# Previous Questions

2025年6月29日

# 1 环境配置

见 1.py

# 2 向量与矩阵

# 2.1 旋转矩阵

代码实现部分见 2-1.py 相当于将向量 v 顺时针旋转  $\theta$ 

# 2.2 矩阵指数

代码实现部分见 2-2.py

考虑泰勒展开  $e^{i\theta \hat{P}}$ , 易计算验证泡利矩阵的平方都为 I, 即  $\hat{P}^2 = I$ 。故

$$e^{i\theta\hat{P}} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{i^k \theta^k \hat{P}^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \frac{\theta^{2k}}{(2k)!} I + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k i \frac{\theta^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \hat{P}$$

$$= \cos\theta I + i \sin\theta \hat{P}$$
(1)

只需  $\hat{P}^2 = I$  即可。

2 向量与矩阵 2

### 2.3 矩阵关于向量的期望

代码实现部分见 2-3.pv

事实上泡利矩阵还满足厄米性质, 即  $\hat{P}^{\dagger} = \hat{P}$ , 故

$$v^{\dagger} \hat{Q} v = (1,0)(\cos \theta/2I + i \sin \theta/2\hat{P})^{\dagger} \hat{Q}(\cos \theta/2I + i \sin \theta/2\hat{P})(1,0)^{T}$$

$$= (1,0)(\cos \theta/2\hat{Q} - i \sin \theta/2\hat{P}\hat{Q})(\cos \theta/2I + i \sin \theta/2\hat{P})(1,0)^{T}$$

$$= (1,0)(\cos^{2} \theta/2\hat{Q} + \sin^{2} \theta/2\hat{P}\hat{Q}\hat{P} + i \sin \theta/2\cos \theta/2(\hat{Q}\hat{P} - \hat{P}\hat{Q}))(1,0)^{T}$$
(2)

有两种情况:

1. 
$$\hat{P} = \hat{Q}$$
,  $\mathbb{M} \hat{P} \hat{Q} \hat{P} = \hat{Q}$ ,  $\hat{P} \hat{Q} = \hat{Q} \hat{P}$ .

2. 
$$\hat{P}\hat{Q} = \pm i\hat{R}$$
,则  $\hat{P}\hat{Q}\hat{P} = \pm i\hat{R}\hat{P} = -\hat{Q}$ ,  $\hat{P}\hat{Q} - \hat{Q}\hat{P} = \pm 2i\hat{R}$  ( $\hat{R}$  也为泡利矩阵)

故

$$v^{\dagger} \hat{Q} v = \begin{cases} \hat{Q}_{1,1} & (\hat{P} = \hat{Q}) \\ \cos \theta \hat{Q}_{1,1} \pm \sin \theta \hat{R}_{1,1} & (\hat{P} \neq \hat{Q}) \end{cases}$$
(3)

总结一下可得

$$v^{\dagger} \hat{Q} v = \begin{cases} 1 & (\hat{P} = \hat{Q} = \sigma_z) \\ \cos \theta & (\hat{P} = \sigma_{x,y}, \hat{Q} = \sigma_z) \\ \sin \theta & (\hat{P} = \sigma_x, \hat{Q} = \sigma_y) \\ -\sin \theta & (\hat{P} = \sigma_y, \hat{Q} = \sigma_x) \\ 0 & (otherwise.) \end{cases}$$
(4)

# 2.4 张量积

代码实现部分见 2-4.py

# 2.5 狄拉克符号

#### 2.5.1 旋转矩阵

$$|v\rangle = |0\rangle, |v'\rangle = R(\theta)|v\rangle$$

3 导数与梯度下降 3

#### 2.5.2 矩阵指数

#### 2.5.3 矩阵关于向量的期望

$$|v_0\rangle = |0\rangle, |v\rangle = e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}\hat{P}}|v_0\rangle$$
  
 $E = \langle v|\hat{Q}|v\rangle$ 

#### 2.5.4 张量积

$$E = \langle 0^n | H | 0^n \rangle$$

### 2.6 使用Tensorsircuit后端

代码实现部分见 2-\*-tc.py

# 3 导数与梯度下降

### 3.1 数值微分

代码实现部分见 3-1.py (假设  $f(x) = \sum x_i^3, x = (11, 45, 14)$ )

## 3.2 三角函数数值微分

 $f(x) = A\sin(x+B) + C$ ,则  $f'(x) = A\cos(x+B)$ , $f(x+\delta) - f(x-\delta) = A(\sin(x+B+\delta) - \sin(x+B-\delta)) = 2A\cos(x+B)\sin\delta$ 。取  $\tau = 2\sin\delta$  即有  $f'(x) = \frac{f(x+\delta) - f(x-\delta)}{\tau}$ 

# 3.3 单比特参数平移

 $f(\theta)=\langle 0|(\cos\theta/2I-i\sin\theta/2\hat{P_1})\hat{P_2}(\cos\theta/2I+i\sin\theta/2\hat{P_1})|0\rangle$ ,与 2.4 表达式基本相同,故可类似化简为:

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$$f(\theta) = \begin{cases} 1 & (\hat{P}_1 = \hat{P}_2 = \sigma_z) & (A, B, C) = (0, 0, 1) \\ \cos \theta & (\hat{P}_1 = \sigma_{x,y}, \hat{P}_2 = \sigma_z) & (A, B, C) = (1, \pi/2, 0) \\ \sin \theta & (\hat{P}_1 = \sigma_x, \hat{P}_2 = \sigma_y) & (A, B, C) = (1, 0, 0) \\ -\sin \theta & (\hat{P}_1 = \sigma_y, \hat{P}_2 = \sigma_x) & (A, B, C) = (-1, 0, 0) \\ 0 & (otherwise.) & (A, B, C) = (0, 0, 0) \end{cases}$$
(5)

有显著的周期性,且符合 3.2 中的形式(后面为对应的 A, B, C),故参数平移法给出的导数是正确的。

# 3.4 梯度下降

代码实现部分见 3-4.py

# 4 测量

### 4.1 线路期望计算

代码实现部分见 4-1.py

# 4.2 基于测量结果近似期望