## AI353: Introduction to Quantum Computing

Tutorial Sheet - Week 2

Instructor: Yugarshi Shashwat

## Instructions

This tutorial focuses on the topic **Linear Algebra**, as covered in lectures. You are encouraged to work in pairs for solving these problems. Active participation during the tutorial session is rewarded: volunteers who solve and present a problem on the whiteboard will receive points.

## Points Distribution:

• Attendance: 15 points

• Active participation: 10 points

• Total: 25 points

- 1. Show that the set  $\{(1,1),(1,-1)\}$  is linearly independent in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .
- 2. Write down the  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix and compute its action on the vector (2,3).
- 3. Suppose  $\{|v_i\rangle\}$  is an orthonormal basis for an inner product space V. What is the matrix representation for the operator  $|v_j\rangle\langle v_k|$ , with respect to the  $\{|v_i\rangle\}$  basis?
- 4. Verify that the Pauli matrices X and Y anticommute, i.e., XY = -YX.
- 5. Show that all eigenvalues of a unitary matrix have modulus 1, i.e., they can be written in the form  $e^{i\theta}$  for some real  $\theta$ .
- 6. Show that the Pauli matrices are Hermitian and unitary.

7. Let

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1+i \\ 1-i & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Show that B is Hermitian.

- 8. Let V be the subspace of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  spanned by  $\{(1,0,1),(0,1,1),(1,1,2)\}$ . Find a basis for V and compute its dimension.
- 9. Let  $|\psi\rangle = (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)/\sqrt{2}$ . Write out  $|\psi\rangle^{\otimes 2}$  and  $|\psi\rangle^{\otimes 3}$  explicitly, both in terms of tensor products like  $|0\rangle|1\rangle$ , and using the Kronecker product.
- 10. Calculate the matrix representation of the tensor products of the Pauli operators:
  - (a) X and Z
  - (b) I and X
  - (c) X and I

Is the tensor product commutative?

11. Show that the transpose, complex conjugation, and adjoint operations distribute over the tensor product:

$$(A \otimes B)^* = A^* \otimes B^*; \quad (A \otimes B)^T = A^T \otimes B^T; \quad (A \otimes B)^\dagger = A^\dagger \otimes B^\dagger.$$