

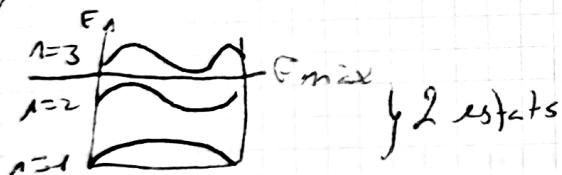
5 - Q-Bits

Computació clàssica \rightarrow bits {0, 1}

Computació quàntica \rightarrow qbits: Estats quàntics que són en un sistema que té una base de 2 estats $\rightarrow | \Psi \rangle = c_0 | 0 \rangle + c_1 | 1 \rangle$

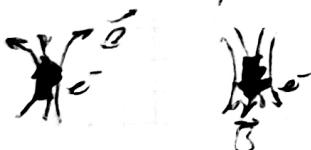
Com podem implementar un qbit?

Opció 1: Particular en un pos:



Opció 2: Spin: Un e té un camp magnètic. Ag est pot tenir dues orientacions.

Se l'anomena spin:



Opció 3: Fluix (fotons) polaritzada. Pot estar polaritzada vertical o horitzontalment. 2 estats.

Estat general d'un qbit: $| \Psi \rangle = c_0 | 0 \rangle + c_1 | 1 \rangle, (c_0, c_1 \in \mathbb{C})$

Treballarem amb superposicions (ω possibles estats)

Un qbit ha de complir la següent condició: $c_0^* \cdot c_0 + c_1^* \cdot c_1 = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} c_0 &= r_0 e^{i\phi_0} \\ c_1 &= r_1 e^{i\phi_1} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} | \Psi \rangle = r_0 e^{i\phi_0} | 0 \rangle + r_1 e^{i\phi_1} | 1 \rangle, (r_0, r_1 \geq 0) \\ \phi \end{array} \right.$$

$$| \Psi \rangle = [e^{i\phi_0}] (r_0 | 0 \rangle + r_1 e^{i(\frac{\pi}{2} - \phi_0)} | 1 \rangle) = r_0 | 0 \rangle + r_1 e^{i\phi} | 1 \rangle \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} c_0^* c_0 + c_1^* c_1 = 1 \\ r_0^2 + r_1^2 = 1 \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{aligned} &c_0^* c_0 + c_1^* c_1 = 1 \\ &r_0^2 + r_1^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

\hookrightarrow Fase global

\hookrightarrow Es pot descartar, ja que no té cap implicació

$$r_0^2 + r_1^2 = 1 \rightarrow \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha = 1$$

Podem expressar un qbit com:

$$|\psi\rangle = \cos \alpha |0\rangle + \sin \alpha \cdot e^{i\phi} |1\rangle$$

Només depèn de 2 angles



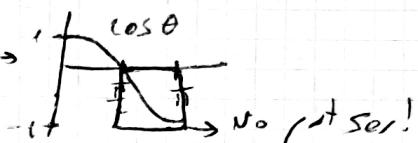
$$\theta \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\phi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha = \theta \\ \phi = \phi \end{cases} \quad ? \quad \text{(comptat!)} \quad r_0, r_1 \geq 0$$

x

Si fem que $r_0 = \cos \theta$ Error



$$\text{Solució: } r_0 = \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$$

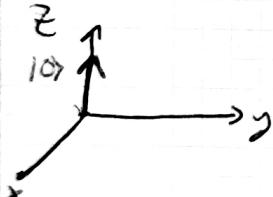
Pertot, la forma més general d'un qbit serà:

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

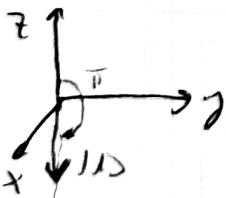
$$\theta \in [0, \pi], \phi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Fins i tot el podem representar gràficament.

$$(\text{cas } \theta=0 \rightarrow \cos(0)|0\rangle + \sin(0)e^{i\phi}|1\rangle = |0\rangle)$$



$$(\text{cas } \theta=\pi \rightarrow \cos(\pi)|0\rangle + \sin(\pi)e^{i\phi}|1\rangle = |1\rangle)$$

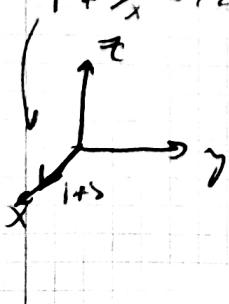


Com que tots els estats tenen longitud=1, estan en una esfera de Bloch.

