

## Quiz - 1 [rerun]

### Instructions

- The following questions **may have more than one correct answers**.
- There is no negative marking for wrong answers.
- Correct answers are worth one point. Partially correct answers are worth half a point.
- ‘ $i$ ’ represents the imaginary number,  $i^2 = -1$ .
- $\mathbb{C}$  is the set of all complex numbers.  $\mathbb{R}$  is the set of all real numbers.

### Questions

1. The state vector of a single qubit system belongs to which of the following spaces?
  - a.  $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$
  - b.  $\mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{C}^2$
  - c.  $\mathbb{R}^3$
  - d.  $\mathbb{C}$
2. The norm of a single qubit state vector is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a.  $n$
  - b.  $2^n$
  - c. 1
  - d. 0
3. Which of the following is/are valid state vector(s) of a quantum bit?
  - a.  $\frac{1}{9} |0\rangle + \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{9} |1\rangle$
  - b.  $|1\rangle$
  - c.  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} |0\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} |1\rangle$
  - d.  $\frac{2}{3} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{3} |1\rangle$

4. Which of the following is/are valid single qubit transformation(s)?

- a.  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- b.  $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$
- c.  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
- d.  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}$

5. A single qubit state vector is of the form

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} |0\rangle + x |1\rangle$$

Which of the following is an allowed value of  $x$ ?

- a.  $\frac{1}{2}$
  - b.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - c.  $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + i\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$
  - d. None of the above
6. If a qubit in the state,  $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + i|1\rangle)$  is measured in the Hadamard basis. What is the probability that the resultant state is  $|+\rangle$ ?
- a. 1
  - b. 0.25
  - c. 0
  - d. 0.5
7. The action of a Unitary transformation  $U$ , on the single qubit standard basis is given by:

$$U|0\rangle = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}|0\rangle + \frac{i}{3}|1\rangle$$

$$U|1\rangle = x|0\rangle + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}|1\rangle$$

What is the value of  $x$ ?

- a.  $\frac{1}{3}$
- b.  $-\frac{i}{3}$
- c.  $\frac{i}{3}$
- d.  $-\frac{1}{3}$

8. Given two state vectors,

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + x|1\rangle$$

and

$$|\phi\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

such that,  $\langle\phi|\psi\rangle = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}$ . What is the value of  $x$ ?

- a.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - b.  $\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - c.  $\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - d.  $\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}$
9. The number of allowed single qubit bases is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. 1
  - b.  $\infty$
  - c. 2
  - d. none of the above.
10. Which of the following vectors form an orthonormal basis?
- a.  $\{|0\rangle, |+\rangle\}$
  - b.  $\{|-\rangle, |1\rangle\}$
  - c.  $\left\{ \frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{|0\rangle+i|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right\}$
  - d. none of the above.