Kvanttilaskenta, kevät 2015 – Viikko 2

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edx Problem 1

Let

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} -2i & 5i \\ 5 & 1-i \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now

$$U^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} 2i & 5 \\ -5i & 1+i \end{pmatrix}.$$

edx Problem 2

All unitary matrices are self-inverse.

edx Problem 3

We are given a U that maps $|0\rangle$ to $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1+i}{2}|1\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ to $\frac{1-i}{2}|0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$. So we have that

$$\begin{aligned} U|0\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1+i}{2} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Also, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} U|1\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} b \\ d \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1-i \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows immediately that

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 1-i \\ \frac{1+i}{2} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

edx Problem 4

Suppose we have a one-qubit unitary U that maps $|0\rangle$ to $\frac{-3}{5}|0\rangle + \frac{4i}{5}|1\rangle$ and $|+\rangle$ to $\frac{-3-4i}{5\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{3+4i}{5\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$.

We have that

$$\begin{aligned} U|0\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a \\ c \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-3}{5} \\ \frac{4i}{5} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

As $|+\rangle = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^T$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} U|+\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a+b) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(c+d) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-\frac{3}{5}+b) \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\frac{4i}{5}+d) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-3-4i}{5\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{3+4i}{5\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Now for b we have an equality

$$-\frac{3}{5} + b = \frac{-3-4i}{5},$$

which has solution $b = -\frac{4i}{5}$. For d we have an equality

$$\frac{4i}{5} + d = \frac{3+4i}{5},$$

which has solution $d = \frac{3}{5}$.

So the matrix in question is

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{3}{5} & -\frac{4i}{5} \\ \frac{4i}{5} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}.$$

edx Problem 4 once again - Thanks, Tomi!

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$.

edx Problem 5

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle)$.

edx Problem 6

True.

edx Problem 5

What is ZX applied to $|0\rangle$? We are given Pauli operators

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} ZX|0\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= -|1\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

edx Problem 6

What is ZX applied to $H|0\rangle$?

From the exerices above we have that

$$ZX = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Also $H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$, so

$$\begin{aligned} ZXH|0\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= |-\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

edx Problem 7

We are given a qubit $|\psi\rangle = \alpha\,|0\rangle + \beta\,|1\rangle$ and we know that $|\alpha|^2 = \frac{2}{9}$ so $|\beta|^2 = \frac{7}{9}$. Also we know that

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

so

$$\begin{aligned} H\,|\psi\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{pmatrix} \alpha+\beta \\ \alpha-\beta \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Also we know that $|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$. Now the probability of measuring $+$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2\theta &= |\,\langle H\psi|+\rangle\,|^2 \\ &= \left|\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha+\beta)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha-\beta)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})\right|^2 \\ &= \left|\frac{1}{2}(\alpha+\beta) + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha-\beta)\right|^2 \\ &= |\alpha|^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

edx Problem 8

All pairs commute except CNOT and X applied to the target qubit.

edx Problem 9

Apply the 3rd (last) circuit from above.

edx Problem 10

(a) The resulting state ain't entangled. (b) First qubit: $b\,|0\rangle + a\,|1\rangle$, second cubit: $|0\rangle$.

edx Problem 11

No circuit exists by no cloning theorem.

edx Problem 12

I think in general case the correct alternative is $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, yet unitary matrices preserve angles, so for any unitary U $U|\psi\rangle$ $U|\psi'\rangle$ have the same angle as $|\psi\rangle$ and $|\psi'\rangle$.

edx Problem 13

When Alice's outcome was 0, apply I. When Alice's outcome was 1, apply Z.

QCE 5.1

Consider the following state vector:

$$|\psi\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}\,|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\,|1\rangle\,.$$

(A) Is the state normalized? As

$$\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = 1,$$

the state vector is normalized.

(B) What is the probability that the system is found to be in state $|0\rangle$ if Z is measured?

After applying the Z-gate, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} Z\,|\psi\rangle &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{5}{6}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{\frac{5}{6}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that the probability in question is $\frac{5}{5}$.