Veiem més estats especials:

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \phi = 0$$

$$|+\rangle_x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) |0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) |1\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[|0\rangle + |1\rangle]$$



2n element de la base?

$$\text{Jr el.} \Rightarrow |+\rangle = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)|0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)|1\rangle$$

$$|-\rangle = \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)|0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)e^{i\phi}|1\rangle$$

(α, ϕ) incògnites

Com que estem en una base, s'ha de complir $\langle -|+ \rangle = 1$; $\langle +|+ \rangle = 1$.

També sabem que $|+\rangle$ i $|-\rangle$ han de ser ortogonals, per tant, s'ha de complir que $\langle +|-\rangle = 0 \Rightarrow (\cos\frac{\theta}{2}, \sin\frac{\theta}{2}e^{-i\theta}) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\alpha}{2}e^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\text{Fem el producte escalar: } \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\alpha}{2} e^{i(\theta-\alpha)} = 0$$

Una solució possible:

$$\begin{cases} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} = \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2} = \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \sin\frac{\theta}{2} + \sin\frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \cos\frac{\theta}{2} e^{i(\theta-\alpha)} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Perquè es cancellin ambdós termes, el signe d'un ha de ser l'oposat al de l'altre, per tant: $e^{i(\theta-\alpha)} = -1 \rightarrow e^{i\pi} = -1 \rightarrow \theta - \alpha = \pi$

La base, per tant, ens queda:

$$|\mp\rangle_{\theta, \phi} = \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)|0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)|1\rangle e^{i\phi}$$

$$|\pm\rangle_{\theta, \phi} = \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)|0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \cdot e^{i\phi}|1\rangle \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Base general} \\ |\mp\rangle_{\theta, \phi} = \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)|0\rangle - \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \cdot e^{i\phi}|1\rangle \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Per tant: } |\mp\rangle_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[|0\rangle + |1\rangle]$$

Exercici: $|+\rangle_y$ i $|-\rangle_y$?

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

$$|+\rangle_y \rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$|+\rangle_y = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)|0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[|0\rangle + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}|1\rangle] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[|0\rangle + i|1\rangle]$$

$$|+\rangle_y = \cos\frac{\pi}{4}|0\rangle + \sin\frac{\pi}{4}|1\rangle e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$|-\rangle_y = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)|0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot e^{i\pi}|1\rangle$$

$$\langle +|-\rangle = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right), \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)e^{-i\phi} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \cos\frac{\pi}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\pi}{2}e^{i\pi} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \text{idem al } x:$$

$$\therefore |-\rangle_y = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)|0\rangle - \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}[|0\rangle - i|1\rangle]$$

Projectors:

Tenim: $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$ vectors propis d'un cert observable

$\{|\rightarrow_x\rangle, |\rightarrow_{x^*}\rangle\}$ idem amb un altre observable

Ara tenim un estat $|\psi\rangle$, com posar calcular la probabilitat que el mesurarem un cert observable sustituint el cert vector propi?

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_i c_i |i\rangle \quad \text{base}$$

$$\downarrow \text{probabilitat dels } p_i = c_i^* c_i$$

$$\text{En termes de brackets: } \underbrace{\langle \psi | i \rangle}_{c_i^*} \underbrace{\langle i | \psi \rangle}_{c_i}$$

Tenim, per tant, que: $p_i = \langle \psi | i \rangle \langle i | \psi \rangle$

S'assembla molt a $\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | \hat{A} | \psi \rangle$

Aqüest $|i\rangle \cdot \langle i|$ ha de ser un operador. En direm projector ($P_i = \Pi_i$)

Concluem que:

