

## QCLG Exercise sheet 2

### Notations

We use  $|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$  and  $|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$ .  $H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ .

$$CNOT = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Exercise 1.** Write in matrix form the following 1 qubit unitaries  $U_1, U_2, U_3$  st.

1.  $U_1|0\rangle = |0\rangle, U_1|1\rangle = -|1\rangle$ .
2.  $U_2|0\rangle = |+\rangle, U_2|1\rangle = |-\rangle$ .
3.  $U_3|0\rangle = \cos(\theta)|0\rangle + \sin(\theta)|1\rangle, U_3|1\rangle = \sin(\theta)|0\rangle - \cos(\theta)|1\rangle$  for some  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

**Exercise 2.** Let  $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle)$

1. Is  $|\psi\rangle$  a valid 2-qubit state?
2. Find a 1-qubit state  $|\phi\rangle$  st.  $|\psi\rangle = |\phi\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle$ .
3. Compute  $(H \otimes H)|\psi\rangle$ .

**Exercise 3.** Let  $|\phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle)$ . Show that  $|\phi\rangle$  is entangled meaning that there doesn't exist any 1-qubit states  $|u\rangle, |v\rangle$  satisfying  $|\phi\rangle = |u\rangle \otimes |v\rangle$ .

**Exercise 4.**

1. Compute  $CNOT|00\rangle, CNOT|01\rangle, CNOT|10\rangle, CNOT|11\rangle$ .
2. Construct a 2-qubit circuit  $C$  that uses 1 and 2 qubit operations such that  $C(|00\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$ .

**Exercise 5** (Breidbart basis). Consider the 2 states  $|\phi_0\rangle = |0\rangle$  and  $|\phi_1\rangle = |-\rangle$ . Suppose we have 2 players Alice and Bob. Alice picks a uniformly random bit  $b$  and sends  $|\phi_b\rangle$  to Bob. Bob's goal is to determine  $b$ .

1. Find a strategy that succeeds wp.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , on average on  $b$ .

2. Find a (possibly randomized) strategy that succeeds w.p.  $\frac{3}{4}$  for any  $b$ .
3. Now assume Bob measures in the basis  $\{|v\rangle, |v^\perp\rangle\}$  and gets outcome 0 or 1. Assume we can write  $|v\rangle = \cos(\theta)|0\rangle + \sin(\theta)|1\rangle$  and  $|v^\perp\rangle = \sin(\theta)|0\rangle - \cos(\theta)|1\rangle$  with  $\theta \in [0, \pi/2]$ .
  - (a) Compute the probability that Bob succeeds with this strategy, as a function of  $\theta$ .
  - (b) Find a strategy that will make him succeed w.p.  $\cos^2(\pi/8)$  for any  $b$ . The basis that achieves this is called the Breidbart basis and has application to non local games for instance.

**Exercise 6.**[Efficient controlled operations]

Let  $U$  be a 1-qubit unitary that we would like to implement in a controlled way, i.e., we want to implement a map  $|c\rangle|b\rangle \mapsto |c\rangle U^c|b\rangle$  for all  $c, b \in \{0, 1\}$ . Suppose there exist 1-qubit unitaries  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$ , such that  $ABC = I$  and  $AXBXC = U$  (remember that  $X$  is the NOT-gate). Give a circuit that acts on two qubits and implements a controlled- $U$  gate, using CNOTs and (uncontrolled)  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  gates.