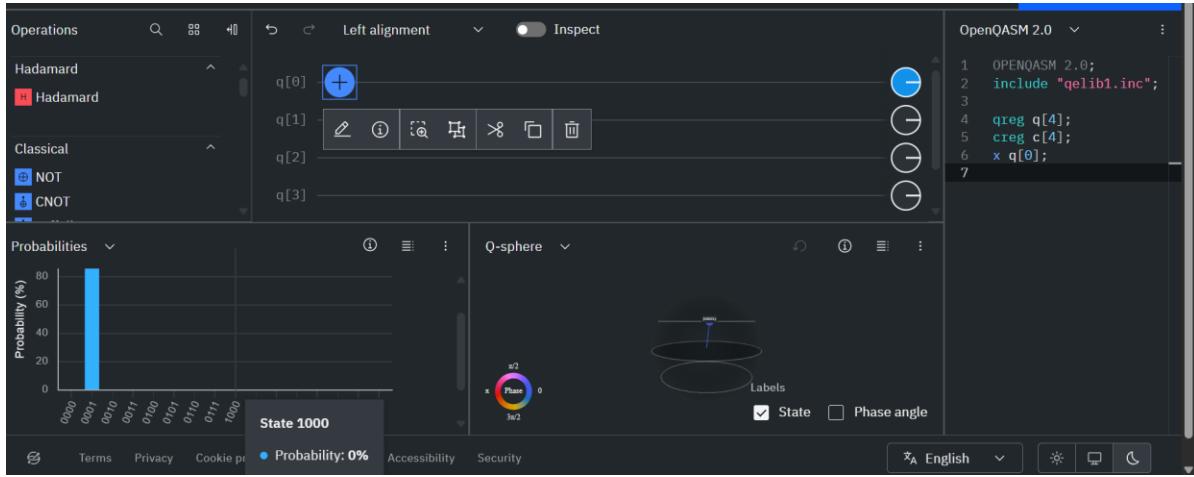
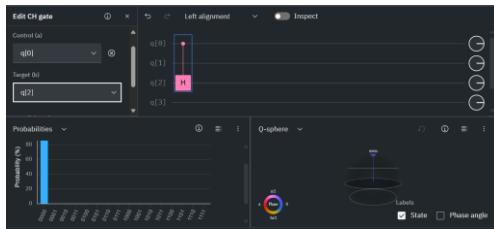


