phfqit—Utilities to typeset stuff in Quantum Information Theory (quite biased towards theory), in particular general mathematical symbols, operators, and shorthands for entropy measures.

1 Introduction

2 Basic Usage

2.1 Semantic vs. Syntactic Notation

2.2 Size Specification

3 General Symbols (and Math Operators)

3.1 Math/Linear Algebra Operators

3.2 Poly symbol

3.3 Bits and Bit Strings

3.4 Logical Gates

4 Lie Groups and Algebras

5 Bra-Ket Notation and Delimited Expressions

6 Entropy Measures and Other “Qit Objects”

6.1 Entropy, Conditional Entropy

6.2 Entropy Function

6.3 Relative Entropy

6.4 Coherent Relative Entropy

6.5 Custom Qit Objects

7 Implementation

7.1 Simple Symbols and Shorthands

7.1.1 General Symbols

7.1.2 Math Operators

7.1.3 Poly

7.1.4 Bits and Bit Strings

7.1.5 Logical Gates

7.1.6 Lie Groups & Algebras

7.2 Bra-Ket Notation

7.3 Delimited Expressions

---

1 This document corresponds to phfqit v2.0, dated 2017/08/16. It is part of the phfqitlx package suite, see https://github.com/phfaist/phfqitlx.
1 Introduction

This package provides some useful definitions, mainly for notation of mathematical expressions which are used in quantum information theory (at least by me).

Are included utilities for:

- General symbols and mathematical expressions (identity operator, trace, rank, diagonal, …) (section 3)
- Formatting of bits and bit strings (subsection 3.3)
- Formatting of names of logical gates (subsection 3.4)
- Typesetting the names of Lie groups and algebras, for example \( su(N) \) (section 4)
- Bra-ket notation, and delimited expressions such as average, norm, … (section 5)
- Typesetting entropy measures, including the Shannon/von Neumann entropy, the smooth entropies, relative entropies, as well as my coherent relative entropy

2 Basic Usage

This package is straightforward to use:
\usepackage{phfqit}

A single package option controls which entropy measures are defined for you.

\texttt{qitobjdef=(stdset | none)}

Load the predefined set of “qit objects,” i.e., entropy measures. The entropy measures documented below (and specified as such) will be loaded unless you set \texttt{qitobjdef=none}.

\texttt{newReIm=(true | false)}

Do not override \LaTeX’s default $\Re$ and $\Im$ symbols by Re and Im. See subsection 3.1.

\textit{Changed in v2.0 [2017/08/16]}: Added the \texttt{qitobjdef} package option.

\textit{Changed in v2.0 [2017/08/16]}: Added the \texttt{newReIm} package option.

2.1 Semantic vs. Syntactic Notation

The macros in this package are meant to represent a \textit{mathematical quantity}, independently of its final \textit{notation}. For example, $\Hmaxf$ indicates corresponds to the “new-style” max-entropy defined with the fidelity, \footnote{see Marco Tomamichel, Ph. D., ETH Zurich (2012) \textit{arXiv:1203.2142}} independently of the notation. Then, if the default notation “$H_{\text{max}}$” doesn’t suit your taste, you may then simply redefine this command to display whatever you like (see for example instructions in subsection 6.1). This allows to keep better distinction between different measures which may share the same notation in different works of literature. It also allows to switch notation easily, even in documents which use several quantities whose notation may be potentially conflicting.

2.2 Size Specification

Many of the macros in this package allow their delimiters to be sized according to your taste. For example, if there is a large symbol in an entropy measure, say

$$H_{\min}\left(\bigotimes_{i}A_{i} \mid B\right),$$

then it may be necessary to tune the size of the parenthesis delimiters.

This is done with the optional size specification \texttt{(size-spec)}. The \texttt{(size-spec)}, whenever it is accepted, is always optional.
The \texttt{$\langle$size-spec$\rangle$} starts with the backtick character “‘”, and is followed by a single token which may be a star * or a size modifier macro such as \texttt{\big}, \texttt{\Big}, \texttt{\bigg} and \texttt{\Bigg}. If the star is specified, then the delimiters are sized with \texttt{\left} and \texttt{\right}; otherwise the corresponding size modifier is used. When no size specification is present, then the normal character size is used.

For example:

\begin{verbatim}
\Hmin{\bigotimes_i A_i}[B] \text{ gives } H_{\text{min}} \left( \bigotimes_i A_i \right) | B , \\
\Hmin'\Big{\bigotimes_i A_i}[B] \text{ gives } H_{\text{min}} \left( \bigotimes_i A_i \right) | B , \text{ and} \\
\Hmin'\Star{\bigotimes_i A_i}[B] \text{ gives } H_{\text{min}} \left( \bigotimes_i A_i \right) | B . \\
\end{verbatim}

\section{General Symbols (and Math Operators)}

\texttt{\Hs} Hilbert space = $\mathcal{H}$.

\texttt{\Ident} Identity operator = $\mathbb{I}$.

\texttt{\IdentProc} Identity process. Possible usage syntax is:

\begin{verbatim}
\IdentProc{\rho} \text{ id} \\
\IdentProc{\rho} \text{ id}_A \\
\IdentProc{} \text{ id} \\
\end{verbatim}

This macro accepts a size specification with the backtick (‘‘), see subsection 2.2.

\texttt{\ee^X} A macro for the exponential. Type the \LaTeX{} code as if \texttt{\ee} were just the symbol, i.e. as \texttt{\ee^{<ARGUMENT>}}. The ideas is that this macro may be redefined to change the appearance of the $e$ symbol, or even to change the notation to \texttt{\exp{<ARGUMENT>}} if needed for inline math.

\subsection{Math/Linear Algebra Operators}

\begin{verbatim}
\end{verbatim}
\textbf{3.2 Poly symbol}

\texttt{\poly} Can be typeset in poly(n) time.

\textbf{3.3 Bits and Bit Strings}

\texttt{\bit} Format a bit value, for example \texttt{\bit{0}} or \texttt{\bit0} gives 0 or 1. This command works both in math mode and text mode.

\texttt{\bitstring} Format a bit string. For example \texttt{\bitstring{01100101}} is rendered as 01100101. This command works both in math mode and text mode.

\textbf{3.4 Logical Gates}

\texttt{\gate} Format a logical gate. Essentially, this command typesets its argument in small-caps font. For example, with \texttt{\gate{C-not}} you get C-NOT. (The default formatting ignores the given capitalization, but if you redefine this command you could exploit this, e.g. by making the “C” in “Cnot” larger than the “not”.)

This command works both in math mode and in text mode.

\texttt{\AND, \XOR, \CNOT, \NOT, \NOOP}

\textbf{4 Lie Groups and Algebras}
\textbf{5 \quad Bra-Ket Notation and Delimited Expressions}

All commands here work in math mode only. They all accept an optional argument, which is a size modifier. Use the starred form to enclose the delimiters with $\left\ldots\right$ and have the size determined automatically. Usage for example is:

- $\ket\{\psi\}$
- $\ket\{\psi\}$
- $\bra\{\psi\}$
- $\langle \psi |$
- $\braket{\phi}{\psi}$
- $\langle \phi | \psi \rangle$
- $\ketbra{\phi}{\psi}$
- $| \phi \rangle \langle \psi |$
- $\proj{\psi}$
- $| \psi \rangle \langle \psi |$
- $\matr{\phi}{A}{\psi}$
- $\langle \phi | A | \psi \rangle$
- $\abs{\sum_k \psi_k}$
- $| \sum_k \psi_k |$
- $\innerprod{\phi}{\psi}$
- $\langle \phi, \psi \rangle$
- $\abs{A}$
- $| A |$

\textbf{\textbackslash uu}(N) \quad \text{Format some common Lie groups and algebras.} \\
\textbf{\textbackslash UU}(N) \quad \text{is the symmetric group of } N \text{ items, and formats by default as } S_N. \\
\textbf{\textbackslash su}(N) \quad \textbf{\textbackslash SU}(N) \quad \textbf{\textbackslash so}(N) \quad \textbf{\textbackslash SO}(N) \quad \textbf{\textbackslash SN}(N)
The average of an expression. \( \avg \bigl \{ \sum_k A_k \bigr \} \) gives \( \langle \sum_k A_k \rangle \).

The norm of an expression. \( \norm{A_k} \) gives \( \| A_k \| \). (You can add subscripts, e.g. \( \norm{A_k}_\infty \) is \( \| A_k \|_\infty \).)

A closed interval. \( \intervalc{x}{y} \) gives \([x, y]\).

