

1

a) 9 level $(l-1)$ per level (l)

$$\therefore n(l) = 9^l$$

b) level 1 is distance 3
 \Rightarrow operations required on 3 level 0 qubits

level 2 is distance 3
 \Rightarrow operations required on 3 level 1 qubits

\Rightarrow operations required on 3^2 level 0 qubits

So for level l we need to act
on 3^l

level 0 qubits for a logical operation

$$d = 3^l$$

$$c) \quad P_x^{(1)} < 27 (P_x^{(l-1)})^2 = \frac{(27 P_x^{(l-1)})^2}{27}$$

$$P_x^{(1)} < 27 P_x^2$$

$$P_x^{(2)} < \frac{(27 \times 27 P_x^2)^2}{27} = \frac{(27 P_x)^4}{27}$$

$$P_x^{(3)} < \frac{(27 \times \frac{1}{27} (27 P_x)^4)^2}{27} = \frac{(27 P_x)^8}{27}$$

$$P_x^{(l)} < \frac{(27 P_x)^{2^l}}{27}$$

$$n(l) = 9^l = 2^{l \log 9} \quad \therefore 2^l = n(l)^{1/\log 9}$$

$$\therefore P_x^{(l)} < \frac{(27 P_x)^{n(l)^{1/\log 9}}}{27}$$

exponential decay with $n(l)^B$ for

$$P_x < 1/27$$

$$B = 1/\log 9$$

d) Same as (c), but using

$$P_z^{(l)} < 9 \left(P_z^{(l-1)} \right)^2$$

2 The code has n physical qubits and k logical qubits

The probability distribution for the errors on each physical qubit is

$$P_0, P_x, P_y, P_z \quad (P_0 = 1 - P_x - P_y - P_z)$$

The number of bits required to store the information about which errors occurred is then

$$N H[P_0, P_x, P_y, P_z] = -n \left(P_0 \log P_0 + P_x \log P_x + P_y \log P_y + P_z \log P_z \right)$$

With logs taken base 2

n qubits can store n bits, so this information can be stored in the n qubits (along with the k logical qubits) if

$$n \geq k + n H[p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3]$$

$$\therefore H[p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3] \leq \frac{n-k}{n} \rightarrow 1$$

b) In this case

$$H[p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3] = 2 H(p)$$

\therefore the bound is

$$H(p) \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow p_c \approx 11\%$$

(they can get Wolfram alpha to do this bit)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{c) } H[p_0, p_1, p_2, p_3] &= -((1-p) \log(1-p) + 3 \left[\frac{p}{3} \log \frac{p}{3} \right]) \\ &= -((1-p) \log(1-p) + p \log p - p \log 3) \\ &= H(p) + p \log 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$H(p) + p \log 3 \leq 1 \Rightarrow p_c \approx 18.9\%$$