

Exercise 1.

Lernzettel:

1.a)  $I \otimes CU(x, y, z) = |x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle \otimes U^z |z\rangle$

$(CNOT \otimes I)(I \otimes CU) |x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle \otimes U^z |z\rangle$

$(I \otimes CU^\dagger)(CNOT \otimes I)(I \otimes CU) |x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle \otimes U^z |z\rangle$

$(CNOT \otimes I) \left( \dots \right) = |x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle \otimes U^z |z\rangle$

\* Demux CU ( ... ) =  $|x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle \otimes U^z |z\rangle$

Notens gate  $U^{2xy} = U^x U^y + (x \otimes y) U^z$ . E. ist

5.  $x=1, y=1$  on  $U^2 = U(U^+)$

5.  $x=1, y=0$

5.  $x=0, y=1$

5.  $x=0, y=0$

copy

1.b) Tom Nielsen in CNOT ist fast gerade  $U^2 = NOT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Das  $U = \sqrt{NOT}$ . Da fast reinlich

~~...~~  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}^2 = 2i \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$  Das

$\sqrt{NOT} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-i\pi/4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ i & i \end{pmatrix}$

Exercice 2.

Donner les matrices de rotation  $R_a$ :

$$R_x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \exp\left(i\frac{\pi}{2}\sigma_x\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\sigma_x = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R_y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \exp\left(i\frac{\pi}{2}\sigma_y\right) = \cos\frac{\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{\pi}{2}\sigma_y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & +1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Donc on a :  $R_x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)|\uparrow\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(|\uparrow\rangle + i|\downarrow\rangle)$

$$R_x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)|\downarrow\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(|\downarrow\rangle + i|\uparrow\rangle)$$

$$R_y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)|\uparrow\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(|\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$R_y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)|\downarrow\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}(|\downarrow\rangle - |\uparrow\rangle)$$

De plus pour  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  :

$$\exp\left(-i\frac{t}{\hbar}H\right) = \exp\left(-i\frac{\pi}{4}\sigma_z\right)$$

Donc :

$$R_x \otimes R_x |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + i|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle) \otimes (|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + i|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + i|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + i|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$\exp\left(-i\frac{t}{\hbar}H\right) R_x \otimes R_x |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle = \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + i|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle) + e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}(|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + i|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + i|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|\downarrow\downarrow\rangle + i|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle) \right)$$

Applying the distributive law from above:

$$= \frac{e^{i\pi/4}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \left( |\uparrow\rangle \otimes (|\downarrow\rangle - |\uparrow\rangle) + |\uparrow\rangle \otimes (|\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle) \right)$$

$$+ |\downarrow\rangle \otimes (|\downarrow\rangle - |\uparrow\rangle) - |\downarrow\rangle \otimes (|\uparrow\rangle + |\downarrow\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{e^{i\pi/4}}{2\sqrt{2}} \left( 2|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - 2|\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^{i\pi/4}}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle \right)$$

2.b) Return to  $e^{i\pi/4}$ .

Substituting  $|\uparrow\downarrow\rangle - |\downarrow\uparrow\rangle = (\alpha|\uparrow\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\rangle) \otimes (\alpha|\uparrow\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\rangle) - (\alpha|\downarrow\rangle + \beta|\uparrow\rangle) \otimes (\alpha|\uparrow\rangle + \beta|\downarrow\rangle)$

Then it follows  $\alpha = \alpha\alpha$ ;  $-\alpha\beta = \alpha\beta$ ;  $0 = \alpha\beta$  and  $0 = \beta\beta$ .

Thus the two distributive laws are satisfied.

$$0 = \alpha\beta\beta$$

Thus the two distributive laws are satisfied.

$$-1 = \alpha\beta\beta$$

It's more complicated!

2.c) In the first case  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  - phases. The distributive law is satisfied for  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  and  $\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

For  $\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  and  $\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

Exercise 3:

a)  $H|0\rangle \otimes |u\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle \otimes |u\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle \otimes |u\rangle$

$CUH|0\rangle \otimes |u\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle \otimes |u\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{i\pi}|1\rangle \otimes |u\rangle$

$H(CUH|0\rangle \otimes |u\rangle) = \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes |u\rangle + \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \otimes |u\rangle$

$= \frac{1+e^{i\pi}}{2}|0\rangle \otimes |u\rangle + \frac{1-e^{i\pi}}{2}|1\rangle \otimes |u\rangle$

$= e^{i\pi/4} \left\{ \cos(\pi/4)|0\rangle \otimes |u\rangle - i \sin(\pi/4)|1\rangle \otimes |u\rangle \right\}$

b)  $\text{Prob}(0) = \cos^2 \pi/4 = \sin^2 \pi/4$

c) Si a application  $U^k$  on  $U$  de  $U$  a have la site :

$e^{i\pi k/4} \left\{ \cos(\pi k/4)|0\rangle \otimes |u\rangle - i \sin(\pi k/4)|1\rangle \otimes |u\rangle \right\}$

Si  $\varphi = \varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \dots + \varphi_{t-1} + \varphi_t$  en prend

$k=2$  a chance 0 over prob

$\text{Prob}(0) = \cos^2 \left( \pi \varphi_{t-1} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 0$   
 Si  $\varphi_t = 0$   
 Si  $\varphi_t = \pi$