An open interval. \( \intervalo{x}{y} \) gives \((x, y]\).

A semi-open interval, closed on the lower bound and open on the upper bound. \( \intervalco{x}{y} \) gives \([x, y)\).

A semi-open interval, open on the lower bound and closed on the upper bound. \( \intervaloc{x}{y} \) gives \((x, y]\).

\section{6 Entropy Measures and Other “Qit Objects”}

A “Qit Object” is any form of quantity which has several parameters and/or arguments which are put together in some notation. The idea is to use \texttt{\LaTeX} macros to represent an actual quantity and not just some set of notational symbols. For example, for the “old” max-entropy \( H_{\text{max}, \text{old}}(X) = \log \text{rank } \rho \), you should use \texttt{\Hzero} independently of whether it should be denoted by \( H_0 \), \( H_{\text{max}} \) or \( H_{\text{max}, \text{old}} \). This allows you to change the notation by redefining the command \texttt{\Hzero}, while making sure that the correct quantity is addressed. (You might have both “old”-style and “new”-style max-entropy in the same paper. Their meaning should never change, even if you change your mind on the notation.) The macros \texttt{\Hmin}, \texttt{\Hzero}, \texttt{\Hmaxf} and \texttt{\HH} may be redefined to change the subscript by using the following code (change “\texttt{\mathrm{max}}, 0” to your favorite subscript text):

\begin{verbatim}
\renewcommand{\Hzero}{\Hbase{\HSym}{\mathrm{max}, 0}}
\end{verbatim}

The \texttt{phqit} package provides a basic infrastructure allowing to define such “Qit Object” implementations. This package provides the following Qit Objects: entropy measures (\texttt{\Hbase}), an entropy function (\texttt{\Hfnbase}), relative entropy measures (\texttt{\Dbase}), as well as coherent relative entropy measures (\texttt{\DCohbase}). The more specific commands \texttt{\Hmin}, \texttt{\Hzero}, etc. are then defined based on these “base commands.”

You may also define your own Qit Object implementations. See subsection 6.5 for documentation on that.

The actual entropy measure definitions \texttt{\Hmin}, \texttt{\Hmaxf}, etc., can be disabled by specifying the package option \texttt{qitobjdef=none}. 
6.1 Entropy, Conditional Entropy

These entropy measures all share the same syntax. This syntax is only described for the min-entropy $H_{\text{min}}$, but the other entropy measures enjoy the same features.

These commands are robust, meaning they can be used for example in figure captions and section headings.

$H_{\text{min}}$ Min-entropy. The general syntax is $H_{\text{min}}\langle\text{size-spec}\rangle[\langle\text{state}\rangle]\[\langle\text{epsilon}\rangle]$. For example:

- $H_{\text{min}}\langle X \rangle$
- $H_{\text{min}}[\rho]\langle X \rangle$
- $H_{\text{min}}[\rho][\epsilon]\langle X \rangle$
- $H_{\text{min}}'[\rho]\langle X \rangle$
- $H_{\text{min}}'[\rho][\epsilon]\langle X \rangle$

$H_{\text{Sh}}$ Shannon/von Neumann entropy. This macro has the same arguments as for $H_{\text{min}}$ (even though, of course, there is no real use in smoothing the Shannon/von Neumann entropy...). For example, $H_{\text{Sh}}[\rho]\langle X \rangle\langle Y \rangle$ gives $H(X \mid Y)_{\rho}$.

$H_{\text{zero}}$ Rényi-zero max-entropy. This macro has the same arguments as for $H_{\text{min}}$. For example, $H_{\text{zero}}[\rho][\epsilon]\langle X \rangle\langle Y \rangle$ gives $H_{\text{zero}}(X \mid Y)_{\rho}$.

$H_{\text{max}}$ The max-entropy. This macro has the same arguments as for $H_{\text{min}}$. For example, $H_{\text{max}}[\rho][\epsilon]\langle X \rangle\langle Y \rangle$ gives $H_{\text{max}}(X \mid Y)$.

The commands $H_{\text{min}}$, $H_{\text{Sh}}$, $H_{\text{zero}}$, and $H_{\text{max}}$ are defined only if the package option qitobjdef=stdset is set (which is the default).

$H_{\text{Sym}}$ You may redefine this macro if you want to change the “$H$” symbol of all entropy measures. For example, with \renewcommand\Hbase{\spadesuit}, $H_{\text{min}}(A \mid B)$ would give $\spadesuit_{\text{min}}(A \mid B)$.

Appearance and alternative notation.

You may change the notation of any of the above entropy measures by redefining the corresponding commands as follows:

\renewcommand{Hzero}{Hbase{HSym}{\text{max}}}\}

Then, $H_{\text{zero}}[\rho]\langle A \rangle\langle B \rangle$ would produce: $H_{\text{max}}(A \mid B)_{\rho}$.
Base entropy measure macro.

\Hbase Base macro entropy for an entropy measure. The general syntax is:
\Hbase{⟨H-symbol⟩}{⟨subscript⟩}{⟨state⟩}{⟨epsilon⟩}{⟨target system⟩}{⟨conditioning system⟩}

Using this macro it is easy to define custom special-purpose entropy measures, for instance:

\newcommand\Hxyz{\Hbase{\tilde{H}\Sym}{\mathrm{xyz}}}

The above code defines the command $\Hxyz{\rho}{\epsilon}{A}{B} \rightarrow \tilde{H}_{xyz}(A \mid B)_{\rho}$.

See also the implementation documentation below for more specific information on how to customize parts of the rendering, for instance.

### 6.2 Entropy Function

\Hfn The entropy, written as a mathematical function. It is useful to write, e.g.,
$H(p_1\rho_1 + p_2\rho_2)$ as \Hfunc(p_1\rho_1 + p_2\rho_2). Sizing specifications also work, e.g. \Hfunc′(x) or \Hfunc′*(x).

Usage is: \Hfn{size-spec}(⟨argument⟩)

This macro doesn't allow for any subscript, any epsilon-like superscript nor for any conditioning system. Define your own macro on top of \Hfnbase if you need that.

Note that the ⟨argument⟩ may contain matching parentheses, e.g.,
\Hfn′(g(x) + h(y)) \rightarrow H\left(g(x) + h(y)\right)

\Hfunc The alias \Hfunc is provided for backwards compatibility; same as \Hfn.

The commands \Hfn and \Hfunc are defined only if the package option \texttt{qitobjdef=stdset} is set (which is the default).

\Hfnbase There is also a base macro for this kind of Qit Object, \Hfnbase. It allows you to specify an arbitrary symbol to use for “H”, as well as custom subscripts and superscripts. The syntax is:
\Hfnbase{⟨H-symbol⟩}{⟨sub⟩}{⟨sup⟩}{⟨size-spec⟩}{⟨argument⟩}.

### 6.3 Relative Entropy

Relative entropies also have a corresponding set of commands.
The syntax varies from command to command, but all relative entropies accept the final arguments \langle \text{size-spec} \rangle \{\langle \text{state} \rangle \} \{\langle \text{relative-to-state} \rangle \}. The size-spec is as always given using the backtick syntax described in subsection 2.2.

\DD\ Generic relative entropy. The syntax of this command is either of the following:

\DD\langle \text{size-spec} \rangle \{\langle \text{state} \rangle \} \{\langle \text{relative-to-state} \rangle \},
\DD_\langle \text{subscript} \rangle \langle \text{size-spec} \rangle \{\langle \text{state} \rangle \} \{\langle \text{relative-to-state} \rangle \},
\DD_\langle \text{subscript} \rangle^\langle \text{superscript} \rangle \langle \text{size-spec} \rangle \{\langle \text{state} \rangle \} \{\langle \text{relative-to-state} \rangle \},
\DD^\langle \text{superscript} \rangle \langle \text{size-spec} \rangle \{\langle \text{state} \rangle \} \{\langle \text{relative-to-state} \rangle \}.

In all cases, the argument is typeset as: \((\langle \text{state} \rangle \| \langle \text{relative-to-state} \rangle)\). The size of the delimiters can be set with a size specification using the standard backtick syntax as described in subsection 2.2 (as for the other entropy measures).

Examples:

\DD\langle \rho \rangle \{\sigma \} \quad D(\rho \| \sigma)
\DD^\ast \langle M_1 \rangle \{\sigma \} \quad D(M_1^\dagger M_1 \| \sigma)
\DD' \langle \rho \rangle \{\sigma \} \quad D(\rho \| \sigma)

You can also play around with subscripts and superscripts, but it is recommended to use the macros \Dminf, \Dminz and \Dmax directly. Specifying the subscripts and superscripts to \DD should only be done within new custom macros to define new relative entropy measures.

