a) Algorithm traditional IPMA

```
CX(1,2);
CX(0,2);
m = 0;
for _ in [0..meas_count]:
    m += MEASURE(2);
if m ≥ ⌈meas_count/2⌉:
    X(0);
```

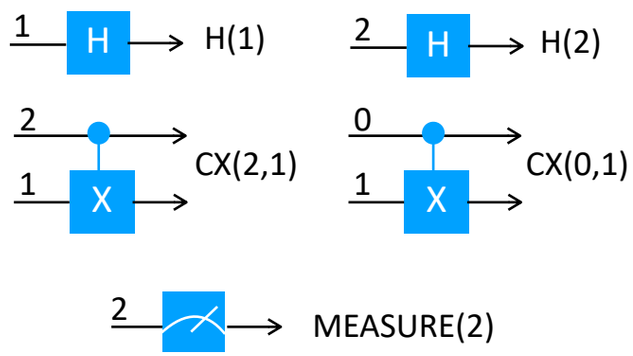
b) Algorithm CX+H1

```
H(2);
CX(2,1);
H(1);
CX(0,1);
H(2);
CX(2,1);
MEASURE(2);
```

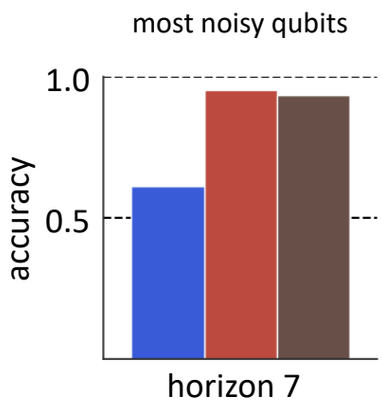
c) Algorithm CX+H2

```
H(2);
CX(2,1);
CX(0,1);
H(1);
H(2);
CX(2,1);
CX(0,1);
```

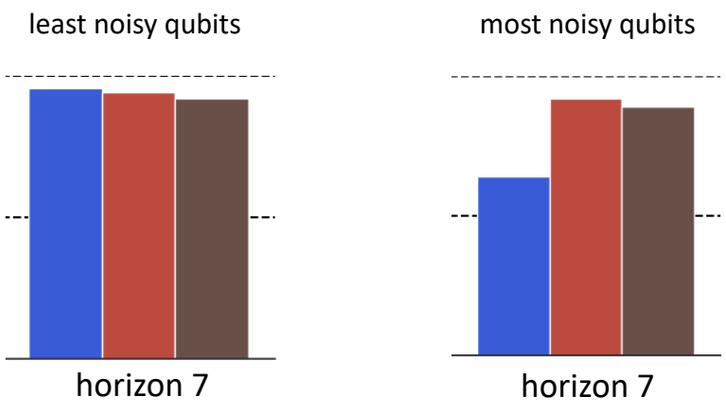
d) CX+H instruction set



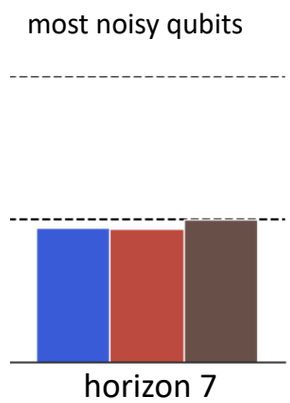
e) Cambridge hardware



f) Rochester hardware



g) Manhattan hardware



h) Traditional IPMA vs. optimal algorithms with CX+H instruction set