Q# 0.15 Language Quick Reference

Primitive Types

64-bit integers	`Int`
Double-precision floats	`Double`
Booleans	`Bool` e.g.: `true` or `false`
Qubits	`Qubit`
Pauli basis	`Pauli` e.g.: `PauliI`, `PauliX`, `PauliY`, or `PauliZ`
Measurement results	`Result` e.g.: `Zero` or `One`
Sequences of integers	`Range` e.g.: `1..10` or `5..-1..0`
Strings	`String` e.g.: `"Hello Quantum!"`
"Return no information" type	`Unit` e.g.: `()`

Derived Types

Arrays	`elementType[]`
Tuples	`(type0, type1, ...)` e.g.: `(Int, Qubit)`
Functions	`input -> output` e.g.: `ArcCos : (Double) -> Double`
Operations	`input => output is variants` e.g.: `H : (Qubit => Unit is Adj)`

User-Defined Types

Declare UDT with anonymous items	`newtype Name = (Type, Type);` e.g.: `newtype Pair = (Int, Int);`
Define UDT literal	`Name(baseTupleLiteral)` e.g.: `let origin = Pair(0, 0);`
Unwrap operator `!` (convert UDT to underlying type)	`VarName!` e.g.: `let originTuple = origin!;` (now `originTuple = (0, 0)`)

Declare UDT with named items	`newtype Name =`
	`(Name1: Type, Name2: Type);`
	e.g.: `newtype Complex =`
	`(Re : Double, Im : Double);`

Accessing named items of UDTs	`VarName::ItemName` e.g.: `complexVariable::Re`

Update-and-reassign for named UDT items	`set VarName w/= ItemName <- val;`
	e.g.: `mutable p = Complex(0., 0.);`
	`set p w/= Re <- 1.0;`

Symbols and Variables

Declare immutable symbol	`let varName = value`
Declare mutable symbol (variable)	`mutable varName = initialValue`
Update mutable symbol (variable)	`set varName = newValue`
Apply-and-reassign	`set varName operator= expression` e.g.: `set counter += 1;`

Functions and Operations

Define function (classical routine)	`function Name(in0 : type0, ...)`
	`: returnType {`
	`// function body`
	`}`

Call function	`Name(parameters)` e.g.: `let two = Sqrt(4.0);`

Define operation (quantum routine) with explicitly specified body, controlled and adjoint variants	`operation Name(in0 : type0, ...)`
	`: returnType {`
	`body { ... }`
	`adjoint { ... }`
	`controlled { ... }`
	`adjoint controlled { ... }`
	`}`

Define operation with automatically generated adjoint and controlled variants	`operation Name(in0 : type0, ...)`
	`: returnType is Adj + Ctl {`
	`...`
	`}`

Call operation	`Name(parameters)` e.g.: `Ry(0.5 * PI(), q);`
Call adjoint operation	`Adjoint Name(parameters)` e.g.: `Adjoint Ry(0.5 * PI(), q);`
Call controlled operation	`Controlled Name(controlQubits, parameters)` e.g.: `Controlled Ry(controls, (0.5 * PI(), target));`

Control Flow

Iterate over a range of numbers	`for index in range {`
	`// Use integer index`
	`...`
	`}`
	e.g.: `for (i in 0..N-1) { ... }`

While loop (within functions)	`while (condition) {`
	`...`
	`}`

Iterate over an array	`for val in array {`
	`// Use value val`
	`...`
	`}`
	e.g.: `for (q in register) { ... }`

Repeat-until-success loop	`repeat { ... }`
	`until (condition)`
	`fixup { ... }`

Conditional statement	`if (cond1) { ... }`
	`elif (cond2) { ... }`
	`else { ... }`

Ternary operator	`condition ? caseTrue | caseFalse`
Return a value	`return value`
Stop with an error	`fail "Error message"`
Conjugations ($ABA^\dagger$ pattern)	`within { ... }` `apply { ... }`

Arrays

Allocate array	`mutable name = new Type[length]` e.g.: `mutable b = new Bool[2];`
Get array length	`Length(name)`
Access k-th element	`name[k]` NB: indices are 0-based
Assign k-th element (copy-and-update)	`set name w/= k <- value` e.g.: `set b w/= 0 <- true;`
Array literal	`[value0, value1, ...]` e.g.: `let b = [true, false, true];`
Array concatenation	`array1 + array2` e.g.: `let t = [1, 2, 3] + [4, 5];`

