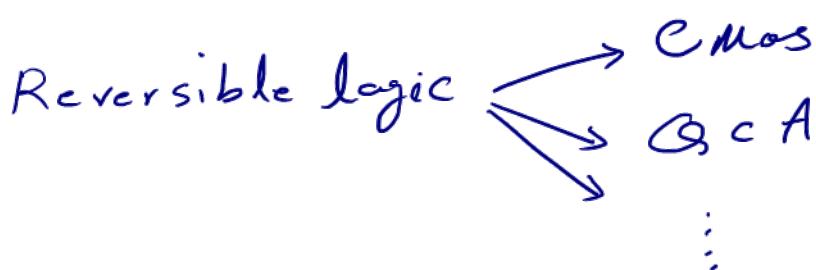


کامپیوٹر کوانتومی جا سکتے ہیں کوانتومی کامپیوٹر کو اس کا انتہا نہیں۔ اس کا انتہا نہیں۔ Reversible Logic

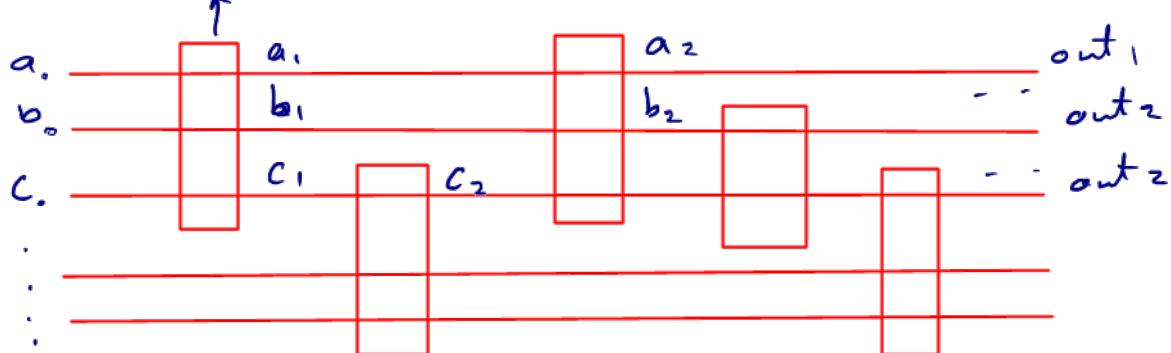


سوال کیا Reversible logic کا طریقہ کامپیوٹنگ کی طرف؟

existence of heat loss. As early as 1960, Landauer [2] has proved that even with high technology circuits and systems constructed using irreversible hardware would still result in energy dissipation due to information loss. It has been proved that the loss of each bit of information dissipates $kT\ln 2$ Joules of heat energy, where k is Boltzmann's constant, whose value is $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J/K}$, and T is the absolute temperature at which computation is performed. But the same circuit which is constructed using the reversible logic gates will allow the recovery of the information. In 1973, Bennett showed that $kT\ln 2$ energy dissipation would not occur if a computation is carried out in a reversible logic [3]. Thus, reversible logic is likely to be in demand in high speed power aware circuits when calculation with minimum energy consumption is considered.

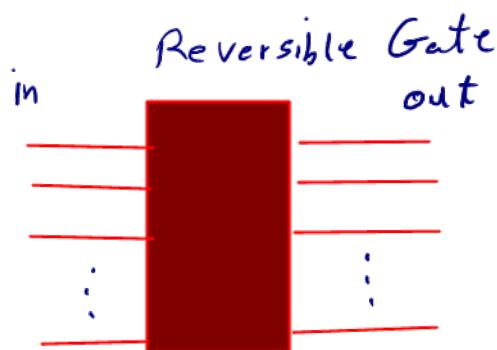
ساختار مدارات بیزی

ساختار بیزی



= مدار ورودی

عداد خروجی

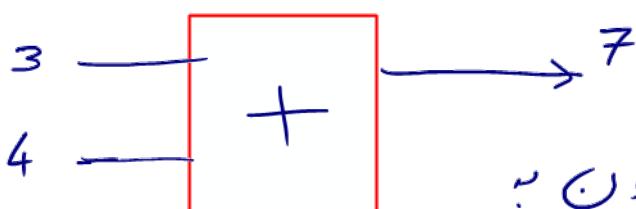


مثال از یک ساختار بیزی

اولین سطر : ارزوی خروجی مدار (نیز) برای

مودودی کردن باید اور.

* دو دسی این خروجی را نتیجه داده است؟



فقط یک خروجی می تواند باشد؟

irreversible

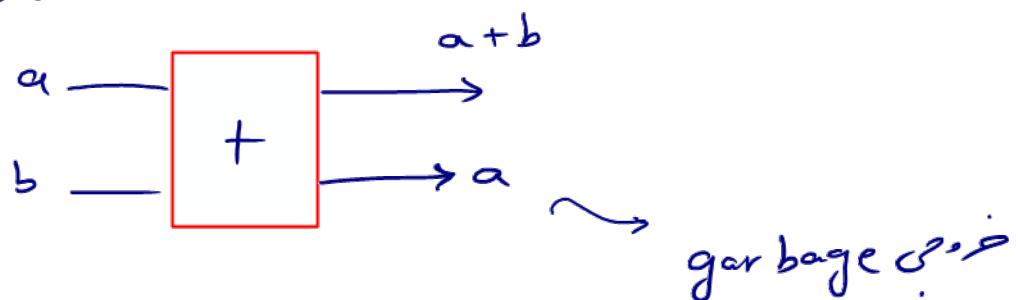
مودودی کردن

? نمایش مودودی {

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + G &= 7 \\ 2 + 5 &= 7 \\ 3 + 4 &= 7 \\ 0 + 7 &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

نیل بیمودر برت بیز

Reversible



هیچ ہیچ ملٹیپلیکٹر

نیل بیمودر ایک دو ڈیجیٹ برت بیزی درمودر اضافہ کرنے۔

in		out		in		out	
a	b	a+b	a	a=3	b=4	a+b=7	a=3
3	4	7	3				

نیل بیمودر برت بیزی بیس خوبی کو ورددی کو بیزی

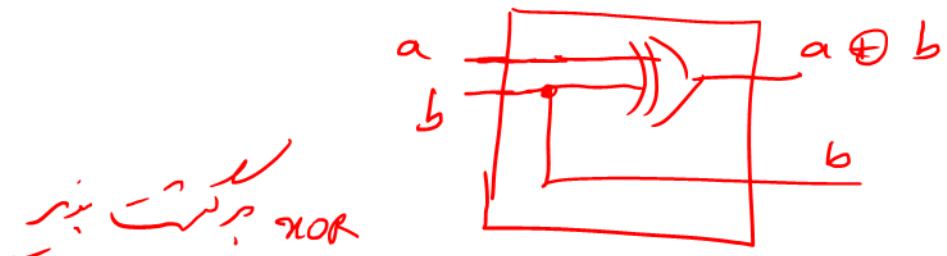
نیل بیمودر برت بیزی کو خوبی طریقہ نہیں

Truth table حدول ①

$$a \oplus b$$

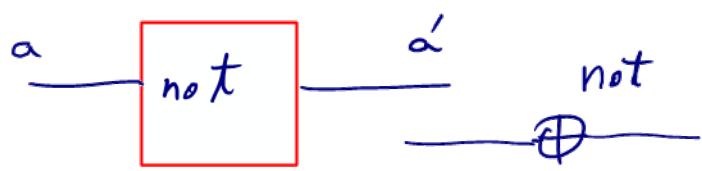
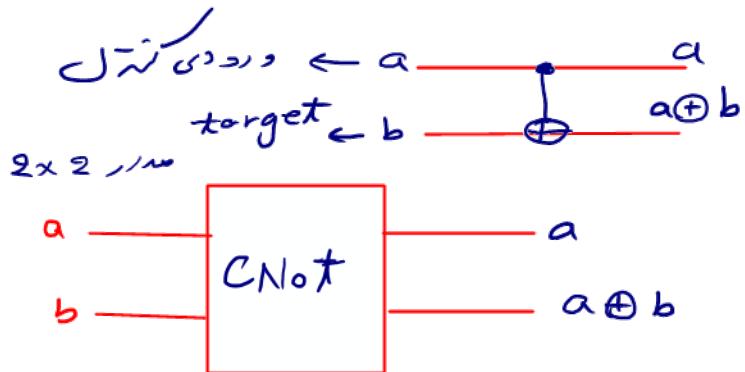
ورددی کو
خوبی کو

$$\begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \leftarrow 0$$



nor

	in		out	
	a	b	a	$a \oplus b$
$a = 0$	0	0	0	0
	0	1	0	1
$a = 1$	1	0	1	1
	1	1	1	0

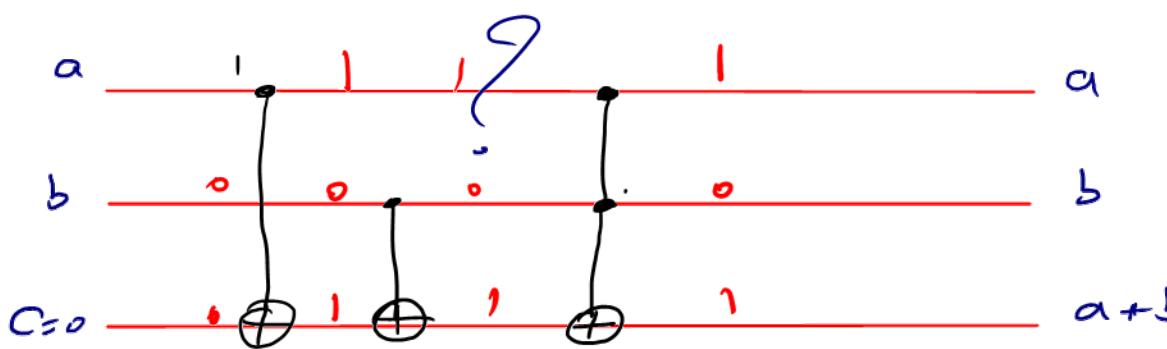
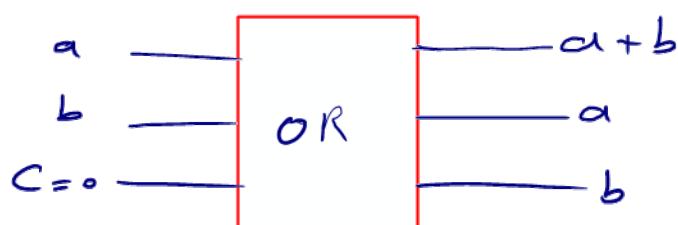


