

Universality of quantum circuit

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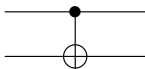
Quantum circuit

- **Quantum circuit** is a model of computation of Boolean functions which consists of **quantum gates**.

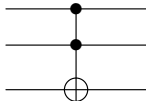
- Single qubit gate: X gate, Y gate, Z gate, H gate,

$$S := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \text{ gate } T := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \text{ gate} \quad \text{---} \boxed{X} \text{---}$$

- Two qubit gate: CNOT gate



- Three qubit gate: Toffoli gate



Spectral norm

For $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^n, \mathbb{C}^m)$,

$$\|A\| := \max_{|\psi\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^n: \langle\psi|\psi\rangle=1} \sqrt{\langle\psi| A^\dagger A |\psi\rangle}$$

For the singular value decomposition $A = \sum_i \lambda_i |\psi_i\rangle \langle\varphi_i|$,

$$A^\dagger A = \left(\sum_i \lambda_i |\varphi_i\rangle \langle\psi_i| \right) \left(\sum_j \lambda_j |\psi_j\rangle \langle\varphi_j| \right) = \sum_i \lambda_i^2 |\varphi_i\rangle \langle\varphi_i|$$

Hence, $\langle\psi| A^\dagger A |\psi\rangle = \sum_i \lambda_i^2 |\langle\psi|\varphi_i\rangle|^2 \leq \max_i \lambda_i^2$

That means $\|A\|$ is **the largest singular value** of A .

For any unitary matrices $U \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^m)$ and $V \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^n)$,

$$\|UAV\| = \|A\|.$$

Universality of a quantum circuit

Theorem (Universality of finite gate set)

For any unitary matrix $U \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^{2^n})$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there is a quantum circuit with $X, Y, Z, H, S, T, \text{CNOT}$ gates computing \tilde{U} satisfying $\|U - \tilde{U}\| < \epsilon$.

Proof.

- 1 Any unitary matrix can be decomposed to a product of two-level unitary matrices.
- 2 Any two-level unitary matrix can be decomposed to a product of controlled-unitary gates.
- 3 Any controlled-unitary gate can be decomposed to a product of CNOT and arbitrary single-qubit gates.
- 4 Any single-qubit gate can be approximated by X, Y, Z, H, S and T .

Two-level unitary matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

There exist $x \neq y \in \{0, 1\}^n$ such that

$$|x\rangle \longmapsto u_{1,1} |x\rangle + u_{1,2} |y\rangle$$

$$|y\rangle \longmapsto u_{2,1} |x\rangle + u_{2,2} |y\rangle$$

and for any $z \in \{0, 1\}^n \setminus \{x, y\}$, $|z\rangle \longmapsto |z\rangle$.

Two-level unitary matrix

Theorem (Decomposition to two-level unitary matrices)

For any unitary matrix $U \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^d)$, there is a sequence U_1, U_2, \dots, U_m of *two-level unitary matrices* such that $U = U_1 U_2 \cdots U_m$.

Proof.

We will show that there is a sequence V_1, V_2, \dots, V_m of two-level unitary matrices such that

$$V_m V_{m-1} \cdots V_1 U = I.$$

Since $U_i := V_i^{-1}$ is two-level unitary, this completes a proof. \square

Decomposition to two-level unitary matrix

1/3

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,1} & u_{1,2} & u_{1,3} & u_{1,4} \\ \textcolor{red}{u_{2,1}} & u_{2,2} & u_{2,3} & u_{2,4} \\ u_{3,1} & u_{3,2} & u_{3,3} & u_{3,4} \\ u_{4,1} & u_{4,2} & u_{4,3} & u_{4,4} \end{bmatrix}$$

If $u_{2,1} = 0$, we skip this step.

