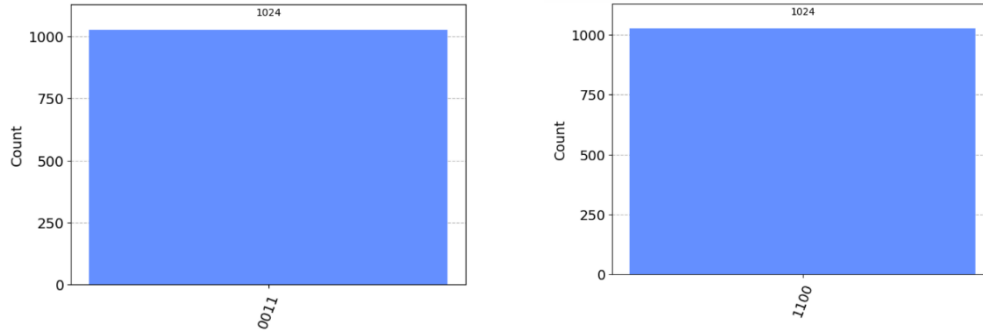


# CommLab2

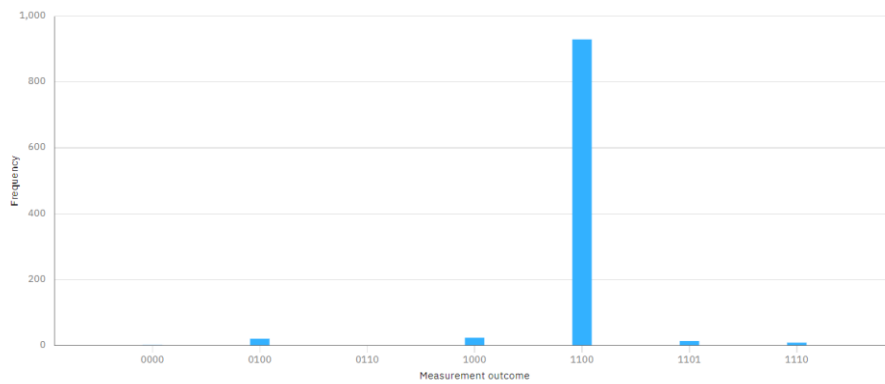
Author: 陳柏宏 B10901076

1. (a) seed: 100, generated bit string: 0011 / seed: 60, generated bit string: 1100



As shown in graph, the SER and BER are 0 when using a simulator.

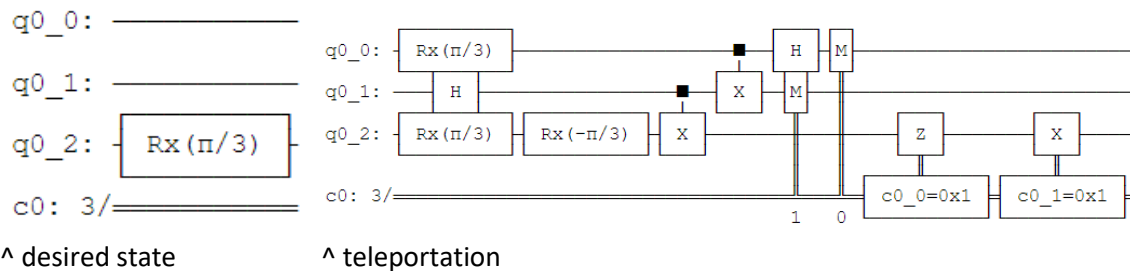
- (b) seed: 60, generated bit string: 1100



