# 量子计算与机器学习 Lab1 Report

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## Part1 安装与部署

我尝试了多种环境,在wsl (windows for linux, ubuntu22.04) 上按照教程配置时遇到了诸多问题,最终方案如下

windows + miniconda, 开启 python3.9.7虚拟环境

• mindspore: 2.4.0

• mindquantum, quafu, pypanda均在python3.9.7时可正常安装

## Part2 基本操作验证

#### 2.1

将一个量子态初始化为  $|0\rangle$  态,分别应用几种单比特门(X 或 Y 或 Z)将其变为终态,验证测量结果和预期结果的对比。

1 # 环境依赖库

2 import numpy as npy

3 from mindquantum.core import X, Y, Z, H, RX, RY, RZ

4 from mindquantum.core import Circuit

5 | from mindquantum.simulator import Simulator

$$\mid 0 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

默认量子态的初始化是 | 0>态, 因此如下分别应用X, Y, Z三种单比特门, 变成终态即可。

预期结果

$$egin{align} X|0
angle &= egin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} = |1
angle \ Y|0
angle &= egin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} = i|1
angle \ X|0
angle &= egin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} 1 \ 0 \end{pmatrix} = |0
angle \end{aligned}$$

因此预期结果应该分别为  $|1\rangle$ ,  $|1\rangle$ ,  $|0\rangle$ 

代码及运行结果分别如下

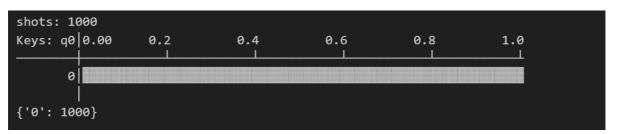
```
1  # X
2  sim = Simulator('projectq', 1)
3  circuit = Circuit()
4  circuit += X.on(0)
5
6  circuit.measure(0)
7  result = sim.sampling(circuit,shots=1000)
9  print(result)
```

```
1 # Y
2 sim = Simulator('projectq', 1)
3 circuit = Circuit()
4 circuit += Y.on(0)
5
6 circuit.measure(0)
7
8 result = sim.sampling(circuit, shots=1000)
9 print(result)
```

```
sim = Simulator('projectq', 1)
circuit = Circuit()
circuit += Z.on(0)

circuit.measure(0)

result = sim.sampling(circuit, shots=1000)
print(result)
```



#### 2.2

将 | 0 > 态通过 Z 门,H 门和 S 门转化为其他不同状态,观察和解释最终量子态的概率分布。

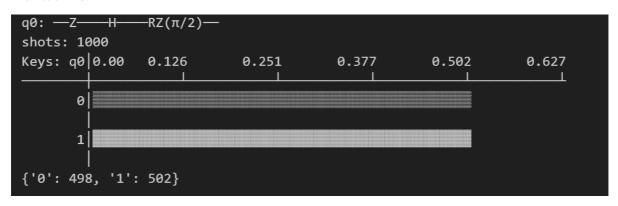
- 应用 Z 门后, $|0\rangle$  不变,应用 H门后,变为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle+|1\rangle)$
- 应用S门后,变为  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle+i|1\rangle)$

最终量子态中, |0>和|1>概率应该各位百分之50左右

在实现中发现,mindquantum其实是没有S门,需要用RZ设置角度获取

```
1 import numpy as npy
2
   from mindquantum.core import X, Y, Z, H, RX, RY, RZ
3 from mindquantum.core import Circuit
4 from mindquantum.simulator import Simulator
5
   sim = Simulator('projectq', 1)
   circuit = Circuit()
6
   circuit += Z.on(0)
7
8
   circuit += H.on(0)
9
   S = RZ(npy.pi/2)
10 circuit += S.on(0)
11
12
    print(circuit)
13
    circuit.measure(0)
14
15
16
    result = sim.sampling(circuit, shots=1000)
    print(result)
17
```

#### 运行结果如下



### 2.3

初始化两个 | 0) 态的量子比特,编写代码使得第一个量子比特变为 | 1) 态,而第二个保持不变。

```
1 import numpy as npy
2
   from mindquantum.core import X, Y, Z, H, RX, RY, RZ
3
   from mindquantum.core import Circuit
   from mindquantum.simulator import Simulator
5
    sim = Simulator('projectq', 2)
   circuit = Circuit()
6
   circuit += X.on(1)
7
8
   circuit += Z.on(0)
9
10 circuit.measure_all()
11
12
    result = sim.sampling(circuit, shots=1000)
13
    print(result)
```

默认都是  $|0\rangle$ 态,将X变为  $|1\rangle$ 即可

#### 结果如下