\DD_\langle \text{mathrm{Rob}} \rangle \langle \epsilon \rangle \{\langle \rho \rangle \} \{\sigma \} \quad D_{\text{Rob}}^\epsilon (\rho \| \sigma)
\DD_{\langle \text{sup} \rangle} \langle \rho \rangle \{\sigma \} \quad D^{\text{sup}} (\rho \| \sigma)

\Dmax\ The max-relative entropy. The syntax is \Dmax\langle \epsilon \rangle \{\langle \text{size-spec} \rangle \} \{\langle \text{state} \rangle \} \{\langle \text{relative-to-state} \rangle \}.

For example \Dmax\langle \epsilon \rangle \{\langle \rho \rangle \} \{\sigma \} gives \( D^\epsilon_{\max} (\rho \| \sigma) \) and \Dmax\langle \epsilon \rangle \{\langle \rho \rangle \} \{\sigma \} gives \( D_{\max}^\epsilon (\rho \| \sigma) \).

\Dminz\ The “old” min-relative entropy, based on the Rényi-zero relative entropy. The syntax is the same as for \Dmax.

\Dminf\ The “new” min-relative entropy, defined using the fidelity. The syntax is the same as for \Dmax.

\Dr\ The Rob-relative entropy. The syntax is the same as for \Dmax.

\DHyp\ The hypothesis testing relative entropy. The syntax is the same as for \Dmax, except that by default the optional argument is \( \eta \). That is, \DHyp\langle \rho \rangle \{\sigma \} gives \( D_H^\eta (\rho \| \sigma) \). (This is because this quantity is directly defined with a \( \eta \) (or \( \epsilon \)) built in, and it is not a zero-error quantity which is smoothed with the purified distance.)
The commands $\texttt{D}, \texttt{Dmax}, \texttt{Dminz}, \texttt{Dminf}, \texttt{Dr}$ and $\texttt{DHyp}$ are defined only if the package option \texttt{qitobjdef=stdset} is set (which is the default).

\texttt{DSym} The symbol to use to denote a relative entropy. You may redefine this command to change the symbol. (This works like \texttt{HSym} above.)

\textit{Appearance and alternative notation}

You may change the notation of any of the above relative entropy measures by redefining the corresponding commands as follows:

\texttt{\renewcommand{\Dminz}[1][]{\Dbase{\DSym}_{\mathrm{MIN}}^{#1}}} \rightarrow \texttt{D}_{\texttt{MIN}}(\rho \parallel \sigma).

\textit{Base relative entropy command}

As for the $H$-type entropy measures, there is a “base relative entropy command” \texttt{Dbase}. Its syntax is:

\texttt{\Dbase{\langle D\text{-symbol} \rangle}_{\langle subscript \rangle}^{\langle superscript \rangle}\langle state \rangle^{\langle relative\text{-to state} \rangle}} \rightarrow \texttt{D}_{\hat{\DSym}}(\rho \parallel \sigma).

\textit{6.4 Coherent Relative Entropy}

A macro for the coherent relative entropy is also available.

\texttt{\DCohx} Typeset a coherent relative entropy using an alternative form for the reference system. The syntax is:

\texttt{\DCohx{\langle epsilon \rangle}{\langle size\text{-spec} \rangle}{\langle rho \rangle}{\langle X \rangle}{\langle X' \rangle}{\langle \Gamma_X \rangle}{\langle \Gamma_{X'} \rangle}} \rightarrow \texttt{D}_{\texttt{X'},\texttt{X}}(\rho_{\Gamma_{X'},\Gamma_X} \parallel \Gamma_{X'},\Gamma_{X}).

The subscript \texttt{X'}$R$ (or whatever the system names) is automatically added to the \texttt{\langle rho \rangle} argument. The \texttt{\prime} symbol is used by default for
designating the reference system; you may change that by redefining \DCohxRefSystemName (see below). If no subscript should be added to the \langle rho \rangle argument, then begin the \langle rho \rangle argument with a star. For example, \DCoh{\star\sigma_R\otimes\rho_{X'}}{X}{X'}{\Gamma_R}{\Gamma_{X'}} gives $\bar{D}_{X\to X'}(\sigma_R \otimes \rho_{X'} \parallel \Gamma_X, \Gamma_{X'})$.

The \langle size-spec \rangle is of course optional and follows the same syntax as everywhere else (subsection 2.2).

The command \DCohx is defined only if the package option qitobjdef=stdset is set (which is the default).

Use the \emptysystem macro to denote a trivial system. For example, \DCoh{\rho}{X}{}{\Gamma}{1} gives $\bar{D}_X \to \emptyset(\rho_X \parallel \Gamma, 1)$.

When using \DCohx, the macro \DCohxRefSystemName is invoked to produce the reference system name corresponding to the input system name. By default, this is a $R \cdot$ symbol with subscript the input system name. You may redefine this macro if you prefer another reference system name:

\renewcommand{\DCohxRefSystemName}{E_{#1}}

Then: \DCohx{x}{X}{X'}{\Gamma_R}{\Gamma_{X'}}\rightarrow
$\bar{D}_{X\to X'}(\rho_{X'E_X} \parallel \Gamma_X, \Gamma_{X'})$

The symbol to use to denote a coherent relative entropy. You may redefine this command to change the symbol. (This works like \HSym and \DSym above.)

Typeset a coherent relative entropy using the old notation. The syntax is:

\DCohx{\langle epsilon \rangle}{\langle size-spec \rangle}{\langle rho \rangle}{\langle R \rangle}{\langle X' \rangle}{\langle \Gamma_R \rangle}{\langle \Gamma_{X'} \rangle}

For example, \DCohx{\epsilon}{\rho}{\Gamma_R}{\Gamma_{X'}} gives $\bar{D}_{R\to X'}(\rho_{X'R} \parallel \Gamma_R, \Gamma_{X'})$.

The subscript $X'R$ (or whatever the system names) is automatically added to the \langle rho \rangle argument. If this is not desired, then begin the \langle rho \rangle argument with a star. For example, \DCohx{\star\sigma_R\otimes\rho_{X'}}{R}{X'}{\Gamma_R}{\Gamma_{X'}} gives $\bar{D}_{R\to X'}(\sigma_R \otimes \rho_{X'} \parallel \Gamma_R, \Gamma_{X'})$.

The \langle size-spec \rangle is of course optional and follows the same syntax as everywhere else (subsection 2.2).

The command \DCohx is defined only if the package option qitobjdef=stdset is set (which is the default).
Appearance and alternative notation

You may change the notation of any of the above relative entropy measures by redefining the corresponding commands as follows:

\renewcommand{\DCoh}{\DCohbase{\tilde{D}}}\\
Then:  \[\DCoh{\epsilon}{\rho}{R}{X'}{\Gamma_R}{\Gamma_{X'}} \rightarrow \tilde{D}_{R \rightarrow X'}(\rho_{X'R} \parallel \Gamma_R, \Gamma_{X'})\]

Base relative entropy command

As for the other entropy measures, there is a “base coherent relative entropy command” \DCohbase. Its syntax is:

\DCohbase{(D-symbol)}{(epsilon)}(size-spec){(rho)}{(R)}{(X')}{(Gamma_R)}{(Gamma_{X'})}

See also the implementation documentation below for more specific information on how to customize parts of the rendering, for instance.

6.5 Custom Qit Objects

Changed in v2.0 [2017/06/17]: Introduced the Qit Objects infrastructure.

You can create your own Qit Object Implementation as follows. You need two components: a Parse macro and a Render macro.

The Parse macro is responsible for parsing input \LaTeX tokens as necessary, and building an argument list (which will be passed on to the Render macro).

\qitobjAddArg The Parse macro (or any helper macro it calls) should call \qitobjAddArg to add arguments for the eventual call to Render. The \qitobjAddArg macro does not expand its argument. The \qitobjAddArgx works like \qitobjAddArg, but it accepts a single \LaTeX command as its only argument, expands it, and adds the contents as a single new argument for the renderer.

\qitobjParseDone Once the parser is finished, it must call \qitobjParseDone.

The Render macro is responsible for displaying the final Qit Object. It should accept mandatory arguments in the exact number as there were calls to \qitobjAddArg/\qitobjAddArgx.

\qitobjDone The Render macro must call \qitobjDone after it is finished, to do some cleaning up and to close the local \LaTeX group generated by the Qit Object infrastructure.

