## **Quantum Computing**

## **Exercises 2: Qubits**

1. a) Let us consider the set  $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ , that forms a basis in  $\mathbb{C}^2$  (the computational basis). Calculate the vectors in  $\mathbb{C}^4$ :

$$|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$$
,  $|0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$ ,  $|1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$ ,  $|1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$ 

and interpret the result.

- b) Consider the Pauli matrices  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$ . Find  $\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_z$  and  $\sigma_z \otimes \sigma_x$  and discuss. Both  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$  are hermitian. Are  $\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_z$  and  $\sigma_z \otimes \sigma_x$  hermitian? Both  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_z$  are unitary. Is  $\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_z$  and  $\sigma_z \otimes \sigma_x$  unitary?
- **2.** Consider again the computational basis for,  $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ . The Walsh-Hadamard transform is a 1-qubit operation, denoted by H, and performs the linear transform

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \ , \ |1\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle).$$

- a) Find the unitary operator  $U_H$  which implements H with respect to the basis  $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ .
- b) Find the inverse of this operator.
- c) Find its matrix representation in the computational (standard) basis:

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1\\0 \end{pmatrix} , |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0\\1 \end{pmatrix},$$

and in the Hadamard basis:

$$|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \ , \ |1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} .$$

**3.** [Nielsen & Chuang Ex. 4.1] Find the points on the Bloch sphere which correspond to the normalized eigenvectors of the different Pauli matrices.