Homework 6 auestion 1, $|y\rangle \longrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{n \in \{0,1\}^n} |n\rangle$ 1) For n=1; we need to prove thy = 1 \(\Sigma \left(-1)\) \(\times\) Hearly, Hly) = 1 ((-1) 10) + (-1) 11) yy=0, Hlo) = 1 ((-1) 00 10) + (-1) 11) $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(10\right)+11\right)$ < true $ij y = 1 - H(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left((-1)^{0.1} (0) + (-1)^{1.1} (1) \right)$ Thus, the identity holds when n=12) Assume that $H^{\otimes n}|_{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \sum_{n \in \{\alpha, \beta^n\}} (-1)^{n-2}|_{x} y < \alpha^n$ We have Honny = H (1 > (-1)x.y |x) $=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}}\sum_{\alpha\in\{0,1\}^n}\left((-1)^{x\cdot y}|_X\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}}\sum_{\alpha\in\{0,1\}^n}\left(-1\right)^{x\cdot y}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}}\right)$

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^{n}} H((-1)^{x,y}|x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^{n}} (-1)^{x,y} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} (-1)^{x,y} |x| \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n+1}}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^{n+1}} (-1)^{x,y} |x|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n+1}}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^{n+1}} (-1)^{x,y} |x|$$

TUL

Question 2,

1) We have your
$$01.1$$
; $H\otimes n \mid 0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^n}} \sum_{n \in \{0.1\}^n} (n)$

2)
$$\varphi_{2} = U_{5} \varphi_{1} - U_{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^{n}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^{n}} (-1)^{4(x)} |x\rangle , \quad j \cdot \{0,1\}^{n} \longrightarrow x.s$$

3)
$$q_3 = H \otimes n \qquad \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^n}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{\{(x)}(x)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^n}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{\{(x)}(x)} + \frac$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}$$

4, For all y,
$$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y \cdot x}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in \mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y}{\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} (x) \cdot y} = \sum_{x \in$$

$$\sum_{(\epsilon \neq 0,1)^n} (-1)^{x \cdot (s \cdot 6s)} = \sum_{(\epsilon \neq 0,1)^n} (-1)^{x \cdot 0}$$

$$= \sum_{(\epsilon \neq 0,1)^n} (-1)^{x \cdot 0}$$

$$= 2s \mod 2 = 0$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} (1)^n = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} 1 = 2^n$$

$$\frac{\sum_{n \in \{0,1\}^n} (SO(y))}{\sum_{n \in \{0,1\}^n} \sum_{n \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^n} = \frac{\sum_{n \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^n}{\sum_{n \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^n} =$$

$$x = 1 \rightarrow (-1)^{1} = -1$$

Thus, the numbers will be canded out , the result is O.

7)
$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{y \in \{0,1\}^n} \left(\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} (x \in \{0,1\}^n) \right) |y\rangle \left(\text{from part 4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{y \in \{0,1\}^n} \left(\sum_{y=s-1}^{s-1} \sum_{y \neq s-1}^{s-1} \right) |y|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{g \in \{0,1\}^n} \left(2^n + 0 \right) |_{g}$$
 (from part 5 × 6)

=> 14> = 18> So after the measurment; we have at each qbit q; measured as S; where f(x)=x,S=x1.S1 @ x2.82 @ @71.Sn TÜL