\DefineQitObject Declare your new Qit Object using the \DefineQitObject macro, using the syn-
\texttt{\textbackslash DefineQitObject}\{\textbackslash name\}\{\textbackslash ParseCommand\}\{\textbackslash RenderCommand\}.

This declares the command \texttt{\textbackslash name} as your Qit Object.

You may define different Qit Objects (using different names) recycling the same parsers/renderers if needed. For instance, \texttt{\textbackslash Hfnbase} uses the same renderer as \texttt{\textbackslash Hbase}.

\texttt{\textbackslash DefineTunedQitObject} The \texttt{\textbackslash DefineTunedQitObject} macro is a bit more powerful. It allows you to specify some fixed initial arguments to the parser, as well as to provide some local definitions which are in effect only during parsing and rendering of the Qit Object. This is useful if you would like to declare an alternative type of Qit Object to an existing one, where you just change some aspect of the behavior of the original Qit Object.

Usage: \texttt{\textbackslash DefineTunedQitObject}\{\textbackslash name\}\{\textbackslash parse\ \textbackslash command\}\{\textbackslash render\ \textbackslash command\}\{\textbackslash fixed\ \textbackslash first\ \textbackslash argument(s)\}\{\textbackslash custom\ \textbackslash definitions\}

The \{\textbackslash first\ \textbackslash fixed\ \textbackslash argument(s)\} must be a single argument, i.e., a single \LaTeX group, which may contain several arguments, for instance: {{A}\{B}}.

For instance, \texttt{\textbackslash DCohx} is defined, using the same parser and renderer as for \texttt{\textbackslash DCoh}, as follows:

\begin{verbatim}
def\DCohxRefSystemName#1{R_{#1}}
def\DCohxStateSubscripts#1#2{#2\DCohxRefSystemName{#1}}
\DefineTunedQitObject{DCohx}{\DCohbaseParse}{\DCohbaseRender}%
{\DCSym}% initial args
{\let\DCohbaseStateSubscripts\DCohxStateSubscripts}% local defs
\end{verbatim}

\textit{Useful helpers}

There are some useful helpers for both the \texttt{\textbackslash Parse} and \texttt{\textbackslash Render} macros. More extensive documentation is available in the "Implementation" section below.

\texttt{\textbackslash phfqit\textbackslash Parse\textbackslash sizes\textbackslash arg} Parse a \texttt{(size-spec)} optional argument.

\texttt{\textbackslash phfqit\textbackslash Paren} Produce a parenthetic expression (or square or curly brackets) with the appropriate size and with the given contents.

\texttt{\textbackslash phfqit\textbackslash Square\textbackslash Brackets} \texttt{\textbackslash phfqit\textbackslash Curly\textbackslash Brackets}

\textit{Example}

Here is a simple example: let's build a work cost of transition Qit Object to display something like “W(σ → ρ).”

The arguments to be given are: they are \texttt{⟨σ⟩} and \texttt{⟨ρ⟩}. We would also like to accept an optional size specification \texttt{(size-spec)}. We should decide on a convenient syntax to specify them. Here, we'll settle for simply \texttt{\textbackslash WorkCostTransition}'\Big{\textbackslash rho}\{\textbackslash sigma\}. 

14
We can now write the \textit{Parse} macro. We use the \texttt{\phfqit@parsesizearg} helper, which stores the optional \texttt{⟨size-spec⟩} into the \texttt{\phfqit@val@sizearg} macro before deferring our second helper macro. We then add arguments (for an eventual call to the \textit{Render} macro) using \texttt{\qitobjAddArg} (or \texttt{\qitobjAddArgx}).

\makeatletter
\newcommand\WorkCostTransitionParse{\
  \phfqit@parsesizearg\WorkCostTransitionParse@\%}
%
% Helper to parse further input arguments:
\newcommand\WorkCostTransitionParse@[2]{\% {\rho}{\sigma}
  \qitobjAddArgx\phfqit@val@sizearg\% size arg
  \qitobjAddArg\{#1\}\% rho
  \qitobjAddArg\{#2\}\% sigma
  \qitobjParseDone%}
\makeatother

The render macro should simply display the quantity, with the arguments given as usual mandatory arguments. We invoke the \texttt{\phfqitParens} helper, which produces the parenthesis at the correct size given the size spec tokens.

\newcommand\WorkCostTransitionRender@[3]{\% {size-spec-tokens}\{\rho}\{\sigma\}
  W\phfqitParens#1{#2 \to #3}\%
  \qitobjDone}

Now declare the Qit Object:

\DefineQitObject{WorkCostTransition}{\WorkCostTransitionParse}{\WorkCostTransitionRender}

Then: \texttt{\WorkCostTransition\Big{\rho}{\sigma} \to W(\rho \to \sigma)}

You might want to check out the implementations of \texttt{\HbaseParse} and \texttt{\HbaseRender}, or \texttt{\DbaseParse} and \texttt{\DbaseRender} if you'd like to see some more involved examples.

\section{7 Implementation}

First, load dependent packages. Toolboxes, fonts and so on.

1 \RequirePackage{calc}
2 \RequirePackage{etoolbox}
Package `xparse` is needed in order to get paren matching right for \( \mathsf{fn} \).

Package options are handled via `xkeyval` & `kvoptions` (see implementation doc for `phfnote`).

### 7.1 Simple Symbols and Shorthands

#### 7.1.1 General Symbols

These symbols are documented in section 3.

\( \mathcal{H} \) Hilbert space.

\[ \begin{align*}
\newcommand{\mathcal{H}}{\mathscr{H}} \\
\Ident \quad \text{Identity operator, I.} \\
\IdentProc \quad \text{Identity process.}
\end{align*} \]

\( \mathds{1} \) Identity process. TODO: this could be implemented as a Qit Object.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{\def\IdentProc{}} \\
\phfqit@parsesizearg\phfqit@IdentProc@maybeA{} \\
\newcommand{\phfqit@IdentProc@maybeA[1][1]}{\%} \\
\text{\def\phfqit@IdentProc@val@A(#1){\%} \\
\text{\def\phfqit@IdentProc@maybeB{\%} \\
\newcommand{\phfqit@IdentProc@maybeB[1][1]}{\%} \\
\text{\def\phfqit@IdentProc@val@B(#1){\% \\
\text{\def\phfqit@IdentProc@arg{} \\
\newcommand{\phfqit@IdentProc@arg#1{\%} \\
\text{\def\phfqit@IdentProc@val@arg#1{\%}
\end{align*} \]
At this point, prepare the three arguments, each expanded exactly as they were when given to these macros, and delegate the formatting to \phfqit@IdentProc@do.

\edef\@tmp@args{%
  {\expandonce{\phfqit@IdentProc@val@A}}% 
  {\expandonce{\phfqit@IdentProc@val@B}}% 
  {\expandonce{\phfqit@IdentProc@val@arg}}% 
}%
\expandafter\phfqit@IdentProc@do\@tmp@args%
\def\phfqit@IdentProc@do#1#2#3{%
  \operatorname{id}_{#1\notblank{#2}{\to #2}{}} 
  \notblank{#3}{\expandafter\phfqitParens\phfqit@val@sizearg{#3}}{}
}%
\ee^...

Macro for the exponential.

\def\ee^{#1}{e^{#1}} % we could imagine that in inlines, we replace this by \exp(...

### 7.1.2 Math Operators

See user documentation in subsection 3.1.

\tr Some common math operators. Note that \span is already defined by \LaTeX{}, so we resort to \linspan for the linear span of a set of vectors.

\supp \rank \linspan \spec \diag

\phfqit@Realpart \phfqit@Imagpart

Provide math operators for Re and Im. The aliasing to the actual commands \Re and \Im is done later, when we process the package options.

\let\phfqit@Re\Re
\DeclareMathOperator{\phfqit@Realpart}{Re}
\let\phfqit@Im\Im
\DeclareMathOperator{\phfqit@Imagpart}{Im}

### 7.1.3 Poly

\poly Poly symbol.

\DeclareMathOperator{\poly}{poly}
7.1.4 Bits and Bit Strings

See documentation in subsection 3.3

\texttt{bit}
\texttt{bitstring}

Bits and bit strings.

48 \newcommand\bit[1]{\texttt{#1}}
49 \newcommand\bitstring[1]{\phfqit@bitstring{#1}}

The implementation of \bitstring needs some auxiliary internal macros.

50 \def\phfqit@bitstring#1{% 51 \begingroup 52 \setlength{\phfqit@len@bit}{\maxof{\widthof{\bit{0}}}{\widthof{\bit{1}}}}% 53 \phfqitBitstringFormat{\phfqit@bitstring@#1\phfqit@END}% 54 \endgroup% 55 }

The internal \phfqit@bitstring@ macro picks up the next bit, and puts it into a \LaTeX \makebox on its own with a fixed width.

