

Kvanttilaskenta, kevät 2015 – Viikko 2

Rodion “rodde” Efremov

January 21, 2015

edx Problem 1

No, its 0 for $|+\rangle$ and $|-\rangle$ are orthogonal to each other.

edx Problem 2

Yes.

edx Problem 3

Yes, but the implicit multiplication operator is in fact the tensor product \otimes .

edx Problem 4

False.

edx Problem 5

False.

edx Problem 6

True.

edx Problem 7

$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$. $|\psi\rangle = \frac{3}{5}|0\rangle - \frac{4}{5}|1\rangle$. Now we wish to compute

$$\begin{aligned}\langle\psi, +\rangle &= \frac{3}{5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{4}{5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{5} \\ &= -\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}.\end{aligned}$$

edx Problem 8

$$-\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}|+\rangle + \frac{7}{5\sqrt{2}}|-\rangle.$$

edx Problem 9

Forget the first standard basis measurement as it is not relevant here. At second measurement the chance of getting $|u\rangle$ is $\cos^2\theta$, where θ is the angle between $|u\rangle$ and $|\phi\rangle$. Since

$$\cos\theta = \langle\phi|u\rangle = ab + \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2},$$

the desired probability is

$$(ab + \sqrt{1-a^2}\sqrt{1-b^2})^2.$$

edx Problem 10

The third topmost alternative seems suspicious as it mixes sign and bit bases.

edx Problem 11

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|1\rangle\right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}|0\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}}|1\rangle\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}|00\rangle + \frac{2}{3}|01\rangle + \frac{1}{3}|10\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}|11\rangle$$

edx Problem 12

$$\begin{aligned}(a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle)(c|0\rangle + d|1\rangle) &= ac|00\rangle + ad|01\rangle + bc|10\rangle + bd|11\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}|00\rangle - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}|01\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}|10\rangle - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle\end{aligned}$$

So we have that

$$\begin{aligned}ac &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \\ad &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}, \\bc &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}, \\bd &= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}.\end{aligned}$$

The way to factorize is to assign $a = \frac{1}{2}$, $b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $d = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, so $|a| = \frac{1}{2}$.

edx Problem 13

(a)

The probability is $\frac{1}{2}$.

(b)

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

edx Problem 14

$$\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 = \frac{16}{25} + \frac{4}{25} = \frac{20}{25}.$$

edx Problem 15

$$|0+\rangle, |0-\rangle, |1+\rangle, |1-\rangle.$$

edx Problem 16

There is no way to entangle two qubits by a partial measurement.

edx Problem 17

As

$$|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|+\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|-\rangle, |1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|+\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|-\rangle,$$

we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
|\psi\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |-\rangle \right) + \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |+\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |-\rangle \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} |+\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |-\rangle + \frac{e^{i\theta}}{2} |+\rangle - \frac{e^{i\theta}}{2} |-\rangle \\
&= \frac{1+e^{i\theta}}{2} |+\rangle + \frac{1-e^{i\theta}}{2} |-\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

edx Problem 18

$$\frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}.$$

QCE 3.1

$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$. $X = |0\rangle \langle 1| + |1\rangle \langle 0|$. $Y = -i |0\rangle \langle 1| + i |1\rangle \langle 0|$. Now

$$\begin{aligned}
X |\psi\rangle &= (|0\rangle \langle 1| + |1\rangle \langle 0|)(\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle) \\
&= \alpha(|0\rangle \langle 1| + |1\rangle \langle 0|) |0\rangle + \beta(|0\rangle \langle 1| + |1\rangle \langle 0|) |1\rangle \\
&= \alpha(|0\rangle \langle 1|0\rangle + |1\rangle \langle 0|0\rangle) + \beta(|0\rangle \langle 1|1\rangle + |1\rangle \langle 0|1\rangle) \\
&= \alpha |0\rangle \times 0 + \alpha |1\rangle \times 1 + \beta |0\rangle \times 1 + \beta |1\rangle \times 0 \\
&= \alpha |1\rangle + \beta |0\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Y |\psi\rangle &= (-i |0\rangle \langle 1| + i |1\rangle \langle 0|)(\alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle) \\
&= \alpha(-i |0\rangle \langle 1| + i |1\rangle \langle 0|) |0\rangle + \beta(-i |0\rangle \langle 1| + i |1\rangle \langle 0|) |1\rangle \\
&= \alpha(-i |0\rangle \langle 1|0\rangle + i |1\rangle \langle 0|0\rangle) + \beta(-i |0\rangle \langle 1|1\rangle + i |1\rangle \langle 0|1\rangle) \\
&= \alpha i |1\rangle + \beta(-i) |0\rangle \\
&= \alpha i |1\rangle - \beta i |0\rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