$\langle \psi | \Pi_i | \psi \rangle$: Probabilitat que al mesurar un estat $|\psi\rangle$ amb l'observable que té autovectors $\{|i\rangle\}$ obtinguem l'estat $|i\rangle$

Fem un exemple:

Perent com a base: $|\rightarrow_x\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$. probabilitat de $|0\rangle$:

$$P_0 = \underbrace{\langle \psi | 0 \rangle}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \underbrace{\langle 0 | \psi \rangle}_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Exercici:

$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}|1\rangle$. Mesura l'observable que té per eix $\{|\rightarrow_x\rangle, |\rightarrow_{x^*}\rangle\}$. Amb quina probabilitat n'obtingrem cada un?

$$P_{|\rightarrow_x\rangle} = \langle \psi | \Pi_{+x} | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | +_x \rangle \langle +_x | \psi \rangle = \left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right)^T = \\ = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{18}} = \boxed{0,4714} \rightarrow \text{El quadrat ve } P_0 \text{ cap dels 2 té part complex.}$$

$$P_{|\rightarrow_{x^*}\rangle} = \langle \psi | \Pi_{-x} | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | -_x \rangle \langle -_x | \psi \rangle = \left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \right)^T = \\ = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{18}} = \boxed{0,0286}$$

I si ara ho fem amb l'eix y ?

$$P_{|\rightarrow_y\rangle} = \langle \psi | \Pi_{+y} | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | +_y \rangle \langle +_y | \psi \rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \\ = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Registers quantics:

2 qubits. Cada qubit té el seu propi espai de Hilbert (totes les CL de la base $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$) amb productes tensorials, projectors, operadors ...
Si els combinem quin és l'espai de Hilbert resultant?

Agrafem el cas del pou:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Hilbert space} \\ \text{of states} \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{product}} \hat{H} \psi(x, y, t) = i\hbar \dot{\psi}(x, y, t)$$

Resoldrem l'eq. de Schrödinger per als 2 qubits. Seguem variables:

$$(\psi(x, y)) \cdot \phi(t). \text{ Ens quedem}$$

$$\hat{H} \psi(x, y) = E \psi(x, y) \rightarrow (\hat{H}_x(x) + \hat{H}_y(y)) \psi(x, y)$$

$$\phi(t) = e^{-\frac{E}{\hbar} t}$$

Sabem que per al qubit x: solucions: $\{\psi_i(x)\}_{i \in \{E_i\}}$

Per al qubit y: solucions $\{\psi_j(y)\}_{j \in \{E_j\}}$

Provem que en si el producte a continuació és o no solució:

$$(\hat{H}_x(x) + \hat{H}_y(y)) \psi_i(x) \psi_j(y) = (E_i \psi_i(x)) \psi_j(y) + (E_j \psi_i(x)) \psi_j(y) = \underbrace{(E_i + E_j)}_E \psi_i(x) \psi_j(y)$$

Concluem que: $\{\psi_i(x) \psi_j(y)\}$ són solucions amb energies $\{E_i + E_j\}$

Principi: l'espai de Hilbert resultant es agraeix en el que la seva base està formada per tots els productes entre les bases de cada qubit.

Això se'n diu el producte tensorial d'espais de Hilbert.

En termes de kets: $\{|i\rangle \otimes |j\rangle\} \rightarrow$ base de l'espai resultant.

Diferents notacions:

- $|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle, |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle, |1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle, |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$

- $|0\rangle|0\rangle, |0\rangle|1\rangle, |1\rangle|0\rangle, |1\rangle|1\rangle$

- $|00\rangle, |01\rangle, |10\rangle, |11\rangle$

- $|0\rangle_1, |1\rangle_1, |2\rangle_1, |3\rangle_1$

- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Exercici:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \text{. Escriu } \leftrightarrow \text{ en dues diferents notacions.}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle_2|0\rangle_2 + |1\rangle_2|1\rangle_2 + |2\rangle_2|2\rangle_2 + |3\rangle_2|3\rangle_2) =$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\text{En general, si tinc dos estats: } (a_1|0\rangle + b_1|1\rangle) \otimes (a_2|0\rangle + b_2|1\rangle) =$$

$$= (a_1a_2|0\rangle_2 + a_1b_2|1\rangle_2 + b_1a_2|2\rangle_2 + b_1b_2|3\rangle_2).$$

També: $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & (a_2) \\ b_1 & (b_2) \end{pmatrix}$

Està normalitzat?