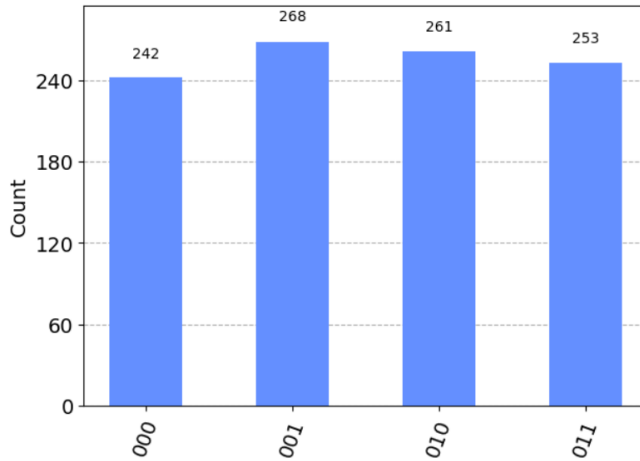
$$\text{SER} = 1 - (929/1000) = 7.1\%, \text{BER} = 74/4000 = 1.85\%$$

BER is lower than SER because there are only several bits that are wrong in a wrong package.

2. (a) (i) inner product =  $0.9999999999999999 + 3.061616997868382e-17j \approx 1$

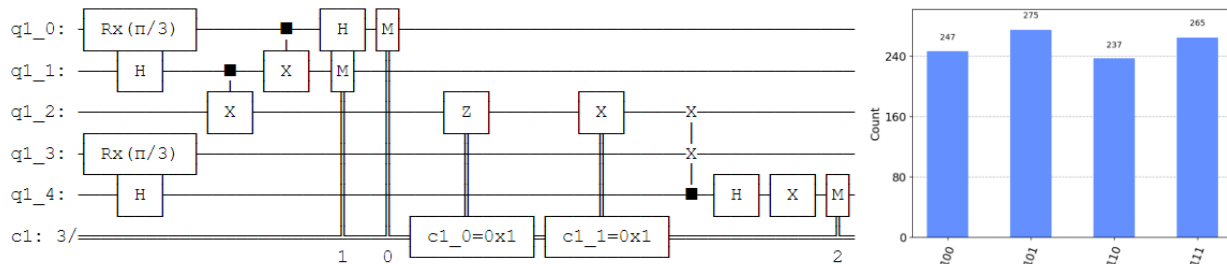


- (ii) After applying rx(-pi/3) to q[2]:



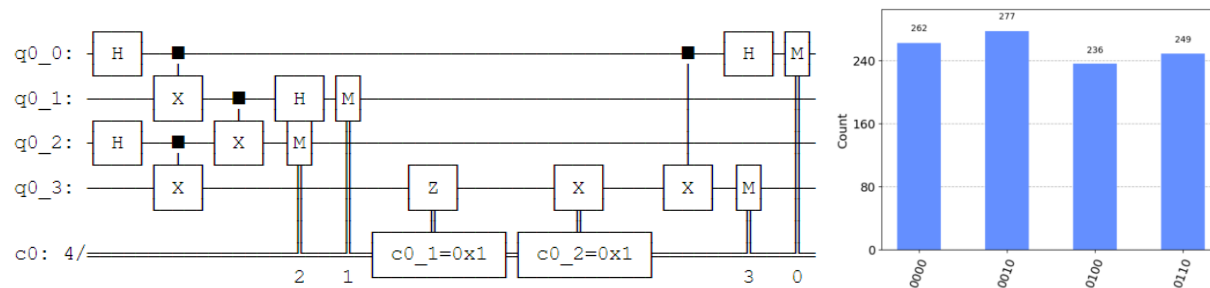
Here we can see that  $q[2]$  is always 0, which means it is the zero state.

### (iii) Swap test



$c[2]$  is always 0, thus  $q[4]$  is the zero state, and the swap test is passed.

### (b)



The results show that  $q0q3$  is indeed the bell state since  $c[0]$  and  $c[3]$  are 0 under all cases.

3. (a) for seed = 0:  $c = 73/100 = 72\%$  (theoretical value 75%)

(b) for seed = 0:  $c = 91/100 = 85\%$  (theoretical value 85%)

The measurement is performed by applying a  $Ry(-\pi/8)$  gate and a  $Z$  gate, since the two states can be prepared from 0 and 1 state by applying gate and  $Ry(\pi/8)$  gate.