



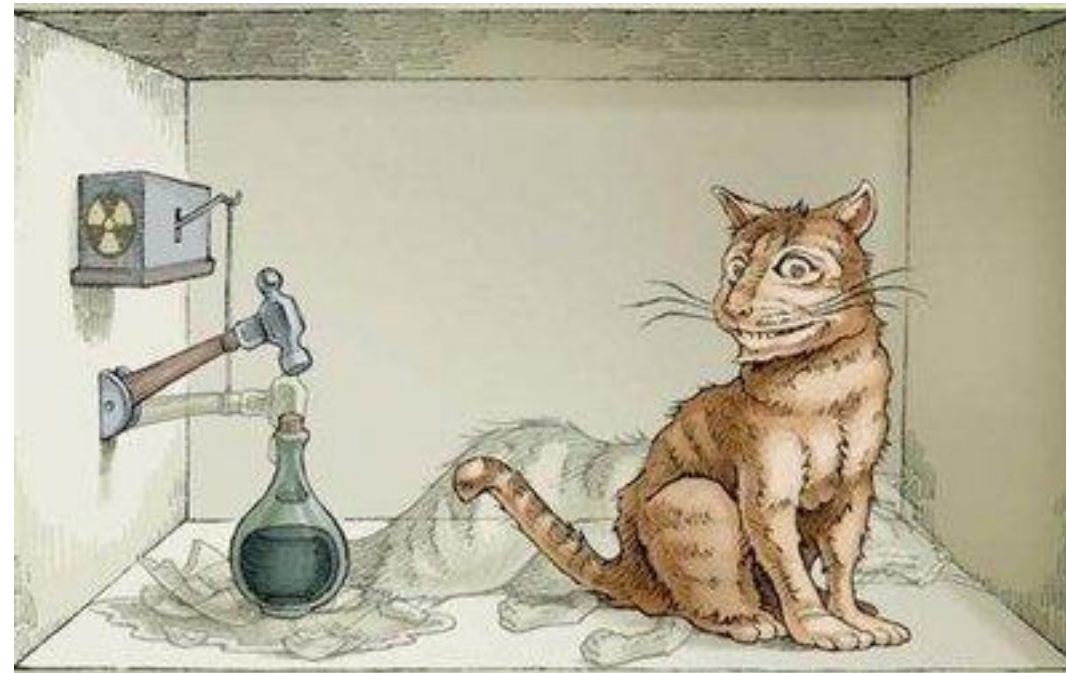
量子计算

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量子波动速读



薛定谔的猫



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— PART ONE —

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量子计算原理



量子计算基础——qubit

经典物理bit

0或1

分立的

一次只能完成一个运算

Result: $f(0)$ or $f(1)$

量子qubit

0和1

叠加态 $|v\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$

一次可以完成多个运算

Result: $af(0)+bf(1)$

基本概念

量子态

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

(二维列向量的基底)

$$|v\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$|a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1$$

运算：向量点乘

$$\langle \varphi | \psi \rangle = \varphi^\dagger \psi = \bar{\varphi}^T \psi$$

$$\langle 0 | 0 \rangle = 1, \langle 1 | 1 \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle 0 | 1 \rangle = 0, \langle 1 | 0 \rangle = 0$$

物理意义：

Suppose $|\psi\rangle$ is the initial state of a particle, then the probability of finding it in $|\varphi\rangle$ state is given by

$$|\langle \varphi | \psi \rangle|^2$$

量子测量

基本概念

构造多量子比特（张量积）

$$\begin{array}{l} |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{可简写为} \\ |0\rangle|0\rangle \text{ 或 } |00\rangle \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{可简写为} \\ |0\rangle|1\rangle \text{ 或 } |01\rangle \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} |1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{可简写为} \\ |1\rangle|0\rangle \text{ 或 } |10\rangle \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \text{可简写为} \\ |1\rangle|1\rangle \text{ 或 } |11\rangle \end{array}$$

$$|u\rangle \otimes |v\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 \\ u_1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} v_0 \\ v_1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_0 v_0 \\ u_0 v_1 \\ u_1 v_0 \\ u_1 v_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= u_0 v_0 |00\rangle + u_0 v_1 |01\rangle + u_1 v_0 |10\rangle + u_1 v_1 |11\rangle$$

（四维列向量的基底）

基本概念

多量子比特表示

$$|v\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} v_{00} \\ v_{01} \\ v_{10} \\ v_{11} \end{bmatrix} = v_{00}|00\rangle + v_{01}|01\rangle + v_{10}|10\rangle + v_{11}|11\rangle$$

$$v_{00}, v_{01}, v_{10}, v_{11} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$|v_{00}|^2 + |v_{01}|^2 + |v_{10}|^2 + |v_{11}|^2 = 1$$

$$|v\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} v_{0\dots 0} \\ \vdots \\ v_{1\dots 1} \end{bmatrix} = v_{0\dots 0}|0\dots 0\rangle + \dots + v_{1\dots 1}|1\dots 1\rangle$$

$$v_{0\dots 0}, \dots, v_{1\dots 1} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$|v_{0\dots 0}|^2 + \dots + |v_{1\dots 1}|^2 = 1$$

基本概念

量子比特门（以单量子为例）

运算：矩阵乘法

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{00} & u_{01} \\ u_{10} & u_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$U^\dagger U = I$$