56 \def\phfqit@bitstring@#1#2\phfqit@END{% 57 \makebox[\phfqit@len@bit][c]{\phfqitBitstringFormatBit{#1}}% 58 \if\relax\detokenize\expandafter{#2}\relax% 59 \else% 60 \phfqitBitstringSep\phfqit@bitstring@#2\phfqit@END% 61 \fi% 62 }
63 \newlength\phfqit@len@bit

\phfqitBitstringSep \phfqitBitstringFormat

Redefine these to customize the bit string appearance.

64 \newcommand\phfqitBitstringSep{\hspace{0.3ex}}
65 \newcommand\phfqitBitstringFormat[1]{\ensuremath{\underline{\overline{#1}}}}
66 \def\phfqitBitstringFormatBit{\bit}

7.1.5 Logical Gates

See user documentation in subsection 3.4.

\texttt{gate}

Generic macro to format a gate name.

67 \DeclareRobustCommand\gate[1]{\ifmmode\textsc{\lowercase{#1}}\% 68 \else\rmfamily\textsc{\lowercase{#1}}\fi}
Some common gates.
\AND \XOR \CNOT \NOT \NOOP

7.1.6 Lie Groups & Algebras
\uu(N) \UU(N) \su(N) \SU(N) \so(N) \SO(N) \SN(N)

Some Lie Groups & Algebras. See section 4
\def\uu(#1){\phfqit@fmtLieAlgebra{u}(#1)}
\def\UU(#1){\phfqit@fmtGroup{U}(#1)}
\def\su(#1){\phfqit@fmtLieAlgebra{su}(#1)}
\def\SU(#1){\phfqit@fmtGroup{SU}(#1)}
\def\so(#1){\phfqit@fmtLieAlgebra{so}(#1)}
\def\SO(#1){\phfqit@fmtGroup{SO}(#1)}
\def\SN(#1){\mathrm{S}_{#1}}

\phfqit@fmtLieAlgebra \phfqit@fmtLieGroup Override these to change the appearance of the group names or algebra names.
The argument is the name of the group or algebra (e.g. su or SU).
\def\phfqit@fmtLieAlgebra#1{\mathrm{#1}}
\def\phfqit@fmtGroup#1{\mathrm{#1}}

7.2 Bra-Ket Notation
\ket \bra \braket \ketbra \proj \matrixel \dmatrixel \innerprod

Bras, kets, norms, some delimiter stuff. User documentation in section 5.
\DeclarePairedDelimiterX\ket[1]{\lvert}{\rangle}{#1}
\DeclarePairedDelimiterX\bra[1]{\langle}{\lvert}{{#1}}
\DeclarePairedDelimiterX\braket[2]{\langle}{\rangle}{#1\hspace*{0.2ex}\delimsize\vert\hspace*{0.2ex}{#2}}
\DeclarePairedDelimiterX\ketbra[2]{\lvert}{\rvert}{{#1}\delimsize\rangle\hspace*{-0.25ex}\delimsize\langle{#2}}
\DeclarePairedDelimiterX\proj[1]{\lvert}{\rvert}{{#1}\delimsize\rangle\hspace*{-0.25ex}\delimsize\langle{#1}}
\DeclarePairedDelimiterX\matrixel[3]{\langle}{\rangle}{#1\hspace*{0.2ex}\delimsize\vert\hspace*{0.2ex}{#2}\hspace*{0.2ex}\delimsize\vert\hspace*{0.2ex}{#3}}
\DeclarePairedDelimiterX\dmatrixel[2]{\langle}{\rangle}{#1\hspace*{0.2ex}\delimsize\vert\hspace*{0.2ex}{#2}\hspace*{0.2ex}\delimsize\vert\hspace*{0.2ex}{#1}}
\DeclarePairedDelimiterX\innerprod[2]{\langle}{\rangle}{#1\hspace*{0.2ex}\delimsize\vert\hspace*{0.2ex}{#2}\hspace*{0.2ex}\delimsize\vert\hspace*{0.2ex}{#1}}
7.3 Delimited Expressions

Delimited expressions are documented in section 5.

\innerprod\[2\]{\langle}{\rangle}{% #1, \hspace*{0.2ex} #2}%

\abs\avg\norm

Other delimited expressions.

\abs\avg\norm

\intervalc\intervalo\intervalco\intervaloc

\phfqit@insideinterval Format the contents of an interval. Utility for defining \intervalc and friends.

\def\phfqit@insideinterval#1#2{{#1\mathclose{},\mathopen{}#2}}

\intervalc\intervalo\intervalco\intervaloc

7.4 Entropy Measures and Other Qit Objects

Changed in v2.0 [2017/06/17]: Introduced the Qit Objects infrastructure.

7.4.1 Some Internal Utilities

\phfqit@parsesizearg Internal utility to parse size argument with the backtick specification (subsection 2.2).

Parses a size argument, if any, and stores it into \phfqit@val@sizearg. The value stored can directly be expanded as an optional argument to a \DeclarePairedDelimiter-compatible command (see mathtools package).

#1 should be a command token. It is the next action to take, after argument has been parsed.

\def\phfqit@parsesizearg#1{%
  \begingroup\mathcode'"="0060\relax
  #1
  \endgroup
}
\phfqitParens\ Simple parenthesis-delimited expression, with \DeclarePairedDelimiter-compatible syntax. For example,
\phfqitParens{⟨content⟩} → \((⟨content⟩)\)
\phfqitParens*{⟨content⟩} → \[\text{\left(⟨content⟩\right)}\]
\phfqitParens[\big]{⟨content⟩} → \[\text{\bigl(⟨content⟩\bigr)}\]

133 \DeclarePairedDelimiterX\phfqitParens[1]{(}{)}{#1}

\phfqitSquareBrackets\ Simple bracket-delimited expression, with \DeclarePairedDelimiter-compatible syntax. For example,
\phfqitSquareBrackets{⟨content⟩} → \[⟨content⟩\]
\phfqitSquareBrackets*{⟨content⟩} → \[\text{\left[⟨content⟩\right]}\]
\phfqitSquareBrackets[\big]{⟨content⟩} → \[\text{\bigl[⟨content⟩\bigr]}\]

134 \DeclarePairedDelimiterX\phfqitSquareBrackets[1]{[}{]}{#1}

\phfqitCurlyBrackets\ Simple bracket-delimited expression, with \DeclarePairedDelimiter-compatible syntax. For example,
\phfqitCurlyBrackets{⟨content⟩} → \{⟨content⟩\}
\phfqitCurlyBrackets*{⟨content⟩} → \[\text{\left\{⟨content⟩\right\}}\]
7.4.2 Machinery for Qit Objects

See also user documentation in subsection 6.5.

\QitObject The argument is the entropic quantity type or object kind (or "entropic quantity driver"): one of Hbase, Hfnbase, Dbase, DCbase, or any other custom object.

\DefineQitObject Define a new Qit Object implementation with this macro. A Qit Object implementation is specified in its simplest form by a \texttt{name}, a \texttt{Parser} and a \texttt{Renderer} (a single \LaTeX{} macro each). The more advanced \DefineTunedQitObject allows you in addition to specify local definitions to override defaults, as well as some initial arguments to the parser.

Here are some callbacks meant for Qit Object implementations ("types"/"drivers").

\qitobjAddArg These macros should only be called from within a \texttt{Parse} macro of a qit object type. Append an argument in preparation for an eventual call to the corresponding \texttt{Renderer} macro. \qitobjAddArg does not expand its contents. \qitobjAddArgx
expects a single command name as argument; it expands the command once
and stores those tokens as a single new argument.

157 \def\qitobjAddArg#1{%
158 \appto\QitObj@args{{#1}}%
159 %}
160 \def\qitobjAddArgx#1{%
161 \expandafter\qitobjAddArg\expandafter{#1}%
162 %}

\qitobjParseDone These macros MUST be called at the end of the respective Parse
(\qitobjParseDone) and Render (\qitobjDone) implementations (otherwise
processing doesn't proceed, \LaTeX groups won't be closed, and it will be a mess).

These macros are correctly defined in \QitObject actually. Here we provide
empty definitions so that the Render and Parse user implementation macros can
be called stand-alone, too.