Lets do this the adult way: As $P_0 = |0\rangle\langle 0|$ and $P_1 = |1\rangle\langle 1|$, we have that

$$P_0 = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 0|P_0|0\rangle & \langle 0|P_0|1\rangle \\ \langle 1|P_0|0\rangle & \langle 1|P_0|1\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \langle 0|P_1|0\rangle & \langle 0|P_1|1\rangle \\ \langle 1|P_1|0\rangle & \langle 1|P_1|1\rangle \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Next we need the density operator, which is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \\ &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}\,|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\,|1\rangle\right)\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}\,\langle 0| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\,\langle 1|\right) \\ &= \frac{5}{6}\,|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}\,|0\rangle\langle 1| + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6}\,|1\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1}{6}\,|1\rangle\langle 1|,\end{aligned}$$

so the density matrix in the $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ basis is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now the probability of finding the system in state $|0\rangle$ is

$$p(0) = Tr(P_0\rho) = Tr\left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} \\ \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} & \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}\right] = Tr\begin{pmatrix} \frac{5}{6} & \frac{\sqrt{5}}{6} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

(C) Write down the density operator. See above.

(D) Find the density matrix in the $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ basis, and show that $Tr(\rho) = 1$. See above.

QCE 5.2

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ i\sin\theta \end{pmatrix},$$

so

$$|\langle\psi|\psi\rangle| = |(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)(\cos\theta - i\sin\theta)| = |\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta| = |1| = 1$$

and the state is normalized. Now

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \\ &= (\cos\theta\,|0\rangle + i\sin\theta\,|1\rangle)(\cos\theta\,\langle 0| + i\sin\theta\,\langle 1|) \\ &= \cos^2\theta\,|0\rangle\langle 0| + i\sin\theta\cos\theta\,|0\rangle\langle 1| + i\sin\theta\cos\theta\,|1\rangle\langle 0| - \sin^2\theta\,|1\rangle\langle 1| \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\theta & i\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ i\sin\theta\cos\theta & \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

Obviously, $Tr(\rho) = \cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta = 1$. Also

$$\begin{aligned}\rho^\dagger &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\theta & i\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ i\sin\theta\cos\theta & \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix}^\dagger \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\theta & i\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ i\sin\theta\cos\theta & \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix}^\star \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\theta & -i\sin\theta\cos\theta \\ -i\sin\theta\cos\theta & \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix} \\ &\neq \rho,\end{aligned}$$

so the operator is not Hermitian, and, thus, not a density operator.

QCE 5.3

Let

$$|\psi\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}\,|0\rangle + \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\,|1\rangle\,.$$

(A) The density matrix in the $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ basis is

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho &= |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \\
&= (\sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}\,|0\rangle + \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\,|1\rangle)(\sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}\,\langle 0| + \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\,\langle 1|) \\
&= \frac{3}{7}\,|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7}\,|0\rangle\langle 1| + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7}\,|1\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{4}{7}\,|1\rangle\langle 1| \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7} & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

Next we need ρ^2 which is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
&\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7} & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{7} & \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{7} & \frac{4}{7} \end{pmatrix} = \\
&\frac{1}{49}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2\sqrt{3} \\ 2\sqrt{3} & 4 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2\sqrt{3} \\ 2\sqrt{3} & 4 \end{pmatrix} = \\
&\frac{1}{49}\begin{pmatrix} 9+12 & 6\sqrt{3}+8\sqrt{3} \\ 6\sqrt{3}+8\sqrt{3} & 12+16 \end{pmatrix} = \\
&\frac{1}{49}\begin{pmatrix} 21 & 14\sqrt{3} \\ 14\sqrt{3} & 28 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

As $Tr(\rho^2) = 1$, this is a pure state.

(C) Write down the density matrix in the $\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$ basis, show that $Tr(\rho) = 1$ still holds, and determine if you still obtain the same result as in part (b).