酉矩阵

$$\|U|\psi\rangle\|^2 = \langle\psi|U^\dagger U|\psi\rangle = \langle\psi|\psi\rangle = \|\psi\|^2$$

$$|v'\rangle = U|v\rangle$$

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

$$H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

第二部分

— PART ONE —

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量子计算的缺陷与发展



量子计算的矛盾：计算过程是并行的，但测量不是

量子算法的关键：通过尽可能少的测量次数获得尽可能多的所需信息

通过量子操作，改变态矢量的组合以及基矢前的系数，使我们想要的信息尽可能集中于一个态，即这个态前的系数尽可能大

量子算法的缺陷：

- NISQ (Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum): 长时间运算会有很高的错误率
- 局限性太大

第三部分

— PART ONE —

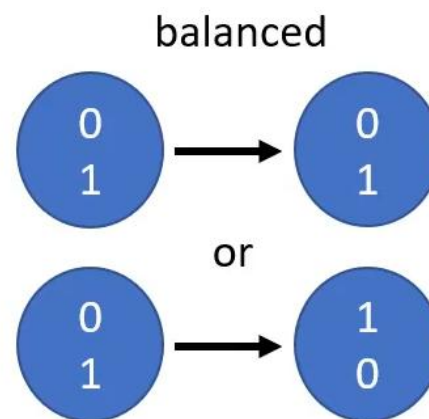
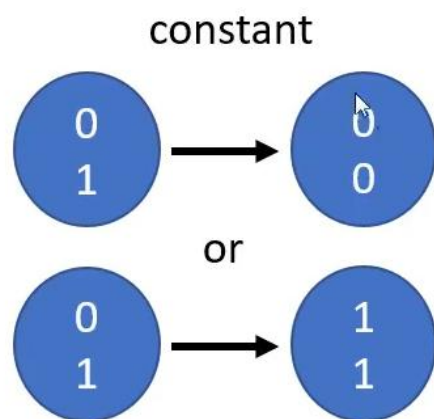
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Deutsch-Jozsa算法



function

- A function $f: \{0,1\} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ is called constant if all inputs have the same output, i.e. $f(0) = f(1)$; It is called balanced if the outputs of half inputs are different from the other half, i.e. $f(0) \neq f(1)$.
- Given an unknown function $f: \{0,1\} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$, determine if f is constant or balanced.



- f is constant \Leftrightarrow measurement IS $|0\rangle$.
- f is balanced \Leftrightarrow measurement IS NOT $|0\rangle$.

If f is constant

$$|\psi_3\rangle = (-1)^{f(0)}|0\rangle \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

↑

$$P(\text{1st bit } 0) = |(-1)^{f(0)}|^2 = 1$$

If f is balanced

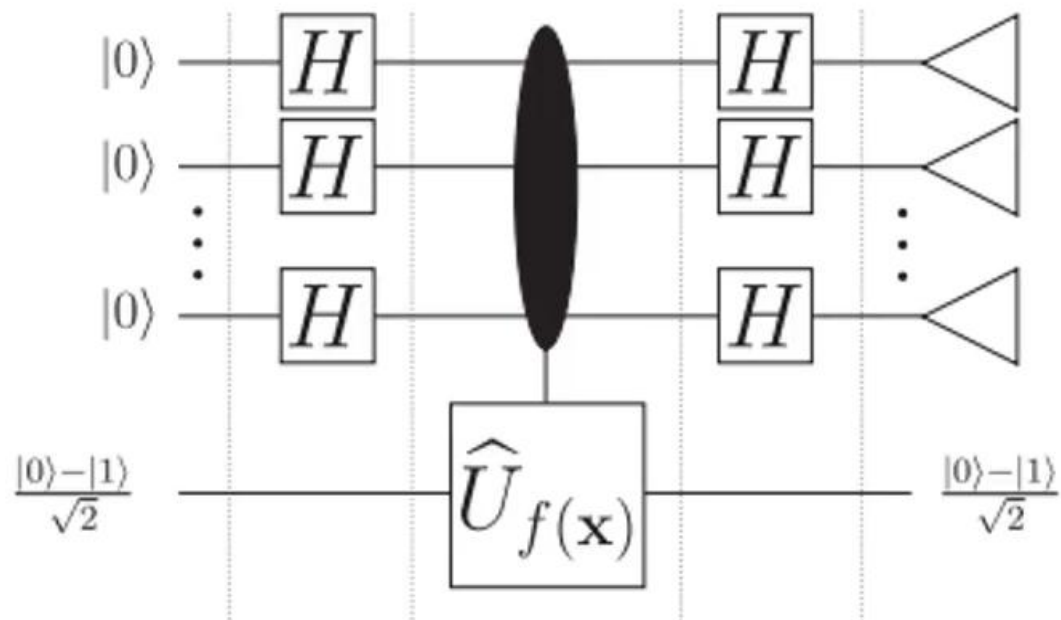
$$|\psi_3\rangle = (-1)^{f(0)}|1\rangle \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

↑

$$P(\text{1st bit } 1) = |(-1)^{f(0)}|^2 = 1.$$

Thus, $P(\text{1st bit } 0) = 0$

推广到N比特



$$U_f: |x\rangle|y\rangle \mapsto |x\rangle|y \oplus f(x)\rangle$$

- In classical algorithm, we need to evaluate f at most $\frac{2^n}{2} + 1$ times.
- In Deutsch-Jozsa, we only need to evaluate f once.
- f is constant \Leftrightarrow measurement IS $|0\rangle$.
- f is balanced \Leftrightarrow measurement IS NOT $|0\rangle$.

THANKS
谢谢大家

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