Quantum Computation and Quantum Information by Michael A. Nielsen and Isaac L. Chuang Problems

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Part I
Fundamental concepts

2 Linear algebra

Exercise 2.1

$$(1, -1) + (1, 2) - (2, 1) = (0, 0)$$

Exercise 2.2

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Using the basis $|+\rangle = (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$ and $|-\rangle = (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$ we get

$$|0\rangle = \frac{|+\rangle + |-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|1\rangle = \frac{|+\rangle - |-\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{00} + a_{01} = 1$$

$$a_{10} + a_{11} = -1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{00} & a_{01} \\ a_{10} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{00} - a_{01} = 1$$

$$a_{10} - a_{11} = 1$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Exercise 2.5

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{bmatrix} y_1^* & \dots & y_n^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} y_1^* & \dots & y_n^* \end{bmatrix} \left(\begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ z_2 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{bmatrix} \right) \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} y_1^* & \dots & y_n^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + \begin{bmatrix} y_1^* & \dots & y_n^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{bmatrix} \\
&= z_1 \begin{bmatrix} y_1^* & \dots & y_n^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \dots + z_n \begin{bmatrix} y_1^* & \dots & y_n^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
\begin{bmatrix} y_1^* & \dots & y_n^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} z_1 \\ \vdots \\ z_n \end{bmatrix} &= y_1^* z_1 + y_2^* z_2 + \ldots + y_n^* z_n \\
&= (y_1 z_1^* + y_2 z_2^* + \ldots + y_n z_n^*)^* \\
&= \left(\begin{bmatrix} z_1^* & \cdots & z_n^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix} \right)^* \\
\begin{bmatrix} v_1^* & \cdots & v_n^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix} &= |v_1|^2 + \dots + |v_n|^2 \\
&\geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.6

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\sum_i \lambda_i \left| w_i \right\rangle, \left| v \right\rangle \right) &= \left(\left| v \right\rangle, \sum_i \lambda_i \left| w_i \right\rangle \right)^* \\
&= \left(\sum_i \lambda_i (\left| v \right\rangle, \left| w_i \right\rangle) \right)^* \\
&= \sum_i \lambda_i^* (\left| v \right\rangle, \left| w_i \right\rangle)^* \\
&= \sum_i \lambda_i^* (\left| w_i \right\rangle, \left| v \right\rangle)
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.7

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle w|v\rangle &= \begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1\\-1\end{bmatrix}\\
&= (1)(1) + (1)(-1)\\
&= 0\\
\frac{|w\rangle}{||\,|w\rangle\,||} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\end{bmatrix}\\
\frac{|v\rangle}{||\,|v\rangle\,||} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix}1\\-1\end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.9

$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_0 &= |0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|\\
\sigma_1 &= |1\rangle\langle 0| + |0\rangle\langle 1|\\
\sigma_2 &= i\,|1\rangle\langle 0| - i\,|0\rangle\langle 1|\\
\sigma_3 &= |0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.11

$$\begin{aligned}
\begin{vmatrix}-\lambda & 1\\ 1 & -\lambda\end{vmatrix} &= \lambda^2 - 1\\
\lambda &= \pm 1\\
\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}a\\b\end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix}a\\b\end{bmatrix}\\
b &= a\\
a &= b\\
X_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\end{bmatrix}\\
\begin{bmatrix}0 & 1\\ 1 & 0\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}a\\b\end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix}-a\\-b\end{bmatrix}\\
b &= -a\\
a &= -b\\
X_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix}1\\-1\end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.12

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 1 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (1-\lambda)^2$$
$$\lambda_1 = 1$$
$$\lambda_2 = 1$$

The eigenvalue 1 is degenerate. Because the matrix only has one eigenvector it can't diagonalised.

Exercise 2.13

$$(|w\rangle\langle v|)^\dagger = \langle v|^\dagger\,|w\rangle^\dagger = |v\rangle\langle w|$$

Exercise 2.16

$$\begin{aligned} P^2 &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} |i\rangle\langle i|\right)\left(\sum_{j=1}^{k} |j\rangle\langle j|\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=j=1}^{k} |i\rangle\langle i|j\rangle\langle j| \\ &= \sum_{i=j=1}^{k} |i\rangle\,\delta_{ij}\,\langle j| \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{k} |i\rangle\langle i| \\ &= P \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.17

$$\begin{aligned} A &= A^\dagger \\ \sum_i \lambda_i |i\rangle\langle i| &= \left(\sum_i \lambda_i |i\rangle\langle i|\right)^\dagger \\ &= \sum_i \lambda_i^* |i\rangle\langle i| \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda_i = \lambda_i^*$ implies the eigenvalues are real.

Exercise 2.18

$$\begin{aligned}
U^\dagger U &= I \\
\left(\sum_i \lambda_i \left|i\right\rangle \left\langle i\right|\right)^\dagger \left(\sum_i \lambda_j \left|j\right\rangle \left\langle j\right|\right) &= \sum_k \left|k\right\rangle \left\langle k\right| \\
\sum_{ij} \lambda_i^* \lambda_j \left|i\right\rangle \left\langle i|j\right\rangle \left\langle j\right| &= \sum_k \left|k\right\rangle \left\langle k\right| \\
\sum_{ij} \lambda_i^* \lambda_j \left|i\right\rangle \delta_{ij} \left\langle j\right| &= \sum_k \left|k\right\rangle \left\langle k\right| \\
\sum_i \left|\lambda_i\right|^2 \left|i\right\rangle \left\langle i\right| &= \sum_k \left|k\right\rangle \left\langle k\right| \\
\left|\lambda_i\right|^2 &= 1 \\
\lambda_i &= e^{i\theta}
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.19

$$
\begin{aligned}
I^\dagger &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^\dagger \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= I \\
I^\dagger I &= II \\
&= I \\
X^\dagger &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}^\dagger \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= X \\
X^\dagger X &= XX \\
&= I \\
Y^\dagger &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}^\dagger \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= Y \\
Y^\dagger Y &= YY \\
&= I \\
Z^\dagger &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^\dagger \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\
&= Z \\
Z^\dagger Z &= ZZ \\
&= I
\end{aligned}
$$

Exercise 2.22

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle v_1|A|v_2\rangle &= \langle v_1|Av_2\rangle \\
&= \langle v_1|\lambda_2 v_2\rangle \\
&= \lambda_2 \langle v_1|v_2\rangle \\
\langle v_1|A|v_2\rangle &= \langle A^\dagger v_1|v_2\rangle \\
&= \langle Av_1|v_2\rangle \\
&= \langle \lambda_1 v_1|v_2\rangle \\
&= \lambda_1 \langle v_1|v_2\rangle \\
0 &= (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1) \langle v_1|v_2\rangle \\
&= \langle v_1|v_2\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.23

For each basis vector $|i\rangle, i = 1, \ldots k$, $P|i\rangle = |i\rangle$ and so they are eigenvectorrs of P with eigenvalue 1. For each basis vector $|j\rangle, j = k+1, \ldots, d$, $P|j\rangle = 0$ and so they are eigenvectors of P with eigenvalue of 0. That is a total of d eigenvectors so all eigenvalues are either 0 or 1.