فینمن گیت $\xrightarrow{\text{Feynman Gate}}$

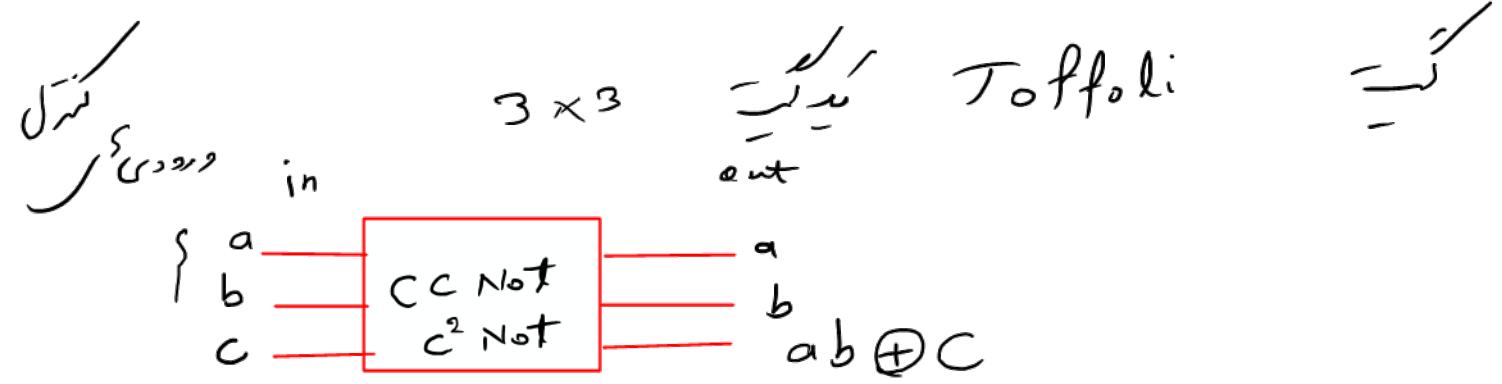
C

	in		out	
C	a	b	$a+b$	a b
0	0	0	0	0 0
0	0	1	1	0 1
0	1	0	1	1 0
0	1	1	1	1 1

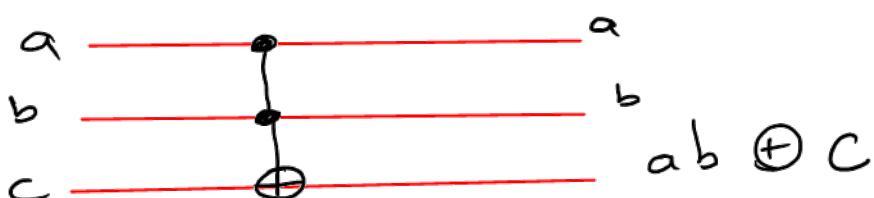
کوئی ترتیبی نہیں کر سکتا OR



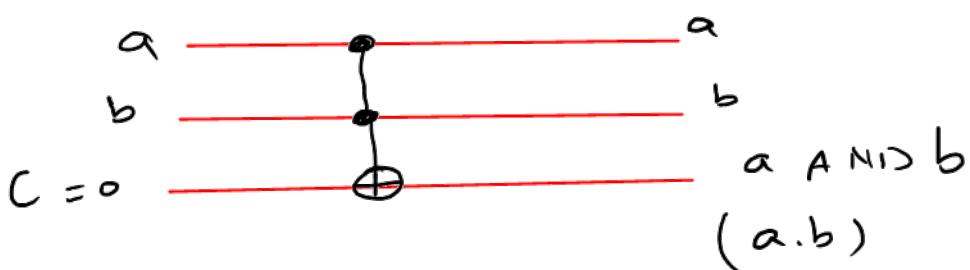
$\odot R$



in a , b , c و a و b و c نوٹ c کو
CNot



if $c = 0$ $C^2 \text{Not} \equiv a \text{ AND } b$



توفلی میں تکمیلی طریقہ تولید Toffoli primitive Gate

CNot, V, V^\dagger , \dots
X, Y, Z, ...

جسے دوسرے میں طریقہ کارانچھا کہا جائے

Quantum Cost (Q.C)

هزینه کوست

C Not وارد داشت. از Q.C که $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt{2}^+$, ...

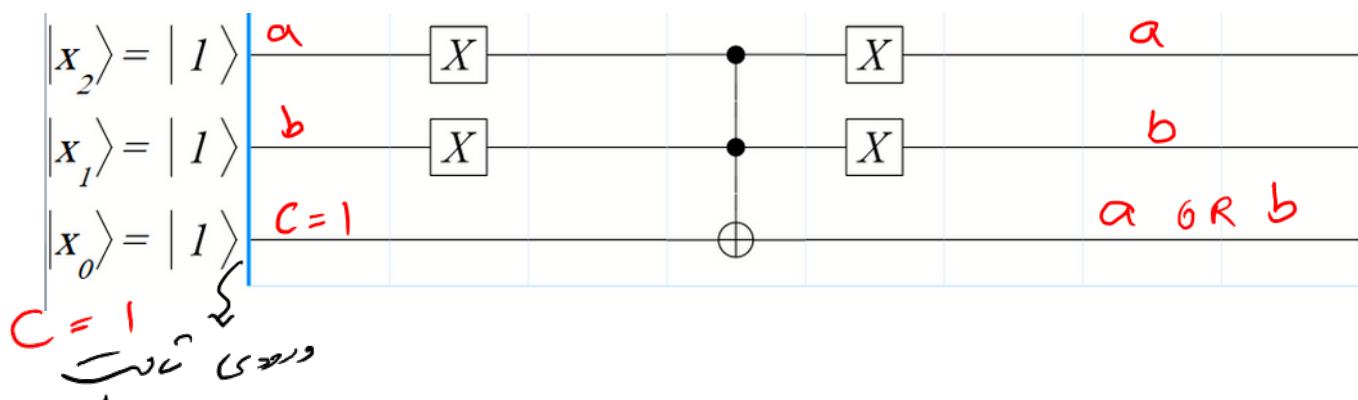
محض 1 واحد است

درست بی سی دو صد، صدراز، سعید و کارنیج
دستور

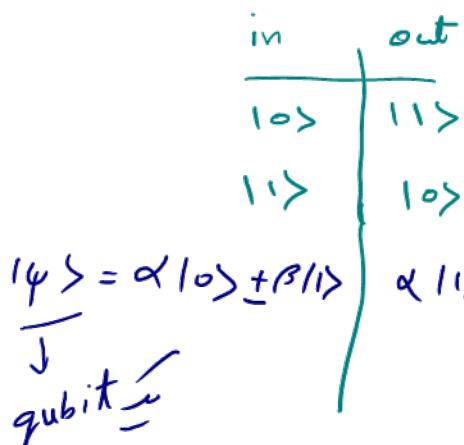
طراحی = مجموع ممکن بین OR

نحو

C	in		out		
	a	b	a+b	a	b
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	1



Not



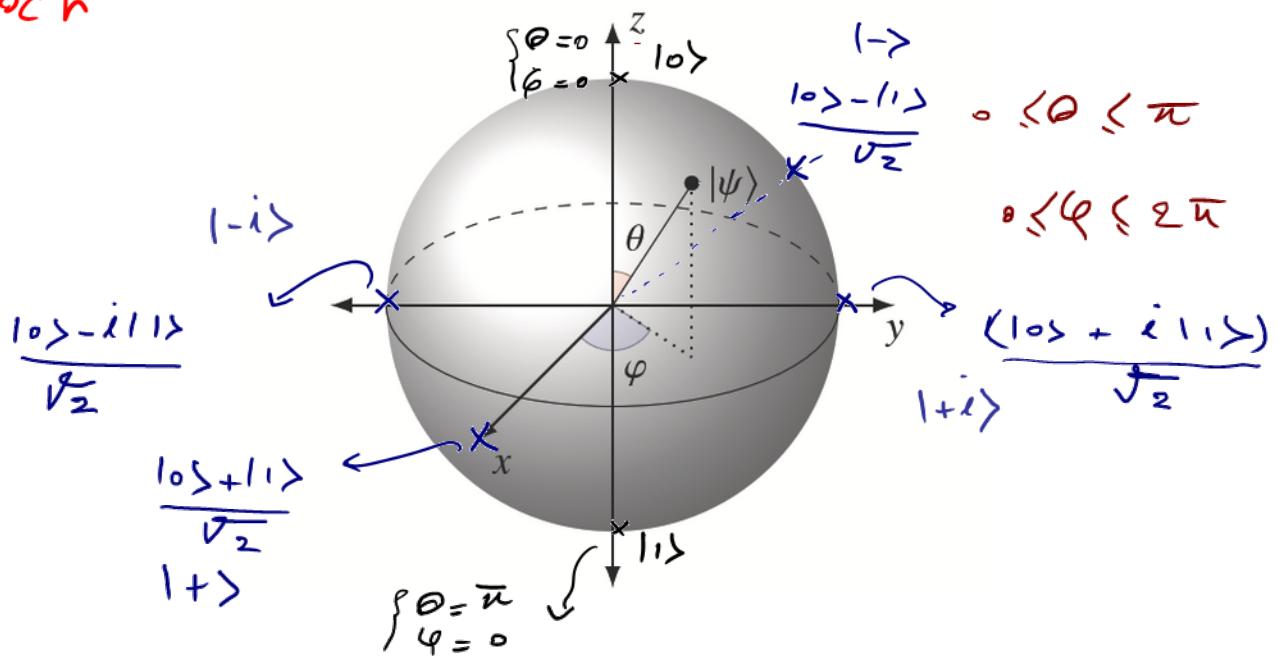
$\sim 1 \text{ Not } \cup x = \overline{x}$

$$\begin{aligned} X|0\rangle &= |1\rangle \\ X|1\rangle &= |0\rangle \end{aligned}$$

کسی قیمتی کا مجموعہ کو اسی طرح
کسی قیمتی کا مجموعہ کو اسی طرح
(کسی قیمتی کا مجموعہ کو اسی طرح)