Here we have

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi\rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}\,|0\rangle + \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\,|1\rangle \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{3}{7}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+\rangle + |-\rangle) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{7}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+\rangle - |-\rangle) \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}(|+\rangle + |-\rangle) + \sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}(|+\rangle - |-\rangle) \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)|+\rangle + \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)|-\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

Now

$$
\begin{aligned}
\rho &= |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \\
&= \left(\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}+\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)|+\rangle+\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)|-\rangle\right)\left(\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}+\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)\langle+|+\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)\langle-|\right) \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}+\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2|+\rangle\langle+| \\
&+ \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}+\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)|+\rangle\langle-| \\
&+ \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}+\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)|-\rangle\langle+| \\
&+ \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2|-\rangle\langle-| \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}+\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2|+\rangle\langle+| \\
&+ \left(\frac{3}{14}-\frac{4}{14}\right)|+\rangle\langle-| \\
&+ \left(\frac{3}{14}-\frac{4}{14}\right)|-\rangle\langle+| \\
&+ \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2|-\rangle\langle-| \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}+\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2|+\rangle\langle+|-\frac{1}{14}|+\rangle\langle-|-\frac{1}{14}|-\rangle\langle+|+\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2|-\rangle\langle-| \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}+\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2 & -\frac{1}{14} \\ -\frac{1}{14} & \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Now

$$
\begin{aligned}
Tr(\rho) &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}+\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2+\left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}}-\sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2 \\
&= \frac{3}{14}+\frac{4}{14}+2\frac{\sqrt{12}}{14}+\frac{3}{14}+\frac{4}{14}-2\frac{\sqrt{12}}{14} \\
&= 1.
\end{aligned}
$$

Also

$$\rho^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2 & -\frac{1}{14} \\ -\frac{1}{14} & \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2 & -\frac{1}{14} \\ -\frac{1}{14} & \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{196} & \dots \\ \dots & \left(\sqrt{\frac{3}{14}} - \sqrt{\frac{4}{14}}\right)^4 + \frac{1}{196} \end{pmatrix}.$$

According to Wolframalpha, $Tr(\rho^2) = 1$, so this state is pure.

QCE 5.4

Let

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

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= |\psi\rangle\,\langle\psi| \\ &= \left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\,|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\,|1\rangle\right)\left(\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}\,\langle 0| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\,\langle 1|\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\,|0\rangle\,\langle 0| + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\,|0\rangle\,\langle 1| + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\,|1\rangle\,\langle 0| + \frac{1}{3}\,|1\rangle\,\langle 1| \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

It is obvious that $Tr(\rho) = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{9} & \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9} \\ \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{9} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9} & \frac{2}{9} + \frac{1}{9} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6}{9} & \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{9} \\ \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{9} & \frac{3}{9} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

$Tr(\rho^2) = 1$ so the state is pure.

In order to compute $\langle X \rangle$ we can fall down to equation $\langle X \rangle = Tr(\rho X)$. Now

$$\begin{aligned}\rho X &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{1}{3} & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

so $\langle X \rangle = Tr(\rho X) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

QCE 5.5

Suppose that

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{i}{4} \\ \frac{-i}{4} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

As $Tr(\rho) = 1$ and $\rho = \rho^\dagger$, ρ is a valid density matrix. Now

$$\begin{aligned}\rho^2 &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{i}{4} \\ \frac{-i}{4} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} & \frac{i}{4} \\ \frac{-i}{4} & \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{16} & \frac{i}{12} + \frac{2i}{12} \\ -\frac{i}{12} - \frac{2i}{12} & \frac{1}{16} + \frac{4}{9} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{25}{144} & \frac{3i}{12} \\ \frac{-3i}{12} & \frac{73}{144} \end{pmatrix}.\end{aligned}$$

Now, it is obvious that this is not a pure state as $Tr(\rho^2) \neq 1$.

