

1. Let $\mathbf{x} = (1, 0)^T$. Calculate

- (a) $\mathbf{x} \otimes I_2$,
- (b) $I_2 \otimes \mathbf{x}$,
- (c) $\mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{x}^*$ and $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}^*$,
- (d) $\mathbf{x}^* \otimes \mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{x}^*\mathbf{x}$.

2. Consider the Hilbert space \mathbb{C}^4 . Show that the matrix

$$I_2 \otimes \sigma_x, \quad \sigma_x := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

describes an observable. Describe the measurement outcomes and associated probabilities when observing (performing the measurement on) a system described by the state

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

and a system described by the state

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

3. Consider the Hilbert space \mathbb{C}^2 with an arbitrary orthonormal basis $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$. Let

$$A := \alpha|a\rangle\langle b| + \beta|c\rangle\langle d|$$

where $a, b, c, d \in \{0, 1\}$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C}$. Solve for $\alpha, \beta, a, b, c, d$ such that A is unitary.

We have used two terms in the sum describing A . Is it necessary to consider more terms to solve the problem in general?

4. Let $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{C}^2$. Solve

$$\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a}$$

for \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} . **Hint:** One approach is to show that

$$\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b} \otimes \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a} & \mathbf{b} \end{pmatrix} = 0.$$
