



Day 4

QUANTUM COMPUTATION COMMUNITY  
IISER-K

# Topics

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- Vector space Transformation
- Unitary Transformation
- Gates

# Transformation

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- Vector space Transformation

$$V \xrightarrow{T} W$$

$$T(v) \in W \quad \forall \quad v \in V$$

# Transformation

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- Defining Vectorspace
- Transformation: "T"

$$V \xrightarrow{T} W$$

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}, W = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{C} \quad ; \quad w_1, w_2, w_3 \in \mathbb{C}$$

# Transformation

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- Transformation Defined

$$\text{For } x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad T(x) = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_1 + x_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Transformation

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- Checking for the transformation

$$\text{For } v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}; \quad T(v) = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_1 + v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1, v_2 \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow v_1 + v_2 \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow T(v) \in W$$

# Transformation

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- Matrix of the transformation

$$T_{3 \times 2} \cdot v_{2 \times 1} = w_{3 \times 1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_1 + v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Transformation

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- T has been written as a matrix and it operates on v as

$$T(v) = T_{matrix} \cdot v = w$$

- Not all transformation can be written as a matrix.



# Unitary Transformation

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- In QC we work with Unitary Transformation

$$U^\dagger(U(v)) = U(U^\dagger(v)) = v$$

$$U_{mat}^\dagger \cdot U_{mat} = U_{mat} \cdot U_{mat}^\dagger = \mathbb{I}$$

- Properties of Unitary Transformation
  - It conserves magnitude.
  - It conserves angle between vectors.

# Gates

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- In QM we call the transformations as Operator acting on a Quantum state.
- In QC we use the Gates for the transformation of one state to another.
- Each Gate is a separate and unique transformation

# X Gate

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- What a X Gate does:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ x \end{bmatrix} \\ a, d = 0; b, c = 1 \end{array} \right\} X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Z Gate

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- What a Z Gate does:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ -y \end{bmatrix} \\ b, c = 0; a = 1; d = -1 \end{array} \right\} Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Checking for Unitary

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- Z Gate

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}, Z^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z^\dagger \cdot Z &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Checking for Unitary

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- X Gate

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, X^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X^\dagger \cdot X &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

# Let's see some new Gates

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- Hadamard Gate

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

# Let's see some new Gates

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- Hadamard Gate

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



# Basis Vector

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- $|0\rangle, |1\rangle$  can act as basis vector;

$$|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- $|+\rangle, |-\rangle$  can too

$$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, |-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Basis Vector Transformation

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- H Gate acts as the transformation between the two basis.

$$H.|0\rangle = |+\rangle, H.|1\rangle = |-\rangle$$

$$H.|+\rangle = |0\rangle, H.|-\rangle = |1\rangle$$

# END

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- We would be learning about representation of qubit states on Bloch sphere in the next session.