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Courses » Quantum Information and Computing

Announcements Course Ask a Question Progress



Unit 2 - Week-1

Course outline

How to access the portal ?

Week-1

- Why Quantum Computing?
- Postulates of Quantum Mechanics I
- Postulates of Quantum Mechanics II
- Qubit- The smallest unit
- Qubit- Bloch sphere representation
- Quiz : Week 1 - Assignment 1
- Assignment 1: Answer Key
- Week 1 Assignment - Worked out Solutions

Week-2

Week 3

Week 4

Week 5

Week 6

Week 7

Week-8

Week 1 - Assignment 1

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. **Due on 2017-08-07, 23:59 IST**
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

In the following questions, ONLY ONE answer is correct. Choose the most appropriate one. (1X10=10 Marks)

1) Operators in quantum mechanics act on vectors in an abstract *1 point* space called

- Euclidean space
- Riemann space
- Hilbert space
- Normed space

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
Hilbert space

2) Which of the following properties is **NOT** true of the abstract space in which quantum mechanics is formulated? *1 point*

- It has a norm.
- The space is complete.
- The space is a linear vector space.
- The operators corresponding to physical observables are represented by rays in this space.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
The operators corresponding to physical observables are represented by rays in this space.

3) Observables in quantum mechanics are represented by Hermitian operators because *1 point*

- They are linear.
- They have real eigenvalues.
- Acting on a vector of the Hilbert space, they give another vector in the same space.
- They may be represented by Hermitian matrices.

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0

Accepted Answers:
They have real eigenvalues.

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1 point

The adjoint of an operator represented by the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ is

-
- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
-
- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -i \\ i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
-
- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
-
- $\begin{pmatrix} i & 1 \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & i \\ -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

5) If u and v are two vectors in the Hilbert space and λ is a complex number, then, **1 point**

-
- $|u + v| \leq |u| + |v|$
-
- $\langle u, v \rangle = \langle v, u \rangle$
-
- $\langle \lambda u, v \rangle = \lambda \langle u, v \rangle$
-
- $\langle u, u \rangle > 0$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$|u + v| \leq |u| + |v|$$

6) Where does the eigenvector of the Pauli operator σ_y corresponding to the eigenvalue -1 lie on the Bloch sphere? **1 point**

-
- $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi = 0$
-
- $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$
-
- $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi = \pi$
-
- $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \varphi = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

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7) Which of the following is a spectral representation of the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} -0.8 & 0.6 \\ 0.6 & 0.8 \end{pmatrix}$?

1 point

$\begin{pmatrix} -0.4 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 & -0.3 \\ -0.3 & -0.4 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & -0.3 \\ -0.3 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & -0.3 \\ -0.3 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & -0.9 \\ -0.9 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} -0.1 & -0.3 \\ -0.3 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -0.9 & -0.9 \\ 0.9 & -0.1 \end{pmatrix}$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 0.3 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & -0.3 \\ -0.3 & 0.1 \end{pmatrix}$

8) Which of the following is **NOT** a hermitian operator?

1 point

x

$-i \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$

$\frac{p^2}{2m}$

$x^2 + ix^3$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$x^2 + ix^3$

9) According to Copenhagen interpretation of quantum mechanics 1 point

- A physical system does not have definite property independent of observation
- The value of a physical variable at a given time is definite but such value is revealed only at the time of measurement.
- The wave function collapse occurs when the laws of quantum mechanics do not remain valid.
- A quantum particle only has a discrete energy state.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

A physical system does not have definite property independent of observation

10) Which of the following matrices is **NOT** hermitian?

1 point

$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1+i & 2-i \\ 1-i & 1 & i \\ 2+i & -i & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1-i & 2 \\ 1+i & 3 & i \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & 1-i & 2 \\ -1-i & 3i & i \\ -2 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & 2-i & -3i \\ 2+i & 0 & 1-i \\ 3i & 1+i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$\begin{pmatrix} i & 1-i & 2 \\ -1-i & 3i & i \\ -2 & i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

In the following questions, ONE or MORE answer(s) is(are) correct. Choose all the appropriate ones. (2X5=10 Marks)

11) Landauer's principle gives

2 points

- A theoretical lower limit of the energy consumption in irreversible computation.
- A theoretical upper limit of the energy consumption in irreversible computation.
- Increase in entropy of the environment in an irreversible computation.
- Decrease in entropy of the environment in an irreversible computation.

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*A theoretical lower limit of the energy consumption in irreversible computation.
Increase in entropy of the environment in an irreversible computation.*

12) An acceptable wave function in quantum mechanics is

2 points

- continuous everywhere
- single valued
- normalizable
- real valued

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

*continuous everywhere
single valued
normalizable*

1.13) Which of the following set of vectors is (are) acceptable basis in \mathbb{C}^3 ?

2 points



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

14) Which of the following statements on unitary matrices is true? 2 points

A square matrix U is unitary if $UU^* = I$.

If U is unitary U^{-1} also is unitary.

Product of two unitary matrices is unitary.

Eigenvalues of U are ± 1

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

If U is unitary U^{-1} also is unitary.

Product of two unitary matrices is unitary.

15) Which of the following is an operator projecting a spin $\frac{1}{2}$ state 2 points
along the eigenstate of σ_z corresponding to eigenvalue +1?

$$\frac{(1+\sigma_z)^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{(1-\sigma_z)^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{(1+\sigma_z)^2}{4}$$

$$\frac{(1-\sigma_z)^2}{4}$$

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

$$\frac{(1+\sigma_z)^2}{4}$$

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