QCE 5.6

Let

$$\rho = \frac{1}{5} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}\rho^2 &= \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{25} \begin{pmatrix} 9 + (1-i)(1+i) & 3 - 3i + 2 - 2i \\ 3 + 3i + 2 + 2i & (1-i)(1+i) + 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 + 1 - i^2 & 5 - 5i \\ 5 + 5i & 1 - i^2 + 4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 11 & 5 - 5i \\ 5 + 5i & 6 \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

so the state is mixed as $Tr(\rho^2) = \frac{17}{25} \neq 1$. Next, let us compute $\langle X \rangle, \langle Y \rangle, \langle Z \rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned}\rho X &= \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 1-i & 3 \\ 2 & 1+i \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

so $\langle X \rangle = Tr(\rho X) = \frac{2}{5}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\rho Y &= \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} i-i^2 & -3i \\ 2i & -i-i^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 1+i & -3i \\ 2i & 1-i \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

so $\langle Y \rangle = Tr(\rho Y) = \frac{2}{5}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\rho Z &= \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1-i \\ 1+i & 2 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 3 & i-1 \\ 1+i & -2 \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

so $\langle Z \rangle = Tr(\rho Z) = \frac{1}{5}$.

QCE 5.7

Let

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}|1\rangle.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_\psi &= |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \\ &= (\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}|1\rangle)(\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\langle 0| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\langle 1|) \\ &= \frac{4}{5}|0\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{2}{5}|0\rangle\langle 1| + \frac{2}{5}|1\rangle\langle 0| + \frac{1}{5}|1\rangle\langle 1| \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} & \frac{2}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & \frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{5}\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_\psi^2 &= \frac{1}{25}\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{25}\begin{pmatrix} 20 & 10 \\ 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix},\end{aligned}$$

so $Tr(\rho_\psi^2) = 1$ and the state is pure.

Let

$$|\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle .$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_\phi &= |\phi\rangle \langle\phi| \\
&= (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle)(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 0| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 1|) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle \langle 0| + \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle \langle 1| + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 0| + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 1| \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},
\end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_\phi^2 &= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix},
\end{aligned}$$

so $Tr(\rho_\phi^2) = 1$ and the state is pure.

The density operator for the ensemble is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho &= \frac{1}{4}\rho_\psi + \frac{3}{4}\rho_\phi \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\left(\frac{4}{5} |0\rangle \langle 0| + \frac{2}{5} |0\rangle \langle 1| + \frac{2}{5} |1\rangle \langle 0| + \frac{1}{5} |1\rangle \langle 1|\right) + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{1}{2} |0\rangle \langle 0| + \frac{1}{2} |0\rangle \langle 1| + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 0| + \frac{1}{2} |1\rangle \langle 1|\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |0\rangle \langle 0| + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |0\rangle \langle 1| + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |1\rangle \langle 0| + \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |1\rangle \langle 1|,
\end{aligned}$$

and it is easy to see that $Tr(\rho) = 1$.

Upon measurement, $|\psi\rangle$ is found in state $|0\rangle$ with probability 4/5 and in state $|1\rangle$ with probability 1/5. Upon measurement, $|\phi\rangle$ is found in state $|0\rangle$ with probability 1/2 and in state $|1\rangle$ with probability 1/2.

The probability of measuring $|0\rangle$ within the ensemble is

$$\begin{aligned}
p(0) &= \langle 0|\rho|0\rangle \\
&= \langle 0| \left(\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |0\rangle \langle 0| + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |0\rangle \langle 1| + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |1\rangle \langle 0| + \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |1\rangle \langle 1|\right) |0\rangle \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{8}\right) \\
&= \frac{23}{40},
\end{aligned}$$

and the probability of measuring $|+\rangle$ within the ensemble is

$$\begin{aligned}
p(1) &= \langle 1|\rho|1\rangle \\
&= \langle 1| \left(\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |0\rangle \langle 0| + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |0\rangle \langle 1| + \left(\frac{1}{10} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |1\rangle \langle 0| + \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{3}{8}\right) |1\rangle \langle 1| \right) |1\rangle \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{3}{8}\right) \\
&= \frac{68}{160} \\
&= \frac{34}{80} \\
&= \frac{17}{40}.
\end{aligned}$$

