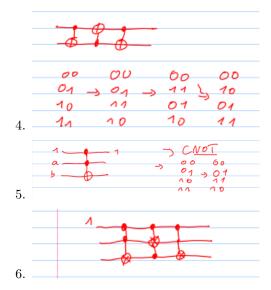
Quantum Algorithms 2020/2021: Exercices 1

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1 Universal reversible classical computing

Adapted from Jones/Jaksche, Oxford. The Toffoli gate is universal for resersible classical computing. We will illustrate this result by expressing common gates in terms of the Toffli gate.

- 1. Wikipedia
- 2. Wikipedia
- 3. Wikipedia



2 Universal quantum gates and measurement operations

The set of (H, P, T, CNOT) form a set of universal quantum gates.

- 1. Wikipedia
- 2. Wikipedia
- 3. $Z = P^2$
- 4. $X = HZH = HP^2H$

5.

$$CZ = |0\rangle \langle 0| \otimes 1 + |1\rangle \langle 1| \otimes Z$$

$$= |0\rangle \langle 0| \otimes 1 + |1\rangle \langle 1| \otimes HXH$$

$$= |0\rangle \langle 0| \otimes HH + |1\rangle \langle 1| \otimes HXH$$

$$= (1 \otimes H)(|0\rangle \langle 0| \otimes 1 + |1\rangle \langle 1| \otimes X)(1 \otimes H)$$

$$= (1 \otimes H)CNOT(1 \otimes H)$$
(1)

3 Measurements

1.

$$\langle Z \rangle = \langle \psi | Z | \psi \rangle$$

$$= \langle \psi | (|0\rangle \langle 0| - |1\rangle \langle 1|) | \psi \rangle$$

$$= |\langle \psi | |0\rangle |^2 - |\langle \psi | |1\rangle |^2$$
(2)

Therefore, we need to measure in the spin basis and substract the two measured probabilities

2.

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle X \rangle &= \langle \psi | X | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | HZH | \psi \rangle \\
&= \langle \psi | H(|0\rangle \langle 0| - |1\rangle \langle 1|) H | \psi \rangle \\
&= |\langle \psi H | |0\rangle |^2 - |\langle \psi H | |1\rangle |^2
\end{aligned} (3)$$

Therefore, we need to apply H, then measure in the spin basis and substract the two measured probabilities.