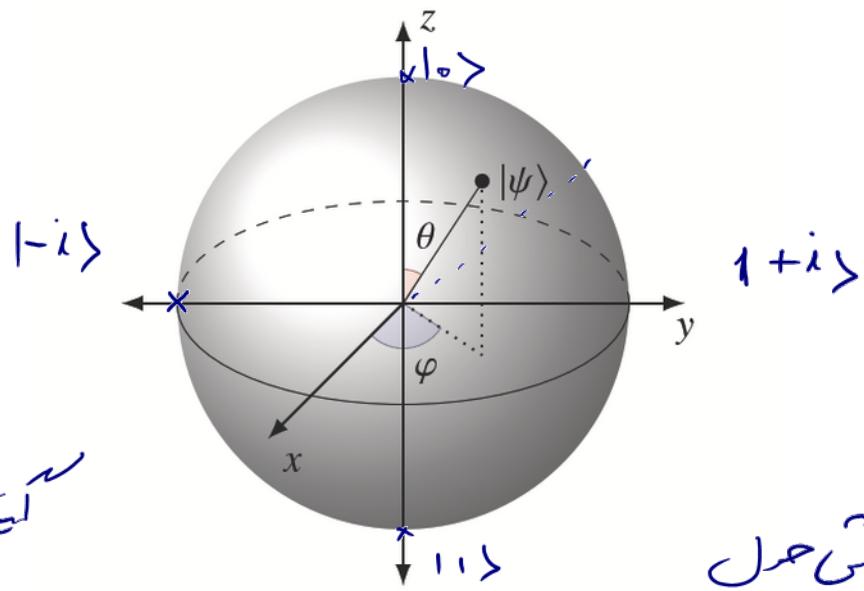
- $\sim 1 \not\in \text{Not}$ $\sim \sqrt{\text{Not}}$ $\leftarrow v = \overline{v}$
- وہی دل جسی حل فرائی کو کہاں لے جائے

Bloch



$c = G\varphi + i \sin\varphi$

$$|\psi\rangle = \cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle$$



Γ^- دل فل $\sqrt{2}$ $= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ \times جهش حمل

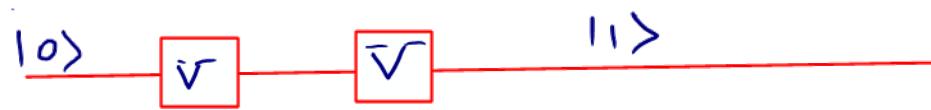
(باندرز . ایکس) مورخ ۴ اکتوبر

$$X |0\rangle = |1\rangle$$

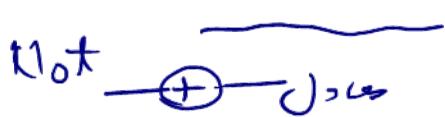
$$X |1\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$\bar{V}^- |0\rangle = |1-i\rangle$$

$$V^- |1-i\rangle = |1\rangle$$



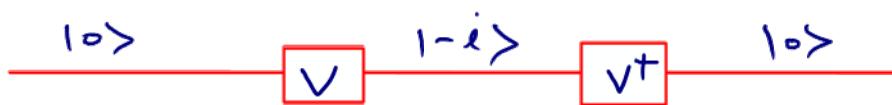
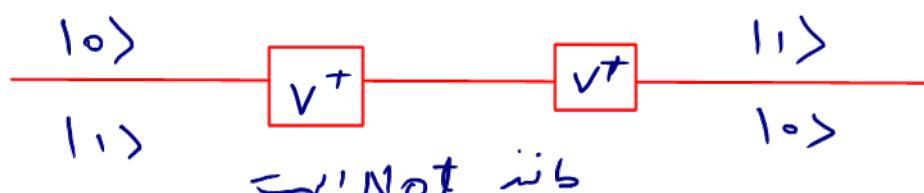
dagger



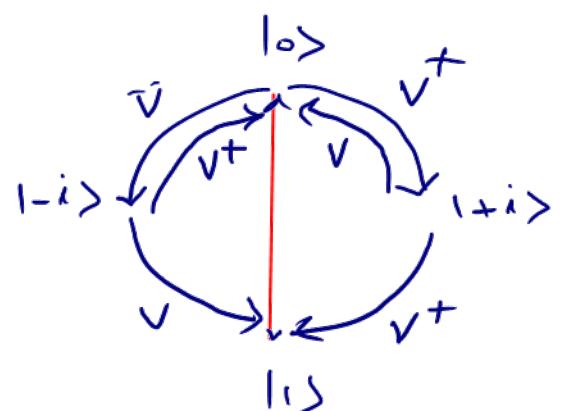
$V^+ = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

. $\sim -\pi/2$ باندرز . ایکس جهش حمل

جهش حمل $\bar{V}^- = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

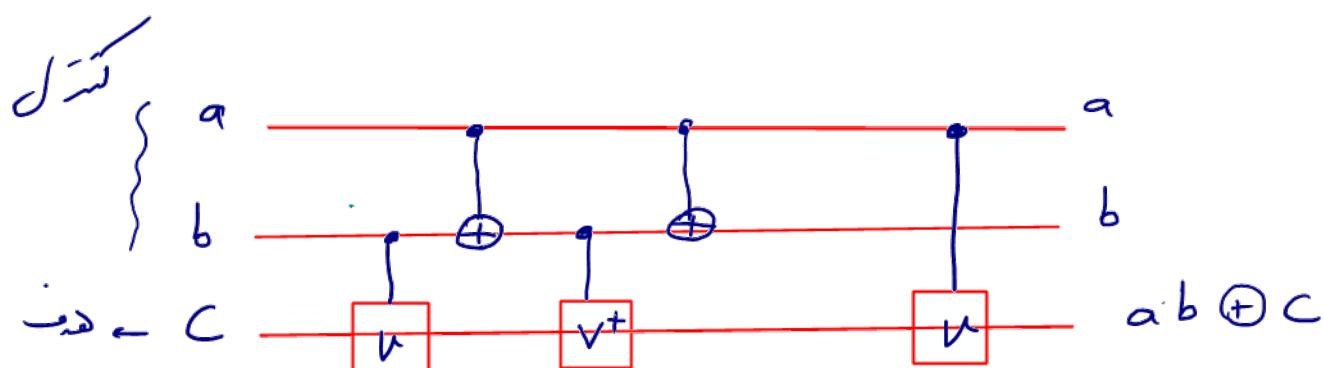


* دو لایه مسئولیتی
و دو لایه همگرایی را زین حسنه



Toffoli - تولفونی

CNot, CV, CV⁺

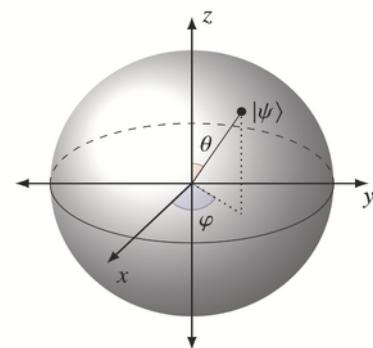
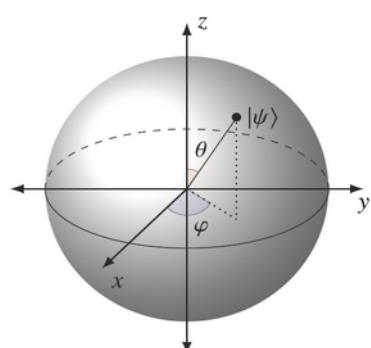
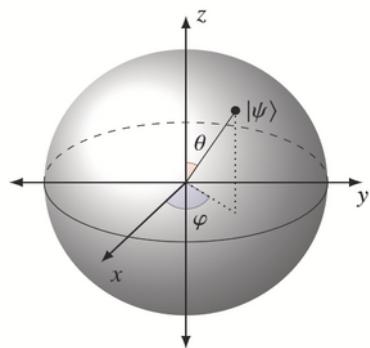
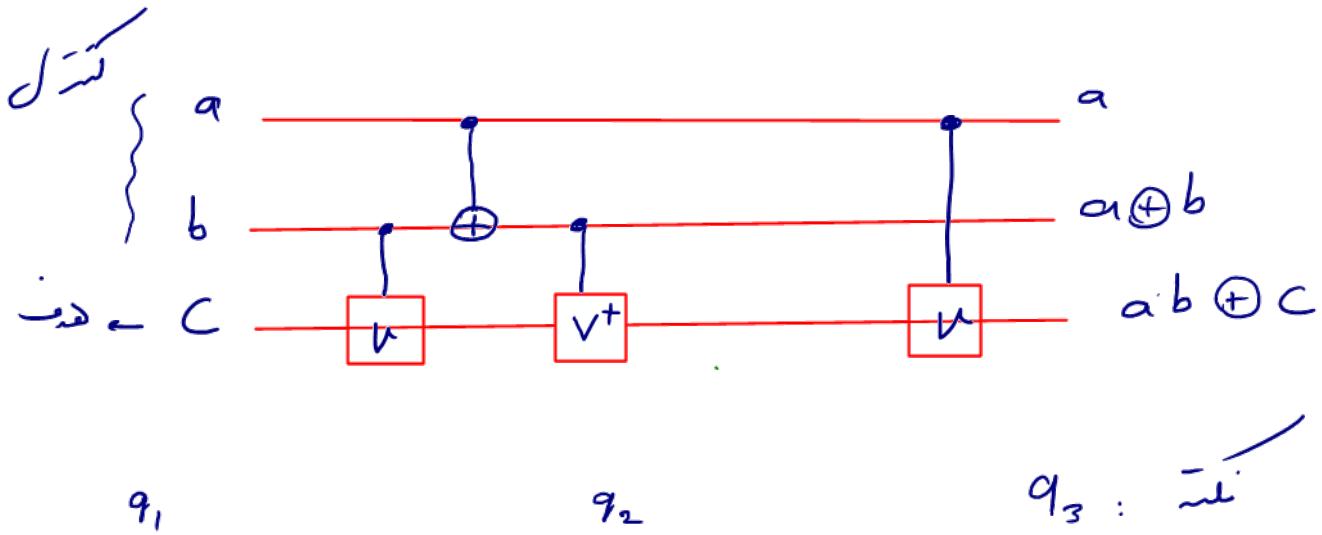


