

A quantum computer can be simulated by applying rotations to a unit vector $u \in \mathbb{C}^{2^n}$ where n is the number of qubits. The dimension is 2^n because a register with n qubits has 2^n eigenstates. Quantum operations are “rotations” because they preserve $|u| = 1$.

The Eigenmath function $rotate(u, s, k, \dots)$ rotates vector u and returns the result. Vector u is required to have 2^n elements where n is an integer from 1 to 15. Arguments s, k, \dots are a sequence of rotation codes where s is an upper case letter and k is a qubit number from 0 to $n-1$. Rotations are evaluated from left to right. The available rotation codes are

C, k	Control prefix
H, k	Hadamard
P, k, ϕ	Phase modifier
Q, k	Quantum Fourier transform
V, k	Inverse quantum Fourier transform
W, k, j	Swap bits
X, k	Pauli X
Y, k	Pauli Y
Z, k	Pauli Z

Control prefix C, k modifies the next rotation code so that it is a controlled rotation with k as the control qubit. Fourier rotations Q, k and V, k are applied to qubits 0 through k . (Q and V ignore any control prefix.)

Error codes

- 1 Argument u is not a vector or does not have 2^n elements where $n = 1, 2, \dots, 15$.
- 2 Unexpected end of argument list (i.e., missing argument).
- 3 Bit number format error or range error.
- 4 Unknown rotation code.

Eigenstates $|j\rangle$ are represented by the following vectors. (Each vector has 2^n elements.)

$$\begin{aligned}
|0\rangle &= (1, 0, 0, \dots, 0) \\
|1\rangle &= (0, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \\
|2\rangle &= (0, 0, 1, \dots, 0) \\
&\vdots \\
|2^n - 1\rangle &= (0, 0, 0, \dots, 1)
\end{aligned}$$

A quantum computing algorithm is a sequence of rotations applied to the initial state $|0\rangle$. (Mathematically, the sequence could be combined into a single rotation by associativity of rotations.) Let ψ_f be the final state of the quantum computer after all the rotations have been applied. Like any other state, ψ_f is a linear combination of eigenstates.

$$\psi_f = \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} c_j |j\rangle, \quad |\psi_f| = 1$$

The last step is to measure ψ_f and get a result. Measurement rotates ψ_f to an eigenstate $|j\rangle$. The measurement result is $|j\rangle$. The probability of obtaining a specific $|j\rangle$ is

$$P_j = c_j c_j^*$$

Note that if ψ_f is already an eigenstate then no rotation occurs. (The probability of rotating to a different eigenstate is zero.) Since the measurement result is always an eigenstate, the coefficients c_j cannot be observed. However, the same calculation can be run multiple times to obtain a probability distribution. The probability distribution is an estimate of $c_j c_j^*$ for each $|j\rangle$ in ψ_f .

Eigenmath code snippets for before and after *rotate*:

Initialize $\psi = |0\rangle$.

```
n = 4          -- number of qubits (example)
N = 2^n        -- number of eigenstates
psi = zero(N)
psi[1] = 1
```

Compute the probability distribution for state ψ .

```
P = psi conj(psi)
```

Hence

```
P[1] = probability that |0> will be the result
P[2] = probability that |1> will be the result
P[3] = probability that |2> will be the result
:
P[N] = probability that |N - 1> will be the result
```

Draw the probability distribution.

```
xrange = (0,N)
yrange = (0,1)
draw(P[ceiling(x)],x)
```

Compute an expectation value.

```
sum(k,1,N, (k - 1) P[k])
```

Make the high order bit “don’t care.”

```
for(k,1,N/2, P[k] = P[k] + P[k + N/2])
```

Hence for $N = 16$

```
P[1] = probability that the result will be |0> or |8>
P[2] = probability that the result will be |1> or |9>
P[3] = probability that the result will be |2> or |10>
:
P[8] = probability that the result will be |7> or |15>
```