Slicing (subarray)	`name[sliceRange]`
	e.g.: if `t = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]`, then
	`t[1 .. 3]` is `[2, 3, 4]`
	`t[3 ...]` is `[4, 5]`
	`t[... 1]` is `[1, 2]`
	`t[0 .. 2 ...]` is `[1, 3, 5]`
	`t[...-1...]` is `[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]`

Debugging (classical)

Print a string	`Message("Hello Quantum!")`
Print an interpolated string	`Message($"Value = {val}")`

Resources

Documentation

Quantum Development Kit	`https://docs.microsoft.com/quantum`
Q# Language Reference	`https://docs.microsoft.com/quantum/language`
Q# Libraries Reference	`https://docs.microsoft.com/qsharp/api`

Q# Code Repositories

QDK Samples	`https://github.com/microsoft/quantum`
QDK Libraries	`https://github.com/microsoft/QuantumLibraries`
Quantum Katas (tutorials)	`https://github.com/microsoft/QuantumKatas`
Q# compiler and extensions	`https://github.com/microsoft/qsharp-compiler`
Simulation framework	`https://github.com/microsoft/qsharp-runtime`
Jupyter kernel and Python host	`https://github.com/microsoft/iqsharp`
Source code for the documentation	`https://github.com/MicrosoftDocs/quantum-docs-pr`

Qubit Allocation

Allocate a register of N qubits	`use reg = Qubit[N];`
	`//` Qubits in *reg* start in $\lvert 0\rangle$.
	`...`
	`//` Qubits must be returned to $\lvert 0\rangle$.

Allocate one qubit	`use one = Qubit(); ...`

Allocate a mix of qubit registers and individual qubits	`use (x, y, ... ) =`
	`    (Qubit[N], Qubit(), ... );`
	`...`

Debugging (quantum)

Print amplitudes of wave function	`DumpMachine("dump.txt")`
Assert that a qubit is in $\lvert 0\rangle$ or $\lvert 1\rangle$ state	`AssertQubit(Zero, zeroQubit)` `AssertQubit(One, oneQubit)`

Measurements

Measure qubit in Pauli Z basis	`M(oneQubit)` yields a `Result` (`Zero` or `One`)
Reset qubit to $\lvert 0\rangle$	`Reset(oneQubit)`
Reset an array of qubits to $\lvert 0..0\rangle$	`ResetAll(register)`

Working with Q# from command line

Command Line Basics

Change directory	`cd dirname`
Go to home	`cd ~`
Go up one directory	`cd ..`
Make new directory	`mkdir dirname`
Open current directory in VS Code	`code .`

Working with Q# Projects

Create new project	`dotnet new console -lang Q#` `--output project-dir`
Change directory to project directory	`cd project-dir`
Build project	`dotnet build`
Run all unit tests	`dotnet test`

Math reference

Complex Arithmetic

i^2	-1
$(a+bi)+(c+di)$	$(a+c)+(b+d)i$
$(a+bi)(c+di)$	$a\cdot c+a\cdot di+b\cdot ci+(b\cdot d)i^2 =$ $=(a\cdot c-b\cdot d)+(a\cdot d+b\cdot c)i$
Complex conjugate	$\overline{a+bi}=a-bi$
Division $\frac{a+bi}{c+di}$	$\frac{a+bi}{c+di}\cdot 1=\frac{a+bi}{c+di}\cdot\frac{c-di}{c-di}=\frac{(a+bi)(c+di)}{c^2+d^2}$
Modulus $\lvert a+bi\rvert$	$\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$
$e^{i\theta}$	$\cos\theta+i\sin\theta$
e^{a+bi}	$e^a\cdot e^{bi}=e^a\cos b+ie^a\sin b$
r^{a+bi}	$r^a\cdot r^{bi}=r^a\cdot e^{bi\ln r}=$ $=r^a\cos(b\ln r)+i\cdot r^a\sin(b\ln r)$
Polar form $re^{i\theta}$ to Cartesian form $a+bi$	$a=r\cos\theta$ $b=r\sin\theta$
Cartesian form $a+bi$ to polar form $re^{i\theta}$	$r=\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ $\theta=\arctan(\frac{b}{a})$