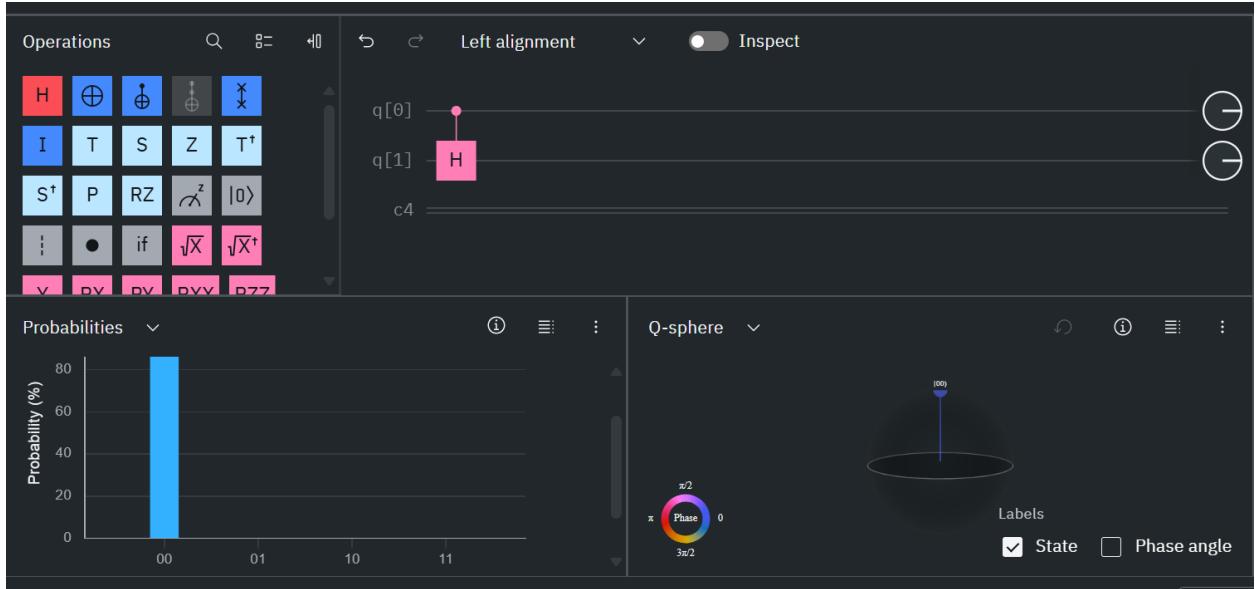
Part 1; State Preparation

