

Continued from Page

Can verify that $\langle \Psi | A \otimes B | \Psi \rangle = \text{tr}(A^T B) \frac{1}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The bias} &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} \left(\text{tr}(\sigma_z(\sigma_z + \sigma_x)) + \text{tr}(\sigma_z(\sigma_z - \sigma_x)) + \text{tr}(\sigma_x(\sigma_x + \sigma_z)) - \text{tr}(\sigma_x(\sigma_z - \sigma_x)) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} (8) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow w_g = \left(\frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1}{2} \right) = \cos^2(\pi/8) \end{aligned}$$

IV Cirel'son's Bound

Want to show $\forall A_i, B_j, |\Psi\rangle$, can't do better than

$$\begin{aligned} A_i &\rightarrow A_i \otimes I \\ B_j &\rightarrow I \otimes B_j \end{aligned} \Rightarrow A_i B_j = A_i \otimes B_j$$

$$\text{bias} = \langle \Psi | A_0 B_0 + A_0 B_1 + A_1 B_0 - A_1 B_1 | \Psi \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (A_0^2 + A_1^2 + B_0^2 + B_1^2) - (A_0 \cdot B_0)^2$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 4$$

$$\text{bias} = 2w_g - 1 \leq \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 4 \right)$$

So we can't do any better than quantum strategy described above