

A single qubit

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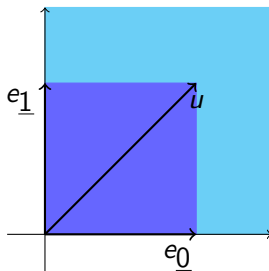
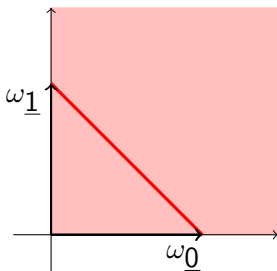
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A single bit

Let $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

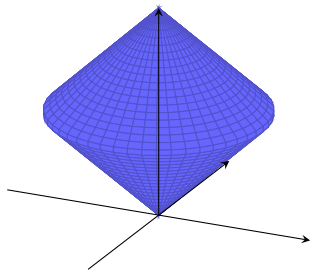
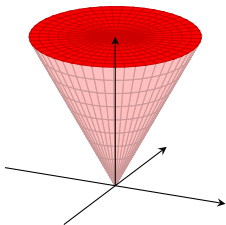
- Set of states = $\{\omega \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \omega \in C_{\geq 0}, \langle u, \omega \rangle = 1\}$.
- Set of binary measurements = $\{e \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid e \in C_{\geq 0}, u - e \in C_{\geq 0}\}$.



A single qubit

Let $u = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- Set of states = $\{\omega \in V \mid \omega \in C_{\geq 0}, \langle u, \omega \rangle = 1\}$.
- Set of binary measurements = $\{e \in V \mid e \in C_{\geq 0}, u - e \in C_{\geq 0}\}$.



A single qubit

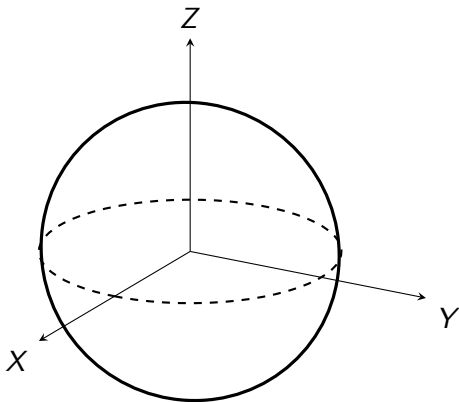
- A qubit can be represented by

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} (I + r_X X + r_Y Y + r_Z Z)$$

for $[r_X \ r_Y \ r_Z] \in \mathbb{R}^3$ satisfying $r_X^2 + r_Y^2 + r_Z^2 \leq 1$.

- A qubit can be represented by a point $[r_X \ r_Y \ r_Z]$ in a three-dimensional sphere of radius 1.

The Bloch sphere



Pauli matrices

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

-

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \end{bmatrix}$$

Bracket notation

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} |+\rangle &:= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |-\rangle &:= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

for $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$.

$$\langle\psi| = |\psi\rangle^\dagger = \alpha^* \langle 0| + \beta^* \langle 1| = [\alpha^* \quad \beta^*]$$

Pauli matrices in bracket notation

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$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

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$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = |+\rangle\langle +| - |-\rangle\langle -|$$

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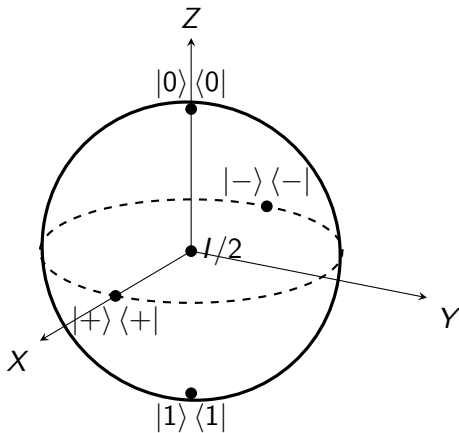
$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \end{bmatrix} - \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & i \end{bmatrix}$$

Special states

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} (I + r_X X + r_Y Y + r_Z Z)$$

