

KAPITAŁ LU NARODOWA STRATEG		ką w ramach EUROPEJSKI * * o Funduszu EUNDUSZ SOCIECZNY * *	
Course title		ECTS code	
Paradoxes of quantum mechanics		13.2.0418	
Name of unit administrating study			
Faculty of Mathematics, Physics and	Informatics		
Studies			
faculty field of study type all		II.	
Faculty of Mathematics, Quantum Info		form all	
Physics and Informatics Technology Specialty all			
specialization all			
Teaching staff			
prof. dr hab. Michał Horodecki			
Forms of classes, the realization and number of hours		ECTS credits	
Forms of classes		2	
Lecture		2 ECTS	
The realization of activities			
classroom instruction, online classes			
Number of hours			
Lecture: 15 hours			
The academic cycle			
2022/2023 winter semester			
Type of course	Language	of instruction	
obligatory Teaching methods	english Form and	method of assessment and basic criteria for eveluation or	
		on requirements	
		uation	
- problem-focused lecture	Graded	Graded credit	
		Assessment methods	
		- written exam with open questions	
	- writter	- written exam (test)	
	The basic	criteria for evaluation	
	Half of maxi	Half of maximal number of points is needed to pass the exam	
Method of verifying required learning outcomes			
Required courses and introductory	requirements		
A. Formal requirements			
none			
B. Prerequisites			
knowledge on linear algebra, (quantum r	nechanics course welcome, but r	ot necessary)	
Aims of education			
Basic knowledge about striking quantum mechanical effects that contradict "classical" common sense. Course contents			
	quantum orocor		
quantum interference and superposition, quantum eraser uncertainty principle (measurement one and preparation one)			
no-cloning, its relation with uncertainty			
quantum teleportation and dense coding. Theoretical scheme and experimental realizations			
Elitzur-Vaidman bomb tester			
Entanglement, and Schrodinger paradox			



local realism CHZ paraday			
local realism, GHZ paradox	um (and auproquantum) correlations		
Bell inequalities, nosignaling boxes and monogamy of quantum (and -supraquantum) correlations			
contextuality and Peres-Mermin paradox			
applied philosophy: communication complexity from Bell inequalities			
Bibliography of literature			
Literature: Nielsen and Chuang, Quantum Computation and	Quantum information;		
John Preskill, Lecture notes;			
John Watrous, Lecture notes;			
Buhrman et al, Non-locality and communication complexity,	https://arxiv.org/abs/0907.3584v1		
The learning outcomes (for the field of study and specialization)			
K_W01	W01: Student knows basic quantum mechanical paradoxes (K_W01, K_W06)		
Student has extensive knowledge of general physics and	W02: Student understand main features of quantum fenomena and knows the		
advanced knowledge in the area of quantum information	diffreneces to classical mechanics (K_W01, K_W04)		
theory; knows the history of the development of quantum	W03: Student knows the basic mathematical tools used in quantum mechanics		
information theory and its importance for the progress of	(K_W02, K_W03)		
science, world cognition and social development	Skills		
K_W02	aU01: students will be able to derive the paradoxes basing on quantum formalism		
Student has in-depth knowledge of advanced mathematics,	(K_U01)		
mathematical and computer methods necessary to solve	U02: Students can prove basic results concerning paradoxes of quantum		
physical problems of medium complexity and advanced in	mechanics (K_U02)		
the area of quantum information and its technological	Social competence		
aspects			
K_W04			
Student knows the advanced methods of theoretical and			
mathematical physics necessary in creating models of			
quantum mechanics			
K_W06			
Student has knowledge of the current trends in the			
development of physics, in particular within the quantum			
information theory			
K_U01			
Student is able to apply the scientific method and physical			
knowledge in solving problems formulated in the theory of			
quantum information, carrying out experiments and making			
conclusions			
K_U02			
Student can apply mathematical knowledge to formulating,			
analyzing and solving problems related to information			
theory			
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