If $u_{2,1} \neq 0$, apply the two-level unitary matrix

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{z} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,1}^* & u_{2,1}^* & 0 & 0 \\ \textcolor{red}{u_{2,1}} & -\textcolor{red}{u_{1,1}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & z & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & z \end{bmatrix}$$

for $z := \sqrt{|u_{1,1}|^2 + |u_{2,1}|^2}$.

Decomposition to two-level unitary matrix

2/3

$$V_1 U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,1} & u_{1,2} & u_{1,3} & u_{1,4} \\ 0 & u_{2,2} & u_{2,3} & u_{2,4} \\ \textcolor{red}{u_{3,1}} & u_{3,2} & u_{3,3} & u_{3,4} \\ u_{4,1} & u_{4,2} & u_{4,3} & u_{4,4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$u_{i,j}$ s are not equal to those in the previous slide for $i \in \{1, 2\}$.

If $u_{3,1} = 0$, we skip this step.

If $u_{3,1} \neq 0$, apply the two-level unitary matrix

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{z} \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,1}^* & 0 & u_{3,1}^* & 0 \\ 0 & z & 0 & 0 \\ \textcolor{red}{u_{3,1}} & 0 & -\textcolor{red}{u_{1,1}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & z \end{bmatrix}$$

for $z := \sqrt{|u_{1,1}|^2 + |u_{3,1}|^2}$.

Decomposition to two-level unitary matrix

3/3

$$V_3 V_2 V_1 U = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,1} & u_{1,2} & u_{1,3} & u_{1,4} \\ 0 & u_{2,2} & u_{2,3} & u_{2,4} \\ 0 & u_{3,2} & u_{3,3} & u_{3,4} \\ 0 & u_{4,2} & u_{4,3} & u_{4,4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_{1,1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & u_{2,2} & u_{2,3} & u_{2,4} \\ 0 & u_{3,2} & u_{3,3} & u_{3,4} \\ 0 & u_{4,2} & u_{4,3} & u_{4,4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$u_{1,1} = 1$ unless $u_{2,1}$, $u_{3,1}$, $u_{4,1}$ are originally 0. In this case, apply one-level unitary for making $u_{1,1} = 1$.

Arbitrary $d \times d$ unitary matrix can be decomposed to a product of at most $d(d-1)/2$ two-level unitary matrices for $d \geq 2$.

Universality of a quantum circuit

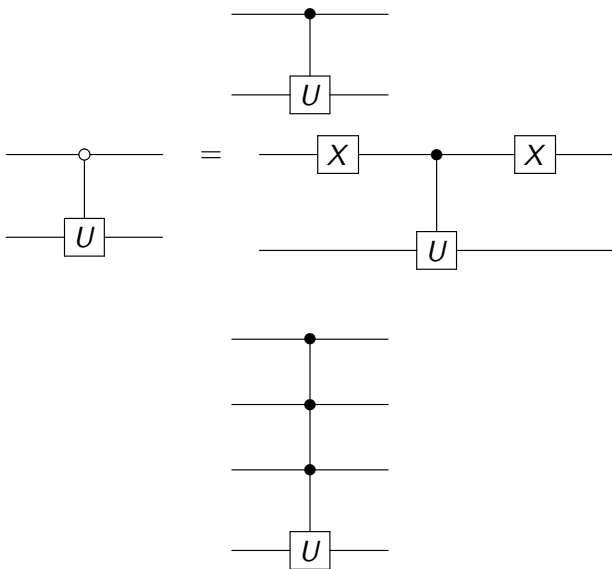
Theorem (Universality of finite gate set)

For any unitary matrix $U \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^{2^n})$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there is a quantum circuit with $X, Y, Z, H, S, T, \text{CNOT}$ gates computing \tilde{U} satisfying $\|U - \tilde{U}\| < \epsilon$.

Proof.

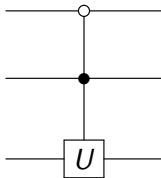
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- 3 Any controlled-unitary gate can be decomposed to a product of CNOT and arbitrary single-qubit gates.
- 4 Any single-qubit gate can be approximated by X, Y, Z, H, S and T .