Linear Algebra

$m\times n$ matrix	$\begin{array}{cc} & \xrightarrow{n \text{ columns}} \\ \underset{m \text{ rows}}{\downarrow} & \begin{bmatrix} a_{0,0} & \cdots & a_{0,n-1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m-1,0} & \cdots & a_{m-1,n-1}\end{bmatrix}\end{array}$
Vector of size n	$\begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1}\end{bmatrix}$
Addition $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d\end{bmatrix}+\begin{bmatrix} e & f \\ g & h\end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} a+e & b+f \\ c+g & d+h\end{bmatrix}$
Scalar product $a\cdot\begin{bmatrix} b & c \\ d & e\end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} a\cdot b & a\cdot c \\ a\cdot d & a\cdot e\end{bmatrix}$
Matrix product $\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f\end{bmatrix}\cdot\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z\end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} a\cdot x+b\cdot y+c\cdot z \\ d\cdot x+e\cdot y+f\cdot z\end{bmatrix}$
Transpose $\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f\end{bmatrix}^T$	$\begin{bmatrix} a & d \\ b & e \\ c & f\end{bmatrix}$
Adjoint $\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f\end{bmatrix}^\dagger$	$\begin{bmatrix} \overline{a} & \overline{e} \\ \overline{b} & \overline{d} \\ \overline{c} & \overline{f}\end{bmatrix}$
Inner product $\left\langle \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b\end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d\end{bmatrix}\right\rangle$	$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b\end{bmatrix}^\dagger\begin{bmatrix} c \\ d\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\overline{a} & \overline{b}\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} c \\ d\end{bmatrix}=\overline{a}c+\overline{b}d$
Outer product $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b\end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z\end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z\end{bmatrix}^\dagger=\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\overline{x} & \overline{y} & \overline{z}\end{bmatrix}=$ $=\begin{bmatrix} a\cdot\overline{x} & a\cdot\overline{y} & a\cdot\overline{z} \\ b\cdot\overline{x} & b\cdot\overline{y} & b\cdot\overline{z}\end{bmatrix}$