a	b	c	out	a	b
0	0	X		g ₁	g _c
0	1	X		X	X
1	0	X		X	X
1	1	X		X	X

Q.C = 5

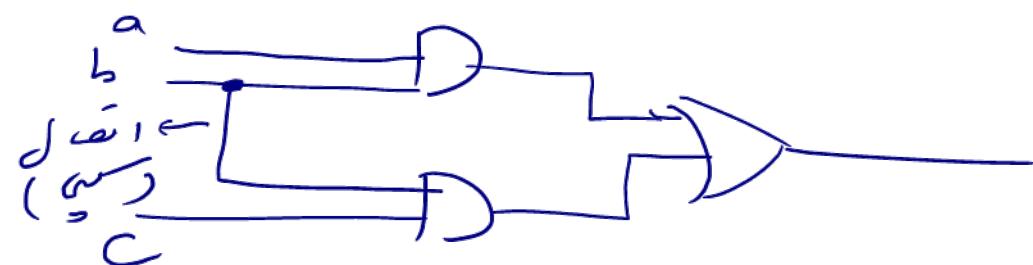
Toffoli 3x3

Press Gate



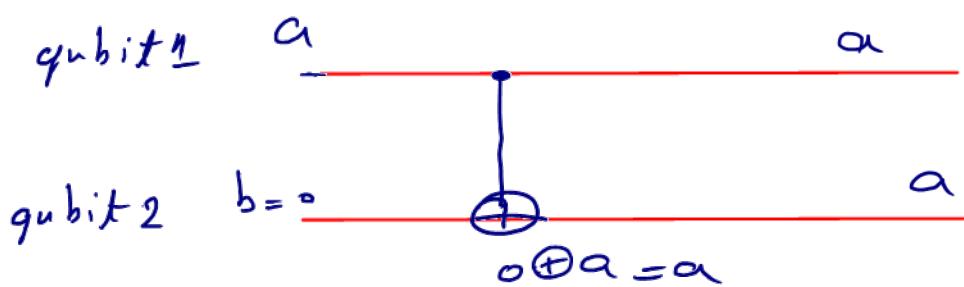
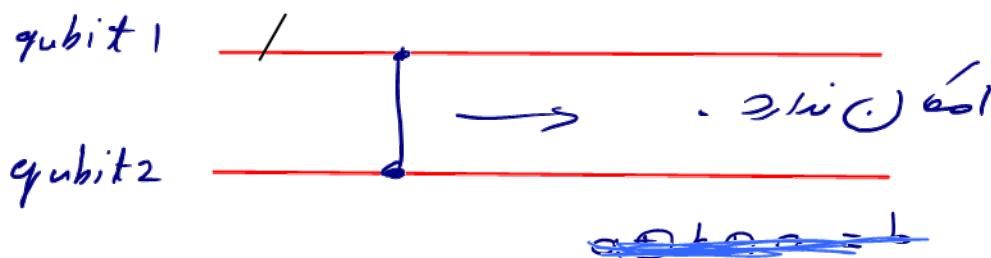
میسح کوانتی (اصطہاد کوانتی) نے زیر ترتیب میسح کوانتی (اصطہاد کوانتی) کا نام دیا

میسح در مجموع میسح



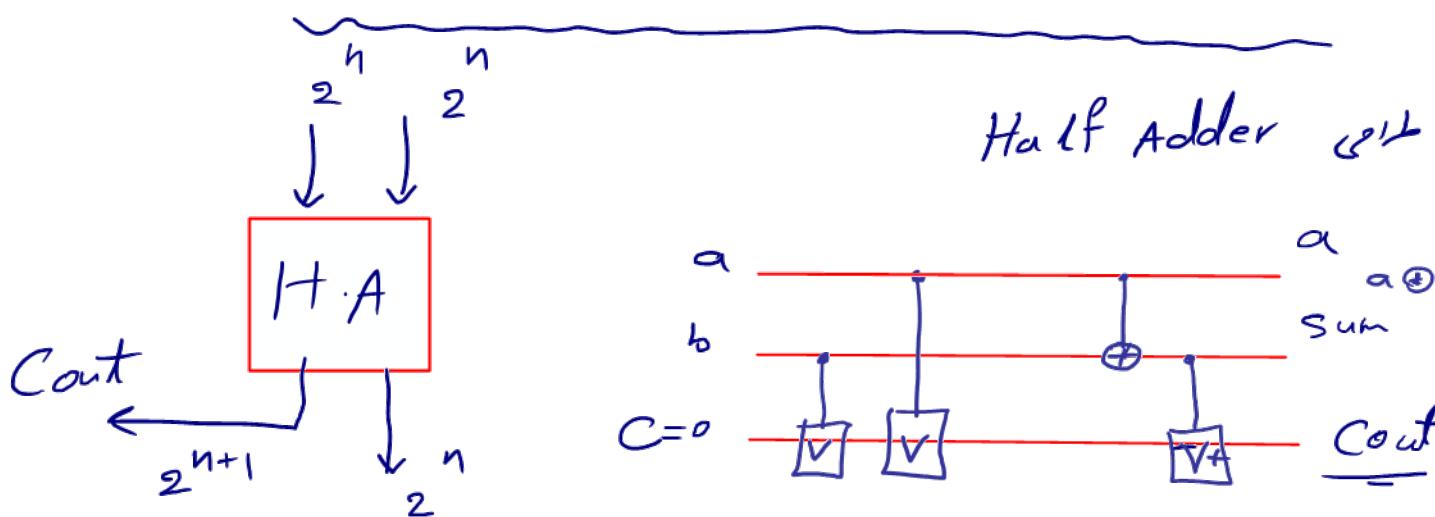
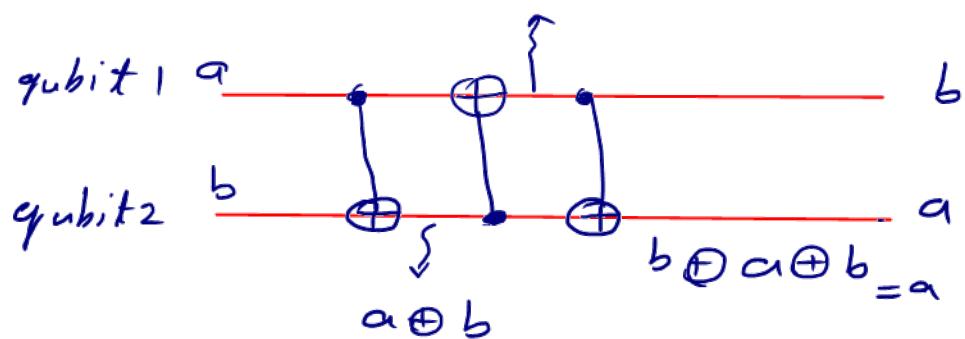
no cloning \longrightarrow copy

