Teil Quanter computing Üburgen

Aufgabe 2

The 20 = 
$$\frac{x_{00} + x_{11}}{2}$$
,  $z_{2} = i \frac{x_{01} - x_{10}}{2}$ 
 $z_{1} = \frac{x_{01} + x_{10}}{2}$ ,  $z_{3} = \frac{x_{00} - x_{11}}{2}$ 

folgt für bel.  $A \in \mathbb{C}^{2k2}$ 
 $A = \begin{pmatrix} x_{00} & x_{01} \\ x_{10} & x_{11} \end{pmatrix}$ 
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Aufgabe 3

Zeige: 
$$U \in \mathbb{C}^{2\times 2}$$
 ist unitar  $\iff U = e^{i\varphi} \begin{pmatrix} x & B \\ -B & x \end{pmatrix}$ 

Mit  $|x|^2 + |B|^2 = 1$  (\*)

Danit sich dann unitäre (2×2)-Hatrizen klassifiziot und es muss nicht mehr jeder Spezialfall einzeln geprüft worden (vgl. Sorie 1, Aufgabe 2).

U ist per Definition unitar, wenn U = U = (U) gilt.

Hit exp(iy) exp(-iy) = exp(iy-iy) = 1 folgt

$$U^{\dagger}U = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \exp(iy) & \beta \exp(iy) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \exp(iy) & \beta \exp(iy) \\ -\overline{\beta} \exp(iy) & \overline{\alpha} \exp(iy) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \exp(iy) & \overline{\beta} \exp(iy) \\ -\overline{\beta} \exp(iy) & \overline{\alpha} \exp(iy) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\overline{x} \exp(-i\varphi)}{\overline{\beta} \exp(-i\varphi)} - \frac{\beta}{\beta} \exp(-i\varphi)}\right) \left(\frac{x \exp(i\varphi)}{\overline{\beta} \exp(i\varphi)} + \frac{\beta}{\beta} \exp(i\varphi)}\right)$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} x\overline{x} + \beta\overline{\beta} & \overline{x}\beta - \overline{x}\beta \\ x\overline{\beta} - x\overline{\beta} & x\overline{x} + \beta\overline{\beta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1xl^2 + 1\betal^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1xl^2 + 1\betal^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{dent für } 2 \in \mathbb{C} \text{ ist}$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \overline{1}_{2}$$

$$= \overline{1}_{2}$$

Also ist 
$$U = \exp(i\varphi) \begin{pmatrix} x & \beta \\ -\overline{B} & \overline{x} \end{pmatrix}$$

unitar.

$$u=\sum^{\alpha} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

Where  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} = 1$ 

Die Idee whe hier vorzugehen ist, kennen wir schon aus der Präsenzübung zur Vorlesung

Sei  $u = (x 8) \in \mathbb{C}^{2k2}$  unitér, dh.  $u^{\dagger} = u^{-1}$ , dann folgt

$$u^{\dagger}u = \begin{pmatrix} x & \beta \\ x & S \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & \beta \\ x & S \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{x} & \overline{y} \\ \overline{\beta} & \overline{S} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x & \beta \\ y & S \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \overline{x} & x + \overline{y} & y & \overline{x} & \beta + \overline{y} & S \\ \overline{\beta} & x + \overline{S} & y & \overline{\beta} & \beta + \overline{S} & S \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{L}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underline{T}_{2}$$

Der Ausatz liefert drei Gleichurgen:

I. 
$$\alpha \overline{x} + y \overline{y} = 1$$
 beco.  $|\alpha|^2 + |y|^2 = 1$ 

II  $\beta \overline{\beta} + 8\overline{\delta} = 1$  beco.  $|\beta|^2 + |S|^2 = 1$ 

III  $\alpha \overline{\beta} + y \overline{\delta} = 0$ 

Beachte: Die Gleichungen  $\times\beta + \gamma \cdot S = 0$  und  $\beta \times + S \gamma = 0$  sind aquivalent (mittels Kanjugation).

Gleichung I und II liefern komplexe Zahlen auf dem Einheitskreis (dh. dem Kreis mit Radius 1 um den Ursprung). Wir wählen die Darstellung mit Polarkoordinaten:

$$x = \exp(i\varphi_{\lambda}), \beta = \exp(i\varphi_{2}), \gamma_{1} = \exp(i\varphi_{3}),$$
  
 $S = \exp(i\varphi_{4})$ 

mit  $Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, Y_4 \in \mathbb{Z}^0, 2\pi$ ). Gleichung  $\overline{\mathbb{II}}$  ist äquivalent zu  $\times \overline{\mathbb{R}} = -y_1 \overline{\mathbb{S}}$  und liefert  $\times = \overline{\mathbb{S}}, \overline{\mathbb{R}} = -y_1.$ 

Danit folgt

$$U = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\beta} \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right) \quad \text{wit} \quad |x|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

etwa aus Gleichung I, denn  $1 = |x|^2 + |y|^2 = |x|^2 + |-\overline{\beta}|^2 = |x|^2 + |\overline{\beta}|^2$ 

Für den Faktor exp(ig) können wir entweder die Spezielle Ferm von x, B, yr, S aus GI. I vorwenden (und einen gemeinsamen Faktor "ausklammern"), oder wir schreiben

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\overline{\beta} & \overline{x} \end{pmatrix} = \exp(i\varphi) \begin{pmatrix} x \exp(-i\varphi) \\ -\overline{\beta} \exp(i\varphi) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \exp(i\varphi) \begin{pmatrix} x' & \beta' \\ -\overline{\beta}' & \overline{\alpha}' \end{pmatrix}$$

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