

Hausübungen zur Vorlesung  
Quantenalgorithmen  
WS 2013/2014

Blatt 2 / 14 November, 2013. 2 p.m.

**Exercise 1** (3 Punkte):

Calculate the tensor products  $X \otimes Y, Y \otimes X, Y \otimes Y$  for

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 \\ i\sqrt{2} & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Exercise 2** (5 Punkte):

Let  $H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ . Prove that for  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$

$$H \otimes H \otimes \dots \otimes H |x\rangle = H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{y \in \{0, 1\}^n} (-1)^{\langle x, y \rangle} |y\rangle,$$

where  $\langle x, y \rangle = x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2 + \dots + x_n y_n$ .

**Exercise 3** (3 Punkte):

Given  $|z_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\phi} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $|z_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin \theta \\ e^{-i\phi} \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$ , check that  $\{|z_1\rangle, |z_2\rangle\}$  form an orthonormal basis in  $\mathbb{C}^2$ . Find an orthonormal basis for  $\mathbb{C}^4$  by tensoring.

**Exercise 4** (4 Punkte):

Consider the states:

$$\begin{aligned} |\beta_{00}\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \\ |\beta_{01}\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle) \\ |\beta_{10}\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle) \\ |\beta_{11}\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle - |10\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

1. Show that  $\{|\beta_{00}\rangle, |\beta_{01}\rangle, |\beta_{10}\rangle, |\beta_{11}\rangle\}$  form a basis (known as Bell basis) in  $\mathbb{C}^4$ ;
2. Let  $U \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$  be unitary. Show that for  $|z\rangle = U|0\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$  we obtain  $|z^\perp\rangle = U|1\rangle = -\bar{\beta}|0\rangle + \bar{\alpha}|1\rangle$ . We call  $|z\rangle, |z^\perp\rangle$  a rotation of  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle$ .
3. Prove that Bell states  $|\beta_{00}\rangle, |\beta_{11}\rangle$  are rotationally invariant, that is  $(U \otimes U)|\beta_{ii}\rangle = |\beta_{ii}\rangle$  for  $i \in \{0, 1\}$  and any unitary  $U \in \mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$ .