$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
10 \\
\hline
10 \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\hline
1 \\
\hline
10 \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\hline
1 \\
\hline
100 \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\hline
1 \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\hline
1 \\
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\hline
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\hline
\end{array}$$

What is the matrix for this circuit?

 \underline{Am} : First of all $H\otimes I$ is operated on 100> state and after that CNOT gate is operated on the previous resulting state.

So, the matrix for the above circuit is the matrix multiplication of CNDT and $H\otimes I$.

$$N \circ \omega, \qquad H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad \tilde{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$H \otimes \tilde{I} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 1 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot (-v) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We know matrix of CNOT,

$$M_{CNOT} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 6 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

So, the matrix for the above circuit

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & D & 1 & D \\ 0 & 1 & D & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & D & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & D \end{bmatrix}$$

Verification:

$$M \mid \delta \delta \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(100 \right) + 111 \right\}.$$

$$S_0$$
, $M(00) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (100) + 111).$

Hence M is the required matrix.

Am:

Here we will start from the state 101) & we will apply same circuit as above to get the state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ (101> + 110>).

Now,

$$\frac{10}{11} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(101 + 110\right).$$

Firstly
$$H10\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (10\gamma + 11\gamma)., I11\rangle = 11\gamma.$$

Now $(H10\rangle \otimes I11\gamma)$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (10\gamma + 11\gamma) \otimes 11\gamma.$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [101\gamma + 111\gamma].$$

NOW,
$$|01\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{CNOT}} |01\rangle$$
. $|11\rangle \xrightarrow{\text{CNOT}} |10\rangle$.

So, when apply CNOT on $\frac{1}{12}$ [101>+111>] we will get $\frac{1}{12}$ [101>+110>].

So, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[101] + 110$) can be generated when we apply the above circuit on the state 101>.

The matrix for the transformation will be same as question (i.e.

$$M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

3 Find M' such that 100 — $M - \frac{1}{12}(100) + 111$) where $M \neq M$, M' is unitary.

$$M' = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

Now, M'100> =
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(100 + 111 \right)$$

Now,
$$(M')^* = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M' \cdot (M')^* = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} t & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = T_{4}.$$

 $(M')^* \cdot M' = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{I}_{q}.$$

So, M' is a unitary matrix. L also M' & M.