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# Introduction to quantum computing

## Session 1. Examples with wxMaxima

### *1 Using vectors and matrices*

→ `u:[1,2,sqrt(2)];`  
 (%o1)  $[1, 2, \sqrt{2}]$

→ `v:[%i,1+%i,2-%i];`  
 (%o2)  $[\%i, \%i+1, 2-\%i]$

→ `%e; %pi;`  
 (%o4) `%e`  
 (%o5) `%pi`

→ `transpose(u);`  
 (%o6) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ \sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `3*4;`  
 (%o7) 12

→ `ratsimp(conjugate(u).transpose(v));`  
 (%o12)  $(3 - \sqrt{2}) \%i + 2^{3/2} + 2$

```

→ load("eigen");
(%o10) C:/maxima-5.44.0/share/maxima/5.44.0/share/matrix/eigen.mac

→ innerproduct(u,v);
(%o11)  $(3 - \sqrt{2}) \sqrt{2} + 2$ 

→ inprod(u,v);
(%o13)  $(3 - \sqrt{2}) \sqrt{2} + 2$ 

→ X:matrix([0,1],[1,0]);
(%o14)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 

→ X.[1,2];
(%o15)  $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

→ rank(matrix(u,v));
(%o18) 2

→

norm of v

→ sqrt(inprod(v,v));
(%o19)  $2^{3/2}$ 

```

**2 Example in slide 8**

→ `e1:transpose(1/sqrt(2)·[1,1]);/*ket*/`

(%o25) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `e2:transpose(1/sqrt(2)·[1,-1]);`

(%o26) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `inprod(e1,e2);/*orthogonal*/`

(%o27) 0

→ `inprod(e1,e1);/*normalized*/`

(%o28) 1

→ `inprod(e2,e2);`

(%o29) 1

→ `P1:e1.conjugate(transpose(e1));/*ket . bra */`

(%o30) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `P1.P1-P1;/*projection*/`

(%o32) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `P2:e2.conjugate(transpose(e2));`

(%o33) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `P2.P2-P2;`

(%o34) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `P1.P2; /*orthogonal*/`

(%o36) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `P1+P2; /*completeness relation*/`

(%o37) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

### ***3 Example in slide 9***

→ `v1:transpose([1,%i]);`

(%o38) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \%i \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `v2:transpose([2*%i,4]);`

(%o39) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 \%i \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `[f1,f2]:gramschmidt([v1,v2]);`

(%o42)  $\left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \%i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \%i \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \right]$

→ `e1:f1/sqrt(inprod(f1,f1));`

(%o43)  $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\%i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

→ `e2:f2/sqrt(inprod(f2,f2));`

(%o44)  $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\%i}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

#### ***4 Example in slide 15***

→ `Y:matrix([0,-%i],[%i,0]);`

(%o45)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\%i \\ \%i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

→ `transpose(conjugate(Y))-Y; /*Hermitian*/`

(%o46)  $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

→ `eigenvalues(Y);/* load("eigen") */`

(%o47)  $\left[ [-1, 1], [1, 1] \right]$

-1 eigenvalue with multiplicity 1, 1 eigenvalue with multiplicity 1

→ `ratsimp(determinant(Y-lambda*ident(2)));`

(%o54)  $\lambda^2 - 1$

→ `solve(%,lambda);`

(%o55) `[lambda=-1,lambda=1]`

→ `eigenvectors(Y);`

(%o56) `[[[-1,1],[1,1]],[[[1,-%i],[1,%i]]]]`

→ `Y.[1,-%i];`

(%o57)  $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ %i \end{pmatrix}$

→ `Y.[1,%i];`

(%o58)  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ %i \end{pmatrix}$

→ `l1:transpose([1,%i])/sqrt(inprod([1,%i],[1,%i]));`

(%o59)  $\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{%i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

```
→ lm1:transpose([1,-%i])/sqrt(inprod([1,-%i],[1,-%i]));
```

(%o60)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{\%i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

```
→ inprod(l1,lm1);
```

(%o61) 0

```
→ l1.conjugate(transpose(l1))+lm1.conjugate(transpose(lm1));/*completeness relation*/
```

(%o63)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
→ U:transpose(matrix(transpose(l1)[1],transpose(lm1)[1]));
```

(%o65)

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\%i}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{\%i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

```
→ transpose(conjugate(U)).U;
```

(%o66)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
→ transpose(conjugate(U)).Y.U; /*diagonalization*/
```

(%o67)

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**5 Example in page 16**

→ `eigenvectors(X);`

(%o68) `[[[-1,1],[1,1]], [[1,-1],[1,1]]]`

→ `A:matrix([1,0,0,0],[0,1,0,0],[0,0,0,1],[0,0,1,0]);`

(%o69) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `eigenvectors(A);`

(%o70) `[[[-1,1],[1,3]], [[0,0,1,-1],[1,0,0,0],[0,1,0,0],[0,0,1,1]]]`

→ `gramschmidt([1,0,0,0],[0,1,0,0],[0,0,1,1]);`

(%o72) `[[1,0,0,0],[0,1,0,0],[0,0,1,1]]`

→ `U:transpose(matrix(1/sqrt(2)·[0,0,1,-1],[1,0,0,0],[0,1,0,0],(1/sqrt(2))·[0,0,1,1]));`

(%o76) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ `transpose(conjugate(U)).U;`

(%o77) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



→ `transpose(conjugate(U)).A.U;`

(%o78) 
$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

→