

# Introduction to Quantum Information

(3 hours per week)

1. Classical probability theory ([4, 9, 6, 8, 17])
  - Definition of probability space
  - Basic concepts and usage
  - Large deviation theory
2. Classical information ([11, 15, 6])
  - Is information physical?
  - Shannon theory of information
  - Correlation and information
3. Quantum mechanics ([12, 16])
  - Postulates of quantum mechanics
  - Interpretations of quantum mechanics (very briefly)
  - Density matrices, completely positive trace preserving maps, positive operator valued measure
  - Non-classicality of quantum mechanics (various approaches: Statistical theory with restriction)
4. Quantum information ([18, 12, 3])
  - Von Neumann Entropy
  - Conditional entropy
  - Quantum mutual information
5. Resource theory ([7, 14, 10, 13])
  - Resource inequalities, monotones
  - Entanglement
  - Quantum discord
  - Generalized entropies and quantum thermodynamics
6. Bell inequalities ([1, 2, 5])
  - A Game
  - CHSH inequality

Approximately each week the students will have to do homework which will be evaluated and will represent 50% of the score for the course. At the end of the course there will be a final exam, which will represent the other 50% of the score.

## References

- [1] J. S. Bell. On the einstein podolsky rosen paradox. *Physics I.*, pages 195–200, 1964.
- [2] J. S. Bell. *Introduction to the Hidden-Variable Question*. Academic Press, 1971.
- [3] C. H. Bennet and T. J. Watson. Quantum information theory. *Information Theory, IEEE Transactions*, 1998.
- [4] K. L. Chung. *A course in probability theory*. Academic press New York, 1974.
- [5] B. S. Cirel'son. Quantum generalizations of bell's inequality. *Letters in mathematical physics*, 4(2):93–100, 1980.
- [6] T. M. Cover and J. A. Thomas. *Elements of information theory*. John Wiley, 1991.
- [7] A. Einstein, B. Podolsky, and N. Rosen. Can quantum-mechanical description of physical reality be considered complete? *Physical Review*, 47(10):777–780, 1935.

- [8] R. Ellis. *Entropy, large deviations and statistical mechanics*. Springer, 1985.
- [9] W. Feller. *An introduction to probability theory and its applications*. John Wiley, 2008.
- [10] R. Horodecki, P. Horodecki, M. Horodecki, and K. Horodecki. Quantum entanglement. *Rev. Mod. Phys.*, 81:865–942, 2009.
- [11] R. Landauer. Irreversibility and heat generation in the computing process. *IBM Journal of Research and Development*, 5(3):183–191, 1961.
- [12] M. A. Nielsen and I. L. Chuang. *Quantum Computation and Quantum Information*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2000.
- [13] H. Ollivier and W.H. Zurek. Quantum discord: a measure of the quantumness of correlations. *Physical Review Letters*, 88(1):017901, 2001.
- [14] J. Oppenheim and M. Horodecki. (quantumness in the context of) resource theories. *International Journal of Modern Physics B*, 27, 2013.
- [15] C. E. Shannon. A mathematical theory of communication. *Bell System Technical Journal*, 27(3):379–423, 1948.
- [16] R. Spekkens. Evidence for the epistemic view of quantum states: A toy theory. *Physical Review A*, 75(3):032110, 2007.
- [17] H. Touchette and R. J. Harris. Large deviation approach to nonequilibrium systems. <http://arxiv.org/abs/1110.5216>, 2013.
- [18] V. Vedral. The role of relative entropy in quantum information theory. *Reviews of Modern Physics*, 74(1):197–234, 2002.