• ذیچ کل دج نیز می شود



uses qubit \rightarrow ذیچ کل می شود

$a \oplus b \oplus a = b$



$C=0$	a	b	Carry	Sum	a
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	1

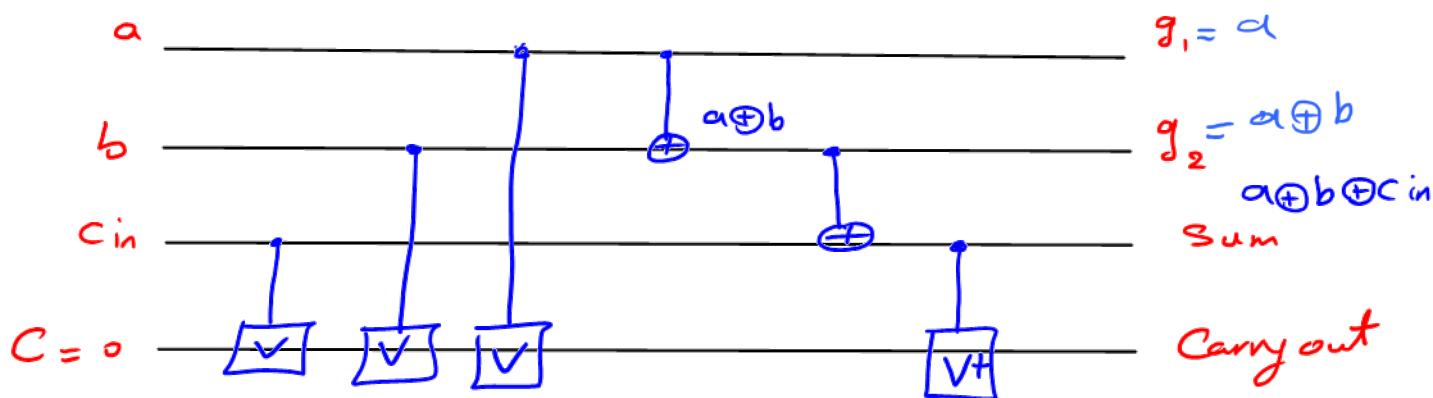
==>

مداخل مدار طایری تابع $H.A$

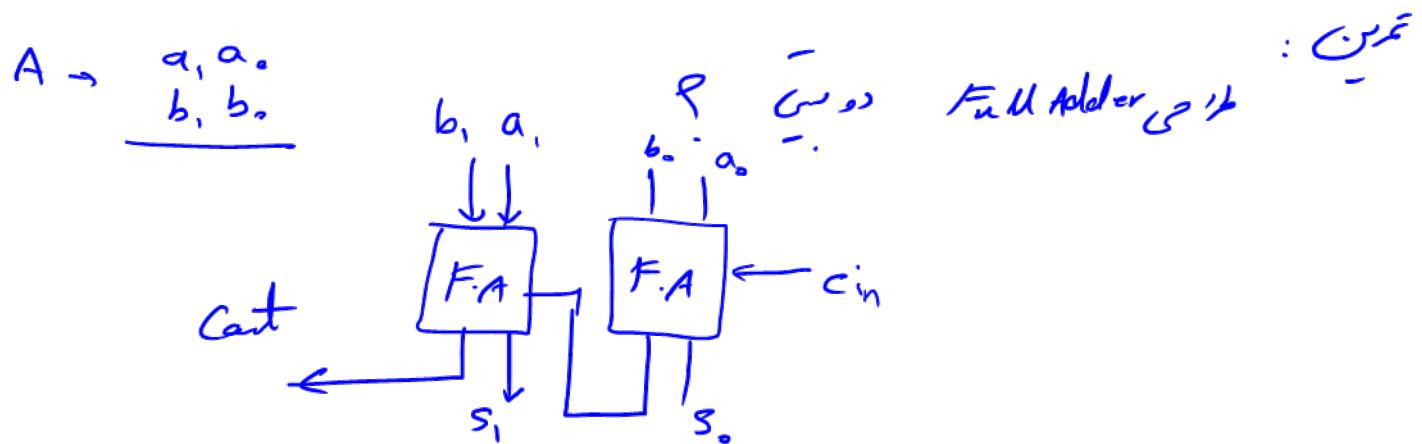
Full Adder

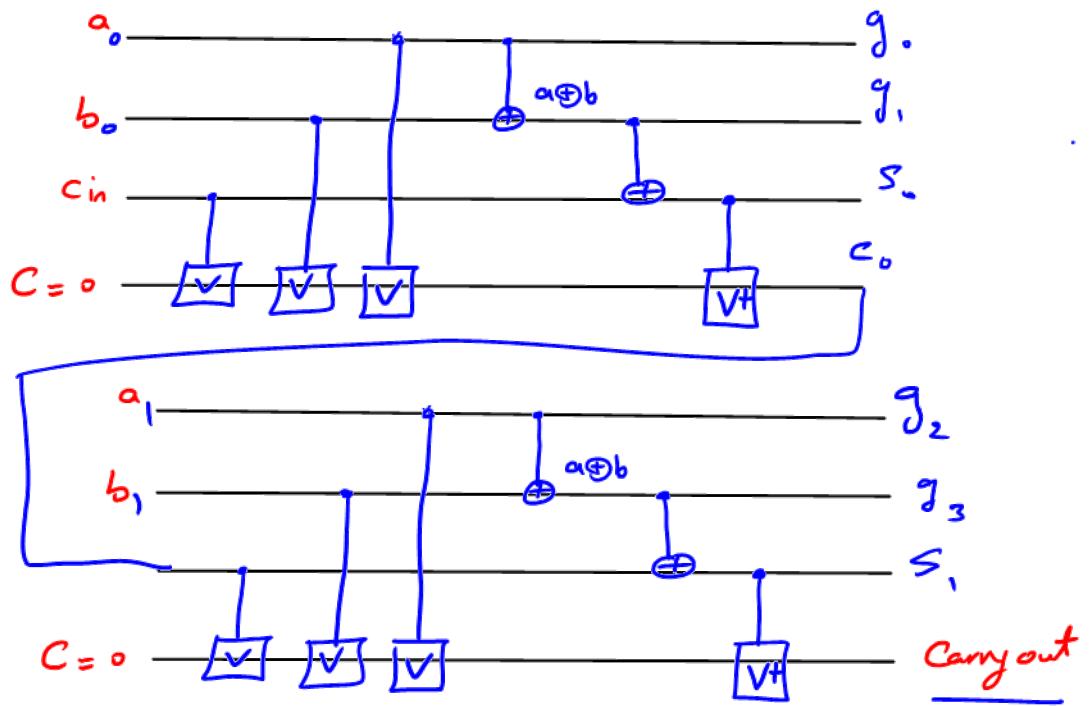
$C=0$	a	b	c	cat	sum	g_1	g_2
0	0	0	0	0	0	?	?
0	0	0	1	0	1		
0	0	1	0	0	1		
0	0	1	1	1	0		
0	1	0	0	0	1		
0	1	0	1	1	0		
0	1	1	0	1	0		
0	1	1	1	1	1		

\Rightarrow 4×4 c.F.A serial



$$Q.C = 6$$





تہذیب ← تحریر

a. _____

b. _____

c. in _____

a. _____

b. _____

$C_1 = \infty$ _____

$C_2 = \infty$ _____

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} 0.5 - 0.5i & 0.5 + 0.5i \\ 0.5 + 0.5i & 0.5 - 0.5i \end{bmatrix}$$

Full-Adder

Full Adder - subtractor

ویرایش

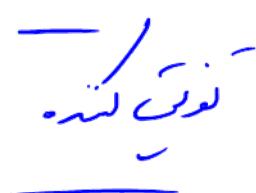
$$A - B = A + B' + 1$$

if $S=0 \Rightarrow A+B$ if $S=1 \Rightarrow A-B$

مکانیزم دو

Decoder 2×4

مخرج



Alu ویرایش

bit \rightarrow صفری

عنصر \rightarrow مجموعه رموزی bit

۱

می بینید که در اینجا ۰ و ۱ مخصوصاً مفهومی نباشند

qubit \rightarrow ۰۱

بردار

گزینه

کوانتومی کوانتومی در واقعیت سیم کوانتومی است که می تواند
جوده های در مکانیک کوانتومی مانند داده می شود.

$$\text{بردار حالت} \quad |\Psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

qubit میں

α, β اسی دو قطب میں

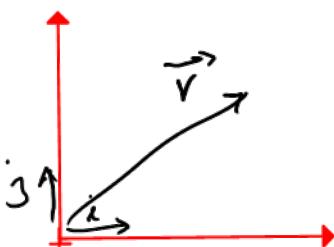
$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

راشنا میں

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

تین میں

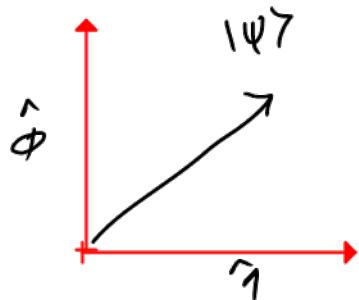


ستون دو بعدی

$$\vec{r} = \alpha \hat{i} + \beta \hat{j}$$

ket

$$|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \hat{0}, 3 \\ 1, 3 \end{matrix}$$



$$|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \hat{1}, 3 \\ 0, 3 \end{matrix}$$

در مسیو اگر دو انتہی دو جدر $|0\rangle, |1\rangle$ بے عذل بردار ریڈر فصل
جودی دو بعدی (2) انتہا میں تھے۔

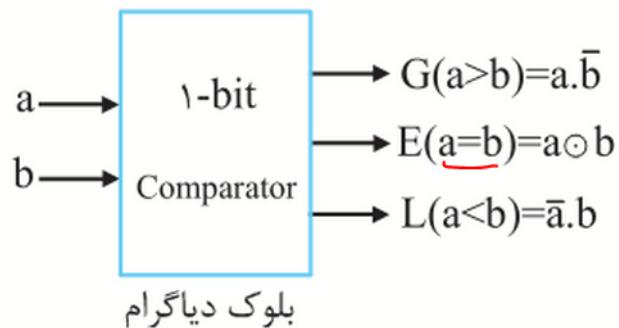
$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{matrix} \hat{0}, 3 \\ 1, 3 \end{matrix} \rightarrow |\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

خوبی برائے
Braket

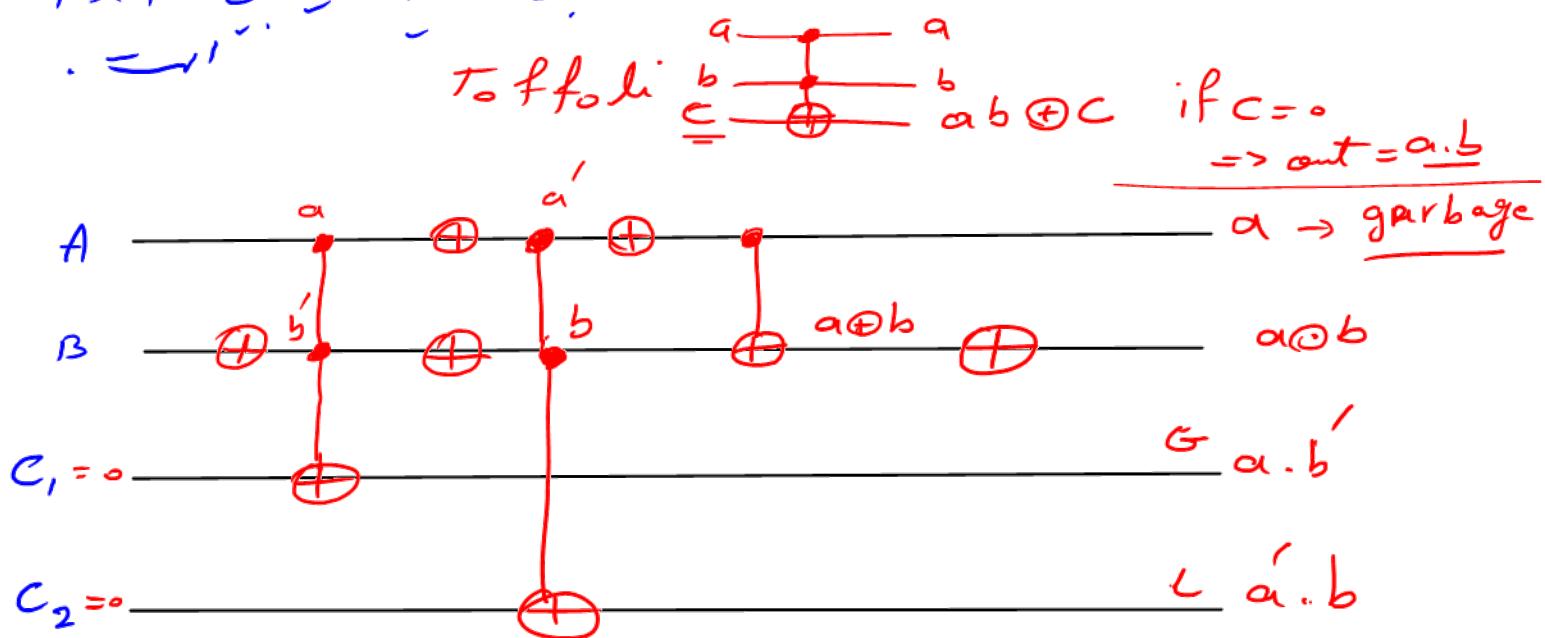
تمرين: طراحی بروکت بزرگ صدر زیر در گامهای مرکزی کارکرد اسکوپی

$$\frac{V, V^+, CNOT, X, Y, Z, H, S, T, \dots}{\checkmark}$$

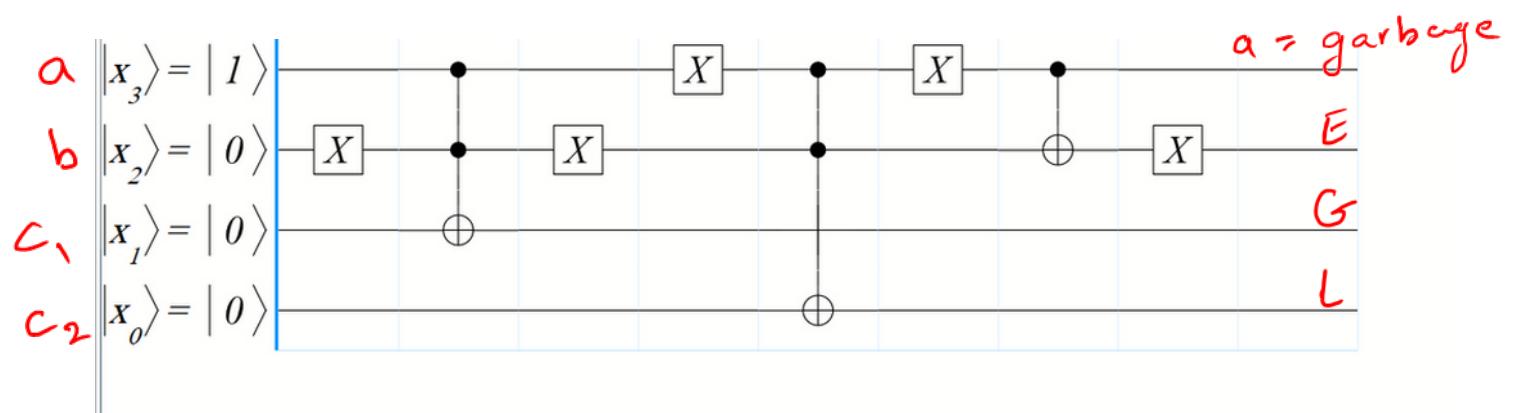


C_2	C_1	A	B	out_1 $A=B$	out_2 $A>B$	out_3 $A<B$	garbage
?	?	0	0	1	0	0	0
?	.	0	1	0	0	1	0 ?
?	?	1	0	0	1	0	1 ?
?	?	1	1	1	0	0	1