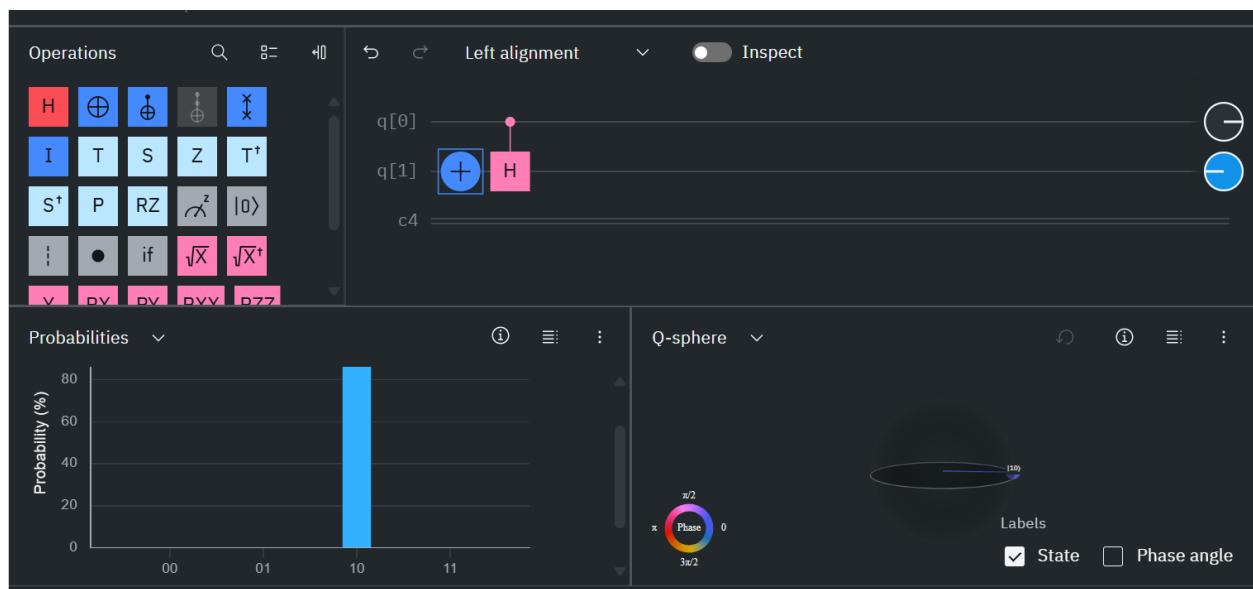
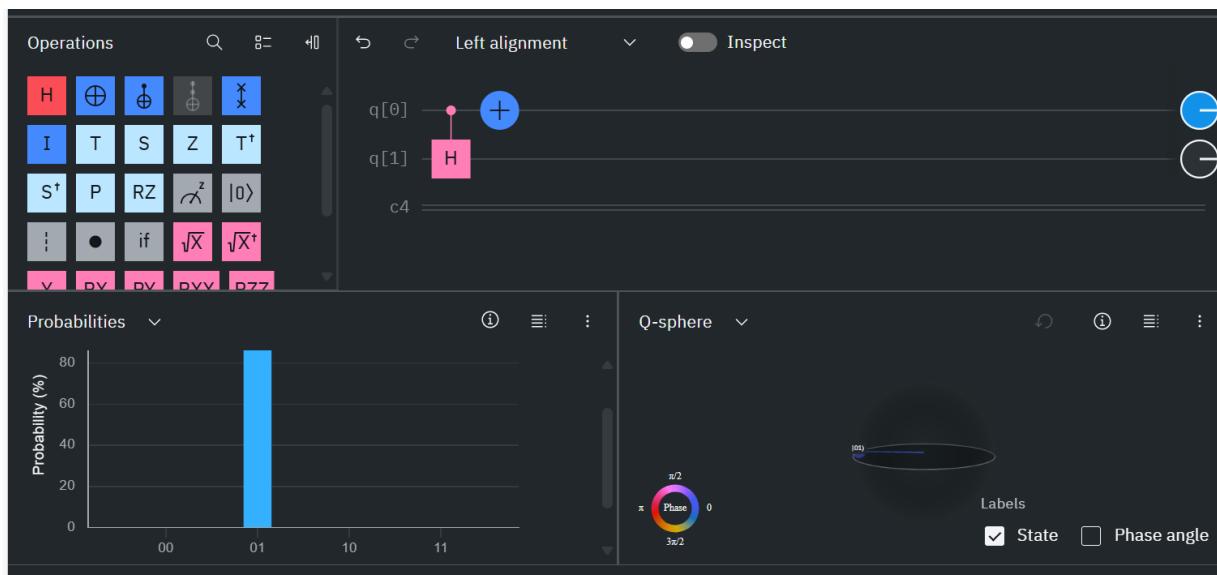


