Übungsaufgabe 2.1

Beweisen Sie bitte die folgenden vier Aussagen aus Lemma 1.4.1 allgemein für eine unitäre Transformation $U \in \mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$ für $N \in \mathbb{N}$:

- (1) Es ist $|\det(U)| = 1$ für $N \in \mathbb{N}$.
- (2) Die Operation $U|\psi\rangle$ kann für N=2 geometrisch als eine Drehung/Rotation der Blochschen Sphäre veranschaulicht werden.
- (3) Alle Eigenwerte λ von U haben den komplexen Betrag 1, d.h. unitäre Transformationen operieren auf den zugehörigen Eigenvektoren $\lambda=e^{i\vartheta}$ für ein $\vartheta\in\mathbb{R}$ wie eine Drehung auf der BLOCH 'schen Sphäre im Falle N=2.
- (4) Für zwei verschiedene Eigenwerte $\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2$ sind die beiden zugehörigen Eigenzustände (Eigenvektoren) $|e_j\rangle$, $j\in\{1,2\}$, orthogonal, d.h. es gilt $\langle e_1|e_2\rangle=0$.

```
Losung
 Lemma 1.4.1; Eine Operation oder Transformation U eines qubits (Quanter zustands)
 (W) = x10)+ B11> mit |x12+ |B|2 = 1 für (x1B) E C2 muss normerhaltend
, also unitar sein, was auch als 3-Grund postulat der Quanten mechanik
bezeichnet wird dh es muss:
 gelten.
  Beweis!
  i) (det (u) 1 = 1
  Losung
  Sei U eine Unitare Matrix. eigenchaft von n
|\det(u^+u)| = |\det(u^+) \cdot \det(u)| \stackrel{\checkmark}{=} |\det(u^+)| \cdot |\det(u)|
= |\det(\bar{u}^-)| \cdot |\det(u)| \stackrel{\checkmark}{=} |\det(\bar{u}^-)| \cdot |\det(u)|
                         = |det(u)|/det(u)|
                         = (det (u)12
                       ≥ det(En)
                           = 1
  => (det (u)) =1
 ũ) Lôscing
  N=2: U € Caxa, IW> := ×107 + B117
                                                                                                      1 (α13) € C.
Sei U_i = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{11} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{21} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix}
                                                                                                       Bitte U = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ B_1 & \beta_2 \end{pmatrix} benutzen.
 \exists U | \psi \rangle = U \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \kappa \\ \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \kappa \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}
```

der Bloch'schen Ephane besagti (Siehe Skript von Prof. Der Marcus Martin Kapitel 1 5.33) $|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = (\alpha e^{i\psi} \cdot |0\rangle + (\beta e^{i\psi} \cdot |1\rangle) = e^{i\psi} \cdot ((\alpha |0\rangle + (\beta e^{i\psi} \cdot |1\rangle))$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ 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1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} 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$\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \\ |e^{i\alpha}| = 1 \end{cases}$ $\begin{cases} |e^{i\alpha}| = 1$ $\Rightarrow U | \psi \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{11} \\ a_{11} & a_{11} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} cos(\frac{0}{2}) \\ e^{i\theta} \cdot sin(\theta_{2}) \end{pmatrix}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \cdot a_{5}(\frac{1}{2}) + a_{12} \cdot e^{i\theta} \cdot sin(\frac{1}{2}) \\ a_{11} \cdot a_{5}(\frac{1}{2}) + a_{12} \cdot e^{i\theta} \cdot sin(\frac{1}{2}) \end{pmatrix}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \left[\alpha_{11} \cdot \omega_{5}(\frac{\theta}{2}) + \alpha_{12} e^{i\theta}_{5in} \left[\frac{\theta}{2} \right] \right] \cdot 10 \rangle + \left[\alpha_{11} \cdot \omega_{5}(\frac{\theta}{2}) + \alpha_{12} e^{i\theta}_{5in} \left[\frac{\theta}{2} \right] \right] \rangle$ = , X1 = «1 lo) + B1 11> was wieder die plopsche Sphare entspricht Somit entspricht jeder Enwirkung Ulbis auf globale Phase) entspricht einer Drehung der Bloch schu Sphare. in Beweis Es sei DE C ein EW und IV) ein EU eines Unitaren Albeildungs matrix. U, dif $U(\psi) = \lambda(\psi) + \lambda (\psi) + \lambda (\psi) = \lambda (\psi) = \lambda (\psi) = \lambda (\psi)$ somit gitt we gen < 41 p)=1 sohlieplich: $\angle \psi | U^* \cdot U | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$ $<\psi \ | \psi > \kappa \cdot \overline{\kappa} = <\psi \ | \cdot \kappa \cdot | \psi > \kappa \doteq$ $= |\lambda|^2 \cdot 1 = |\lambda|^2$ =P 1×1°=1 also 1×1=1 für jeden Eigenwert einer Uniteinen Abbildungs matix. 141 Beweis Für Zwei verschiedene Eigenwerte 21 + 22 € C mit normierten Eigenruktoren 141) und 142> sind diese orthogonal, d.h <41142>=0, Denni Betrachte: <41 | U/47 = (241 | U) | 42 = (0*1417)* 142 = (24141)* 1427 $=\frac{1}{\lambda_1}\langle \psi_1|\psi_1\rangle = \lambda_1\langle \psi_1|\psi_1\rangle$ (b) 2 42 ((U) 427) = 2 421 (121 42) = 22 (42/42)