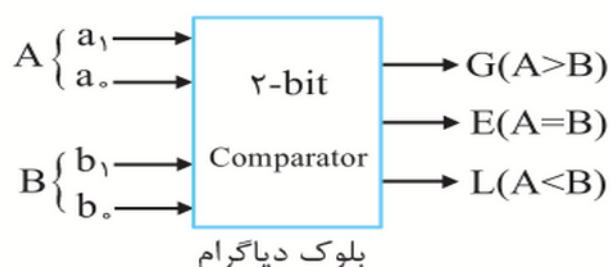
* خواص اندیزه صدر طراحی می‌شوند



$$G.C = 6_{N.o.T} + 2_{Toffoli} = 6 + 20 = 16$$



تمرين طاحي متسبي مردوبي



معتمد نہیں ہے جو ممکنہ ترین راستے کا درصد نہیں کوئی نہیں

$$\hat{A} |14_1\rangle = |14_2\rangle$$

$$|14_1\rangle \times |10\rangle = |11\rangle$$

درصد نہیں کوئی نہیں ایسا نہ کہ پہلے دوں

dagger

$$ket - |10\rangle$$

لذتدار دیا کے

$$Bra - \langle 10|$$

$$(|14\rangle)^+ = \langle 41|$$

$$(\langle 41|)^+ = |14\rangle$$

مکمل = جزوی بود در ک

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \omega$$

ل صندھ اسھر

$$|14_1\rangle \Rightarrow \underline{\langle \Psi_1 | 14_2 \rangle} = ? \quad (\text{اعداد})$$

$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = \vec{c}$$

ضریب بود دری

$$\underline{\text{مکمل}} \leftarrow (|14_1\rangle \langle 4_2|) |A\rangle = |B\rangle$$

$$(|14_2\rangle \langle 4_1|) |A\rangle = |C\rangle$$

مکمل نہیں کہ کوئی نہیں

فہم مکمل نہیں کہ کی کوئی نہیں

مکمل بود در اسی مناسبت
و نتیجہ کاں بود بود در حواہ بعد

$|10\rangle, |11\rangle$ بودن گزینه

$$\underbrace{\text{و خواهد بود}}_{(\text{ket})} \quad |10\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |10\rangle^+ = \langle 0| = (1 \ 0) \quad \text{Bra}$$

\downarrow

لیسته مادرسی را نماید

$\stackrel{?}{=} \text{ قبیل خذب جمله عمومی در } (i \rightarrow -i)$

$$\langle 10| = (1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{\langle a|a \rangle} = \text{ طول بردار } (\text{norm})$$

برداری که طول آن برابر است با بردار از میان

$$\langle 111 \rangle = 1$$

\Rightarrow بودن $|11\rangle, |10\rangle$ ممکن است

$$\langle 011 \rangle = (1 \ 0) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\langle 110 \rangle = 0$$

دست دو بردار دو بعدی هم بودند (ضریب آنها متفاوت بودند)

بنابراین دو بردار متعامد نبودند (جزوی بردار را متعامد را تکلیف نمی داشت)

\Rightarrow دو بردار $|10\rangle, |11\rangle$ متعامد نبودند

مجموعه بردار رسمی و مطالعه مرتبت به عنوان بردار رسمی دارد
همچنین بردار تشكیل شده استفاده نموده .
بردار رسمی هست .

$$|14\rangle = \alpha |10\rangle + \beta |11\rangle$$

مبنی : بردار رسمی مطالعه
 $|14_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ، $|14_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

به عنوان بردار رسمی استفاده نموده

$$\Rightarrow |14_1\rangle = \sqrt{(1-1)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |14_1\rangle \rightarrow \text{اعلی سطح} \quad |+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|14_2\rangle = \quad - \quad |-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\alpha}_{?} |10\rangle + \underbrace{\beta}_{?} |11\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{|11\rangle} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{|10\rangle} |10\rangle$$

$$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|10\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

$$|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{|10\rangle} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{|11\rangle}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|10\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

$$\langle +1-\rangle = 0$$

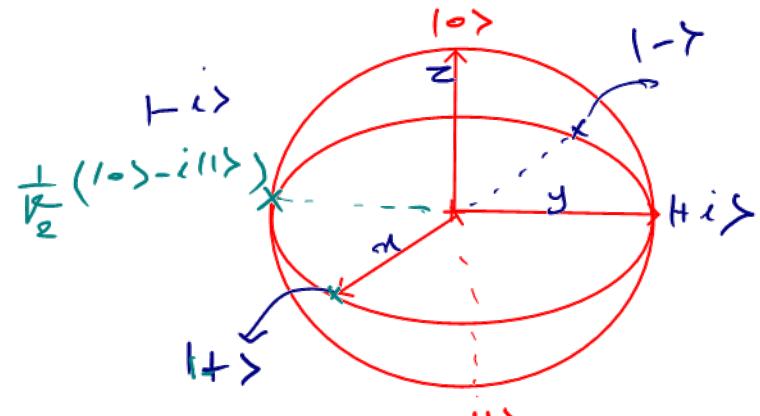
$$\langle -1+\rangle = 0$$

$$|-\rangle \rightarrow |+\rangle \text{ جذری}$$

میتوانند جذری باشند.

$\frac{\langle +1-\rangle}{\langle +1+\rangle} = \frac{\langle -1+\rangle}{\langle -1-\rangle}$ در مکمل های امدادی

است. من تفاسیر



میتوانند جذری باشند

$$|0\rangle = \alpha|+\rangle + \beta|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+\rangle + |-\rangle)$$

$$|1\rangle = \alpha|+\rangle + \beta|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+\rangle - |-\rangle)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array}\right) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 \\ \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \alpha = \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array}\right) + \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} \end{array}\right) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \\ \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\beta}{\sqrt{2}} = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$2.\text{ بردار} \quad \langle - \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle + \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{بنویسید و احتمال بودن را در بردارهای پایه } \left[\begin{array}{c} 3i \\ 4 \end{array} \right]$$

این سیستم کوانتومی در حالت $|+\rangle$ را بدست آورید؟ آیا بردار $|+\rangle$ نرمالیزه است؟ (3 نمره)

$$\underline{\text{طبقه بندی}} \quad \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = (-3i \quad 4) \begin{pmatrix} 3i \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = 9 + 16 = 25$$

$$\underline{\text{بررسی نرمالیزه}} \quad |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25}} \begin{pmatrix} 3i \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |+\rangle + \beta |-\rangle \Rightarrow \alpha = ? \quad \beta = ?$$

تمین operator \hat{A} : سه مرحله ای را درست کنید

$$a) \quad \hat{A} |+\rangle$$

$$b) \quad \hat{A} |-\rangle$$

$$\hat{A} = |0\rangle \langle 11 - i|11\rangle \langle 01|$$

$$\hat{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$$

$$\langle 011 \rangle = \langle 110 \rangle = 0$$

$$\langle 111 \rangle = \langle 010 \rangle = 1$$

$$= (|0\rangle \langle 11 - i|11\rangle \langle 01|) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|0\rangle \underbrace{\langle 110 \rangle}_{=0} + |0\rangle \langle 111 \rangle - i|11\rangle \langle 010 \rangle - i|11\rangle \langle 011 \rangle \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - i|1\rangle)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hat{A} |+\rangle = |1-i\rangle \\ \hat{A} |-\rangle = -|1+i\rangle \end{array} \right.$$

$$\hat{A} |-\rangle = e^{i\pi} |+i\rangle$$

π تغیر خازن باشد.

$$e^{i\pi} = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi = -1 - i$$

$$\hat{A} |+i\rangle = i|-\rangle$$

$$\hat{A} = |0\rangle\langle 1| - i|1\rangle\langle 0|$$

$$\hat{A}|1+i\rangle = \left(|0\rangle\langle 1| - i|1\rangle\langle 0|\right) (|1+i\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle\langle 1| - i|1\rangle\langle 0|) (|1\rangle + i|0\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (i|0\rangle - i|1\rangle) = i \underbrace{\left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}_{i|-\rangle}$$

اَهَلْ بُولْ سِيمَدِرَسْ \rightarrow ١ جُنْدِرَاتْ؟

اَهَلْ بُولْ سِيمَدِرَسْ $|0\rangle$ جُنْدِرَاتْ؟

$$\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

$$\left(\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{-i^2}{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{عَصَفَتْ} \quad z = z^2 = z \times z^* \quad z = a + bi$$

مُرْجِعِ فَلَعْنَى

$$(i \rightarrow -i) \quad \underline{i^2 = -1} \quad z^* = a - bi$$

$$\underline{z^2 = z \times z^* = a^2 + b^2}$$

اَهَلْ بُولْ سِيمَدِرَسْ $|1\rangle$ جُنْدِرَاتْ؟

$$\left((-i) \times \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

نامہ میں اس نتیجہ کا ذکر ہے کہ دو دو ممکنے والے مختصر میں درجات میں درج کر دی جائیں گے۔

پس یہ جھٹ پڑھ کر مل ستم حاصل کرو۔

$$\hat{A}|1+i\rangle = i|1\rangle$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

شیر خارہ میں مل ستم اور

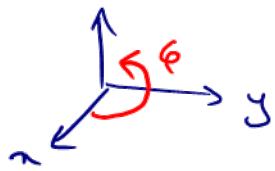
میں مل ستم

$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$

نادیہ کا جتنے بھت کوئی

(Block میں مل ستم)

$$\text{if } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = i$$



$$e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} = i$$

پس یہ جھٹ مل ستم باندازہ کرو۔

تمرين:

امثله بـ α سيم راسوس بـ دفعه زير احفل بـ β درجات (11)

$$|14\rangle = \frac{(1-i)}{\sqrt{3}} |10\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} |11\rangle \quad \text{جذر اس} = ?$$

α^2 : امثله بـ α سيم راسوس درجات

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1-i}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \times \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{3}}\right) &= \frac{1}{3} (-i) \times (1+i) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (1 + i - i - i^2) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

جذر اس درجات $|11\rangle$ امثله بـ β \Leftarrow

$$\beta^2 = ? \quad 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \uparrow$$

کوئی کوئی

7.6.1 The quantum X gate

The **X** gate has the matrix

$$\sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

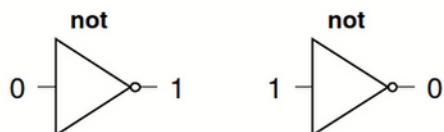
فہم کریں

and this is the Pauli X matrix, named after Wolfgang Pauli. By “abuse of notation” I often use the same name (in this case **X**) for both the gate and its unitary matrix in the standard basis kets.

