Born Rule, Quantum Gates and Circuits

Introduction to Quantum Computing

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The Wave Function

Quantum Mechanics Again!



 Quantum mechanics is a mathematical framework for the development of physical theories.

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The time evolution the state vector $|\psi(t)\rangle$ is described by the *Schrödinger equation*:

$$i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle = H |\psi(t)\rangle.$$

Where *H* is the *Hamiltonian* of the system.

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 In general figuring out the Hamiltonian needed to describe a particular physical system is a very difficult problem.

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Can every wave function that resides in Hilbert space good enough to describe the system?

Born's rule allow us to predict the **probability of measuring each quantum state** of a system.

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Applying Born's rule: $|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$

Probability of measuring
$$|0\rangle = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Probability of measuring
$$|1\rangle = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

Normalization

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Is this a valid state vector?

$$|a|^2 + |b|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 + \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right|^2 \tag{1}$$

$$= 1(valid!)$$
 (2)

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Problem 1

For a given state vector: $|\psi\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle$. Which has higher probability of getting measured?

- a $|0\rangle$
- b |1>

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Problem 2

Is the vector: $|\psi\rangle = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$ capable of describing any quantum system?

- a Yes
- b No

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Answer: (b) No

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Problem 3

Check whether the vector: $|\psi\rangle = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$ is normalized, or not? If not, normalize the vector.

Hint: Normalized vector = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} |\psi\rangle$

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Answer: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$

Quantum Gates

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$$|0\rangle - H - |+\rangle$$

2. H Gate:

$$|1\rangle$$
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2. H Gate:

$$|1\rangle$$
 — H — $|-\rangle$

$$|+\rangle$$
 Z $|-\rangle$

3. Z Gate:

$$|-\rangle - Z - |+\rangle$$

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 my_circuit.append(cirq.measure(my_qubit))

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 my_circuit = cirq.Circuit()
- Append the qubit(s) to the quantum circuit with measurements or gates applied to it.
 my_circuit.append(cirq.measure(my_qubit))
- Simulate the result of the quantum circuit and get a measurement for our qubit(s).
 sim = cirq.Simulator()
 result = sim.run(my_circuit)
 result

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What will be the final state of a qubit in given circuit:

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Thank You!

