

Classical information

$S_i \in \{0, 1\}$ state i has value of either 0 or 1

Quantum Information is differentiated by allowing a superposition of classical states allowing for a mixture. Classical states are represented as vector using BRA-KET notation, also known as Dirac notation

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for the classical states}$$

Definition of BRA-KET vectors

$$\langle A | = (A_1^*, A_2^*, \dots, A_n^*) \quad |B\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \\ \vdots \\ B_n \end{pmatrix}$$

* indicates a conjugate

Inner product:

$$\langle A | B \rangle = A_1^* B_1 + A_2^* B_2 + \dots + A_n^* B_n$$

$$\text{Example } \langle 0 | 0 \rangle = [1 0] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1+0=1$$

$$\langle 0 | 1 \rangle = [1 0] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0+0=0$$

$$\langle A | A \rangle = \langle B | B \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle A | B \rangle = \langle B | A \rangle = 0$$

Outer products of the form $| \phi \rangle \langle \rho |$ are operators on state $|\psi\rangle$

$$\text{Example } |\phi\rangle = |\rho\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{(1,2) \quad (2,2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{(2,1)}$$

$$\text{Example } |\phi\rangle = |\rho\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{(2,1) \quad (1,2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}$$

$$\text{Example } |\phi\rangle = |0\rangle, |\rho\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Example } |\phi\rangle = |1\rangle, |\rho\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha |0\rangle \langle 0| + \beta |0\rangle \langle 1| + \gamma |1\rangle \langle 0| + \epsilon |1\rangle \langle 1| = A$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \epsilon \end{bmatrix}$$

Simple gates

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Identity does nothing to state } |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Not gate given (Pauli-X)}$$

$$|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad X|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = |1\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad X|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle$$

Or more generally

$$X\psi = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad Z\psi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \alpha|0\rangle - \beta|1\rangle$$

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad H\psi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\alpha + \beta|0\rangle + \alpha - \beta|1\rangle)$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \quad S\psi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ i\beta \end{bmatrix} = \alpha|0\rangle + i\beta|1\rangle$$

BRA-KET equivalent notation:

$$|0\rangle\langle 0| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{(1,2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{(2,2)}$$

$$|1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

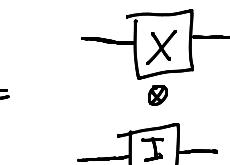
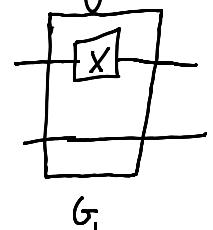
$$S = |0\rangle\langle 0| + i|1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$S\psi = (|0\rangle\langle 0| + i|1\rangle\langle 1|)(\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \alpha \underbrace{|0\rangle\langle 0|}_{\text{2}} + \beta \underbrace{|0\rangle\langle 1|}_{\text{0}} + i\alpha \underbrace{|1\rangle\langle 0|}_{\text{0}} + i\beta \underbrace{|1\rangle\langle 1|}_{\text{1}} \\ &= \alpha|0\rangle + i\beta|1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$T_{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Combining circuit elements in parallel:

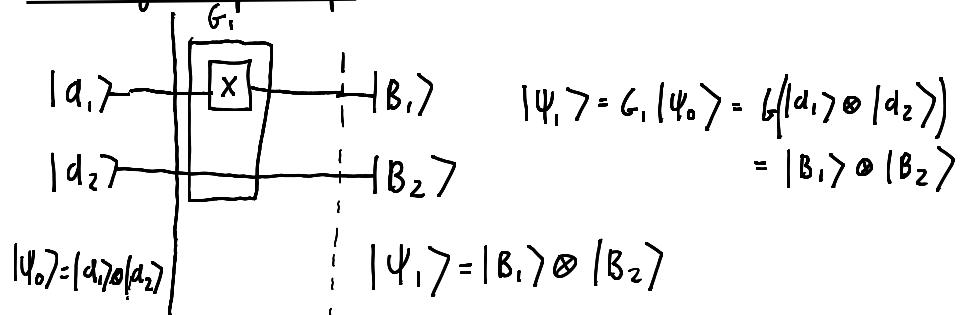


Kronecker Product

$$X \otimes I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_1 = X \otimes I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & [1 & 0] & 1 & [1 & 0] \\ 1 & [1 & 0] & 0 & [1 & 0] \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Processing a simple example $|\Psi_0\rangle \rightarrow |\Psi_1\rangle$