QCE 3.2

Suppose we have a qubit

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \times \alpha + 1 \times \beta \\ 1 \times \alpha + 0 \times \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix}.$$

QCE 3.3

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

Now

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

Also

$$\begin{aligned} X|-\rangle &= X \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= X \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 0 \times -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \times \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= |+\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

QCE 3.4

The operator is $\hat{A} = i|1\rangle\langle 1| + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|1\rangle\langle 2| + 2|2\rangle\langle 1| - |2\rangle\langle 3|$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{A}^\dagger &= -i\langle 1|1\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\langle 1|2\rangle + 2\langle 2|1\rangle - \langle 2|3\rangle \\ &= -i.\end{aligned}$$

QCE 3.5

The X operator is given by the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and we wish to find $\lambda, (a \ b)^T$ such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now

$$\begin{pmatrix} b \\ a \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix},$$

so $b = \lambda a$ and $a = \lambda b$. If $\lambda = 1$, the corresponding eigenvector is $(1, 1)^T$. If $\lambda = 0$, the eigenvector is $(0, 0)^T$.

QCE 3.6

As the matrix of Y-operator is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

it is evident that its trace is 0.

QCE 3.7

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a + 2c \\ 3b + 4c \\ a + 2c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a \\ \lambda b \\ \lambda c \end{pmatrix}.$$

Its clear that $a = b$. Also $3b + 4c = \lambda b$, which implies $4c = (\lambda - 3)b$, and $c = \frac{1}{4}(\lambda - 3)b$. It follows that $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

QCE 3.8

Suppose

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1,1} & \cdots & b_{1,n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ b_{n,1} & \cdots & b_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now, it is easy to see that

$$\begin{aligned} Tr(A + B) &= (a_{1,1} + b_{1,1}) + \cdots + (a_{n,n} + b_{n,n}) \\ &= (a_{1,1} + \cdots + a_{n,n}) + (b_{1,1} + \cdots + b_{n,n}) \\ &= Tr(A) + Tr(B). \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$\begin{aligned} Tr(\lambda A) &= \lambda a_{1,1} + \cdots + \lambda a_{n,n} \\ &= \lambda Tr(A). \end{aligned}$$

Also-also

$$\begin{aligned} Tr(AB) &= a_{1,1}b_{1,1} + \cdots + a_{n,n}b_{n,n} \\ &= b_{1,1}a_{1,1} + \cdots + b_{n,n}a_{n,n} \\ &= Tr(BA), \end{aligned}$$

as real multiplication commutes.

QCE 3.9

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

Now

$$P_+ - P_- = |0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0| = X.$$

QCE 3.10

We have

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 &= |0\rangle\langle 0| = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (1 \ 0 \ 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ P_1 &= |1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} (0 \ 1 \ 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

$$P_2 = |2\rangle \langle 2| = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now

$$Pr(0) = |P_0 |\psi\rangle|^2 = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = \left| \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$Pr(1) = |P_1 |\psi\rangle|^2 = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$Pr(2) = |P_2 |\psi\rangle|^2 = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = \left| \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \right|^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

QCE 3.11

The matrix representations of the Pauli operators are

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

0.1 $[\sigma_2, \sigma_3] = 2i\sigma_1$

$$\sigma_2\sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\sigma_3\sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now the commutator is

$$[\sigma_2, \sigma_3] = \sigma_2\sigma_3 - \sigma_3\sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2i \\ 2i & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2i\sigma_1.$$

0.2 $[\sigma_3, \sigma_1] = 2i\sigma_2$

$$\sigma_3\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\sigma_1\sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now the commutator is

$$[\sigma_3, \sigma_1] = \sigma_3\sigma_1 - \sigma_1\sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 2i\sigma_2.$$