Class: IBM Quantum Learning

# **Mathematical Concepts**

## Dirac Notation(or Bra-Ket Notation)

Terminology: ket of A is  $|A\rangle$  and bra of A is  $\langle A|$ . Example, let  $\Sigma = \{A, B, C\}$  then  $|A\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ ,  $|B\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\langle A| = (1,0,0)$ ,  $\langle B| = (0,1,0)$  Note that  $|\Psi\rangle$  then  $\langle \Psi| = |\Psi\rangle^T$ .

## Cartesian product

Let  $y = \{0, 1\}$  and  $x = \{a, b\}$ . Then,  $x \times y = \{(0, a), (0, b), (1, a), (1, b)\}$ and  $y \times x = \{(a, 0), (a, 1), (b, 0), (b, 1)\}$ 

## Tensor Product of vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 b_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_n b_n \end{bmatrix}$$

## **Tensor Product Properties**

1. 
$$(|\phi_1\rangle + |\phi_2\rangle) \otimes |\psi\rangle = |\phi_1\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle + |\phi_2\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$$

2. 
$$(a | \phi \rangle) \otimes | \psi \rangle = a(| \phi \rangle \otimes | \psi \rangle)$$

3. 
$$|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle = |b\rangle \otimes |a\rangle$$

# **Quantum Information Systems**

## State Vector

Quantum State of a system is represented by a complex column vector. Let the quan-

tum state vector 
$$v$$
 be equal to  $\begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}$ , where

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n} |a_i|^2 = 1 \text{ The euclidean norm of}$$
 the  $||v|| = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{n} |a_i|^2}$ 

#### Common Quantum States

$$\begin{array}{ll} code & description \\ \text{Plus State} & |+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle \\ \text{Minus State} & |-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle \\ \text{Other State} & \frac{1+2i}{3} |0\rangle - \frac{2}{3} |1\rangle \\ \end{array}$$

## Measurement

# Standart Basis Measurement Unary Operations Quantum cirtcuit