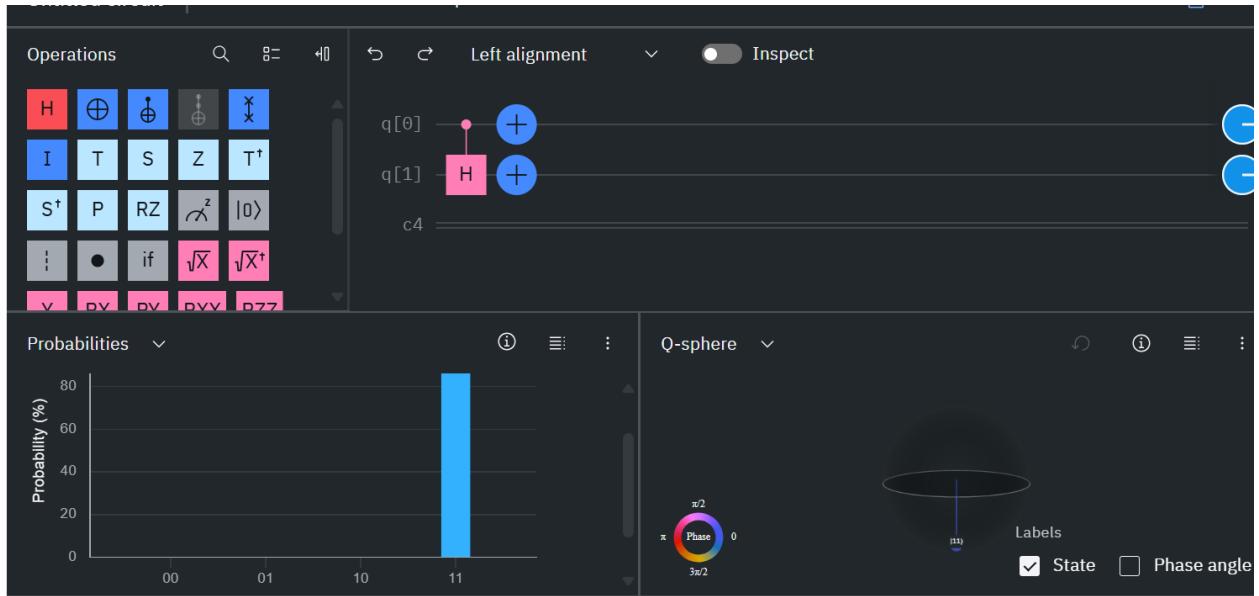
Part 2; A Control Hadamard gate



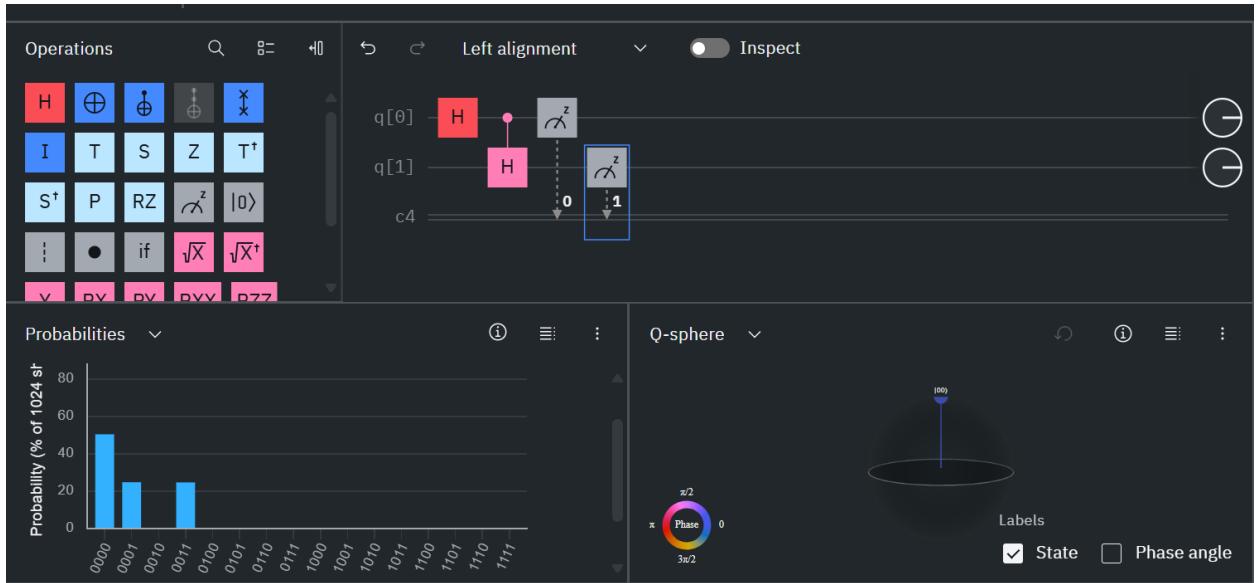
Part 3; Testing all possible inputs |00| |01| |10| |11|







Part 4; Measuring and Simulation



Usually, when the control qubit ($q[0]$) is in the $|0\rangle$ state, (i.e 100% probability of $|0\rangle$), the target qubit remains unchanged. When the control qubit $q[0]$, is in the $|1\rangle$ state (i.e 100% probability of $|1\rangle$), the target qubit undergoes a Hadamard operation deterministically.

However, in this case, since we have set our control qubit ($q[0]$) to a superposition state $|+\rangle$, the result is no longer deterministic but probabilistic. The control qubit has a 50% probability of being in $|0\rangle$ and a 50% probability of being in $|1\rangle$. If the control qubit is measured in the $|1\rangle$ state, the target qubit will undergo the Hadamard operation, giving the target qubit a 50% chance of being affected by the Hadamard operation.

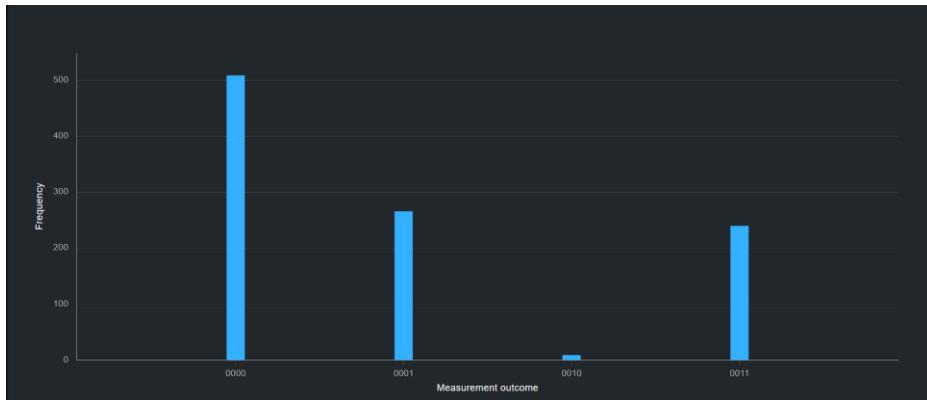
Part 5; Running on a real computer

Which backend did you use? [ibm_fez](#)

