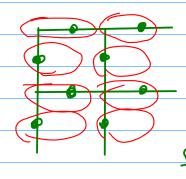
There are L vertical lines with L qubits per line. The same for horozontal lines. So the total number of qubits is

For every qubit on a vertical edge we can identify plaquette, and vice-versa. Same for qubits on horizontal edges and vertices. So there is the same number of qubits as there are stabilizers



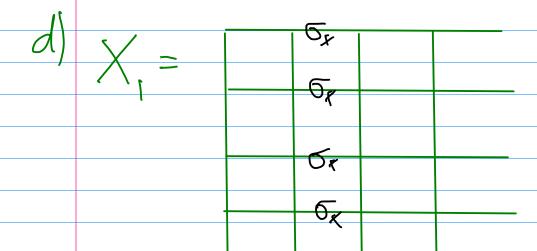
But not all stabilizers are independent. Note that each qubit is acted upon by exactly two plaquette operators, so

Similarly for vertices. So one plaquette operator and one vertex operator can be expressed as a product of the others

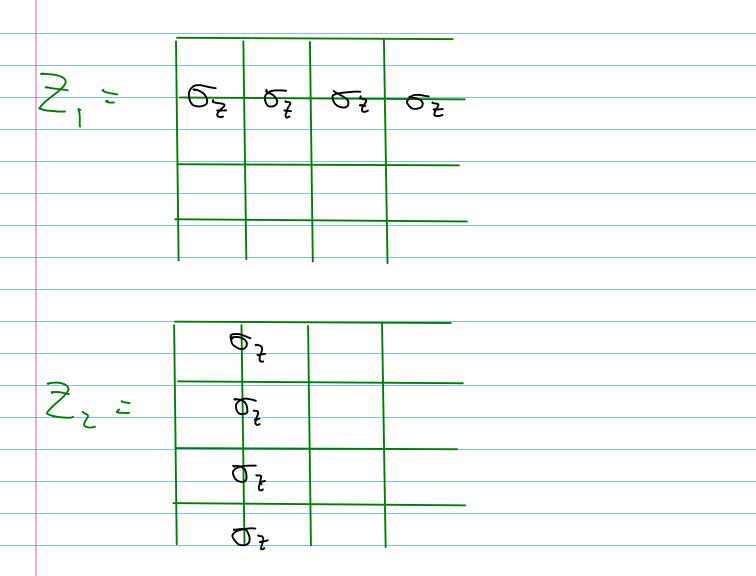
## The number of independent plaquette stabilizers is then

And the same for vertices

c) 
$$k = 420b_1 + s - 45t_0 + 1.2evs$$
  
=  $2L^2 - (L^2 - 1) - (L^2 - 1) = 2$ 



$$X_2 = \sigma_X \quad \sigma_X \quad \sigma_X$$



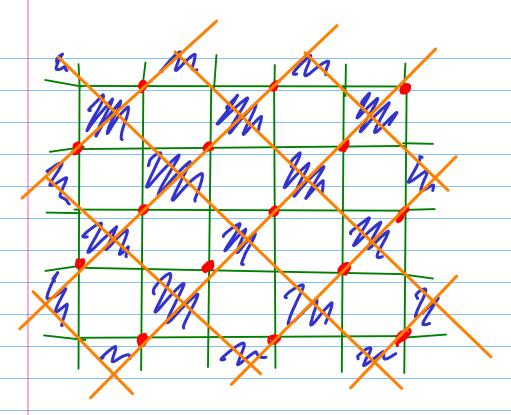
Z a\ The stabilizers that act on only one shared spin either both act with x or both with z. The stabilizers that act with two shared spins will have one act with  $\circ$  and the other with  $\circ$   $\circ$ , and these commute. The only other possibility is acting on no shared spins. So all cases commute.

b) # stabilizers = # spins = 2 Lw How many stablizers are not-In dependent? For even Lw My=1 Wp=1 bluep whitep 2 are not independent . . 2Lw-2 independent Stabilizers i 1=2 Mp=1 .: I is not independent i. 2/w - I independent Stabilizers (1)

-H if jis top right or boltom

lest of a blue plagaette

(red qubits) otherwise UT = OxOxOxOx for blue plaguets N1 = 05050505 Jos white playwetts stabilizers or TC



TC lattice shown in orange white plaquetts >> plaquetts blue plaquetts >> Vertices