

**Exercise 22: Simple Hardy-like proof of quantum contextuality (4+5)**

Consider five boxes. The probability, that box  $i$  is empty and box  $j$  is filled is given by  $p(01|ij)$ . The system is prepared in such a way that

$$p(01|12) + p(01|23) = 1, \quad (1)$$

and

$$p(01|34) + p(01|45) = 1. \quad (2)$$

These conditions can be rewritten as

$$p(11|12) = p(00|23) = 0 \quad (3)$$

and

$$p(11|34) = p(00|45) = 0. \quad (4)$$

a) Assuming non-contextuality, argue that

$$p(01|51) = 0 \quad (5)$$

must hold.

b) Show that in the following scenario Eq. (1) and (2) are satisfied, whereas Eq. (5) is violated.

Consider the state  $|\eta\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)^T$ . Opening the box  $i$  is represented by measuring  $\{P_0 = \mathbb{1} - |v_i\rangle\langle v_i|, P_1 = |v_i\rangle\langle v_i|\}$ , where  $P_0$  corresponds to 0 and  $P_1$  corresponds to 1 and the vectors  $|v_i\rangle$  are given by:

$$|v_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, -1, 1)^T$$

$$|v_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1, 1, 0)^T$$

$$|v_3\rangle = (0, 0, 1)^T$$

$$|v_4\rangle = (1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$|v_5\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0, 1, 1)^T$$

*Please turn!*

**Exercise 23: Joint measurability and steering (4+4)**

A set of measurements  $\{A_{a|x}\}$ , where  $a$  labels the outcomes and  $x$  labels the measurement setting, is jointly measurable if  $A_{a|x} = \sum_{\lambda} p(a|x, \lambda)G_{\lambda}$ .

- a) Show that, if Alice performs jointly measurable POVMs  $\{A_{a|x}\}$  on any state  $\rho_{AB}$  she cannot steer the state of Bob. *Hint:* Calculate the conditional states on Bob's side and compare that to the definition of unsteerability, i.e. the existence of a local hidden state model  $\rho_{a|x} = \sum_{\lambda} p(a|x, \lambda)p(\lambda)\hat{\sigma}_{\lambda}$ , where  $\hat{\sigma}_{\lambda}$  is normalized.
- b) Show that, if Alice performs incompatible POVMs  $\{A_{a|x}\}$  there exists a state which demonstrates steering. *Hint:* You might want to use one of the results from the last exercise sheet.