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, $Tr(\rho) = 1$, so this state is pure.