## **Question 1**

Find  $X \otimes Y \ket{\psi}$  , where

$$|\psi
angle = rac{|0
angle |1
angle - |1
angle |0
angle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

We know that

$$X=|0
angle\langle 1|+|1
angle\langle 0| \ Y=-i|0
angle\langle 1|+i|1
angle\langle 0|$$

thus

$$X\otimes Y\ket{\psi} = rac{X\ket{0}Y\ket{1}-X\ket{1}Y\ket{0}}{\sqrt{2}} = rac{\ket{1}(-i\ket{0})-\ket{0}i\ket{1}}{\sqrt{2}} = rac{-i(\ket{10}+\ket{01})}{\sqrt{2}}$$

## **Question 2**

lf

$$|\psi
angle = rac{|00
angle + |11
angle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

find  $I \otimes Y \ket{\psi}$ 

$$I\otimes Y\ket{\psi}=rac{I\ket{0}Y\ket{0}+I\ket{1}Y\ket{1}}{\sqrt{2}}=rac{\ket{0}i\ket{1}+\ket{1}(-i\ket{0})}{\sqrt{2}}=rac{i(\ket{01}-\ket{10})}{\sqrt{2}}$$

## **Question 3**

Calculate the matrix representation of  $X \otimes Y$ 

we know that

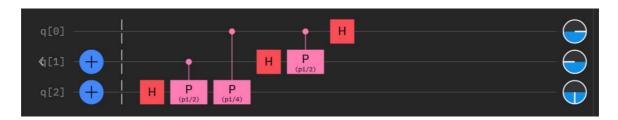
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and thus

$$X \otimes Y = egin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

## **Question 4**

Notice, the IBM compose use the bottom bit as the most significant bit (so the entire circuit is flipped upside down). We first prepare  $|110\rangle$  using the X gate. Then we apply the Fourier Transform.



The state vector diagram is



which phase angle could be seen in the Q-sphere.

The result state is

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}(|000\rangle+|001\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{4}{8}}|010\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{4}{8}}|011\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{6}{8}}|100\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{6}{8}}|101\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}|110\rangle+e^{2\pi i\cdot\frac{2}{8}|110\rangle+$$

and it could be simplified as

$$rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\ket{0}+e^{2\pi irac{3}{4}}\ket{1})\otimesrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\ket{0}+e^{2\pi irac{1}{2}}\ket{1})\otimesrac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\ket{0}+e^{2\pi i\cdot 0}\ket{1})$$

According to the textbook, the Fourier transform would have the result of form

$$rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\ket{0} + e^{2\pi i 0.x_2 x_1 x_0}\ket{1}) \otimes rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\ket{0} + e^{2\pi i 0.x_1 x_0}\ket{1}) \otimes rac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\ket{0} + e^{2\pi i 0.x_0}\ket{1})$$

In this case,  $x_2=1, x_1=1, x_0=0$ , and  $0.x_2x_1x_0=0.110_2=0.75_{10}$ ,  $0.x_1x_0=0.10_2=0.5_{10}$ , and  $0.x_0=0.0_2=0.0_{10}$ , which is consistent with the result in the composer.