163 \def\qitobjParseDone{} 
164 \def\qitobjDone{} 

\QitObjectDone A hook which gets called after a Qit Object is displayed. This should really stay
empty on the global scope. However you can locally append or prepend to it in
tuned definitions for \DeclareTunedQitObject to perform additional actions
at the end of the Qit Object, for instance to close an additional \LaTeX group.

165 \def\QitObjectDone{} 

\QitObjectInit A hook which gets called before the parsing phase of a Qit Object. This should
really stay empty on the global scope. However you can locally append or
prepend to it in tuned definitions for \DeclareTunedQitObject to perform
additional actions before parsing the Qit Object (but which have to be made
within the \LaTeX group of the Qit Object). You can use this to prepend code to
\QitObjectDone so that you code gets called before the inner \LaTeX group is
closed.

166 \def\QitObjectInit{} 

An internal helper; it's useful to keep it separate for readability and for debugging.

167 \def\QitObj@proceedToRender#1{%
168 %%\message{DEBUG: Rendering #1|\detokenize\expandafter{\QitObj@args}|}%
169 \expandafter\def\expandafter\x\expandafter{\expandafter{\csname QitObj@reg@#1@render\endcsname}}%
170 \expandafter\def\expandafter\x\expandafter{\expandafter{\expandafter{\csname QitObj@reg@#1@render\endcsname}\endcsname}}%
171 \expandafter\x\expandafter{\expandafter{\expandafter{\csname QitObj@reg@#1@render\endcsname}args%}
172 %}
7.4.3 Qit Object Implementation: Entropy, Conditional Entropy

See also the user doc in subsection 6.1.

\texttt{\textbackslash HbaseParse}\ Base parser macro for usual entropy measures; possibly conditional and/or smooth.

\texttt{\textbackslash Hbase\{\langle H-symbol\rangle\}\{\langle subscript\rangle\}\{\langle size-spec\rangle\}\{\langle state\rangle\}\{\langle epsilon\rangle\\}\{\langle target system\rangle\}\{\langle conditioning system\rangle\}}

The argument \texttt{\langle size-spec\rangle} is optional, and is documented in subsection 2.2. For example \texttt{(size-spec) = \text{"\*\" or \text{"\big.}

Examples:
\begin{align*}
\text{\texttt{\Hbase\{\hat{H}\}\{\text{max}\}\{\rho\}\{\epsilon\}\{\text{E}\}\{X'\} \to \hat{H}_\text{max}(E | X')_\rho}\}} \\
\text{\texttt{\Hbase\{\hat{H}\}\{\text{max}\}\{*\}\{\rho\}\{\epsilon\}\{\bigotimes_i E\}\{X'\} \to \hat{H}_\text{max}(\bigotimes_i (E | X')_\rho}\}}
\end{align*}

The \texttt{\HbaseParse} macro is responsible for parsing the arguments to \texttt{\Hbase}. We should parse the arguments using helper macros as needed, adding rendering arguments with \texttt{\qitobjAddArg} or \texttt{\qitobjAddArgx}, and then calling \texttt{\qitobjParseDone}. The arguments are then automatically provided as arguments to the \texttt{\HbaseRender} function. We just have to make sure we add the correct number of arguments in the correct order.

\begin{verbatim}
def\HbaseParse#1#2{
  \HbaseParse@[1][2]{% 
  \qitobjAddArg{#1} \qitobjAddArg{#2} \qitobjAddArgx{\phfqit@val@sizearg} \qitobjAddArg{#1} \qitobjParseDone
}
\end{verbatim}

The first arguments are the mandatory arguments \texttt{\{\langle H-symbol\rangle\}\{\langle subscript\rangle\}}. Then defer to helper macros for the rest of the parsing.

\begin{verbatim}
def\HbaseParse\{#1\}#2{% 
  \qitobjAddArg\{#1\} \qitobjAddArg\{#2\} \phfqit@parsesizearg\HbaseParse0
}
\end{verbatim}

Store the delimiter size argument which \texttt{\phfqit@parsesizearg} has stored into \texttt{\phfqit@val@sizearg}, then parse an optional \texttt{\{\langle state\rangle\}} argument.

\begin{verbatim}
def\HbaseParse\{#1\}[1]{% 
  \qitobjAddArg{#1\{\phfqit@val@sizearg\}} \qitobjAddArg\{#1\} \HbaseParse0
}
\end{verbatim}
Then parse an optional \([\epsilon]\) argument, as well as a mandatory \({\langle target system\rangle}\) argument.

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand\HbaseParse@@[2][]{\%
  \qitobjAddArg{#1}\%
  \qitobjAddArg{#2}\%
  \HbaseParse@@@\%}
\end{verbatim}

Finally, parse an optional \([\langle conditioning system\rangle]\).

\begin{verbatim}
\newcommand\HbaseParse@@@[1][]{\%
  \qitobjAddArg{#1}\%
  \qitobjParseDone\%
}\end{verbatim}

\HbaseRender

Render the entropy measure.

#1 = “H” symbol to use (e.g. H)
#2 = subscript (type of entropy, e.g. \text{min}, 0)
#3 = possible size argument to expand in front of parens command (one of \text{(empty)}, *, or \text{\big} using a standard sizing command)
#4 = the state (e.g. \rho), may be left empty
#5 = epsilon argument (superscript to entropy measure), if any, or leave argument empty
#6 = system to measure entropy of
#7 = conditioning system, if any, or else leave the argument empty

\begin{verbatim}
\def\HbaseRender#1#2#3#4#5#6#7{\%
  \message{DEBUG: HbaseRender\detokenize{{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}}%
  \HbaseRenderSym{#1}_{\HbaseRenderSub{#2}}^{\HbaseRenderSup{#5}}%
  \notblank{#4#6#7}{\%
    \HbaseRenderContents{#3}{#6}{#7}\%}
  \HbaseRenderTail{#4}\%}
\end{verbatim}

Start with the entropy symbol (‘H’), the subscript, and the superscript:

\begin{verbatim}
\HbaseRenderSym{#1}_.{\HbaseRenderSub{#2}}^{\HbaseRenderSup{#5}}
\end{verbatim}

Render the contents of the entropy (parenthetic expression with system & conditioning system), only if the system or conditioning system or state are not empty:

\begin{verbatim}
\notblank{#4#6#7}{\%
  \HbaseRenderContents{#3}{#6}{#7}\%}
\end{verbatim}

Finally, add the state as subscript, if any:

\begin{verbatim}
\HbaseRenderTail{#4}\%
\end{verbatim}
We're done.

\def\HbaseRenderSym#1{#1}%
\def\HbaseRenderSub#1{#1}%
\def\HbaseRenderSup#1{#1}%
\def\HbaseRenderTail#1{_#1}%

Macros to render different parts of the entropy measure. By default, don’t do anything special to them (but this might be locally overridden in a tuned Qit Object, for instance).

\def\HbaseRenderContents#1#2#3{% 

For the main contents rendering macro, we need to do a little more work. First, declare a token register in which we will prepare the contents of the parenthetic expression.

\newtoks\Hbase@tmp@toks
\def\Hbase@addtoks#1\@Hbase@END@ADD@TOKS{% \Hbase@tmp@toks=\expandafter{\the\Hbase@tmp@toks#1}}%

Now we need to define the macro which formats the contents of the entropy. The arguments are \#1 = possible sizing argument, \#2 = system name, \#3 = conditioning system if any.

\def\HbaseRenderContents#1#2#3{% 

We need to construct the parenthetic argument to the entropy, which we will store in the token register \Hbase@tmp@toks. Start with system name:

\Hbase@tmp@toks=(#2)%

... add conditional system, if specified:

\notblank{#3}{\Hbase@addtoks\mathclose{},\delimsize\vert,\mathopen{}#3\Hbase@END@ADD@TOKS}%

The tokens are ready now. Prepare the argument to the command \HbaseRenderContentsInnerParens (normally just \phfqitParens), and go:

\edef\tmp@args{\unexpanded{#1}\{\the\Hbase@tmp@toks}}%
\expandafter\HbaseRenderContentsInnerParens\tmp@args%
Macro which expands to the parenthetic expression type macro we would like to use. By default, this is \phfqitParen.

\def\HbaseRenderContentsInnerParen{{\phfqitParen}
\Hbase

Finally, we declare our base entropic quantity type:

\DefineQitObject{Hbase}{\HbaseParse}{\HbaseRender}

### 7.4.4 Qit Object Implementation: Entropy Function

See also the user doc in subsection 6.2.

\Hfnbase

Base implementation of an entropy function.