QCE 5.8

Let

$$\begin{aligned}
|a\rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} |+\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} |-\rangle \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) - \sqrt{\frac{3}{5}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) - \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}\right) |0\rangle + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}\right) |1\rangle \\
&= x_a |0\rangle + y_a |1\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

with probability 0.6 and

$$\begin{aligned}
|b\rangle &= \sqrt{\frac{5}{8}} |+\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} |-\rangle \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{5}{8}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) + \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{5}{16}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) + \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \\
&= \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{16}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}}\right) |0\rangle + \left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{16}} - \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}}\right) |1\rangle \\
&= x_b |0\rangle + y_b |1\rangle
\end{aligned}$$

with probability 0.4. Now

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_a &= |a\rangle\langle a| \\
&= (x_a|0\rangle + y_a|1\rangle)(x_a\langle 0| + y_a\langle 1|) \\
&= x_a^2|0\rangle\langle 0| + x_a y_a|0\rangle\langle 1| + y_a x_a|1\rangle\langle 0| + y_a^2|1\rangle\langle 1|,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_b &= |b\rangle\langle b| \\
&= (x_b|0\rangle + y_b|1\rangle)(x_b\langle 0| + y_b\langle 1|) \\
&= x_b^2|0\rangle\langle 0| + x_b y_b|0\rangle\langle 1| + y_b x_b|1\rangle\langle 0| + y_b^2|1\rangle\langle 1|,
\end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned}
p(0) &= \langle 0|\rho|0\rangle \\
&= \langle 0|\frac{3}{5}\rho_a + \frac{2}{5}\rho_b|0\rangle \\
&= \frac{3}{5}x_a^2 + \frac{2}{5}x_b^2 \\
&= \frac{3}{5}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} - \sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{5}\left(\sqrt{\frac{5}{16}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{16}}\right)^2 \\
&= \frac{3}{5}\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{10} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\sqrt{\frac{3}{10}}\right)^2 + \frac{2}{5}\left(\frac{5}{16} + \frac{3}{16} + 2\sqrt{\frac{15}{256}}\right)^2 \\
&\approx 0.387.
\end{aligned}$$

QCE 5.9

Suppose that Alice and Bob share the entangled state

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

(A) Write down the density operator for this state. (B) Compute the density matrix. Verify that $Tr(\rho) = 1$, and determine if this is a pure state. (C) Find the density matrix that represents the reduced density operator as seen by Alice. (D) Show that the reduced density operator as seen by Alice is a completely midex state.

Let

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}},$$

so

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho &= |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \\
&= \left(\frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{\langle 00| + \langle 11|}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\Bigg(|00\rangle\langle 00| + |00\rangle\langle 11| + |11\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11| \Bigg) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now $Tr(\rho) = 1$ and $\rho^2 = \rho$ so the state is pure.

$$\rho_a = \langle 0| (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|) |0\rangle + \langle 1| (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|) |1\rangle$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle 0| (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|) |0\rangle &= \langle 0| \left(\frac{|0\rangle|0\rangle\langle 0|\langle 0| + |0\rangle|0\rangle\langle 1|\langle 1| + |1\rangle|1\rangle\langle 0|\langle 0| + |1\rangle|1\rangle\langle 1|\langle 1|}{2} \right) |0\rangle \\
&= \frac{|0\rangle\langle 0|}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

Also, it is easy to see that

$$\langle 1| (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|) |1\rangle = \frac{|1\rangle\langle 1|}{2},$$

so the density operator for Alice is

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho_a &= \frac{|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} I,
\end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned}
Tr(\rho_a^2) &= Tr(\rho_a^2) \\
&= Tr(\frac{1}{4} I^2) \\
&= Tr(\frac{1}{4} I) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

QCE 5.10

Let

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{-i}{8} \\ \frac{i}{8} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now as

$$\begin{aligned}
\rho^\dagger &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{i}{8} \\ \frac{-i}{8} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}^T \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{-i}{8} \\ \frac{i}{8} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \rho,
\end{aligned}$$

so the matrix is Hermitian.