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = ?$$

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(1,1,1,1) \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}(1+1+1+1) = 1$$

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}(\langle 01 \rangle + \langle 11 \rangle)(\langle 01 \rangle + \langle 11 \rangle) \right)}_{\text{qbit}_1} \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \right)}_{\text{qbit}_2} = \frac{1}{4} \underbrace{\left(\langle 010\rangle + \langle 011\rangle + \langle 100\rangle + \langle 111\rangle \right)}_{\text{qbit}_1 \text{ qbit}_2} = \frac{1}{4}(2 \cdot 2) = \boxed{1}$$

Exercici:

$$\text{Normalitzar } |\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)(|1\rangle)$$

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = \frac{1}{N^2} (\langle 01 | \Psi \rangle) (\langle \Psi | 10 \rangle) (\langle 11 | \Psi \rangle)$$

Recordem:

$$|\Psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = a^*a + b^*b = (a^*, b^*) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

Resolució:

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = \frac{1}{N^2} (1 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot 2) (1 \cdot 1 + i \cdot (-i)) (0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1) = 1$$

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = \frac{1}{N^2} (5)(9)(1) = 1$$

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = \frac{1}{N^2} \cdot 10 = 1 \rightarrow N^2 = 10 \rightarrow \boxed{N = \sqrt{10}}$$

Quants elements té una base de n qubits? 2^n

Un problema quantic de 100 qubits no es pot simular amb un ordinador clàssic, ja que es necessaria a simular 2^{100} possibles estats.

Producte tensorial d'operadors

Tenim $\hat{A}| \Psi \rangle_a$ i $\hat{B}| \Psi \rangle_b$, que són respectivament, l'espai de Hilbert del qbit a i el del qbit b.

A_{12} ens pregunta:

$$\hat{A}| \Psi \rangle_a \otimes \hat{B}| \Psi \rangle_b = ? \rightarrow (\hat{A} \otimes \hat{B})| \Psi \rangle_a | \Psi \rangle_b$$

Ho farem per a 2 bits

$$\hat{A}| \Psi \rangle_a \otimes \hat{B}| \Psi \rangle_b = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & B_{12} \\ B_{21} & B_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} c_{11}a_2 & c_{12}a_2 & c_{11}b_2 \\ c_{21}a_2 & c_{22}a_2 & c_{21}b_2 \\ d_{11}a_2 & d_{12}a_2 & d_{11}b_2 \\ d_{21}a_2 & d_{22}a_2 & d_{21}b_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\hat{A} \otimes \hat{B}} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{pmatrix}}_{| \Psi \rangle_a | \Psi \rangle_b}$$

Només farem la 1a fila, ja que la resta són extrapolables.

$$\hat{A}| \Psi \rangle_a = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11}a_1 + A_{12}b_1 \\ A_{21}a_1 + A_{22}b_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{B}| \Psi \rangle_b = \begin{pmatrix} B_{11}a_2 + B_{12}b_2 \\ B_{21}a_2 + B_{22}b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A_{11}a_1 + A_{12}b_1 \\ A_{21}a_1 + A_{22}b_1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} B_{11}a_2 + B_{12}b_2 \\ B_{21}a_2 + B_{22}b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (A_{11}a_1 + A_{12}b_1)(B_{11}a_2 + B_{12}b_2) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_{11}B_{11}\boxed{a_1a_2} + A_{11}B_{12}\boxed{a_1b_2} + A_{12}B_{11}\boxed{b_1a_2} + A_{12}B_{12}\boxed{b_1b_2}$$