Gates reference

Single Qubit gates

Gate	Matrix representation	Ket-bra representation	Applying to $\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 0\rangle + \beta\lvert 1\rangle$	Applying to basis states:	$\lvert 0\rangle, \lvert 1\rangle, \lvert +\rangle, \lvert -\rangle$ and	$\lvert \pm i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\lvert 0\rangle \pm i\lvert 1\rangle)$
X	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 0\rangle\langle 1\rvert + \lvert 1\rangle\langle 0\rvert$	$\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 1\rangle + \beta\lvert 0\rangle$	$X\lvert 0\rangle = \lvert 1\rangle$ $X\lvert 1\rangle = \lvert 0\rangle$	$X\lvert +\rangle = \lvert +\rangle$ $X\lvert -\rangle = -\lvert -\rangle$	$X\lvert i\rangle = i\lvert -i\rangle$ $X\lvert -i\rangle = -i\lvert i\rangle$
Y	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$i(\lvert 1\rangle\langle 0\rvert - \lvert 0\rangle\langle 1\rvert)$	$Y\lvert\psi\rangle = i(\alpha\lvert 1\rangle - \beta\lvert 0\rangle)$	$Y\lvert 0\rangle = i\lvert 1\rangle$ $Y\lvert 1\rangle = -i\lvert 0\rangle$	$Y\lvert +\rangle = -i\lvert -\rangle$ $Y\lvert -\rangle = i\lvert +\rangle$	$Y\lvert i\rangle = \lvert i\rangle$ $Y\lvert -i\rangle = -\lvert -i\rangle$
Z	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert - \lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert$	$Z\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 0\rangle - \beta\lvert 1\rangle$	$Z\lvert 0\rangle = \lvert 0\rangle$ $Z\lvert 1\rangle = -\lvert 1\rangle$	$Z\lvert +\rangle = \lvert -\rangle$ $Z\lvert -\rangle = \lvert +\rangle$	$Z\lvert i\rangle = \lvert -i\rangle$ $Z\lvert -i\rangle = \lvert i\rangle$
I	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert + \lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert$	$I\lvert\psi\rangle = \lvert\psi\rangle$			
H	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 0\rangle\langle +\rvert + \lvert 1\rangle\langle -\rvert$	$H\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert +\rangle + \beta\lvert -\rangle = \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\lvert 0\rangle + \frac{\alpha-\beta}{\sqrt{2}}\lvert 1\rangle$	$H\lvert 0\rangle = \lvert +\rangle$ $H\lvert 1\rangle = \lvert -\rangle$	$H\lvert +\rangle = \lvert 0\rangle$ $H\lvert -\rangle = \lvert 1\rangle$	$H\lvert i\rangle = e^{i\pi/4}\lvert -i\rangle$ $H\lvert -i\rangle = e^{-i\pi/4}\lvert i\rangle$
S	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert + i\lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert$	$S\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 0\rangle + i\beta\lvert 1\rangle$	$S\lvert 0\rangle = \lvert 0\rangle$ $S\lvert 1\rangle = i\lvert 1\rangle$	$S\lvert +\rangle = \lvert i\rangle$ $S\lvert -\rangle = \lvert -i\rangle$	$S\lvert i\rangle = \lvert -\rangle$ $S\lvert -i\rangle = \lvert +\rangle$
T	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\pi/4} \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert + e^{i\pi/4}\lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert$	$T\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 0\rangle + e^{i\pi/4}\beta\lvert 1\rangle$	$T\lvert 0\rangle = \lvert 0\rangle$	$T\lvert 1\rangle = e^{i\pi/4}\lvert 1\rangle$	
$R_x(\theta)$	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & -i\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ -i\sin\frac{\theta}{2} & \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	$\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert - i\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 1\rangle\langle 0\rvert -$ $- i\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 0\rangle\langle 1\rvert + \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert$	$R_x(\theta)\lvert\psi\rangle = (\alpha\cos\frac{\theta}{2} - i\beta\sin\frac{\theta}{2})\lvert 0\rangle +$ $+ (\beta\cos\frac{\theta}{2} - i\alpha\sin\frac{\theta}{2})\lvert 1\rangle$	$R_x(\theta)\lvert 0\rangle =$ $= \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 0\rangle - i\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 1\rangle$	$R_x(\theta)\lvert 1\rangle =$ $= \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 1\rangle - i\sin\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 0\rangle$	
$R_y(\theta)$	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2} & \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	$\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert + \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 1\rangle\langle 0\rvert -$ $- \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 0\rangle\langle 1\rvert + \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert$	$R_y(\theta)\lvert\psi\rangle = (\alpha\cos\frac{\theta}{2} - \beta\sin\frac{\theta}{2})\lvert 0\rangle +$ $+ (\beta\cos\frac{\theta}{2} + \alpha\sin\frac{\theta}{2})\lvert 1\rangle$	$R_y(\theta)\lvert 0\rangle =$ $= \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 0\rangle + \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 1\rangle$	$R_y(\theta)\lvert 1\rangle =$ $= \cos\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 1\rangle - \sin\frac{\theta}{2}\lvert 0\rangle$	
$R_z(\theta)$	$\begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\theta/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta/2} \end{bmatrix}$	$e^{-i\theta/2}\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert + e^{i\theta/2}\lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert$	$R_z(\theta)\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha e^{-i\theta/2}\lvert 0\rangle + \beta e^{i\theta/2}\lvert 1\rangle$	$R_z(\theta)\lvert 0\rangle = e^{-i\theta/2}\lvert 0\rangle$	$R_z(\theta)\lvert 1\rangle = e^{i\theta/2}\lvert 1\rangle$	
$R_1(\theta)$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert + e^{i\theta}\lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert$	$R_1(\theta)\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 0\rangle + \beta e^{i\theta}\lvert 1\rangle$	$R_1(\theta)\lvert 0\rangle = \lvert 0\rangle$	$R_1(\theta)\lvert 1\rangle = e^{i\theta}\lvert 1\rangle$	

