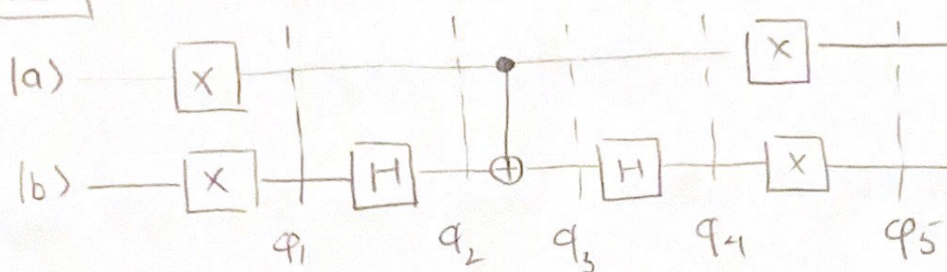
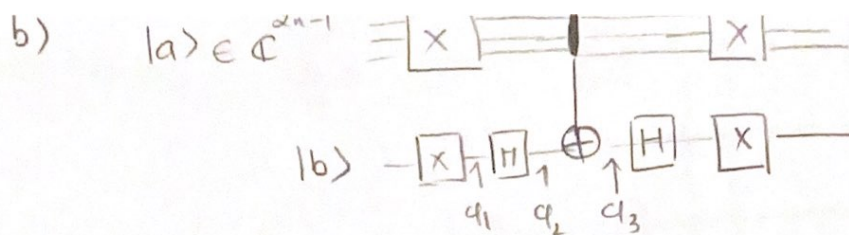


Question 1



ab	q_1	q_2	q_3	q_4	q_5
$ 00\rangle$	$ 11\rangle$	$ 1\rangle -\rangle$	$- 1\rangle -\rangle$	$- 1\rangle 1\rangle$	$- 00\rangle$
$ 01\rangle$	$ 110\rangle$	$ 1\rangle +\rangle$	$ 1\rangle +\rangle$	$ 1\rangle 0\rangle$	$ 01\rangle$
$ 10\rangle$	$ 01\rangle$	$ 0\rangle -\rangle$	$ 0\rangle -\rangle$	$ 0\rangle 1\rangle$	$ 10\rangle$
$ 11\rangle$	$ 00\rangle$	$ 0\rangle +\rangle$	$ 0\rangle +\rangle$	$ 0\rangle 0\rangle$	$ 11\rangle$

Thus, the action on $|00\rangle$ is flipping the sign to $-|00\rangle$ otherwise it acts as identity on $|01\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle$



It's clear that with $|a\rangle = |000\dots 0\rangle$ then the $|b\rangle$ will be flipped at q_3 . Then, at q_3 : , starting with $|b\rangle = |0\rangle$

$$q_2 = |111\dots 1\rangle |-\rangle \longrightarrow q_3 = -|111\dots 1\rangle |-\rangle$$

↳ all are 1's

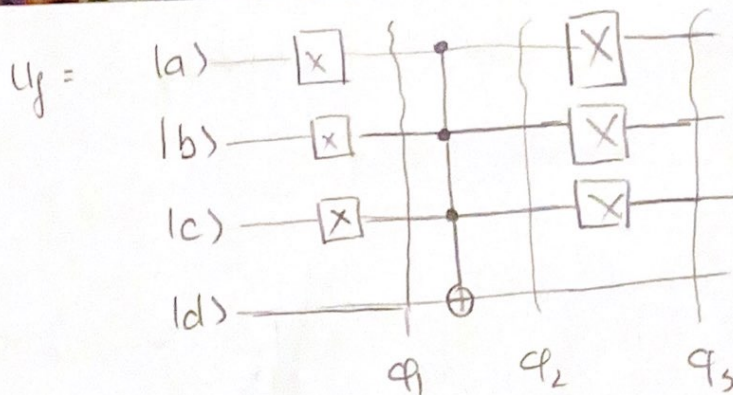
$$q_2 = |0\dots 1\ 0\rangle |-\rangle \longrightarrow q_3 = |0\dots 1\ 0\rangle |-\rangle$$

↳ at least 1 0's

Thus, at the end of the circuits, if $|a\rangle = |0\dots 0\rangle$ and $|b\rangle = |0\rangle$ the sign will be flipped; or the sign remains the same

3; This circuit is the inversion about the mean or diffusion operator

Question 2



abc	q_1	q_2	q_3
$ 000\rangle$	$ 111\rangle d\rangle$	$ 111\rangle 0\rangle, d\rangle 1\rangle$	$ 000\rangle 0\rangle, d=1$
$ 100\rangle$		$ 111\rangle 1\rangle, d\rangle 0\rangle$	$ 000\rangle 1\rangle, d=0$
$ 010\rangle$	Toffoli at q_3 acts as identity		
$ 001\rangle$			
$ 110\rangle$			
$ 101\rangle$			
$ 011\rangle$			
$ 111\rangle$			

Thus, $f(000) = 1$, $f(x) = 0$; o.w. or

$$U_f |abc\rangle |d\rangle = |abc\rangle |d \oplus f(abc)\rangle$$

$$= \begin{cases} |abc\rangle |d \oplus 1\rangle & \text{if } |abc\rangle = 0 \\ |abc\rangle |d\rangle & \text{if } 0, \text{o.w.} \end{cases}$$

Question 3

$$f(abc) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{when } a=b=c=0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$a) \quad 2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| - I = 2 \times \frac{1}{8} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \\ 1 & & & & & & & \end{pmatrix} - I$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ & -3 & & & & & & \\ & & -3 & & & & & \\ & & & -3 & & & & \\ & & & & -3 & & & \\ & & & & & -3 & & \\ & & & & & & -3 & \\ (1) & & & & & & & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$O_f = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ & & 1 & & & & & \\ & & & (0) & & & & \\ & & & & (0) & & & \\ & & & & & 1 & & \end{pmatrix}$$

thus $G_T = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & & & & & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -3 & & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & & & -3 & & & \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & & & & & & \\ & & 1 & & & & & \\ & & & 1 & & & & (0) \\ & & & & 1 & & & \\ & & & & & (0) & & \\ & & & & & & (0) & \\ & & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -3 & & & & \\ -1 & & & & (1) & & & \\ -1 & & & & & & & \\ -1 & & & & & (1) & & \\ -1 & & & & & & -3 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$c) H^{\otimes 3} |0\rangle^{\otimes 3} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (|000\rangle + |001\rangle + |100\rangle + |101\rangle + |010\rangle + |011\rangle + |110\rangle + |111\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$GH^{\otimes 3} |0\rangle^{\otimes 3} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 10 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$G^2 = \frac{1}{16} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ -6 & 14 & -2 & -2 & - & - & - & -2 \\ \vdots & -2 & 14 & & & & & \\ \vdots & -2 & -2 & 14 & & & & \\ \vdots & & & & & & & \\ -6 & -2 & -2 & & (-2) & & & 14 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Then, } G^2 \cdot H^{\otimes 3} |0\rangle^{\otimes 3} = \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left(\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \vdots \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{32\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 44 \\ -4 \\ -4 \\ -4 \\ \vdots \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 11 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$