Übungsaufgabe 2.2

Bewiesen Sie bitte LEMMA 1.4.2, nach dem

- (a) die vier PAULI-Quantengatter I, X, Y und Z unitäre Matrizen sind,
- (b) eine Basis des $\mathbb{C}^{2\times 2}$ bilden und
- (c) dem Zusammenhang XYZ = iI genügen.

Lemma 1.4.2: Die vier PAULI-Quantengatter 1, x, y und Z sind unitare Matriter, bilden eine Basis des C2x2 und genügen dem Zusammenhang XYZ=iI.

a) Lösung

Bedingungen von Unifare Matrizen! (Siehr Skript von Prof. Dr. Marcus Martin Kapitel 1)

A square matrix U having complex number entries is unitary if it satisfies the equations;

$$\begin{array}{c} (3) \\ (4) \\ (4) \\ (5) \\ (6) \\ (7) \\ (8) \\ (8) \\ (9) \\ (10)$$

- I= identity matrix

-Ut = conjugate transpose of U

2.2: Die PAULI-Quantengatter die Obige Gleichungen erfüllen:

$$T' = \overline{T}^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} \stackrel{\checkmark}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= D \left(\mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{I}^{\dagger} = \mathbf{T} \cdot \mathbf{\bar{I}}^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 0 & 0 & 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 \\ 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 & 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I}$$

Bidingungen I und I sind erfüllt - I ist ein Untare Matrix.

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Losung.

$$X^{\dagger} = \overline{X}^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
i: X \cdot X^{\dagger} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}. \\
i: X^{\dagger} \cdot X^{\dagger} \cdot X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}. \\
1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 \quad 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{T}.$$

$$\vec{x}$$
: $x^{\dagger} \cdot x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + 6 \cdot 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I}$

Bemer Kung: Da die PACILI-Quanten gotter quadrotische Matrixen und die Berech-

nungen der Matrizen sind ähnlich.

$$\begin{aligned} & Y = \begin{cases} 0 - i \\ 0 \end{cases} \\ & \downarrow_{\text{Estang}} \end{aligned} \\ & Y^{2} = \overline{y}^{2} = \begin{cases} 0 - i \\ i - 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Komplex}} & \text{Komplex Komplex Mathem.} \end{aligned} \\ & Y^{2} = \overline{y}^{2} = \begin{cases} 0 - i \\ i - 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Komplex}} & \text{Komplex Komplex Komplex Mathem.} \end{aligned} \\ & Y = Y^{2} = Y^{2} = \begin{cases} 0 - i \\ i - 0 \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Komplex}} & \text{Komplex Komplex Komplex Mathem.} \end{aligned} \\ & Y = Y^{2} = Y^{2} = \begin{cases} 0 - i \\ 0 - (1) \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{Constant}} & \text{Constant} &$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{21} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -ia_{11} \\ a_{21} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} & 0 \\ 0 & -a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} + a_{11} & a_{21} - ia_{21} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} & a_{21} - a_{21} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} a_{21} + a_{22} & a_{21} - a_{21} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} & a_{22} - a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} & a_{22} - a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} & a_{22} - a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} \\ a_{21} + a_{22} + a_{22}$$

Übungsaufgabe 23

Wir üben in dieser Aufgabe des Rechnen mit unitären Matrizen aus $\mathbb{C}^{2 \times 2}$.

(a) Zeigen Sie bitte, dass eine reellwertige unitäre Matrix $U \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ (also mit ausschließlich reellen Einträgen) immer eine der folgenden beiden Formen

$$U_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
 oder $U_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & -\alpha \end{pmatrix}$.

mit α und β aus $\mathbb R$ und $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$ besitzt.

