Parte Quântica

Como sabe, a partir de qualquer operador unitário U pode ser definido um outro operador C_U sobre dois qubits em que a aplicação de U ao segundo qubit é condicionada pelo valor do primeiro qubit. Recorde como exemplo a porta CNOT que estudou. Na base computacional, C_U pode ser escrito como

$$C_Q|x\rangle|y\rangle = |x\rangle\otimes Q^x|y\rangle$$

 $com x \in \{0, 1\}$:

1. Calcule a representação matricial de C_Z onde Z é uma das portas de Pauli definida por $Z=|0\rangle\langle 0|-|1\rangle\langle 1|$.

2-qubits CNOT

→ Negação condicional

Atua na base padrão para um sistema de 2 qubits, invertendo o segundo bit se o primeiro bit for 1 e deixando-o inalterado caso contrário.



$$\begin{array}{lll} \textit{CNOT} &=& |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes \textit{I} + |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes \textit{X} \\ &=& |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes (|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|) \ + |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes (|1\rangle\langle 0| + |0\rangle\langle 1|) \\ &=& |00\rangle\langle 00| + |01\rangle\langle 01| + |11\rangle\langle 10| + |10\rangle\langle 11| \\ &=& \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \end{array}$$

→ A importância do CNOT é sua capacidade de alterar o emaranhamento entre dois qubits, por ex.

$$\begin{array}{c} (CNOT) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes |0\rangle \right) &= CNOT \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |10\rangle) \right) \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \\ \\ (Canhecida também CX) \end{array}$$

Pauli gates

X , Y , Z especificam uma rotação de π radianos em torno dos eixos correspondentes na esfera de Bloch.

$$I = |0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = |1\rangle\langle 0| + |0\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = |0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = i(-|1\rangle\langle 0| + |0\rangle\langle 1|) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

SEDSERHAMOS DE F.

$$C_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Multi-aubit gates

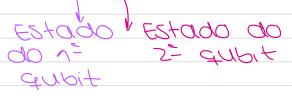
		J	
Gate Name	Syntax	N	Matrix
Controlled- X or controlled- Not	qc.cx(qr[control],qr[target])	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Controlled- Y	qc.cy(qr[control],qr[target])	$CY = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
Controlled- Z or controlled- Phase	qc.cz(qr[control],qr[target])	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Controlled- Hadamard	qc.ch(qr[control],qr[target])	$ \begin{array}{l} CH \\ = \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \end{array} $	
SWAP	qc.swap(qr[control],qr[target])	$SWAP$ = $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	

0 1 0 0

2. Mostre que CNOT pode ser implementado com recurso a C_Z , i.e.

$$CNOT(|x)(y) = (I \otimes H) \cdot C_Z \cdot (I \otimes H) |x\rangle|y\rangle$$

e desenhe o circuito correspondente à expressão $(I \otimes H) \cdot C_Z \cdot (I \otimes H)$.



Derminos de cnorf

= 1x> 8 Xx 11)

							Y	X	=	HZ.	4	9
_	1~	>	(S)	(47	₩.	· \					

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$\neg \Gamma$				\neg

р	q	$p\oplus q$
F	F	F
F	v	V
v	F	V
V	v	F

arcuib.



Um dos portões de qubit mais importantes é o portão Hadamard, responsável por criar um estado de superposição uniforme.

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

$$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle \qquad |-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$$

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$|0\rangle = |0\rangle \qquad |1\rangle \qquad |2\rangle = |2\rangle$$

$$H(0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1\\ 1\end{array}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

The H gate:

$$H \mid 0 \rangle = \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{11}$$
 esta gate serve
$$\frac{10}{10} + \sqrt{11}$$
 sobre posição
$$\frac{10}{10} + \sqrt{11}$$
 usual mente

→ Gates são operadores que alteram o estado de um qubit.

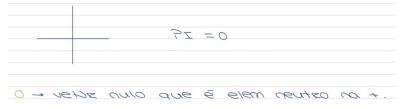
Hadamard * Hadamard (será que está certo? 1.)

$$=\frac{5}{\sqrt{5}}\left(\frac{0}{5},\frac{5}{0}\right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 Obtemos o estado I (estado identidode)

Produto Interno < x | y > (Hilbert)

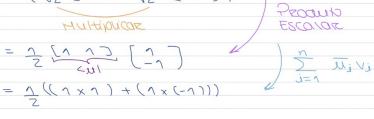
- → Mede o quanto dois vetores se sobrepõem.
- Multiplica 2 vetores e retorna o um número que determina o grau de sobreposição.



$$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$$

 $|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0$$



$$=\frac{1}{2}(1+(-1))$$

(Mosmo:

$$= \frac{5}{3}(3 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 3) = \frac{5}{3} \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$= \frac{5}{3}(3 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 3) = \frac{5}{3}(3 \cdot 3) =$$

Produto externo

... é calculado diretamente pela multiplicação de matrizes.

$$\begin{array}{lll} |0\rangle\langle 0| \ = \ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \ = \ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ |1\rangle\langle 0| \ = \ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \ = \ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

→ Em geral ficamos com 1 na posição (i,j) e 0 nas demais.

Como operador, |i>\li| mapeia |j> em |i> porque:

$$|i\rangle\langle j||j\rangle = |i\rangle\langle j|j\rangle = |i\rangle$$

Portas de rotação como matrizes na base computacional

$$R_{x}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & -i\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \\ -i\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y(\theta) \; = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & -\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_z(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

A Base de Bell

$$|\Phi^{+}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

 $|\Phi^{-}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle)$

$$|\Phi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

$$|\Psi^{+}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle + |10\rangle) \ |\Psi^{-}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|01\rangle - |10\rangle)$$

Prepare o estado de Bell:

$$|\psi\>\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Biggl(|00\rangle + |11\rangle \Biggr)$$

Trace o circuito. Execute o circuito usando qasm_simulator.

qc = QuantumCircuit(2)

qc.h(0)

qc.cx(0,1)

qc.measure_all()

qc.draw(output="mpl")

esta barreira permite separar o bloco de cir

