

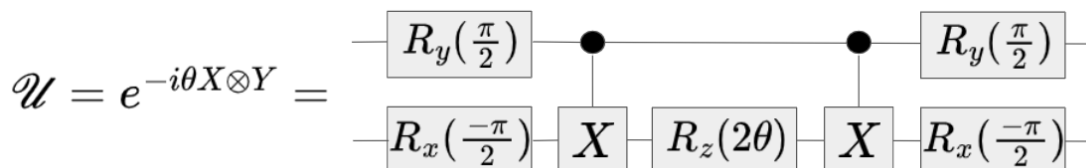
# Casting the VQE Unitary Ansatz Operator Into an Equivalent Quantum Circuit

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In this notebook, I will mathematically show that we can cast the VQE unitary ansatz  $U_{\text{Ansatz}} = e^{-i\theta XY}$  as some equivalent quantum circuit as shown below which we can call  $U_{\text{circuit}}$ . The objective is to ultimately show that  $U_{\text{Ansatz}} = U_{\text{Circuit}}$ .



```
In[ ]:= (*Writing out the usual quantum gates*)
```

```
(*Identity*)
```

```
Iden = IdentityMatrix[2];
```

```
(*Pauli Gates*)
```

```
X = {{0, 1},  
      {1, 0}};
```

```
Y = {{0, -I},  
      {I, 0}};
```

```
Z = {{1, 0},  
      {0, -1}};
```

```
(*Control-NOT*)
```

```
CX = {{1, 0, 0, 0},  
       {0, 1, 0, 0},  
       {0, 0, 0, 1},  
       {0, 0, 1, 0}};
```

```
(*Rotation Gates*)
```

```
Rx[θ_] := MatrixExp[-I X θ / 2]
```

```
Ry[θ_] := MatrixExp[-I Y θ / 2]
```

```
Rz[θ_] := MatrixExp[-I Z θ / 2]
```

```
In[ ]:= (*Computing UCircuit*)
```

```
U1 = KroneckerProduct[Ry[π/2], Rx[-π/2]];
```

```
U2 = CX.KroneckerProduct[Iden, Rz[θ]].CX;
```

```
U3 = KroneckerProduct[Ry[-π/2], Rx[π/2]];
```

```
Ucircuit = U3.U2.U1 // ComplexExpand // Simplify;
```

```
U1 = KroneckerProduct[Ry[π/2], Rx[-π/2]];
```

```
U2 = CX.KroneckerProduct[Iden, Rz[2 θ]].CX;
```

```
U3 = KroneckerProduct[Ry[-π/2], Rx[π/2]];
```

```
Ucircuit = U3.U2.U1 // ComplexExpand // Simplify;
```

```
Ucircuit // MatrixForm
```

```
Out[ ]//MatrixForm=
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos[\theta] & 0 & 0 & -\sin[\theta] \\ 0 & \cos[\theta] & \sin[\theta] & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin[\theta] & \cos[\theta] & 0 \\ \sin[\theta] & 0 & 0 & \cos[\theta] \end{pmatrix}$$

```
In[ ]:= (*Now, let's compute and display Uansatz*)
```

```
Uansatz = MatrixExp[-I θ KroneckerProduct[X, Y]];
```

```
Uansatz // MatrixForm
```

```
Out[ ]//MatrixForm=
```

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos[\theta] & 0 & 0 & -\sin[\theta] \\ 0 & \cos[\theta] & \sin[\theta] & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin[\theta] & \cos[\theta] & 0 \\ \sin[\theta] & 0 & 0 & \cos[\theta] \end{pmatrix}$$

## Conclusion

In conclusion, we see that  $U_{\text{Circuit}} = U_{\text{Ansatz}}$ . Therefore, we really can cast some unitary in terms of other unitary operators (i.e. quantum gates)

```
In[ ]:= Print["UAnsatz = ", Uansatz // MatrixForm]
Print["UCircuit = ", Ucircuit // MatrixForm]
```

$$U_{\text{Ansatz}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos[\theta] & 0 & 0 & -\sin[\theta] \\ 0 & \cos[\theta] & \sin[\theta] & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin[\theta] & \cos[\theta] & 0 \\ \sin[\theta] & 0 & 0 & \cos[\theta] \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{\text{Circuit}} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos[\theta] & 0 & 0 & -\sin[\theta] \\ 0 & \cos[\theta] & \sin[\theta] & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin[\theta] & \cos[\theta] & 0 \\ \sin[\theta] & 0 & 0 & \cos[\theta] \end{pmatrix}$$