(b) Für α und β aus $\mathbb C$ mit $|\alpha|^2+|\beta|^2=1$ zeigen Sie bitte, dass die folgenden beiden Matrizen unitär

$$U_3 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \alpha & \beta \\ -\overline{\beta} & \overline{\alpha} \end{array} \right) \qquad \text{ und } \qquad U_4 = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \alpha & \beta \\ \overline{\beta} & -\overline{\alpha} \end{array} \right) \ .$$

(c) Zeigen Sie bitte, dass die Matrix

$$U_5(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}e^{it} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & \frac{1}{2}e^{it} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^{2\times 2}$$

für jedes $t \in \mathbb{R}$ unitär ist.

1/2

a) Losung

Beweis durch Widerspruch:

Ang es gabe eine unitare Mahix SE BIXI mit

5 + U1 und 5 + U2. mit & und B aus C und x2+ B2=1.

Sei S:=
$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1, u_2 \end{bmatrix}, u_{1i} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix}, u_{2i} = \begin{pmatrix} c \\ d \end{pmatrix}.$$

Eigenschaften von unitare matrixen.

(siehe lema 141)

Da Sunitair und reell ist gill. 57.5 £I, also sind die spalten orthonormal: (Beell unitar = orthonormal)

d.h: 02+02=1 und 62+d2=1, ab+cd=0 (+)

Der lineare Unterraum Uz= {(x,y) & Phr. aut.cy =03 ist eindimensional und wird von (-c,a) aufgespannt (-c,a).(a,c) = -ca+ac=03.

Daher gibt es ein tech mit ua = (bid) = t(-c,a). (die algrebraische Form von (x)).

Aus 11 41 = 1 = 1 = 11 412 = 11 + (-c, a) 112 = +2 (a2+c2) = +2.1

Also (bid) = (-c,a) oder (bid) = (c,-a).

Falls (bid) = (-c,a) -dann:

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} a & -c \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & \beta \\ -\beta & a \end{pmatrix}, x = a, \beta = -c).$$

mit $x^2 + \beta^2 = \alpha^2 + c^2 = 1$ also $S = U_1$.

• Falls (bid) = $(c_1 - a)$ dann:
$$S = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ c & -a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x & \beta \\ \beta & -x \end{pmatrix}, x = a, \beta = -c.$$

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & c \\ c & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \beta & -\alpha \end{pmatrix} + \alpha = \alpha_1 \beta_1 = -c$$

mit x2+ B2 = 92+ C2 = 1, also 5= Uz.

In Beiden Fallen erhalt man genau eine der geforderten Normalformen.

was ein widerspruch zur Annahme ist. Also es Kann reine Solche Matrix S nicht geben. b) Losung 2.2: Us und Uy unitare Mati zen sind. Also Z-Z sind class für Uz und U4 folgende zwei gleichungen getten! i) u-u+ = I ii) Ut. u = 1 · fur Us; $U_3 = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\overline{\beta} & \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}$ $U_{3}^{\dagger} = \overline{U}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} & \overline{\beta} \\ -\overline{\beta} & \overline{\alpha} \end{pmatrix}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} & \overline{\beta} \\ (\overline{\beta}) & (\overline{\alpha}) \end{pmatrix}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} & \overline{\beta} \\ -\overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} & -\overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$ $\chi_{1}^{T} = \chi_{1}^{T} + |\underline{\beta}|^{2} = \chi_{1}^{T} + |\underline{\beta}|$ $-\left(\mathsf{U}_{3}\cdot\mathsf{U}_{3}^{+}=\left(\overset{\times}{\alpha}\overset{\beta}{\beta}\right)\left(\bar{\alpha}^{-}-\bar{\beta}^{-}\right)=\left(\overset{\times}{\alpha}\cdot\bar{\alpha}^{-}+\bar{\beta}^{-}\bar{\beta}^{-}\right)(\bar{\alpha})+\bar{\alpha}\cdot(\bar{\beta}^{-})+\bar{\beta}\cdot(\bar{\alpha})$ $\left(+\bar{\beta}^{-})(\bar{\alpha})+\bar{\alpha}\cdot(\bar{\beta}^{-})+\bar{\alpha}\cdot\bar{\alpha}\right)=\left(-\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}^{-}+\bar{\alpha}\cdot\bar{\beta}^{-})+\bar{\alpha}\cdot\bar{\beta}^{-}$ $\left(+\bar{\beta}^{-})(\bar{\alpha})+\bar{\alpha}\cdot(\bar{\beta}^{-})+\bar{\alpha}\cdot\bar{\alpha}\right)=\left(-\bar{\alpha}\bar{\beta}^{-}+\bar{\alpha}\cdot\bar{\beta}^{-})+\bar{\alpha}\cdot\bar{\beta}^{-}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{I} \quad \mathbf{V}$ $\begin{array}{c} \cdot \quad \mathcal{U}_{3}^{+} \cdot \mathcal{U}_{3} = \left(\overline{\alpha} - \beta\right) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} + \beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} + \beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} + \beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} + \beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} + \beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} + \beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\beta \\ \overline{\beta} & \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} + \beta 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\end{pmatrix}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} & \overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\overline{B}} & (-\overline{\alpha}) \end{pmatrix}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} & \overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\beta} & -\alpha \end{pmatrix}^{T} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\alpha} & \overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\beta} & -\alpha \end{pmatrix}$ $= \left(\begin{array}{c} u_{4} \cdot u_{4}^{T} = u_{4} \cdot \overline{u}_{4}^{T} = (\begin{array}{c} \alpha \beta \\ \overline{\beta} - \overline{\alpha} \end{array}) \left(\begin{array}{c} \overline{\alpha} \beta \\ \overline{\beta} - \overline{\alpha} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha \cdot \overline{\alpha} + \beta \cdot \overline{\beta} \\ \overline{\beta} \cdot \overline{\alpha} - \overline{\alpha} \overline{\beta} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \alpha \cdot \beta + \beta \cdot (-\alpha) \\ \overline{\beta} \cdot \overline{\alpha} - \overline{\alpha} \overline{\beta} \end{array} \right) = 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$$\begin{array}{c} U_{ij}^{\dagger} \cdot U_{ij} = \overline{U}_{ij}^{\dagger} \cdot U_{ij} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \overline{z} \\ \overline{z} \end{array} \right] \left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ \overline{z} \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} x$$

