

Exercises for Introduction to Quantum Computing (physics7514) Wise 2025

L. Funcke, A. Bulgarelli and N. Dichter

1 Quantum Fourier Transform (continued)

As on the previous exercise sheet, consider a 3-qubit system with basis $|j\rangle = |j_0j_1j_2\rangle$, where $j = j_02^2 + j_12^1 + j_22^0 = 0, 1, \dots, 7$ labels the $N = 2^3 = 8$ basis states. The Quantum Fourier Transform (qFT) acts on the basis elements as

$$\text{qFT} |j\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sum_{k=0}^7 e^{2\pi i \frac{jk}{8}} |k\rangle .$$

Now, consider the state

$$|\psi(x)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \sum_{k=0}^7 e^{2\pi i \frac{kx}{8}} |k\rangle .$$

- Compute the result of applying the inverse $\text{qFT}^\dagger$ to the state $|\psi(x=1)\rangle$ (1 point).
- Compute the probability of measuring 0 after a measurement of the state $\text{qFT}^\dagger |\psi(x=\frac{1}{2})\rangle$ (4 points).
- Compute the probability of measuring either 0 or 1 (in binary 001) after a measurement of the state $\text{qFT}^\dagger |\psi(x=\frac{1}{2})\rangle$ (1 point).
- Using Qiskit:
 - prepare the state $|\psi(x=\frac{1}{2})\rangle$ (2 points),
 - apply the $\text{qFT}^\dagger$ (1 point),
 - measure all the qubits for 10000 times and print the result of the measurements (or plot the histogram) (1 point).

Hints: To prepare the state $|\psi(x=\frac{1}{2})\rangle$, it may be useful to rewrite it as

$$|\psi(x)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}} |1\rangle \right) \left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}} |1\rangle \right) \left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{8}} |1\rangle \right) .$$