La primera fila de la matrígula ens quedaria:

$$A_{11}B_{11} \quad A_{11}B_{12} \quad A_{12}B_{11} \quad A_{12}B_{12}$$

Podem Extrapolar això a la resta de la matrígula:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{11}B_{11} & A_{11}B_{12} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{12}B_{11} & A_{12}B_{12} \\ \hline A_{11}B_{21} & A_{11}B_{22} & A_{12}B_{21} & A_{12}B_{22} \end{array} \right)$$

Flors:

$$\hat{A} \otimes \hat{B} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \cdot B & A_{12} \cdot B \\ A_{21} \cdot B & A_{22} \cdot B \end{pmatrix}$$

Resumi:

Producte tensorial l'estat:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ b_1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_2 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1a_2 \\ a_1b_2 \\ b_1a_2 \\ b_1b_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Producte tensorial d'operadors

$$\hat{A} \otimes \hat{B} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{11} \cdot B & A_{12} \cdot B \\ A_{21} \cdot B & A_{22} \cdot B \end{pmatrix}$$

Exercici

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$I \otimes H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$H \otimes I$?

$$H \otimes I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Regla de Born generalitzada

La regla de Born ens deia com calcular probabilitats.

Un sol q-bit $\lvert \Psi \rangle = \sum_i c_i \lvert i \rangle$

$$p_i = c_i^* c_i$$

$$\sum_i c_i^* c_i = 1 = \langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = 1$$

Es pot fer més formal definint projectors:

$$P_i = c_i^* c_i = \langle \Psi | i \rangle \langle i | \Psi \rangle = \langle \Psi | \Pi_i | \Psi \rangle$$

↳ Valor esperat del projector associat
a l'estat i : $\Pi_i = \lvert i \rangle \langle i \rvert$

2 q-bits \rightarrow Podem mesurar només un dels q-bits.

Si mesurem el 1r q-bit, quina és la probabilitat d'obtenir cada estat d'aquest 1r? En quin estat queda el 2n?

$$1 \text{ q-bit: } p_i = \langle \Psi | \Pi_i | \Psi \rangle \rightarrow 2 \text{ q-bits: } \langle \Psi | \underbrace{\Pi_1}_{\lvert 1 \rangle} \otimes \underbrace{\Pi_2}_{\lvert 2 \rangle} | \Psi \rangle = p_i$$

$$\text{Amb números: } \lvert \Psi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\lvert 10 \rangle \lvert 0 \rangle + \lvert 10 \rangle \lvert 1 \rangle + \lvert 11 \rangle \lvert 0 \rangle + \lvert 11 \rangle \lvert 1 \rangle)$$

$$\text{Per primer q-bit: } \underbrace{\langle \Psi | \lvert 10 \rangle \langle 0 |}_{\frac{1}{2} (\lvert 0 \rangle \langle 0 |)} \underbrace{\otimes \lvert 1 \rangle \langle 1 |}_{\frac{1}{2} (\lvert 1 \rangle \langle 1 |)} | \Psi \rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{4} (\langle 0 | 0 \rangle + \langle 1 | 1 \rangle) = \frac{1}{4} (2) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\lvert 0 \rangle_6 + \lvert 1 \rangle_6) \rightarrow 2 \text{ q-bit}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (\lvert 10 \rangle_6 + \lvert 11 \rangle_6) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\lvert 10 \rangle_6 + \lvert 11 \rangle_6)}$$

En general, val la expressió:

$$\lvert \Psi \rangle = \sum_i c_i \lvert i \rangle \lvert i \rangle + \sum_j c_j \lvert j \rangle \lvert j \rangle \dots$$

$$\sum_i c_i \lvert i \rangle \lvert i \rangle \lvert i \rangle \dots$$

$$\langle \Psi | \Psi \rangle = C_0^* C_0 + C_1^* C_1$$

Ho aplicem a l'exemple: $|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|10\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle$

factor comú
 qubit gravell
 mesura

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|10\rangle\right)}_{C_0} \underbrace{\left(\frac{|10\rangle+|11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}_{\text{qubit gravell}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|11\rangle\right)}_{C_1} \underbrace{\left(\frac{|10\rangle+|11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}_{\text{qubit gravell}}$$

$$P_{0\text{ reg}} = C_0^* C_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Exercici:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}(10\rangle + 211\rangle)(10\rangle - 11\rangle)|10\rangle$$

a) $P_{0\text{ reg}}$?