It has the property that

$$\sigma_x |0\rangle = |1\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_x |1\rangle = |0\rangle .$$

It “flips” between $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$. The classic **not** gate is



$$X |+\rangle = +|+\rangle \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$X |- \rangle = e^{i\pi} (-|- \rangle) = e^{i\pi} \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

$e^{i\pi}$ سے جو ایسا نہیں

دراستہ کوئی اچھا نہیں

بود

$$(e^{i\pi})^2 = e^{i\pi} \times e^{-i\pi} = e^0 = 1$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{راوی داریم} \\
 \text{زیرا} \langle 11 \rangle = \langle 10 \rangle + \langle 01 \rangle
 \end{array}$$

$$X = |0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cancel{\times |+i\rangle = |-i\rangle} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \times \left(\frac{|0\rangle + i|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = ? \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \langle 010 \rangle = 1 \\ \langle 111 \rangle = 1 \\ \langle 011 \rangle = 0 \\ \langle 110 \rangle = 0 \end{array} \right. \\ \left(|0\rangle \langle 11 + |1\rangle \langle 01 \right) \left(\frac{|0\rangle + i|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \end{array} \right. \\
 & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|0\rangle \langle 11 + i|0\rangle \langle 11 + |1\rangle \langle 01 + i|1\rangle \langle 01 \right) \\
 & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (i|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = \downarrow \left(\frac{|0\rangle - i|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \downarrow e^{i\pi/4} |1-i\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \quad \rightarrow \text{if } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} = i$$

تقریب از باندز پر کارکل سیم گوانوئی و نیتری در ایندز پری
لطفاً ۱۰۱-۱۰۵ نامه.

Since $\mathbf{X} \mathbf{X} = I_2$, the \mathbf{X} gate is its own inverse.

Unitary \Rightarrow متعادل *

$$A^{-1} = \hat{A}^+ \Rightarrow A \times \hat{A}^{-1} = I \Rightarrow \hat{A} \times A^+ = I$$

جیسا کہ unitary operator کا معکوس

$$\begin{array}{l}
 H = H^+ \quad X = X^+ \quad Y = Y^+ \quad Z = Z^+ \\
 \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow \\
 \text{دارن} \xrightarrow{\text{حکم}} \text{دارن} \xrightarrow{\text{حکم}} \text{دارن} \xrightarrow{\text{حکم}}
 \end{array}$$

* تعرف = ايجاد هرسن \hat{A} if $\hat{A} = \hat{A}^+$ \Rightarrow هرسن لفته هي تسود.

H, z, Y, x will

نَهَىٰ: حَدَّثَنِي مَارْسِيُّ أَبْرَاهِيمْ هَرْبَسِيُّ عَنْ صَرْدِيٍّ مَصْرُومِيٍّ حَقْقَىٰ هَمَّةٌ

کے خاتمہ میں حسن احمد حسن احمد

$$\Rightarrow \hat{X} = \hat{X}^+ = \hat{X}^-$$

operator $\not{\alpha}$ dagger $\not{\beta}^{\dagger}$

$$(A^+)^+ = A^+$$

نے ایسے سفید اور ایک داگر میں گھپلے

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

۱) قی سہ ماہر س مارنے د.

۲) سهتاروون زدج چلخ هرگز نزد راهی از مردمان مانند ده

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1+\lambda & 1-\lambda \\ 1-\lambda & 1+\lambda \end{bmatrix} \quad V^+ = ?$$

$$\cancel{V^+} \quad \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1+i & 1-i \\ 1-i & 1+i \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1-i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 1-i \end{bmatrix}} \quad V^+$$

$$\hat{A} = |0\rangle\langle 1| - i|1\rangle\langle 0|$$

$$A^+ = \begin{bmatrix} |0\rangle & |1\rangle \\ |0\rangle & |1\rangle \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow -i} A^+ = i|0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0|$$

ب) ثابت کنیم

لطفاً $(|0\rangle\langle 1|)^+ = |1\rangle\langle 0|$

$(|1\rangle\langle 0|)^+ = |0\rangle\langle 1|$

$(\alpha \hat{A})^+ = \alpha^* \hat{A}^+$ ،

$(\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C})^+ = \hat{A}^+ + \hat{B}^+ + \hat{C}^+$

$$\hat{A} = |0\rangle\langle 1| - i|1\rangle\langle 0|$$

$$\hat{A}^+ = \left(\underbrace{|0\rangle\langle 1|}_{\downarrow} - i \underbrace{|1\rangle\langle 0|}_{\downarrow} \right)^+$$

$$= (|1\rangle\langle 0| + i|0\rangle\langle 1|)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (\alpha \hat{A})^+ = \alpha^* \hat{A}^+$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (|\psi\rangle)^+ = \langle\psi|$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad (\langle\psi|)^+ = |\psi\rangle$$

$$* \textcircled{4} \quad (\hat{A} \hat{B})^+ = \hat{B}^+ \hat{A}^+$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad (\hat{A} |\psi\rangle)^+ = \langle\psi| \hat{A}^+$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad (\hat{A} \hat{B} |\psi\rangle)^+ = \langle\psi| \hat{B}^+ \hat{A}^+$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \checkmark \quad \hat{A} = |\psi\rangle \langle\psi| \Rightarrow \hat{A}^+ = |\phi\rangle \langle\psi|$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad (\hat{A} + \hat{B} + \hat{C})^+ = \hat{A}^+ + \hat{B}^+ + \hat{C}^+$$

$$xyv |+i\rangle = ?$$

$$(xy)^+ |+i\rangle = ? \quad \hat{Y} = -i|\phi\rangle \langle 11+i | \phi \rangle$$

$$= yx^+ |+i\rangle = ?$$

$$(x+y)^+ |+i\rangle = ?$$

$$(x^+ + y^+) |+i\rangle =$$

7.6.2 The quantum Z gate

The **Z** gate has the matrix

\Rightarrow

$$\sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{جنس حمل مر = 6} \quad \text{بماندزه، \pi \ است.}$$

$$Z = |0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$Z = e^{i\theta}: \quad |0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle \quad \theta = \pi$$

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow -|1\rangle = e^{i\pi} |1\rangle$$

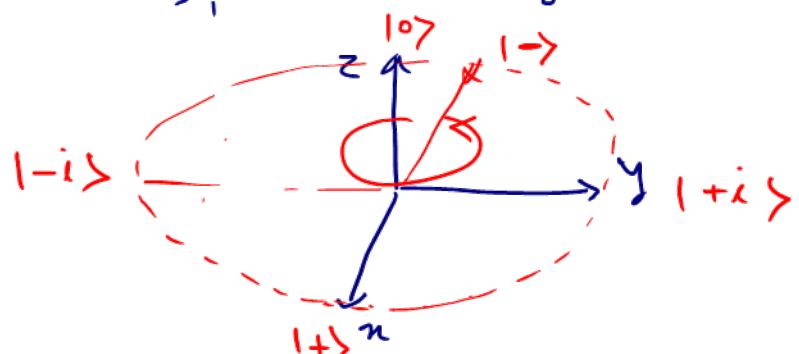
if

$$e = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta$$

$$\text{if } \theta = \pi \Rightarrow e^{i\pi} = -1$$

$$Z |0\rangle = |0\rangle \quad ? \quad (|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|) |0\rangle =$$

$$= |0\rangle \underbrace{\langle 0|}_{1} |0\rangle - |1\rangle \underbrace{\langle 1|}_{0} |0\rangle = |0\rangle$$



$$Z |+\rangle = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|) (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = ?$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\cancel{|0\rangle\langle 0|} + |0\rangle\cancel{\langle 0|} - \cancel{|1\rangle\langle 1|} - \cancel{|1\rangle\langle 1|})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) = |-\rangle$$

$$Z = Z^+ = Z^-$$

$$Z |+i\rangle = ? \quad (|+i\rangle = \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|) (|0\rangle + i|1\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\cancel{|0\rangle\langle 0|} + i|0\rangle\cancel{\langle 0|} - \cancel{|1\rangle\langle 1|} - i|1\rangle\cancel{\langle 1|})$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - i|1\rangle) = |-\rangle$$

7.6.3 The quantum Y gate

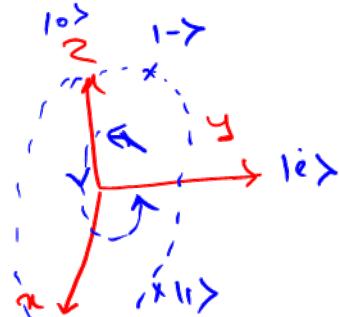
The Y gate has the matrix

$$\sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = i \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

It swaps $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$ and so is a bit flip. It also swaps $|+\rangle$ and $|-\rangle$ but leaves $|i\rangle$ and $|{-i}\rangle$

$$\hat{Y} = -i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|$$

$\hat{Y}|+\rangle = ?$ (حسب) $|+\rangle$ $|-\rangle$ $|i\rangle$ $|{-i}\rangle$



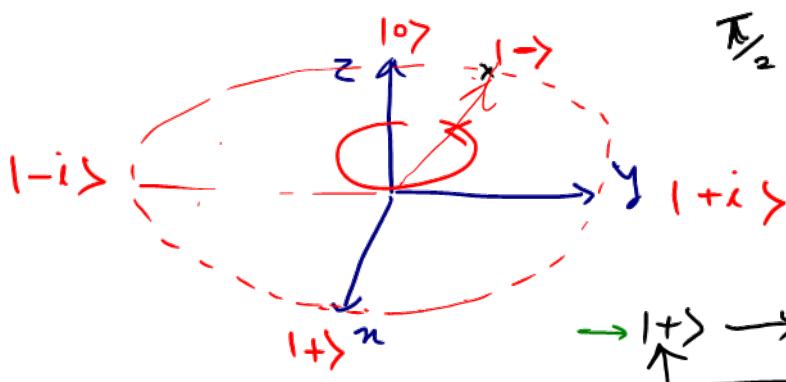
$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|)(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-i|0\rangle\langle 1| - i|0\rangle\langle 1| + i|1\rangle\langle 0| + i|1\rangle\langle 0|) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-i|0\rangle + i|1\rangle) = \frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \quad \text{if } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{if } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\sqrt{2}} = -i \quad \text{احصل فرمula از اینجا}$$