Usage: \Hfnbase{H}{1}{2}(x) \rightarrow H_{1}^{2}(x), \Hfnbase{H}{1}{2}^{*}(x) \rightarrow H_{1}^{2}(x), \Hfnbase{H}{1}{2}^{\big}(x) \rightarrow H_{1}^{2}(x).

We can use the same renderer as \Hbase, we just need a different parser. The parser first accepts the mandatory arguments \{\langle H-symbol\rangle\}{\langle subscript\rangle}{\langle superscript\rangle}.

\def\HfnbaseParse#1#2#3{%
\qitobjAddArg{#1} % H-sym
\qitobjAddArg{#2} % sub
\phfqit@parsesizearg{\HfnbaseParse@{#3}}%
}

Continue to parse a the argument given in parentheses. The first mandatory argument is simply the subscript passed on from the previous macro. It might be tempting to do simply \def\HfnbaseParse@#1(#2){...}, but this does not allow for recursive use of parenthesis within the entropy argument, for instance \Hfn(g(x)+h(y)). Because of this, we use xparse's \NewDocumentCommand which can handle this.

\def\HfnbaseParse@{mr()}{%
\qitobjAddArgx{\phfqit@val@sizearg} % size-arg
\qitobjAddArg{} % state
\qitobjAddArg{#1} % epsilon
\qitobjAddArg{#2} % system--main arg
\qitobjAddArg{} % cond system
%%\message{DEBUG: Hfnbase args are |\detokenize\expandafter{\QitObj@args}|}%
\qitobjParseDone%
}

\DefineQitObject{Hfnbase}{\HfnbaseParse}{\HbaseRender}
7.4.5 Qit Object Implementation: Relative Entropy

User documentation in subsection 6.3.

\DbaseParse Base macro for relative entropy macros.

**Usage:** \Dbase{\langle D-symbol\rangle [\langle subscript\rangle][\langle superscript\rangle]\langle size-spec\rangle \langle state\rangle} {\langle relative to state\rangle}

The subscript and superscripts are optional and don't have to be specified. They may be specified in any order. Repetitions are allowed and concatenates the arguments, e.g., \_\{a\}_\{x\}_\{y\}_\{z\}_\{w\} is the same as \_\{xyw\}_\{az\}.

The \langle size-spec\rangle is a backtick-style specification as always.

\DbaseRender Macro which formats a relative entropy of the form $D_{\text{sub}}^{\text{sup}}(A\|B)$:
\(D_{\text{min}}(\rho \parallel \Gamma)\)

Start with the entropy symbol (‘H’), the subscript, and the superscript:

\(H_{\text{min}}(\rho \parallel \Gamma)\)

Render the contents of the entropy (parenthetic expression with the (one or) two states), only if the arguments are non-empty:

\(\notblank{\#5\#6}{\text{Render the contents of the entropy (parenthetic expression with the (one or) two states), only if the arguments are non-empty:}}\)

We're done.

\(qitobjDone\)

Macros to render different parts of the entropy measure. By default, don't do anything special to them (but this might be locally overridden in a tuned Qit Object).

\(H, \text{min}, (\rho \parallel \Gamma)\)

Now we need to define the macro which formats the contents of the entropy. First, define a useful token register.

\(\text{The arguments are #1 = possible sizing argument, #2 = first state, #3 = second state (or operator), if any.}\)

We need to construct the parenthetic argument to the relative entropy, which we will store in the token register \(\text{Dbase@tmp@toks}\). Start with system name:

\(\text{Dbase@tmp@toks}=(\#2)\)
... add conditional system, if specified:

```latex
\notblank{#3}\{% \\
Dbase@addtoks\mathclose{}, \delimsizes\Vert, \mathopen{}\} #3 \\
\Dbase@END@ADD@TOKS\} \%
```

The tokens are ready now. Prepare the argument to the command `\DbaseRenderContentsInnerParens` (by default just `\phfqitParens`), and go:

```latex
\edef\tmp@args{\unexpanded{#1}{\the\Dbase@tmp@toks}}\%
\expandafter\DbaseRenderContentsInnerParens\tmp@args\%
```

`\DbaseRenderContentsInnerParens` Macro which expands to the parenthetic expression type macro we would like to use. By default, this is `\phfqitParens`.

```latex
\def\DbaseRenderContentsInnerParens{\phfqitParens}
```

Finally, define the `\Dbase` macro by declaring a new qit object.

```latex
\DefineQiObject{Dbase}\{DbaseParse\}{DbaseRender}
```

### 7.4.6 Qit Object Type: Coherent Relative Entropy

See also user documentation in subsection 6.4.

`\DCohbaseParse` Base macros for coherent relative entropy-type quantities of the form $D_{X \rightarrow X'}(\rho_{X'\bar{R}} \Vert \Gamma_X, \Gamma_{X'})$.

**Usage:** `\DCohbase{\{D symbol\}}{\{epsilon\}}{\{state or *fully-decorated-state\}}{\{System In\}}{\{System Out\}}{\{Gamma In\}}{\{Gamma Out\}}`

```latex
\def\DCohbaseParse#1{% \\
\qitobjAddArg{#1}{D-sym} \\
\DCohbaseParse@% \\
} \\
\newcommand\DCohbaseParse@[1][1][1]{% \\
\qitobjAddArg{#1}{epsilon} \\
\phfqit@parsesizearg\DCohbaseParse@rest% \\
} \\
\def\DCohbaseParse@rest#1#2#3#4#5#6{% \\
% rho, X, X', \Gamma_{X'}, \Gamma_{X'} \\
\qitobjAddArgx{\phfqit@val@sizearg}{\DCohbaseParse@parserhosub#1\DCohbaseParse@ENDSTATE{#2}{#3}#6} \\
\qitobjAddArg{#2} \\
```
\def\DCohbaseParse@parserhosub{
  \@ifnextchar*\DCohbaseParse@parserhosub@nosub%
  \DCohbaseParse@parserhosub@wsub%}
\def\DCohbaseParse@parserhosub@nosub*#1\DCohbaseParse@ENDSTATE#2#3{
  \qitobjAddArg{#1}% rho
}
\def\DCohbaseParse@parserhosub@wsub#1\DCohbaseParse@ENDSTATE#2#3{
  \qitobjAddArg{#1_{\begingroup\let\emptysystem\relax%
  \DCohbaseStateSubscripts{#2}{#3}\endgroup}}% all this for "rho" arg
}

\DCohbaseStateSubscripts Macro which produces the relevant subscript for the state. By default, simply produce “X′R” (but don’t produce an “empty system” symbol). This macro may be overridden e.g. locally.

\def\DCohbaseStateSubscripts#1#2{
  #2#1%
}

\DCohbaseRender Render the coherent relative entropy.
#1 = “D” symbol
#2 = superscript (epsilon)
#3 = possible size argument tokens (i.e., [\big])
#4 = fully decorated state (i.e., with necessary subscripts as required)
#5 = input system name
#6 = output system name
#7 = Gamma-in
#8 = Gamma-out

\def\DCohbaseRender#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8{
  \%\message{DEBUG: DCohbaseRender here, args are \detokenize{{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}{#8}}\%
  %\DCohbaseRenderSym{#1}%
  _{\DCohbaseRenderSystems{#5}{#6}}%
  ^{\DCohbaseRenderSup{#2}}%
  \notblank{#4#7#8}{%
    \DCohbaseRenderContents{#3}{#4}{#7}{#8}%
  }%}
We're done.

\qitobjDone%

Macros to render different parts of the entropy measure. By default, don't do anything special to them (but this might be locally overridden in a tuned Qit Object)

336 \def\DCohbaseRenderSym#1{#1}%
337 \def\DCohbaseRenderSystems#1#2{#1\to #2}%
338 \def\DCohbaseRenderSup#1{#1}%

\DCohbaseRenderContents Macros to render different parts of the entropy measure. By default, don't do anything special to them (but this might be locally overridden in a tuned Qit Object)

Now we define the macro which formats the contents of the entropy.
Define first a useful token register for rendering the contents.

339 \newtoks\DCohbase@tmp@toks
340 \def\DCohbase@addtoks#1\@DCohbase@END@ADD@TOKS{%
341 \DCohbase@tmp@toks=\expandafter{\the\DCohbase@tmp@toks#1}}%
342 \def\DCohbaseRenderContents#1#2#3#4{%

We need to construct the parenthetic argument to the coherent relative entropy, which we will prepare in the token register \DCohbase@tmp@toks. Start with the state:

343 \DCohbase@tmp@toks={#2}%

... add conditional system, if specified:

344 \notblank{#3#4}{%
345 \DCohbase@addtoks\mathclose{},\delimsize\Vert\mathopen{}%
346 #3\mathclose{},\mathopen{}#4\@DCohbase@END@ADD@TOKS%
347 }%

The tokens are ready now. Prepare the argument to the command \DCohbaseRenderContentsInnerParens (by default just \phfqitParenstoks), and go:

348 \edef\tmp@args{\unexpanded{#1}{\the\DCohbase@tmp@toks}}%
349 \expandafter\DCohbaseRenderContentsInnerParens\tmp@args%

\DCohbaseRenderContentsInnerParens Macro which expands to the parenthetic expression type macro we would like to use. By default, this is \phfqitParenstoks.

