CENG 798 QUANTUM COMPUTING ASSIGNMENT

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Answer 1

a.

Below, $|\psi\rangle$ is given in the canonical basis, i.e., $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$.

$$|\psi\rangle = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)|0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)|1\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}|0\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|1\rangle$$
(1)

b.

 $|\phi\rangle$ is found as follows.

$$|\phi\rangle = NOT |\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2 \\ 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle \tag{2}$$

Then, we find $|\psi\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle$ below.

$$|\psi\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1/2\\\sqrt{3}/2 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/2\\1/2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3}/4\\1/4\\3/4\\\sqrt{3}/4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}|00\rangle + \frac{1}{4}|01\rangle + \frac{3}{4}|10\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}|11\rangle$$
(3)

Answer 2

a.

First, we write $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ in the $\{|u\rangle, |w\rangle\}$ basis.

$$|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|u\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|w\rangle \tag{4}$$

$$|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|u\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|w\rangle \tag{5}$$

Using Eqn. 4 and Eqn. 5, we write $|\psi\rangle$ in the $\{|u\rangle, |w\rangle\}$ basis.

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|0\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|1\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|u\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|w\rangle\right) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|u\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|w\rangle\right)$$

$$= \frac{(1+\sqrt{3})}{2\sqrt{2}}|u\rangle + \frac{(1-\sqrt{3})}{2\sqrt{2}}|w\rangle$$
(6)

b.

The probability of observing $|u\rangle$ as the new state after a measurement is given below.

$$\left(\frac{\left(1+\sqrt{3}\right)}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)}{4} \tag{7}$$