In order to verify that given values are eigenvalues, we need to verify that $\det|\rho - \lambda I| = 0$. Now

$$\begin{aligned}
\det|\rho - \lambda_1 I| &= \det\left|\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{-i}{8} \\ \frac{i}{8} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right| \\
&= \det\left|\begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{-i}{8} \\ \frac{i}{8} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{20+\sqrt{41}}{40} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{20+\sqrt{41}}{40} \end{pmatrix}\right| \\
&= \det\begin{vmatrix} \frac{16}{40} - \frac{20+\sqrt{41}}{40} & -\frac{i}{8} \\ \frac{i}{8} & \frac{24}{40} - \frac{20+\sqrt{41}}{40} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \det\begin{vmatrix} -\frac{4}{40} - \frac{\sqrt{41}}{40} & -\frac{5i}{40} \\ \frac{5i}{40} & \frac{4}{40} - \frac{\sqrt{41}}{40} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left(-\frac{4}{40} - \frac{\sqrt{41}}{40}\right)\left(\frac{4}{40} - \frac{\sqrt{41}}{40}\right) - \left(-\frac{25i^2}{40^2}\right) \\
&= -\frac{16}{40^2} + \frac{4\sqrt{41}}{40^2} - \frac{4\sqrt{41}}{40^2} + \frac{41}{40^2} - \left(\frac{25}{40^2}\right) \\
&= -\frac{16}{40^2} + \frac{41}{40^2} - \frac{25}{40^2} \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}$$

so λ_1 is an eigenvalue of ρ. Next let us check λ_2:

$$\begin{aligned}
\det|\rho - \lambda_2 I| &= \det\begin{vmatrix} \frac{16}{40} - \frac{20-\sqrt{41}}{40} & -\frac{i}{8} \\ \frac{i}{8} & \frac{24}{40} - \frac{20-\sqrt{41}}{40} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \det\begin{vmatrix} -\frac{4}{40} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{40} & -\frac{5i}{40} \\ \frac{5i}{40} & \frac{4}{40} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{40} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left(-\frac{4}{40} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{40} \right) + \left(\frac{4}{40} + \frac{\sqrt{41}}{40} \right) - \left(\frac{-25i^2}{40^2} \right) \\
&= -\frac{16}{40^2} + \frac{41}{40^2} - \frac{25}{40^2} \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}$$

so λ_2 is an eigenvalue as well. As ρ is Hermitian, $Tr(\rho) = 1$ and has nonnegative eigenvalues, it is a valid density matrix.

Next, let us kick with the Bloch vector:

$$\begin{aligned}
S_x &= Tr(X\rho) \\
&= Tr\left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{-i}{8} \\ \frac{i}{8} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} \right] \\
&= Tr\begin{bmatrix} \frac{i}{8} & \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{i}{8} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= 0,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S_y &= Tr(Y\rho) \\
&= Tr\left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{-i}{8} \\ \frac{i}{8} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} \right] \\
&= Tr\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{8} & -\frac{3i}{5} \\ \frac{2i}{5} & \frac{1}{8} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{4},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S_z &= Tr(Z\rho) \\
&= Tr\left[\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & \frac{-i}{8} \\ \frac{i}{8} & \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix} \right] \\
&= Tr\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{5} & -\frac{i}{8} \\ -\frac{i}{8} & -\frac{3}{5} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= -\frac{1}{5},
\end{aligned}$$

so the Bloch vector $\vec{S} = \frac{1}{4}\hat{y} - \frac{1}{5}\hat{z}$ and

$$
\begin{aligned}
|\vec{S}| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)^2} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{25}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{41}{400}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{41}}{20} \\
&\approx 0.32 < 1,
\end{aligned}
$$

so the state is mixed.

QCE 6.1

Let P_1 and P_2 be two projection operators. Show that if their commutator $[P_1, P_2] = 0$, then their product $P_1 P_2$ is also a projection operator.