Coordinate	State
$[0 \ 0 \ 0]$	$\frac{1}{2}I$
$[1 \ 0 \ 0]$	$\frac{1}{2}(I + X) = +\rangle \langle + $
$[-1 \ 0 \ 0]$	$\frac{1}{2}(I - X) = -\rangle \langle - $
$[0 \ 0 \ 1]$	$\frac{1}{2}(I + Z) = 0\rangle \langle 0 $
$[0 \ 0 \ -1]$	$\frac{1}{2}(I - Z) = 1\rangle \langle 1 $

Special states in the Bloch sphere



Pure states and state vector

ρ is a **pure state**

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \rho \neq p\rho_1 + (1-p)\rho_2 \quad \forall p \in [0, 1] \text{ and states } \rho_1, \rho_2 \neq \rho$$

$$\iff \rho \text{ is at surface of the Bloch sphere}$$

$$\iff r_X^2 + r_Y^2 + r_Z^2 = 1$$

$$\iff \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 0 \wedge \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 1$$

$$\iff \rho \text{ is rank-1 Hermitian with } \text{Tr}(\rho) = 1$$

$$\iff \rho = |\psi\rangle \langle \psi| \text{ for some } |\psi\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^2 \text{ with } \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$$

Pure state can be represented by a **state vector** $|\psi\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^2$ with $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$.

$|\psi\rangle$ and $|\varphi\rangle := e^{i\theta} |\psi\rangle$ represent the same state since $|\psi\rangle \langle \psi| = |\varphi\rangle \langle \varphi|$.

Inner product of pure states

- ρ is a qubit pure state with a coordinate $[r_X \ r_Y \ r_Z]$.
- σ is a qubit pure state with a coordinate $[-r_X \ -r_Y \ -r_Z]$.

$$\text{Tr}(\rho\sigma) = \text{Tr}(\rho(I - \rho)) = \text{Tr}(\rho) - \text{Tr}(\rho^2) = 1 - 1 = 0$$

- $\rho = |\psi\rangle \langle\psi|$.
- $\sigma = |\varphi\rangle \langle\varphi|$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tr}(\rho\sigma) &= \text{Tr}(|\psi\rangle \langle\psi| |\varphi\rangle \langle\varphi|) = \langle\psi|\varphi\rangle \text{Tr}(|\psi\rangle \langle\varphi|) \\ &= \langle\psi|\varphi\rangle \langle\varphi|\psi\rangle = |\langle\psi|\varphi\rangle|^2\end{aligned}$$

Unitary operation

Unitary operation

$$\rho \mapsto U\rho U^\dagger$$

It is easy to see that

- $\text{Tr}(U\rho U^\dagger) = 1$
- $U\rho U^\dagger \succeq 0$

A pure state $|\psi\rangle$ is mapped to a pure state $U|\psi\rangle$.

U and $e^{i\theta}U$ play the same role.

Examples of unitary operation

- The identity matrix I .
- Pauli matrices X , Y and Z .
- Hadamard matrix $H := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

Pauli matrices X on the Bloch sphere

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} (I + r_X X + r_Y Y + r_Z Z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} X\rho X^\dagger &= X\rho X = \frac{1}{2} (X^2 + r_X X^3 + r_Y XYX + r_Z XZX) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (I + r_X X - r_Y Y - r_Z Z) \end{aligned}$$

$$[r_X \ r_Y \ r_Z] \xrightarrow{X} [r_X \ -r_Y \ -r_Z]$$

π -rotation with respect to X axis.

Similarly, Y and Z corresponds to π -rotation with respect to Y and Z axes, respectively.

Hadamard matrix

Hadamard matrix H is unitary and Hermitian.

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

$$|0\rangle, |1\rangle \xleftrightarrow{H} |+\rangle, |-\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} HXH &= H(|+\rangle \langle +| - |-\rangle \langle -|)H \\ &= |0\rangle \langle 0| - |1\rangle \langle 1| = Z \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, $HZH = X$.

Hadamard matrix on the Bloch sphere

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} (I + r_X X + r_Y Y + r_Z Z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H\rho H^\dagger &= H\rho H = \frac{1}{2} (H^2 + r_X HXH + r_Y HYH + r_Z HZH) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (I + r_X Z - r_Y Y + r_Z X) \end{aligned}$$

$$[r_X \ r_Y \ r_Z] \xrightarrow{H} [r_Z \ -r_Y \ r_X]$$

Hadamard operation can be decomposed to $\pi/2$ -rotation with respect to Y axis

$$[r_X \ r_Y \ r_Z] \xrightarrow{R_Y(\pi/2)} [r_Z \ r_Y \ -r_X]$$

and X .

