

Homework 27

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a

$v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |01\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |10\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |11\rangle$ Since the coefficients are the square-root of the probability, the probability of measuring any of 00, 01, 10, 11 is $\frac{1}{4}$.

b

Since $|xy\rangle$ can be rewritten as $|x\rangle |y\rangle$, we can simplify the problem into:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |01\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |10\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |11\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |0_1\rangle |0_2\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |0_1\rangle |1_2\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |1_1\rangle |0_2\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} |1_1\rangle |1_2\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} |0_1\rangle |0_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |0_1\rangle |1_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |1_1\rangle |0_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |1_1\rangle |1_2\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{(2)}} (|0_1\rangle + |1_1\rangle) (|0_2\rangle + |1_2\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

Measuring the first qubit would have a 1/2 probability of resulting in a 0 and a 1/2 probability of resulting in a 1, and the equation becomes either:

$$v = 0_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0_2\rangle + |1_2\rangle)$$

or:

$$v = 1_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0_2\rangle + |1_2\rangle)$$

both with probability 1/2.

And now the second qubit has a 1/2 chance of being either a 0 or 1 in both cases. So v has a uniform 1/4 probability of being any of the following:

$$v = 0_1 0_2$$

$$v = 0_1 1_2$$

$$v = 1_1 0_2$$

$$v = 1_1 1_2$$

c

The same proof as in b, but measure the second bit first. The probabilities will be the same due to the commutivity of multiplying the coefficient.

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a

b

c