5

2) In a population sample males and females are equally distributed. The literacy rate among males is 80% while that among females is 60%. How many bits of information do you get on learning that a female is also literate? **1 point**

- 0.51
- 0.61
- 1.22
- 1.74

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

1.22

3) A source emits 3 symbols A, B, and C in a statistically independent sequence with probability 0.5, 0.25 and 0.25 respectively. The entropy of the process is (in bits per symbol) **1 point**

- 1.5
- 1
- 0.33
- 0.67

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

1.5

4) A message is formed from 4 letters A, B, C and D with their respective probabilities being 0.5, 0.25, 0.125 and 0.125. The shortest possible length to which a message of 100 letters may be encoded is **1 point**

- 213
 175
 50
 25

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

50

5) A card deck contains 52 playing cards. One of these is drawn at random. Given that the drawn card is a heart, the amount of uncertainty that the card drawn is a king of hearts is (in bits) **1 point**

- 5.7
 3.7
 3
 2

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

3.7

6) The von Neumann entropy (in bits) for the state described by the density matrix **1 point**

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{6} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{6} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

is given by:

- $S = \log_2 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3$

 $S = \log_2 2 - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3$

 $S = \log_2 3 + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 2$

 $S = \log_2 3 - \frac{1}{2} \log_2 2$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$S = \log_2 2 + \frac{1}{2} \log_2 3$$

7) Entropy of the reduced density matrix provides a measure of entanglement of a state, more the entropy, more is the entanglement. Consider the following states: **1 point**

1. $|\psi_1\rangle = 0.8|00\rangle + 0.6|11\rangle$
2. $|\psi_2\rangle = 0.6|00\rangle + 0.8|11\rangle$
3. $|\psi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$

Which of the following statements is correct?

- The state $|\psi_1\rangle$ is more entangled than $|\psi_2\rangle$
 The state $|\psi_2\rangle$ is more entangled than $|\psi_1\rangle$



- The entanglement measure of both $|\psi_1\rangle$ and $|\psi_2\rangle$ are the same and each of the states is more entangled than $|\psi_3\rangle$
- The entanglement measure of both $|\psi_1\rangle$ and $|\psi_2\rangle$ are the same and each of the states is less entangled than $|\psi_3\rangle$

No, the answer is incorrect.

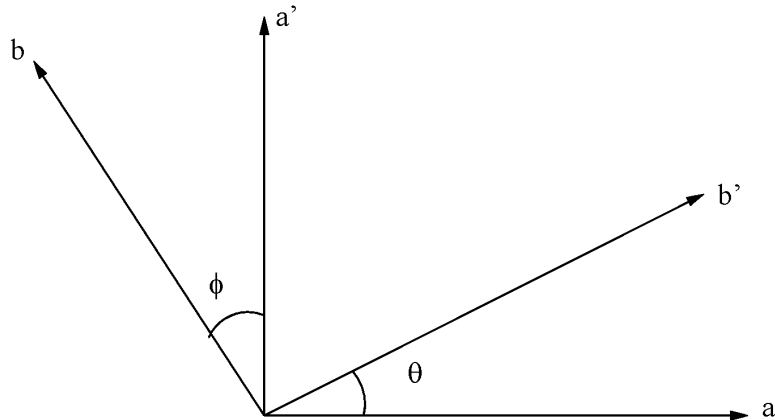
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

The entanglement measure of both $|\psi_1\rangle$ and $|\psi_2\rangle$ are the same and each of the states is less entangled than $|\psi_3\rangle$



8) In an experiment to verify Bell's inequality, Alice and Bob share a Bell state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle)$ with Alice having the first particle. Alice chooses two directions shown as a and a' in the figure while Bob chooses his directions to be b and b' . They measure their spins in these directions getting ± 1 .



If $\cos \phi = 3/5$ and $\cos \theta = 4/5$, then the expectation value $-E(a,b) + E(a,b') + E(a',b) + E(a',b')$ is

- 2.8
- 2.8
- $-2\sqrt{2}$
- $2\sqrt{2}$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

2.8

In the following questions, ONE or MORE answer(s) is(are) correct. Choose all the appropriate ones. (2X4=8 Marks)

9) A discrete random variable X takes values $\{0, 1\}$ with probability of $X=1$ being p and that of $X=0$ being $1-p$. The Shannon entropy function has the following properties as a function of p 2 points

- $H(p)=0$ when $p=0$ or $p=1$
- $H(p)=H(1-p)$ for every $p \in \{0, 1\}$
- It is a convex function of p
- $H(p) > 0$ for all p

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$H(p)=0$ when $p=0$ or $p=1$
 $H(p)=H(1-p)$ for every $p \in \{0, 1\}$

10) Which of the following statements is (are) true for von Neumann entropy $S(\rho)$ where ρ is the density matrix **2 points**

- If $S(A)=S(B)$ for two states A and B, the two states are identical
- $\text{Tr}(\rho)=1$ implies $S(\rho)=0$
- $S(\rho)=0$ implies $\text{Tr}(\rho^*\rho)=1$
- $\text{Tr}(\rho^*\rho)=1$ implies $S(\rho)=0$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$S(\rho)=0$ implies $\text{Tr}(\rho^*\rho)=1$

$\text{Tr}(\rho^*\rho)=1$ implies $S(\rho)=0$

11) Consider a state in $H_A \times H_B$ where $H_A = H_B = C^2$. For a state given by $\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$, the von Neumann entropy satisfies the following. **2 points**

- $S \neq 0$
- $S_A = 0$
- $S_B = 0$
- $S = 0$, but $S_A \neq 0$, $S_B \neq 0$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$S_A = 0$

$S_B = 0$

12) According to Einstein, Podolsky and Rosen (EPR), quantum mechanics is an incomplete theory because **2 points**

- it does not take account of reality.
- the theory can result in information transfer at a rate which violates special theory of relativity
- there are hidden variables in the theory
- result of the theory is not deterministic before a measurement is made

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

it does not take account of reality.

the theory can result in information transfer at a rate which violates special theory of relativity

result of the theory is not deterministic before a measurement is made

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