

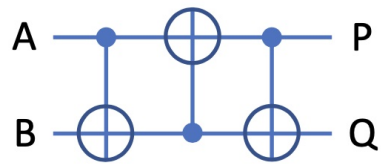
Exercise #2

Weeks 2

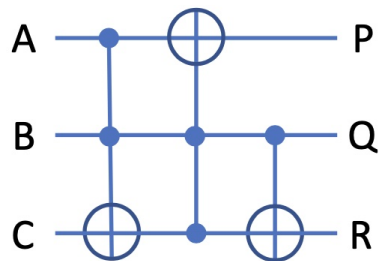
1. Reversible circuits

Find the truth table of the following reversible circuits:

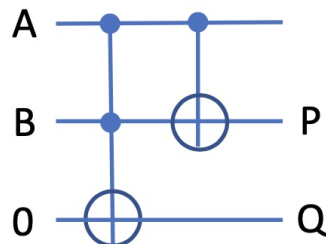
(a)



(b)



(c)



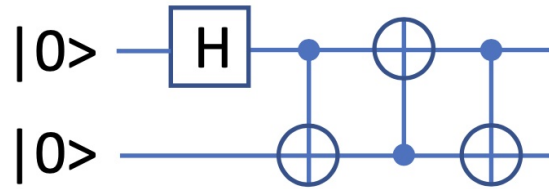
2. Quantum circuits with Hadamard gate

The “Hadamard” gate, denoted by H , is given by

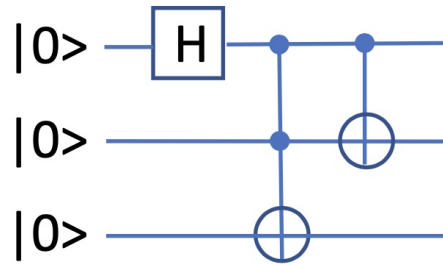
$$\begin{cases} H|0\rangle = |0\rangle + |1\rangle, \\ H|1\rangle = |0\rangle - |1\rangle. \end{cases}$$

Find the output of the following quantum circuits:

(a)



(b)



3. Quantum circuits with NOT and Phase gates

The “NOT” gate, denoted by X , is given by

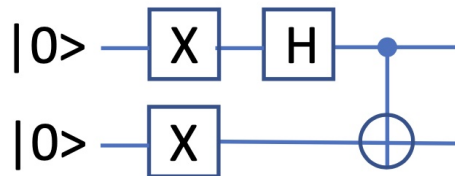
$$\begin{cases} X|0\rangle = |1\rangle, \\ X|1\rangle = |0\rangle. \end{cases}$$

The “Phase” gate, denoted by Z , is given by

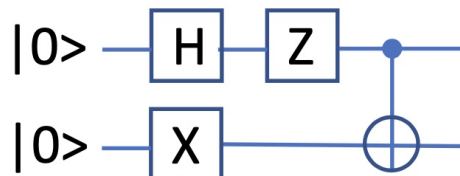
$$\begin{cases} Z|0\rangle = |0\rangle, \\ Z|1\rangle = -|1\rangle. \end{cases}$$

Find the output of the following quantum circuits:

(a)



(b)

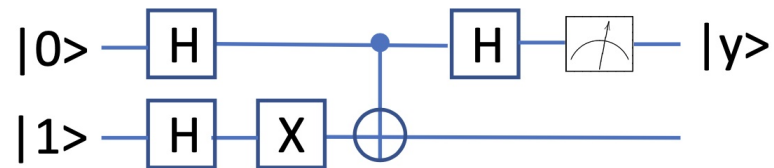


4. Deutsch's algorithm

Given a function $f(x)$, where x is a single bit string (i.e. $x = \{0, 1\}$) and $f(x)$ has only two possible values (i.e. $f(x) = \{0, 1\}$). Determine whether

$$f(0) = f(1) \text{ or } f(0) \neq f(1).$$

The Deutsch's algorithm solves this problem using only a single query of the function f . For some function f , the quantum circuit is given by:



Find the output y of the circuit. So is this function f balanced or constant?