Question 1

Find the eigenvalues of the X operator. Show that the X, Y, Z operators (the Pauli matrices) are traceless.

Since
$$X=\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\1&0\end{pmatrix}$$
, $Y=\begin{pmatrix}0&i\\-i&0\end{pmatrix}$, $Z=\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&-1\end{pmatrix}$
$$\det(X-\lambda I)=\det\begin{pmatrix}-\lambda&1\\1&-\lambda\end{pmatrix}=\lambda^2-1=0$$

Thus $\lambda=\pm 1$

$$\operatorname{tr} X = 0 + 0 = 0$$

 $\operatorname{tr} Y = 0 + 0 = 0$
 $\operatorname{tr} Z = 1 + (-1) = 0$

Indeed, all their traces are zero (traceless)

Question 2

Find the eigenvalues of
$$B=\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(B-\lambda I) = \detegin{pmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 & 2 \ 0 & 3-\lambda & 4 \ 1 & 0 & 2-\lambda \end{pmatrix} = (1-\lambda)(3-\lambda)(2-\lambda) - 2(3-\lambda) = -\lambda(\lambda-3)^2 = 0$$

So, $\lambda=0,3$

Question 3

Using the matrix representation of the Hadamard gate

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

write down the matrix $H\otimes H$ and find $(H\otimes H)(|0\rangle\otimes |1\rangle)$. Show that this is equivalent to

and thus

$$(H\otimes H)(\ket{0}\otimes\ket{1})=rac{1}{2}egin{pmatrix}1\-1\1\-1\end{pmatrix}$$

which is equal to

$$|\phi
angle = \left(rac{|0
angle + |1
angle}{\sqrt{2}}
ight)\left(rac{|0
angle - |1
angle}{\sqrt{2}}
ight) = rac{1}{2}(|0
angle \otimes |0
angle - |0
angle \otimes |1
angle + |1
angle \otimes |0
angle - |1
angle \otimes |1
angle) = rac{1}{2}egin{pmatrix} 1 \ -1 \ 1 \ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Question 4

The beam splitter gate has a matrix representation given by

$$B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} i & 1\\ 1 & i \end{pmatrix}$$

Show that B generates superposition states out of the computational basis states $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$. In particular, show that

$$B\otimes B\ket{00} = \left(rac{i\ket{0}+\ket{1}}{\sqrt{2}}
ight)\left(rac{i\ket{0}+\ket{1}}{\sqrt{2}}
ight)$$

Show that two applications of the beam splitter gate on the same state, namely that $B(B|\psi\rangle)$ act analogously to the NOT gate, giving the same probabilities of finding $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$

B indeed generates superposition states out of $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$

$$B\ket{0}=rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(i\ket{0}+\ket{1})$$

$$\ket{B\ket{1}} = rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\ket{0} + i\ket{1})$$

with $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ share equal probability ($|1|^2=|i|^2$)

and

$$B\otimes B=rac{1}{2}egin{pmatrix} -1&i&i&1\ i&-1&1&i\ i&1&-1&i\ 1&i&i&-1 \end{pmatrix} \ (B\otimes B)\ket{00}=rac{1}{2}(-\ket{00}+i\ket{01}+i\ket{10}+\ket{11})=\left(rac{i\ket{0}+\ket{1}}{\sqrt{2}}
ight)\left(rac{i\ket{0}+\ket{1}}{\sqrt{2}}
ight)$$

and

$$\begin{split} B(B\left|\phi\right\rangle) &= B(B(\alpha\left|0\right\rangle + \beta\left|1\right\rangle)) \\ &= B(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}((\alpha i + \beta)\left|0\right\rangle + (\alpha + \beta i)\left|1\right\rangle)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}((\alpha i + \beta)(i\left|0\right\rangle + \left|1\right\rangle) + (\alpha + \beta i)(\left|0\right\rangle + i\left|1\right\rangle)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(-\alpha\left|0\right\rangle + \alpha i\left|1\right\rangle + \beta i\left|0\right\rangle + \beta\left|1\right\rangle + \alpha\left|0\right\rangle + \beta i\left|0\right\rangle + \alpha i\left|1\right\rangle - \beta\left|1\right\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(2\beta i\left|0\right\rangle + 2\alpha i\left|1\right\rangle) \\ &= \beta i\left|0\right\rangle + \alpha i\left|1\right\rangle \end{split}$$

That is, B^2 acting quite similar to X, flip the $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$. Except that it add a global phase of $i=e^{i\pi/4}$

Question 5

(a)

Show that the matrix representation of $HP(\theta)HP(\phi)$ is given by

$$\begin{split} HP(\theta)HP(\phi) &= e^{i\theta/2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & -ie^{i\phi}\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ -i\sin\frac{\theta}{2} & e^{i\phi}\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ HP(\theta)HP(\phi) &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{i\theta} \\ 1 & -e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{i\phi} \\ 1 & -e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 + e^{i\theta} & e^{i\phi} - e^{i\theta}e^{i\phi} \\ 1 - e^{i\theta} & e^{i\phi} + e^{i\theta}e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= e^{i\theta/2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{e^{-i\theta/2} + e^{i\theta/2}}{2} & -ie^{i\phi}\frac{e^{-i\theta/2} + e^{i\theta/2}}{2} \\ -i\frac{e^{i\theta/2} - e^{-i\theta/2}}{2i} & e^{i\phi}\frac{e^{-i\theta/2} + e^{i\theta/2}}{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= e^{i\theta/2} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & -ie^{i\phi}\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ -i\sin\frac{\theta}{2} & e^{i\phi}\cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

(b)

Write down the Hadamard transform of three Hadamard gates acting on the product state $|1\rangle\,|1\rangle\,|0\rangle$

That is basically

$$(H\ket{1})(H\ket{1})(H\ket{0}) = rac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}(\ket{0}-\ket{1})(\ket{0}-\ket{1})(\ket{0}+\ket{1}) \ = rac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}(\ket{000}+\ket{001}-\ket{010}-\ket{011}-\ket{100}-\ket{101}+\ket{110}+\ket{111})$$