Question

Consider a quantum system made of one qubit. The system is in the initial state $|\psi\rangle = |0\rangle$. The quantum gate Hadamard is applied on $|\psi\rangle$. Can you describe the action of this gate on the system? Can you give a graphical representation of the circuit? What is the final state of the system?

Answer 1

Yes, I can describe the action of the Hadamard gate on a qubit in the initial state $|0\rangle$. The Hadamard gate is represented by the matrix:

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H = 1/\sqrt{2} * [1 1;
1 -1]
```

When this gate is applied to the initial state $|0\rangle$, we obtain:

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H|0\rangle = 1/\sqrt{2} * [1 1;

1 - 1] * [1;

0]

= 1/\sqrt{2} * [1;

1]
```

So the final state of the system is $|\psi\rangle = 1/\sqrt{2} * |0\rangle + 1/\sqrt{2} * |1\rangle$, which is a superposition of the $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ states.

The graphical representation of the circuit for applying the Hadamard gate to a qubit in the initial state $|0\rangle$ is:

$$|0\rangle -H--> 1/\sqrt{2} * (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

This represents the qubit in the initial state $|0\rangle$ being input to the Hadamard gate, resulting in the final state $1/\sqrt{2} * (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$.

Answer 2

Yes, I can certainly describe the action of the Hadamard gate on a single qubit quantum system.

The Hadamard gate is a quantum gate that operates on a single qubit. It transforms the qubit from the computational basis state to a superposition state that is equally weighted between the $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ basis states.

Mathematically, the Hadamard gate is represented by the following unitary matrix:

$$H = 1/sqrt(2) * [[1, 1], [1, -1]]$$

Geometrically, the Hadamard gate can be represented as a rotation of the Bloch sphere by 180 degrees around the X-axis followed by a rotation of the Bloch sphere by 90 degrees around the Y-axis.

The circuit diagram for applying the Hadamard gate to a qubit is shown below:

$$|0\rangle$$
 --H---> 1/sqrt(2) * ($|0\rangle$ + $|1\rangle$)

So, when the Hadamard gate is applied to the initial state $|\psi\rangle = |0\rangle$, the resulting state of the system is:

$$H|0\rangle = 1/\text{sqrt}(2) * (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

Therefore, the final state of the system is a superposition state that is equally weighted between the $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ basis states.

Answer 3

The Hadamard gate, often denoted as H, is a fundamental quantum gate that acts on a single qubit. It transforms the basis states $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ into superposition states.

When the Hadamard gate is applied to the initial state $|\psi\rangle = |0\rangle$, the action of the gate can be represented as follows:

$$H(|\psi\rangle) = H(|0\rangle)$$

The Hadamard gate can be represented by the following matrix:

$$H = 1/sqrt(2) * [[1, 1], [1, -1]]$$

Applying the Hadamard gate to the $|0\rangle$ state, we get:

The final state of the system after applying the Hadamard gate is:

$$|\psi\rangle = 1/\text{sqrt}(2) * (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

Graphical representation of the circuit:

$$|0\rangle - H - |\psi\rangle$$

In this representation, the input qubit $|0\rangle$ is transformed by the Hadamard gate (H), resulting in the final state $|\psi\rangle$.

The final state of the system, after applying the Hadamard gate, is given by:

$$|\psi\rangle = 1/\text{sqrt}(2) * (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

This represents a superposition of the basis states $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ with equal amplitudes, which corresponds to a qubit in an equal probability distribution between the two states.