## University of Vork

This is a repository copy of Corrigendum: A system's wave function is uniquely determined by its underlying physical state.

White Rose Research Online URL for this paper:
https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/130325/
Version: Accepted Version

## Article:

Colbeck, Roger Andrew orcid.org/0000-0003-3591-0576 and Renner, Renato (2018)
Corrigendum: A system's wave function is uniquely determined by its underlying physical state. New Journal of Physics. 039501. ISSN 1367-2630
https://doi.org/10.1088/1367-2630/aab328

## Reuse

Items deposited in White Rose Research Online are protected by copyright, with all rights reserved unless indicated otherwise. They may be downloaded and/or printed for private study, or other acts as permitted by national copyright laws. The publisher or other rights holders may allow further reproduction and re-use of the full text version. This is indicated by the licence information on the White Rose Research Online record for the item.

## Takedown

If you consider content in White Rose Research Online to be in breach of UK law, please notify us by emailing eprints@whiterose.ac.uk including the URL of the record and the reason for the withdrawal request.

# A system's wave function is uniquely determined by its underlying physical state corrigendum 

Roger Colbeck ${ }^{1, *}$ and Renato Renner ${ }^{2, \dagger}$<br>${ }^{1}$ Department of Mathematics, University of York, YO10 5DD, UK<br>${ }^{2}$ Institute for Theoretical Physics, ETH Zurich, 8093 Zurich, Switzerland<br>(Dated: December 29, 2017)

In the published version of this article [1] there is an omission in the intermediate calculation in Appendix B that makes it difficult to verify the bound of Equation (5). Furthermore, the form of $\left|\zeta_{j}^{k}\right\rangle$ written in the displayed equation above Equation (B1) in [1] is erroneous. We stress though that the bound (5) is correct and hence the conclusion of the paper is unaffected.
The issue arises because we write $\left(\hat{Z}_{d}\right)^{\frac{k}{2 n}}$ without stating which of the roots of $\hat{Z}_{d}$ is taken. Furthermore, not all choices work. To state carefully a choice that works, we define $\operatorname{sh}_{A}[v]$ to be the number in $(-1 / 2,1 / 2]$ that is equal to $v+m$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\operatorname{sh}_{B}[v]$ to be the number in $[-1 / 2,1 / 2)$ that is equal to $v+m$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. For $x \in\{0, \ldots, d-1\}$ and $a \in\{0,2, \ldots, 2 n-2\}$, the projectors $\Pi_{x}^{a}$ are along the vectors $\left|\zeta_{x}^{a}\right\rangle=U_{d} Z_{n, d}[a] U_{d}^{\dagger}|x\rangle$, where

$$
Z_{n, d}[a]:=\sum_{j=0}^{d-1} \exp \left[\pi i \operatorname{sh}_{A}[j / d] \frac{a}{n}\right]|j\rangle\langle j|,
$$

while for $y \in\{0, \ldots, d-1\}$ and $b \in\{1,3, \ldots, 2 n-1\}$, the projectors $\Pi_{y}^{b}$ are along the vectors $\left|\zeta_{y}^{b}\right\rangle=U_{d} Z_{n, d}^{\prime}[b] U_{d}^{\dagger}|y\rangle$, where

$$
Z_{n, d}^{\prime}[b]:=\sum_{j=0}^{d-1} \exp \left[\pi i \operatorname{sh}_{B}[j / d] \frac{b}{n}\right]|j\rangle\langle j| .
$$

These lead to the bound given in Equation (5). For details of the rest of the calculation we refer to Appendix B of [2].
Acknowledgement. We are grateful to Giorgos Eftaxias for discussions that led to the discovery of the problem.
[1] R. Colbeck and R. Renner, A system's wave function is uniquely determined by its underlying physical state, New J. Phys. 19013016 (2017).
[2] R. Colbeck and R. Renner, A system's wave function is uniquely determined by its underlying physical state, arXiv:1312.7353v2 (2017).

[^0]
[^0]:    *roger.colbeck@york.ac.uk
    ${ }^{\dagger}$ renner@phys.ethz.ch

