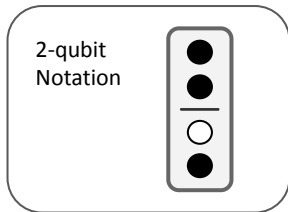


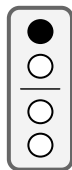
(TRUE / FALSE)

Entanglement is key to both classical and quantum computing algorithms.

Select the option that describes the input values that can be described by the combined, 2-qubit notation:

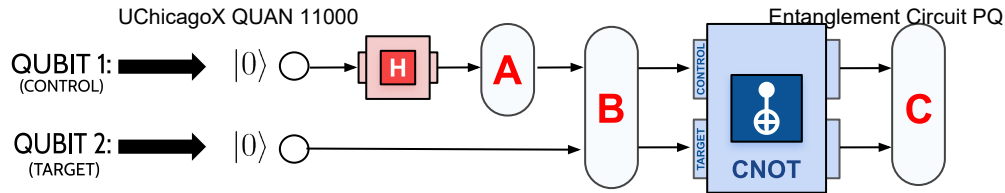
*a.*QUBIT 1:  
(CONTROL)QUBIT 2:  
(TARGET)*b.*QUBIT 1:  
(CONTROL)QUBIT 2:  
(TARGET)*c.*QUBIT 1:  
(CONTROL)QUBIT 2:  
(TARGET)*d.*QUBIT 1:  
(CONTROL)QUBIT 2:  
(TARGET)

Select the option that describes the input values for Qubit 1 & Qubit 2 that can be described by the following 2-qubit notation:.



QUBIT 1:   
(CONTROL)

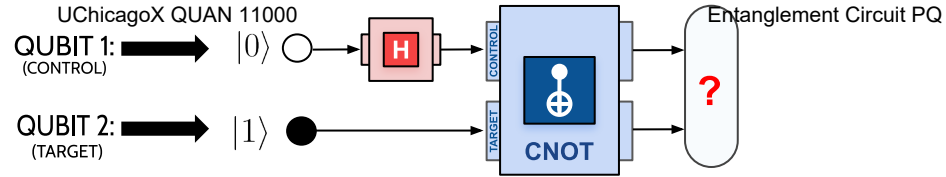
QUBIT 2:   
(TARGET)



- a.*
- b.*
- c.*
- d.*
- e.* cannot be determined

Select the option that describes the combined 2-qubit state at **B**.

Select the option that describes the combined 2-qubit state at **C**.



- a.  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 b.  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 
 c.  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ 
 d.  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ 
 e. cannot be determined

Select the option that describes the result vector at ?.