Controlled-unitary



Special cases

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_{1,1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{1,2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u_{2,1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & u_{2,2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Universality of a quantum circuit

Lemma

Any $2^n \times 2^n$ two-level unitary matrix can be decomposed to a product of *controlled-unitary gates*.

Proof.

Assume that the two-level unitary matrix acts on a 2-dimensional subspace $\text{span}(\{|x\rangle, |y\rangle\})$ for $x \neq y \in \{0, 1\}^n$.

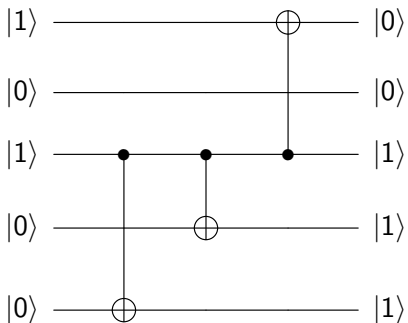
Assume that for $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $x_i = 1$ and $y_i = 0$. Apply at most $n - 1$ CNOT gates such that

$$\begin{aligned} |x\rangle &\longmapsto |y \oplus e_i\rangle \\ |y\rangle &\longmapsto |y\rangle \\ \forall z \neq x, y \quad \exists \tilde{z} \neq x, y \quad &|z\rangle \longmapsto |\tilde{z}\rangle, \end{aligned}$$

Then, apply “*controlled unitary*” and reverse the permutation of the basis.

The first part

Let $x = 00\textcolor{red}{1}01$, $y = 11\textcolor{red}{0}00$.



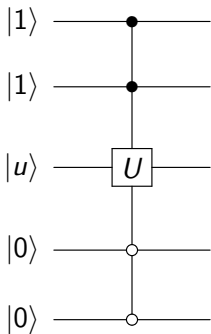
$$|00101\rangle \mapsto |11\textcolor{red}{1}00\rangle$$

$$|11000\rangle \mapsto |11\textcolor{red}{0}00\rangle$$

Controlled-unitary

$$|x\rangle = |00101\rangle \mapsto |11\color{red}{1}00\rangle$$

$$|y\rangle = |11000\rangle \mapsto |11\color{red}{0}00\rangle$$



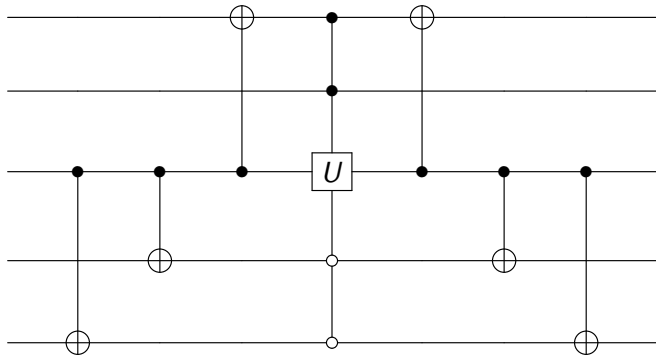
Finally, reverse the basis

$$|11\color{red}{1}00\rangle \mapsto |00101\rangle = |x\rangle$$

$$|11\color{red}{0}00\rangle \mapsto |11000\rangle = |y\rangle$$

Whole quantum circuit

Let $x = 00\textcolor{red}{1}01$, $y = 11\textcolor{red}{0}00$.



$$|00101\rangle \mapsto |11\textcolor{red}{1}00\rangle \mapsto |00101\rangle$$

$$|11000\rangle \mapsto |11000\rangle \mapsto |11000\rangle$$

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Assignments

- ① Show a decomposition of

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

into a product of two-level unitary matrices.

- ② Show a decomposition of two-level unitary

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & d \end{bmatrix}$$

into a product of controlled-unitary gates.