

# Quantum Processes and Computation

Assignment 3, Friday, 29 Oct, 17:00

**Deadline:** Week 4 (group 1) or week 5 (groups 2-6)

**Goals:** After completing these exercises you should know about (orthonormal) bases, composition of linear maps, and encoding logic gates as linear maps.

Material covered in book: Sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3.4 and a bit of 5.3.5.

**Note:** Many of these exercises also appear in *Picturing Quantum Processes*, but sometimes they have been slightly modified for the problem sheet. The corresponding exercise number from the book is shown in brackets. **If you are stuck, try looking up the exercise number in the book. Usually the definitions or equations you need are nearby.**

**Exercise 1 (5.4):** Show that for a set  $A$  in **relations** the singletons:

$$\mathcal{B}_A := \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ a \end{array} \mid a \in A \right\}$$

form a basis. Also show that this is the *only* basis for a system  $A$ , and consequently, that the dimension of a set  $A$  in **relations** is its number of elements.

For the next two exercises, assume we are working in a process theory with bases and sums (e.g. **relations** or **linear maps**).

**Exercise 2 (5.54):** Let

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \psi \end{array} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \psi^0 \\ \psi^1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \phi \end{array} \leftrightarrow (\phi_0 \ \phi_1)$$

be respectively a 2-dimensional state, and 2-dimensional effect. Let  $\lambda$  be a number. Write the matrices for the processes

$$(i) \quad \begin{array}{c} \lambda \\ \downarrow \\ \psi \end{array} \quad (ii) \quad \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \psi \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \phi \end{array} \quad (iii) \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \psi \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \phi \end{array} \quad (iv) \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \phi \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \psi \end{array}$$

**Exercise 3 (5.58):** The matrices for cups and caps in 2 dimensions are:

$$\cup \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \cap \leftrightarrow (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1)$$

(i) First, verify the yanking equation

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \cap \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \cup \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \\ | \\ | \end{array}$$

directly using the matrices of the 2-dimensional cup and cap by using the rules for sequential and parallel composition of matrices, i.e. show that  $(\cap \otimes \text{id}) \circ (\text{id} \otimes \cup) = \text{id}$  (where  $\text{id}$  is the  $2 \times 2$  identity matrix).

(ii) Second, give the matrices for the cup and cap in 3 dimensions.

The next exercise is about encoding classical logic gates in the theory of **linear maps**, as explained in Section 5.3.4. Recall that a classical logic gate  $F$  can be encoded as a linear map via:

$$\begin{array}{|c} \hline f \\ \hline \end{array} = \sum_{(a_1 \dots a_m \mapsto b_1 \dots b_n) \in F} \begin{array}{|c} \hline b_1 \quad \dots \quad b_n \\ \hline a_1 \quad \dots \quad a_m \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Using this encoding, we defined:

$$\begin{array}{|c} \hline \text{XOR} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c} \hline 0 \\ \hline 0 \quad 0 \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c} \hline 1 \\ \hline 0 \quad 1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c} \hline 1 \\ \hline 1 \quad 0 \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c} \hline 0 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c} \hline \text{CNOT} \\ \hline \end{array} := \begin{array}{|c} \hline 0 \quad 0 \\ \hline 0 \quad 0 \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c} \hline 0 \quad 1 \\ \hline 0 \quad 1 \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c} \hline 1 \quad 1 \\ \hline 1 \quad 0 \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c} \hline 1 \quad 0 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{|c} \hline \text{COPY} \\ \hline \end{array} := \begin{array}{|c} \hline 0 \quad 0 \\ \hline 0 \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c} \hline 1 \quad 1 \\ \hline 1 \end{array}$$

**Exercise 4 (5.86):** Show that

$$\begin{array}{|c} \hline \text{CNOT} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c} \hline \text{XOR} \\ \hline \text{COPY} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

(Hint: try comparing the LHS to the RHS on all basis states, rather than writing out a big sum.)

Next, find  $\psi$  and  $\phi$  such that the following equation holds:

$$\begin{array}{|c} \hline \text{XOR} \\ \hline \text{COPY} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c} \hline \phi \\ \hline \psi \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Although it might not look like much now, this equation will turn out to lie at the heart of the notion of *complementarity* which we will cover in great depth in the coming lectures.

**Exercise 5 (5.93):** In the proof of proposition 5.92, we see the Hadamard process written in matrix form with respect to the  $Z$  basis:

$$\boxed{H} = \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 0 \\ \uparrow \\ 0 \\ \downarrow \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 1 \\ \uparrow \\ 1 \\ \downarrow \end{array} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 0 \\ \uparrow \\ 0 \\ \downarrow \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 1 \\ \uparrow \\ 0 \\ \downarrow \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 0 \\ \uparrow \\ 1 \\ \downarrow \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ 1 \\ \uparrow \\ 1 \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right)$$

From this we can conclude the matrix of  $H$  (with respect to the  $Z$ -basis) is:

$$\boxed{H} \leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

What is the matrix of  $H$  in the  $X$ -basis?