2.4 Measuring Singular Qubits

1. Consider the state
$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(|001\rangle + |011\rangle + |101\rangle \right)$$

- (a) What is the probability of measuring (b) What would the state collapse to if we the left qubit as 0 were to measure the left qubit as 0
 - 2. Consider the state $|\psi\rangle=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}|000\rangle+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}|001\rangle+\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}|110\rangle+\frac{1}{4}|111\rangle$
- (a) What is the probability of measuring (b) What would the state collapse to if we the middle qubit as 1 were to measure the middle qubit as 1
- 3. Consider the state $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|11\rangle$, what is the probability of measuring the right qubit as 0, explain your answer
 - 4. Consider the state $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|00\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|11\rangle$

Answers

1.

(a)
$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right|^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

(b) We know that
$$\left|\frac{A}{\sqrt{3}}\right|^2 + \left|\frac{A}{\sqrt{3}}\right|^2 = 1$$
, giving us $A = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$,
Therefore state collapses to $\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(|001\rangle + |011\rangle \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|001\rangle + |101\rangle \right)$

2.

(a)
$$\left| \frac{\sqrt{5}}{4} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1}{4} \right|^2 = \frac{3}{8}$$

(b) We know that
$$\left|\frac{A\sqrt{5}}{4}\right|^2 + \left|\frac{A}{4}\right|^2 = 1$$
, giving us $A = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}$,
Therefore state collapses to $\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{4}|110\rangle + \frac{1}{4}|111\rangle\right) = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2\sqrt{3}}|110\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{3}}|111\rangle$

- 3. The probability of measuring 0 is 0 since there are no superpostion states in the state where the right qubit is a 0.
 - 4. Consider the state $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|00\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|11\rangle$
 - (a) The state would collapse to $|00\rangle$
- (b) The state would collapse to $|11\rangle$