351 \def\DCohbaseRenderContentsInnerParens{\phfqitParenstoks}
Finally, define the `\DCohbase` macro by declaring a new qit object.

\[\text{\texttt{DefineQitObject}}\{\text{\texttt{DCohbase}}\}\{\text{\texttt{\DCohbaseParse}}\}\{\text{\texttt{\DCohbaseRender}}\}\]

### 7.5 Additional helpers for entropy measures

- \(\text{\texttt{\HSym}}\) Symbol to use to denote an entropy measure.
  \[\text{\texttt{\def}}\{\text{\texttt{\HSym}}\{\text{\texttt{H}}\}\]

- \(\text{\texttt{\DSym}}\) Symbol to use to denote a relative entropy measure.
  \[\text{\texttt{\newcommand}}\{\text{\texttt{\DSym}}\{\text{\texttt{D}}\}\]

- \(\text{\texttt{\DCSym}}\) Symbol to use for the coherent relative entropy measure.
  \[\text{\texttt{\newcommand}}\{\text{\texttt{\DCSym}}\{\text{\texttt{\bar{D}}}\}\]

- \(\text{\texttt{\emptysystem}}\) Designates the trivial system (uses symbol for empty set). It is important to this, because of the automatic indexes set on the “rho” argument.
  \[\text{\texttt{\def}}\{\text{\texttt{\emptysystem}}\{\text{\texttt{\ensuremath}}\{\text{\texttt{\emptyset}}\}\]

- \(\text{\texttt{\DCohxRefSystemName}}\) Macros helpful for defining \(\text{\texttt{\DCohx}}\).
  \[\text{\texttt{\def}}\{\text{\texttt{\DCohxRefSystemName}}\{\text{\texttt{R}}\}_{\text{#1}}\}\]
  \[\text{\texttt{\def}}\{\text{\texttt{\DCohxStateSubscripts}}\{\text{\texttt{#2}}\text{\texttt{\DCohxRefSystemName}}\{\text{\texttt{#1}}\}\]

Finally, some macros provided for backwards compatibility:

\[\text{\texttt{\let}}\{\text{\texttt{@HHbase}}\{\text{\texttt{Hbase}}\}\]
\[\text{\texttt{\let}}\{\text{\texttt{@DDbase}}\{\text{\texttt{Dbase}}\}\]
\[\text{\texttt{\let}}\{\text{\texttt{\HHSym}}\{\text{\texttt{\HSym}}\}\]
\[\text{\texttt{\let}}\{\text{\texttt{\DDSym}}\{\text{\texttt{\DSym}}\}\]

### 7.6 Handle package options

*Changed in v2.0 [2017/08/16]:* Added the `qitobjdef` package option.

*Changed in v2.0 [2017/08/16]:* Added the `newReIm` package option.

Initialization code for `kvoptions` for our package options. See section 2.

\[\text{\texttt{\SetupKeyvalOptions}}\{\]
\[\text{\texttt{\family=phfqit,}}\]
\[\text{\texttt{\prefix=phfqit@opt@}}\]
\[\text{\texttt{\}}\]

33
Set of predefined qit objects to load. Either stdset (standard set, the default) or none (none).

\DeclareStringOption[stdset]{qitobjdef}

Whether to override \LaTeX's default \Re and \Im symbols by our more readable Re and Im.

\DeclareBoolOption[true]{newReIm}

Process package options.

\ProcessKeyvalOptions*

7.6.1 Re/Im symbols

\Re \Im

Provide \Re and \Im commands to override \LaTeX's default if the corresponding package option is set (which is the default).

\ifphfqit@opt@newReIm
\renewcommand{\Re}{\phfqit@Realpart}
\renewcommand{\Im}{\phfqit@Imagpart}
\fi

7.6.2 Standard entropy measures

Load the requested set of qit objects.

\def\phfqit@tmp@str@none{none}
\def\phfqit@tmp@str@stdset{stdset}
\ifx\phfqit@opt@qitobjdef\phfqit@tmp@str@none%
In this case, do not load any definitions.
\else\ifx\phfqit@opt@qitobjdef\phfqit@tmp@str@stdset%
In this case, provide our standard set of "qit objects" (i.e., entropy measures).
\fi
\fi

\HH \Hzero \Hmin \Hmaxf

The definition of individual entropy macros just delegates to \Hbase with the relevant subscript.

\def\HH{\Hbase{\HSym}{}}
\def\Hzero{\Hbase{\HSym}{\texttt{max},0}}
\def\Hmin{\Hbase{\HSym}{\texttt{min}}}
\def\Hmaxf{\Hbase{\HSym}{\texttt{max}}}
\def\Hfn{\Hfnbase{\HSym}{}}
\let\Hfunc\Hfn% backwards compatibility
(Usual) quantum relative entropy. (Actually this is more versatile, because you can also specify subscript and superscript, so you can make on-the-fly custom relative entropy measures.)

\def\DD{\Dbase{\DSym}}

\Dminz “Old” min-relative entropy, based on the Rényi-zero relative entropy.

\newcommand{\Dminz}[1]{\Dbase{\DSym}_{\text{min,0}}^{#1}}

\Dminf Min-relative entropy (“new” version).

\newcommand{\Dminf}[1]{\Dbase{\DSym}_{\text{min}}^{#1}}

\Dmax Max-relative entropy.

\newcommand{\Dmax}[1]{\Dbase{\DSym}_{\text{max}}^{#1}}

\Dr Rob-relative entropy.

\newcommand{\Dr}[1]{\Dbase{\DSym}_{\text{r}}^{#1}}

\DHyp Hypothesis testing relative entropy.

\newcommand{\DHyp}[1]{\Dbase{\DSym}_{\text{H}}^{#1}}

\DCoh Coherent relative entropy (old style).

\DefineTunedQitObject{DCoh}{\DCohbaseParse}{\DCohbaseRender}{{\DCSym}}{}

\DCohx Coherent relative entropy (new style).

\DefineTunedQitObject{DCohx}{\DCohbaseParse}{\DCohbaseRender}{{\DCSym}}{%
\let\DCohbaseStateSubscripts\DCohxStateSubscripts%
}

End case qitobjdef=stdset. Last case is the final else branch which is an error, as we have an unknown set of standard definitions to load.

\else
\PackageError{phfqt}{Invalid value ‘phfqt@opt@qitobjdef’ specified for package option ‘qitobjdef’. Please specify one of ‘stdset’ (the default) or ‘none’}{You specified an invalid value to the ‘qitobjdef’ package option of the ‘phfqt’ package.}
\fi
}\fi

35
Change History

v1.0
General: Initial version .................................................... 1

v2.0
General: Added the newReIm package option .......................... 3
Added the qitobjdef package option .................................. 3
Introduced the Qit Objects infrastructure ....................... 20

Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbols</th>
<th>D</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>,</td>
<td>211, 283, 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Dbase</td>
<td>360, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Dbase@addtoks</td>
<td>278, 283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\Dbase@tmp@toks</td>
<td>277, 279, 281, 287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse</td>
<td>235, 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@</td>
<td>239, 241, 249, 253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@@</td>
<td>242, 244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@@@</td>
<td>245, 255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@parsesub</td>
<td>242, 247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@parsesup</td>
<td>245, 251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@rest</td>
<td>258, 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@val@sub</td>
<td>237, 248, 256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@val@sup</td>
<td>238, 252, 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseRender</td>
<td>266, 291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseRenderContents</td>
<td>270, 277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseRenderContentsInnerParens</td>
<td>288, 290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseRenderSub</td>
<td>268, 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseRenderSup</td>
<td>268, 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseRenderSym</td>
<td>268, 274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse</td>
<td>12, 390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@addtoks</td>
<td>340, 345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@tmp@toks</td>
<td>339, 341, 343, 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@val@sub</td>
<td>292, 352, 390, 391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@val@sup</td>
<td>294, 296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\DbaseParse@ENDSTATE</td>
<td>303, 314, 317</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>