b) Estat resultant per a la resta?

c) Normalitrem els qubits:

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{N}(1,2) \cdot \frac{1}{N}\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{N^2}(1,2)\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array}\right) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{N^2}(1+4) = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{N^2} = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow N^2 = 5 \Rightarrow N = \sqrt{5}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{1}{N}(1,-1) \cdot \frac{1}{N}\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array}\right) = \frac{1}{N^2}(1,-1)\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array}\right) = \frac{1}{N^2}(1+1) = 1 \Rightarrow N^2 = 2 \Rightarrow N = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \frac{1}{N}(1,0) \cdot \frac{1}{N}\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right) = \frac{1}{N^2}(1,0)\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array}\right) = \frac{1}{N^2}(1) = 1 \Rightarrow N^2 = 1 \Rightarrow N = 1$$

$$P_{0\text{ reg}} = C_0^* C_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \underbrace{(10\rangle + 211\rangle)}_{\text{qubits 1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{(10\rangle - 11\rangle)}_{\text{qubits 2}} \underbrace{\cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|10\rangle}_{\text{qubit 3}}$$

Entrelacament

Exemple de qubits:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|10\rangle|0\rangle + |0\rangle|1\rangle + |1\rangle|0\rangle + |0\rangle|1\rangle) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10\rangle + |11\rangle)}_{\text{1 qubit}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10\rangle + |11\rangle)}_{\text{2n qubit}}$$

Mesura el 1r qubit i surt 0.

El 2n qubit queda en l'estat $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10\rangle + |11\rangle)$ El 2n q-bit es manté

ESTAT FACTORITZABLE: s'escriuen com un producte i la mesura d'un no afecta la de l'altra.

Postulat: La nova base és el \otimes . Llavors, expressible l'estat: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \underbrace{(|10\rangle|0\rangle + |11\rangle|1\rangle)}_{\text{cat state}}$

$$P_0 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Estat del } 2n \rightarrow |0\rangle$$

$$P_1 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{Estat del } 2n \rightarrow |1\rangle$$

En general tenim 2 tipus d'estats:

Separables:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \underbrace{[a_1|0\rangle + b_1|1\rangle]}_{\text{Sistema A}} \otimes \underbrace{[a_2|0\rangle + b_2|1\rangle]}_{\text{Sistema B}} = \alpha |0\rangle \otimes \alpha |1\rangle + \beta |1\rangle \otimes \beta |0\rangle$$

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

Entrelligats:

$$|\Psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [|0\rangle_a |0\rangle_b + |1\rangle_a |1\rangle_b] \rightarrow \text{estat entreltat}$$

Un estat separable compleix la igualtat $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1$. Un d'entreltat, no. Podem expressar els qubits en diferents bases.

Partint del 1st state:

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

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|+\rangle_x |+\rangle_y + |+\rangle_x |- \rangle_y + |- \rangle_x |+\rangle_y + |- \rangle_x |- \rangle_y \right) \\ &= \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|+\rangle |+\rangle + |- \rangle |- \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

Resum part matemàtica:

- Cada sistema físic quantic està associat amb un espai de Hilbert complex:
 - Té una base $\rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \sum c_i |i\rangle \rightarrow$ Superposició quantica
 - Té producte escalar $\langle \psi | \phi \rangle$
 - $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$ = estats acceptables.
- Cada observable té associat un conjunt de projectors, un per cada possible resultat del nostre experiment. $P_i = |i\rangle \langle i| \rightarrow p_i = \langle \psi | P_i | \psi \rangle$
- Si tenim més d'un sistema físic \rightarrow producte tensorial dels espais de Hilbert \rightarrow entrelligament quantic.
- Aquest espai producte del producte tensorial té els seus projectors generalitzats ($P_i \otimes I \otimes I \dots$)