رسانید که $S = \sqrt{2}$

عیض حمل مرکز به اندیشه



$$|+\rangle \rightarrow |+i\rangle \rightarrow |-\rangle \rightarrow |-i\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + i|1\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - i|1\rangle)$$

رسانید $|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle \rightarrow i|1\rangle \checkmark$

$$\hat{S} = |0\rangle\langle 0| + i|1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$U_{\text{rotation}} \hat{S} = |0\rangle \begin{bmatrix} <0| & <1| \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} |1\rangle \quad \therefore U \hat{S} U^\dagger = \hat{S}$$

$$S^+ = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$SS^+ = I \quad \checkmark$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

نحوه : \hat{S} دلکه ایتوم unitary (ایجاد کردن ایجاد کردن) (لسته عی)

$$S^{-1} = S^+ \quad \therefore S^\dagger \text{ dagger} \text{ داعل انتها ها را}$$

$$\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{R}_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\frac{\pi i}{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi/4 \text{ جزئ حمل خور} \Rightarrow \text{بازگشتن}$$

$$T = \text{لسته}$$

$$T = \mathbf{R}_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{فرم عکسی } T = |0\rangle\langle 0| + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i\right)}_{e^{\pi/4}i}|1\rangle\langle 1| \quad z = SS$$

We can get the \mathbf{S} by applying the T twice: $\mathbf{S} = T \circ T$.

$$\mathbf{T}^\dagger = \mathbf{R}_{\frac{7\pi}{4}}^z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\frac{7\pi i}{4}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right) + \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{4}\right)i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{bmatrix}$$

It gets its name because the matrix for \mathbf{T}^\dagger is the adjoint of the \mathbf{T} matrix.

$$\mathbf{T} \xrightarrow{\text{def}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{bmatrix}^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Z = S.S$$

$$S = T.T$$

$$S^\dagger = T^\dagger \cdot T^t$$

$$v = \int_{\text{Not}}$$

$$- v = \int_x$$

جیسے حل میرا بے انسز:

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1+i & 1-i \\ 1-i & 1+i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \end{bmatrix}. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{جیسے حل میرا کر} \\ \text{بے انسز:} \end{array}$$

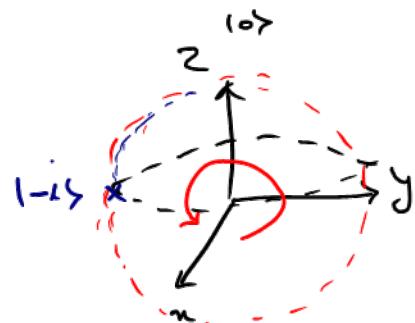
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

جیسے

$$\bar{V} = \frac{1}{2} ((1+i)|0\rangle\langle 0| + (1-i)|0\rangle\langle 1| + (1-i)|1\rangle\langle 0| + (1+i)|1\rangle\langle 1|)$$

$$\sqrt{+} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1-i & 1+i \\ 1+i & 1-i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\bar{\nabla}|0\rangle = |1-i\rangle$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \left((1+i)|0\rangle\langle 0| + (1-i)|0\rangle\langle 1| + (1-i)|1\rangle\langle 0| + (1+i)|1\rangle\langle 1| \right) |0\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} ((1+i)|0\rangle + (1-i)|1\rangle) = e^{\frac{i\varphi}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - i|1\rangle)}$$

$$= ? \quad \text{---} \quad \underline{e^{\frac{i\varphi}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - i|1\rangle)}}$$

$$\nabla|0\rangle = e^{\frac{i\varphi}{\sqrt{2}} |1-i\rangle}$$

$$\varphi = ?$$

$$|1-i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - i|1\rangle)$$

$$\bar{\nabla}|0\rangle = \frac{1}{2} ((1+i)|0\rangle + (1-i)|1\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1+i) \underbrace{|0\rangle - i|1\rangle}_{\substack{(-i \times (1+i)) = -i + 1 \\ \text{جذر مجموعه}}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1+i) |1-i\rangle$$

$$e^{i\varphi} = \cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi$$

if $\varphi = \varepsilon x = \bar{u}/4$

$$e^{i\bar{u}/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1+i)$$

7.6.5 The quantum H gate

The \mathbf{H} gate, or $\mathbf{H}^{\otimes 1}$ or Hadamard gate, has the matrix

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

operating on \mathbb{C}^2 .

$$H = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(|0\rangle\langle 0| + |0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1| \right)$$

By matrix multiplication,

$$\mathbf{H}|0\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = |+\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{H}|1\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) = |-\rangle.$$

By linearity,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{H}|+\rangle &= \mathbf{H}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\mathbf{H}|0\rangle + \mathbf{H}|1\rangle) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)\right) = \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle + |0\rangle - |1\rangle) = |0\rangle \end{aligned}$$

and $\mathbf{H}|-\rangle = |1\rangle$.

→

$$H = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle\langle 0| + |0\rangle\langle 1| + |1\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|)$$

أيضاً، qubit $\xrightarrow{\text{Super position}} \text{أيضاً، qubit}$

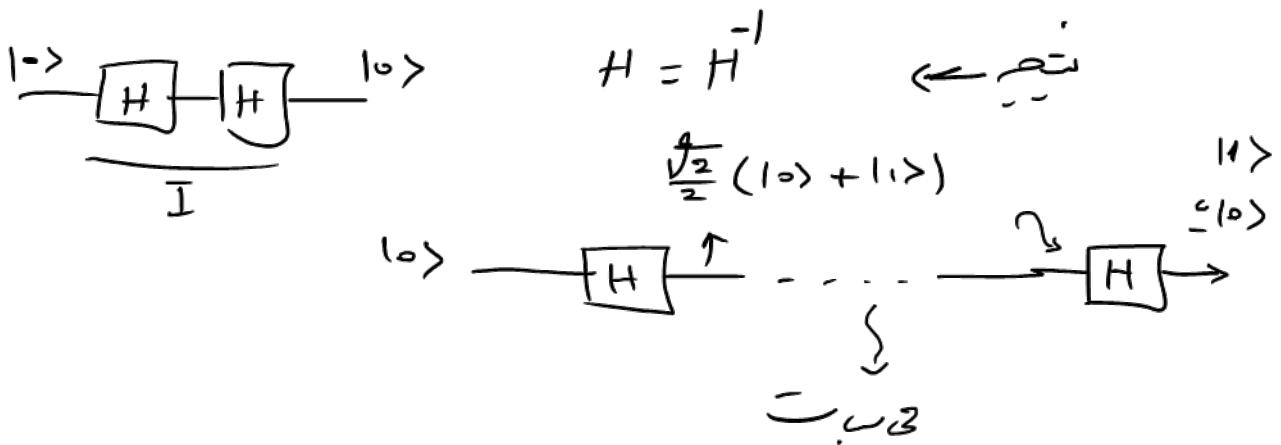
By matrix multiplication,

$$H|0\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = |+\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad H|1\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) = |-\rangle.$$

By linearity,

$$\begin{aligned} H|+\rangle &= H\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (H|0\rangle + H|1\rangle) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \right) = \frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle + |0\rangle - |1\rangle) = |0\rangle \end{aligned}$$

and $H|-\rangle = |1\rangle$.



For our H gate, we can stare at

$$H|0\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \quad \text{and} \quad H|1\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

and notice that

$$H|u\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle + (-1)^u |1\rangle)$$

when u is one of $\{0, 1\}$. When $u = 0$ we have $|0\rangle$ going to $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$, as expected. For $u = 1$ we end up with $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$.

$$H_2 H = ?$$

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جزء

$$H \times H = ?$$

$$\sqrt{2} / H_2 H |0\rangle = ?$$

$$H \times H |1\rangle = ?$$

$$(\underline{T} \underline{V} \underline{S}) |1\rangle = ?$$

$$V = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\underline{\underline{S}}$$

$$S |1\rangle = ? |1\rangle$$

$$V(S|1\rangle) = V|1\rangle = |+i\rangle$$

$$T(VS|1\rangle) = T|+i\rangle = ?$$

↓

$$(|0\rangle \langle 0| + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i)|1\rangle \langle 1|) \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (|0\rangle + i|1\rangle)$$

$$= ? \quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |0\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} i (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i) |1\rangle$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} |0\rangle + \underbrace{(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i)}_{e^{6i} \rightarrow e=?} |1\rangle$$

$$\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

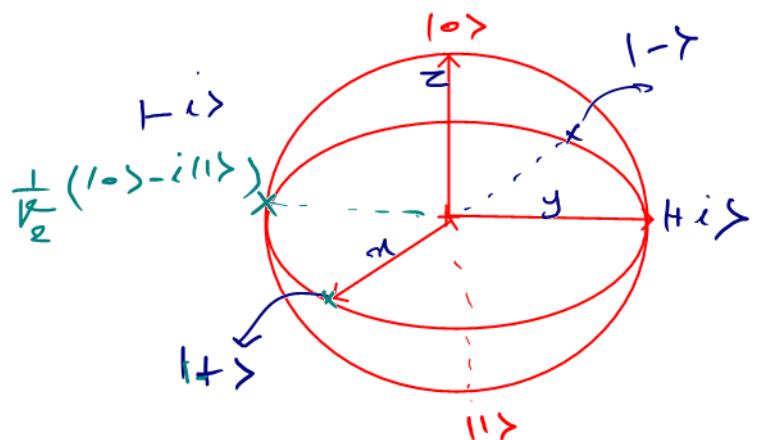
$$H \otimes H |0\rangle = ?$$

$$H \otimes H |0\rangle = |+\rangle$$

$$H|0\rangle = |+\rangle$$

$$\Xi |+\rangle = |-\rangle$$

$$H|-\rangle = |-\rangle$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle \langle 0| + |0\rangle \langle 1| + |1\rangle \langle -1| + |1\rangle \langle 1|) \times |0\rangle = ?$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = |+\rangle$$

$$(|0\rangle \langle 0| - |1\rangle \langle 1|) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = ?$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle \langle 0| - |0\rangle \langle 1| - |1\rangle \langle 1| + |1\rangle \langle 0|)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) = |-\rangle$$