Step 2: Choose a QPU					
QPU Name	↑	Qubits	Processor type	Status	Total Pending Jobs
ibm_brisbane		127	Eagle r3	Online	3,700
ibm_fez	●	156	Heron r2	Online	41
ibm_kingston		156	Heron r2	Online	243
ibm_marrakesh		156	Heron r2	Online	148
ibm_pittsburgh		156	Heron r3	Online	744

How did the results of the real quantum computer differ from the simulator?

Using the simulator, the state $|0010\rangle$ appeared to have zero probability. However, on the real quantum computer, the same state had a frequency of 9, indicating a non-zero probability.



List how many times each measurement appeared

State 0000; **509**

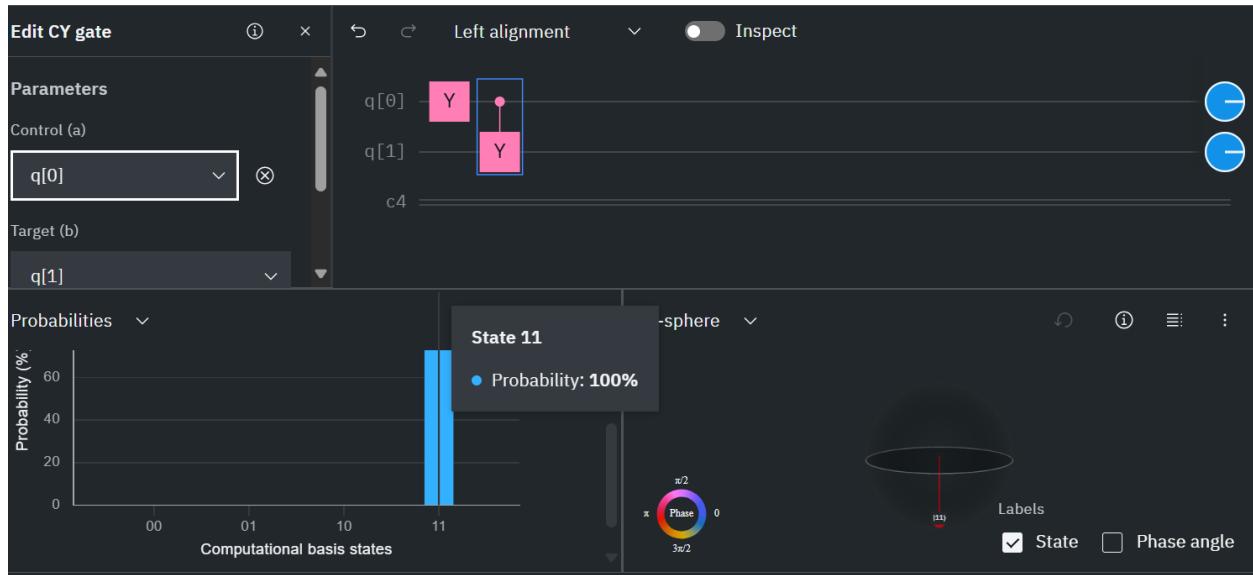
State 0001; **266**

State 0010; **9**

State 0011; **240**

Part 6; Exploration

Gate; [Control Z gate \(CZ\)](#)



I applied the Y gate to $q[0]$, flipping it to the $i|1\rangle$ state. Next, I applied the control Y gate with $q[0]$ as the control and $q[1]$ as the target. Since $q[0]$ has already been flipped by the initial Y gate, this causes the Y gate operation to be applied to $q[1]$, flipping it to the $i|1\rangle$ state as well. This results in a computational basis state of $|11\rangle$ with 100% probability.