=> Us(t) ist Unitare

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1.4 Single Qubit Gates

durch, der basierend auf den dargestellten Informationen für Sie nun hoffentlich leichter zugänglich sein sollte. Führen Sie bitte nach Installation von Qiskit auch alle dort beschriebenen Python-Implementierungen und Übungen durch!

- (a) Section 1.4.2 Digression: The X-, Y- & Z-Bases Quick Exercises:
 - 1. Verify that $|+\rangle$ and $|-\rangle$ are in fact eigenstates of the X-gate.
 - 2. What eigenvalues do these states have?
 - 3. Find the eigenstates of the Y-gate, and their coordinates on the BLOCH sphere.

Es seien
$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
; $Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; $Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $H = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$. unc
 $1 + 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$. $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$; $1 - 2 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(10) + 117) = 1+7 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(10) - 117) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(10) - 117) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(117 - 107)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(117 - 107) = -1 - 7 - \sqrt{2}$$
eigen zwsłand

2- Losung

Eigenwerte!

Also die Eigenwerfe sind 1-+1 und h=-1

3- Listing

Also 14+> ist eigenzustand zu +1

* Bloch-Parameter: Sei 147 = cos (2)10>+ eis sin (2)11> die Standard Form mit F = (Sino Cos b, sino sino, Cos O). Weiter hin gilt für beide Zustände: Ix l= 131 = 1 = D Los(2)=sin2= = = 0= = - Far 147 = 1/2 (10) + i117):

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 $\beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \implies \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ und somit

Blochventor

Far
$$1y-7=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(10)-\frac{1}{12}$$

$$x=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \ \beta=\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \ \beta=-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$
 and somit Bloch-lektor.

$$\vec{\Gamma} := (S_{1} \cap \vec{Z} \cup S(-\vec{Z}), S_{1} \cap \vec{Z} \cup S(-\vec{Z}), S_{2} \cap \vec{Z})$$

$$= (O_{1} - 1, O)$$

- (b) Section 1.4.3 The HADAMARD Gate Quick Exercises:
 - 1. Write the H gate as the outer products of vectors $|0\rangle$, $|1\rangle$, $|+\rangle$ and $|-\rangle$.
 - 2. Show that applying the sequence of gates HZH, to any qubit state is equivalent to applying an X-gate.
 - 3. Find a combination of X, Z and H-gates that is equivalent to a Y-gate (ignoring global phase).

1) Losung

$$H(0) = \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1 + 2$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 1} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 0}{-1 \cdot 0} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1 \cdot 0}{-1 \cdot 0} \right)$$

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

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

Da H unifar 1st ($H = H^{+}$) gift ebenso: H = 10 < +1 + 11 > < -1

2 - LESUNG

$$Z \cdot H = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{62} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{62} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 & 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot (-1) \\ 0 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 & 0 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot (-1) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{62} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow H \cdot \mathcal{Z} \cdot H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot 1 + (-1) \cdot 1 \\ 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{2}{2} \\ \frac{2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}$$

D