As P_0 is a square matrix (p) with $p_{i,i} = 1$ for some i and with other entries being 0, and samewise for P_1, which has only one non-zero entry at $p_{j,j}$. Now $P_1 P_2$ is a zero matrix, $P_2 P_1 = 0$ since they commute. Also we have that they are trivially Hermitian and they squrares don't change.

QCE 6.2

A system is in the state

$$
|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|u_1\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}|u_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|u_3\rangle,
$$

with respective results $\hbar\omega$, $2\hbar\omega$, $3\hbar\omega$.

The projection operators are

$$
P_1 = |u_1\rangle\langle u_1|, P_2 = |u_2\rangle\langle u_2|, P_3 = |u_3\rangle\langle u_3|.
$$

Also it is obvious that $|\psi\rangle$ is normalized. Now

$$
\begin{aligned}
\textsc{Pr}(u_1) &= |\langle u_1|\psi\rangle|^2 \\
&= \left|\langle u_1|\left(\frac{1}{2}|u_1\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}|u_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|u_3\rangle\right)\right|^2 \\
&= \left|\frac{1}{2}\right|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4}.
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\textsc{Pr}(u_2) &= |\langle u_2|\psi\rangle|^2 \\
&= \left| \langle u_2| \left(\frac{1}{2}|u_1\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}|u_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|u_3\rangle \right) \right|^2 \\
&= \left| -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right|^2 \\
&= \frac{2}{4} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\textsc{Pr}(u_3) &= |\langle u_3|\psi\rangle|^2 \\
&= \left| \langle u_3| \left(\frac{1}{2}|u_1\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}|u_2\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|u_3\rangle \right) \right|^2 \\
&= \left| \frac{1}{2} \right|^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{4}.
\end{aligned}
$$

The average energy is

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{4}\hbar\omega + \frac{1}{2}2\hbar\omega + \frac{1}{4}3\hbar\omega &= \frac{1}{4}\hbar\omega + \hbar\omega + \frac{3}{4}\hbar\omega \\
&= 2\hbar\omega.
\end{aligned}
$$

QCE 6.3

A qubit is in the state $|\psi\rangle = |1\rangle$. A measurement of X is made. What are the matrix representations of the projection operators corresponding to measurement results ± 1? What is the probability of finding measurement results ± 1?

The input qubit is obviously normalized. The eigenvectors of the X matrix are

$$
|u_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad |u_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}.
$$

The projection operators corresponding to each possible measurement result are

$$
P_{+1} = |u_1\rangle\langle u_1| = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad 1) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
$$

$$
P_{-1} = |u_2\rangle\langle u_2| = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} (1 \quad -1) = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
$$

Writing the state $|\psi\rangle$ as a column vector, we have

$$|\psi\rangle = |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence

$$P_{+1}|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$P_{-1}|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(+1) &= \langle\psi|P_{+1}|\psi\rangle \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(-1) &= \langle\psi|P_{-1}|\psi\rangle \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

QCE 6.4

A system is in the state

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}|01\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle.$$

As usually, the probability of measuring $|\phi\rangle = |01\rangle$ is $\frac{1}{6}$.

Next we want to measure the second qubit and compute the probability that it is in the state $|1\rangle$.

To find the probability that measurement finds the second qubit in the state $|1\rangle$, we calculate

$$\begin{aligned}I \otimes P_1|\psi\rangle &= (I \otimes |1\rangle\langle 1|)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|00\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}|01\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|1\rangle\langle 1|0\rangle|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}|1\rangle\langle 1|0\rangle|1\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle\langle 1|1\rangle|1\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle.\end{aligned}$$

Now the probability in question is

$$\begin{aligned}\langle\psi|I \otimes P_1|\psi\rangle &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\langle 00| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\langle 01| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\langle 11|\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle\right)\\ &= \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

The next state formula is

$$|\psi'\rangle = \frac{P_i|\psi\rangle}{\sqrt{\langle\psi|P_i|\psi\rangle}},$$

so in our case it is

$$\begin{aligned}|\psi'\rangle &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}}\\ &= |11\rangle.\end{aligned}$$