Multiplications of Pauli matrices

For any unitary matrices U and V , UV is also unitary matrix.

- $XY = iZ$
- $YZ = iX$
- $ZX = iY$

Rotation matrices

$$R_X(\theta) := \cos \frac{\theta}{2} I - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} X$$

$$R_X(\theta)^\dagger = R_X(-\theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_X(\theta) R_X(\theta)^\dagger &= (\cos \frac{\theta}{2} I - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} X)(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} I + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} X) \\ &= \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} I + \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} X^2 = I \end{aligned}$$

$$R_X(\theta)X = XR_X(\theta), \quad R_X(\theta)Y = YR_X(-\theta), \quad R_X(\theta)Z = ZR_X(-\theta)$$

$$R_X(\theta)R_X(\tau) = R_X(\theta + \tau)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_X(\theta)} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_X(\theta)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R_X(\theta)} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Assignments [Deadline is the next next Friday]

- Show that $R_Y(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} & -\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\theta}{2} & \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ and

$$R_Z(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\theta/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta/2} \end{bmatrix}.$$

- Show that for any 2×2 unitary matrix, there exist $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$U = e^{i\alpha} R_Z(\beta) R_Y(\gamma) R_Z(\delta)$$

- [Advanced] For a real unit vector $\hat{n} = [n_X \ n_Y \ n_Z]$, let

$$R_{\hat{n}}(\theta) := \cos \frac{\theta}{2} I - i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} (n_X X + n_Y Y + n_Z Z).$$

Show that for any 2×2 unitary matrix, there exist $\alpha, \theta \in \mathbb{R}$ and a real unit 3d vector \hat{n} such that $U = e^{i\alpha} R_{\hat{n}}(\theta)$.

General 2×2 unitary matrices

$\{I, X, Y, Z\}$ is a orthogonal basis of 2×2 complex matrices.

$$U = \alpha_I I + \alpha_X X + \alpha_Y Y + \alpha_Z Z$$

for some $\alpha_I, \alpha_X, \alpha_Y, \alpha_Z \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\begin{aligned} UU^\dagger &= (|\alpha_I|^2 + |\alpha_X|^2 + |\alpha_Y|^2 + |\alpha_Z|^2)I \\ &\quad + (\alpha_I \alpha_X^* + \alpha_I^* \alpha_X + i(\alpha_Y \alpha_Z^* - \alpha_Z \alpha_Y^*))X \\ &\quad + (\alpha_I \alpha_Y^* + \alpha_I^* \alpha_Y + i(\alpha_Z \alpha_X^* - \alpha_X \alpha_Z^*))Y \\ &\quad + (\alpha_I \alpha_Z^* + \alpha_I^* \alpha_Z + i(\alpha_X \alpha_Y^* - \alpha_Y \alpha_X^*))Z \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\alpha_I \alpha_X^*) = \operatorname{Im}(\alpha_Y \alpha_Z^*)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\alpha_I \alpha_Y^*) = \operatorname{Im}(\alpha_Z \alpha_X^*)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(\alpha_I \alpha_Z^*) = \operatorname{Im}(\alpha_X \alpha_Y^*)$$

General rotation matrices

$$|\alpha_I|^2 + |\alpha_X|^2 + |\alpha_Y|^2 + |\alpha_Z|^2 = 1$$

Assume α_I is real.

$$\alpha_I \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_X) = \operatorname{Im}(\alpha_Y \alpha_Z^*)$$

$$\alpha_I \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_Y) = \operatorname{Im}(\alpha_Z \alpha_X^*)$$

$$\alpha_I \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_Z) = \operatorname{Im}(\alpha_X \alpha_Y^*)$$

With the direct calculation, we obtain

$$\alpha_I (\operatorname{Re}(\alpha_X)^2 + \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_Y)^2 + \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_Z)^2) = 0.$$