Two-qubit gates

Gate	Matrix Representation	Ket-Bra Representation	Applying to $\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 00\rangle + \beta\lvert 01\rangle + \gamma\lvert 10\rangle + \delta\lvert 11\rangle$	Applying to basis states	
CNOT	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 00\rangle\langle 00\rvert + \lvert 01\rangle\langle 01\rvert + \lvert 11\rangle\langle 10\rvert + \lvert 10\rangle\langle 11\rvert$ or $\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert \otimes I + \lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert \otimes X$	$\text{CNOT}\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 00\rangle + \beta\lvert 01\rangle + \boldsymbol{\delta}\,\mathbf{\lvert 10\rangle} + \boldsymbol{\gamma}\,\mathbf{\lvert 11\rangle}$	$\text{CNOT}\lvert 00\rangle = \lvert 00\rangle$ $\text{CNOT}\lvert 01\rangle = \lvert 01\rangle$	$\text{CNOT}\lvert 10\rangle = \lvert 11\rangle$ $\text{CNOT}\lvert 11\rangle = \lvert 10\rangle$
SWAP	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 00\rangle\langle 00\rvert + \lvert 01\rangle\langle 10\rvert + \lvert 10\rangle\langle 01\rvert + \lvert 11\rangle\langle 11\rvert$	$\text{SWAP}\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 00\rangle + \boldsymbol{\gamma}\,\mathbf{\lvert 01\rangle} + \boldsymbol{\beta}\,\mathbf{\lvert 10\rangle} + \delta\lvert 11\rangle$	$\text{SWAP}\lvert 00\rangle = \lvert 00\rangle$ $\text{SWAP}\lvert 01\rangle = \lvert 10\rangle$	$\text{SWAP}\lvert 10\rangle = \lvert 01\rangle$ $\text{SWAP}\lvert 11\rangle = \lvert 11\rangle$
Controlled U	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a_{0,0} & a_{0,1} \\ 0 & 0 & a_{1,0} & a_{1,1} \end{bmatrix}$	$\lvert 0\rangle\langle 0\rvert \otimes I + \lvert 1\rangle\langle 1\rvert \otimes U$	$\text{CU}\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 00\rangle + \beta\lvert 01\rangle +$ $+ (\gamma a_{0,0} + \delta a_{0,1})\lvert 10\rangle + (\gamma a_{1,0} + \delta a_{1,1})\lvert 11\rangle$	$\text{CU}\lvert 00\rangle = \lvert 00\rangle$ $\text{CU}\lvert 01\rangle = \lvert 01\rangle$	$\text{CU}\lvert 10\rangle = a_{0,0}\lvert 10\rangle + a_{1,0}\lvert 11\rangle$ $\text{CU}\lvert 11\rangle = a_{0,1}\lvert 10\rangle + a_{1,1}\lvert 11\rangle$

Toffoli (CCNOT) gate

Gate	Matrix Representation	Ket-Bra Representation	Applying to $\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 000\rangle + \beta\lvert 001\rangle + \gamma\lvert 010\rangle +$ $\delta\lvert 011\rangle + \epsilon\lvert 100\rangle + \lambda\lvert 101\rangle + \eta\lvert 110\rangle + \kappa\lvert 111\rangle$	Applying to basis states	
CCNOT	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix}$	$(I_2 - \lvert 11\rangle\langle 11\rvert) \otimes I_1 + \lvert 11\rangle\langle 11\rvert \otimes X$	$\text{CCNOT}\lvert\psi\rangle = \alpha\lvert 000\rangle + \beta\lvert 001\rangle + \gamma\lvert 010\rangle +$ $\delta\lvert 011\rangle + \epsilon\lvert 100\rangle + \lambda\lvert 101\rangle + \boldsymbol{\kappa}\,\mathbf{\lvert 110\rangle} + \boldsymbol{\eta}\,\mathbf{\lvert 111\rangle}$	$\text{CCNOT}\lvert 000\rangle = \lvert 000\rangle$ $\text{CCNOT}\lvert 001\rangle = \lvert 001\rangle$ $\text{CCNOT}\lvert 010\rangle = \lvert 010\rangle$ $\text{CCNOT}\lvert 011\rangle = \lvert 011\rangle$	$\text{CCNOT}\lvert 100\rangle = \lvert 100\rangle$ $\text{CCNOT}\lvert 101\rangle = \lvert 101\rangle$ $\text{CCNOT}\lvert 110\rangle = \lvert 111\rangle$ $\text{CCNOT}\lvert 111\rangle = \lvert 110\rangle$