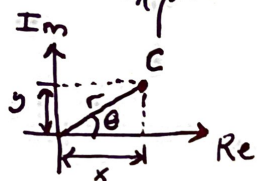


BLOCH Sphere

①

A complex number $C = x + yi$ can also be expressed in polar coordinates:



$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$C = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) = r e^{i\theta}$$

$$(\bar{C} = r e^{-i\theta} \rightarrow |C|^2 = C \cdot \bar{C})$$

if we restrict $|C|=1$ then every complex number of length 1 can be represented by the angle it makes with the x-axis (i.e. θ)

A qubit has the form

$$|\psi\rangle = C_0 |0\rangle + C_1 |1\rangle \quad \text{where } |C_0|^2 + |C_1|^2 = 1$$

Claim: $C_0 = e^{i\gamma} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}$ and $C_1 = e^{i(\gamma+\phi)} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi \end{pmatrix}$

$$|C_0|^2 = e^{i\gamma} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i\gamma} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$|C_1|^2 = e^{i(\gamma+\phi)} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} e^{-i(\gamma+\phi)} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow |C_0|^2 + |C_1|^2 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

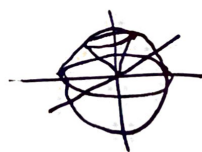
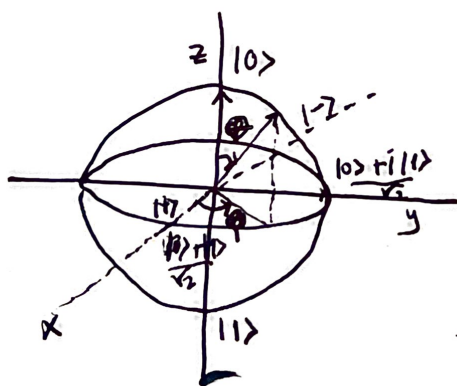
Hence, we can also express

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

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

since this is invariant under measurement*

$$|\psi\rangle \cong \left[\cos \frac{\theta}{2} |0\rangle + e^{i\phi} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} |1\rangle \right]$$



* $e^{i\gamma} |\psi\rangle \rightarrow$ using the measurement matrix M , and making a measurement

$$\langle \psi | \underbrace{e^{i\gamma} M^\dagger M e^{i\gamma}}_{\text{scalars}} | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | M^\dagger M | \psi \rangle$$