Input Output

| Input | | Output | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|--|
| $ d_1\rangle$ | $ \Psi_0\rangle$ | $ B_1\rangle$ | $ B_2\rangle$ |
| $ d_2\rangle$ | | | |
| | | | $ \Psi_1\rangle = B_1\rangle \otimes B_2\rangle$ |
| | | | $= G_1 \Psi_0\rangle$ |

Control gates (dual qubits) (NOT)

| Input | | Output | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| X | Y | X | $X \oplus Y$ |
| $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ |
| $ 0\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ |
| $ 1\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ |
| $ 1\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 1\rangle$ | $ 0\rangle$ |

convolute states

$$X \otimes Y \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$$

Input Output

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

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

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

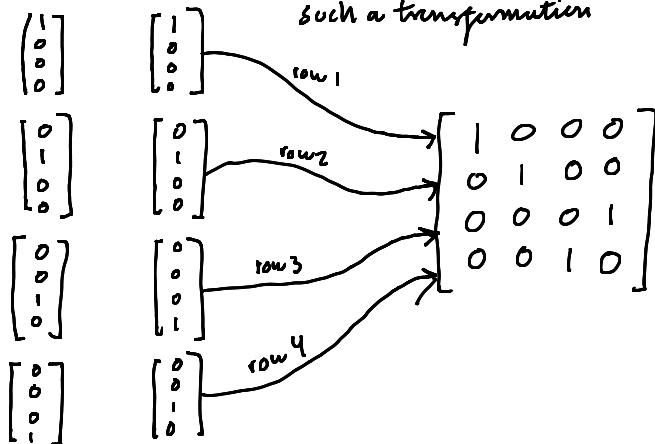
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$$

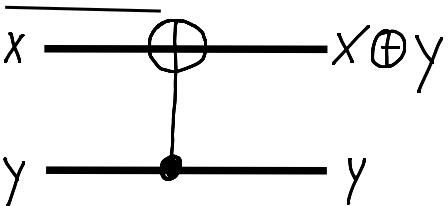
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$$

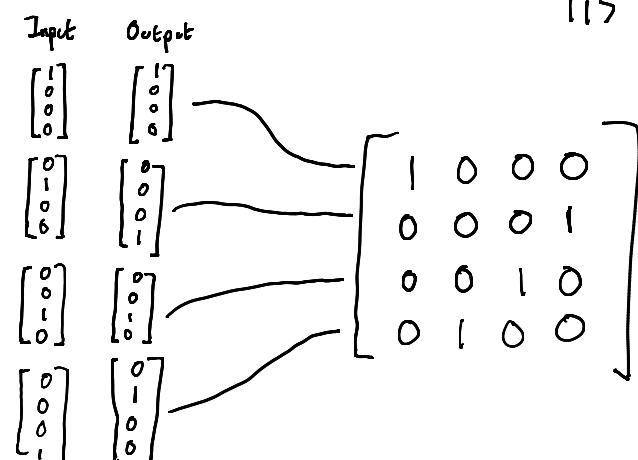
Input Output what is the matrix that describes such a transformation



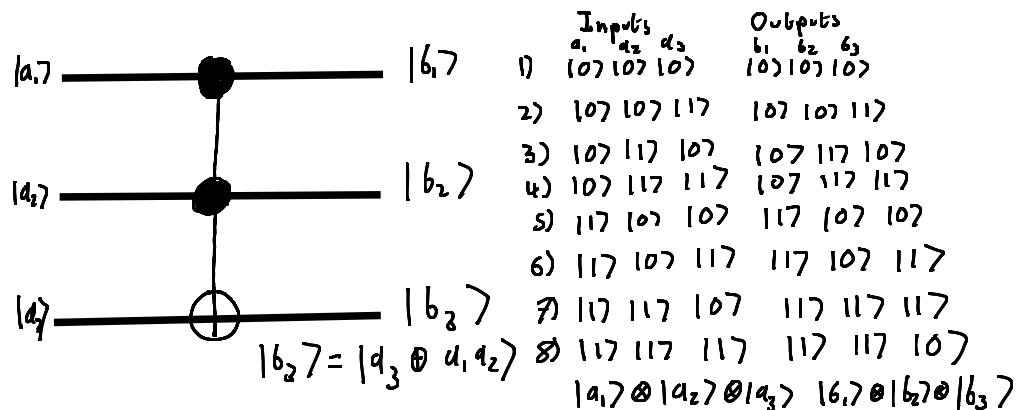
Upside down:



| Input | Output | | | |
|-------|--------|----|--------------|----|
| | X | Y | $x \oplus y$ | y |
| | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 |
| | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 |



Toffoli gate ((CNOT) 3 qubits)



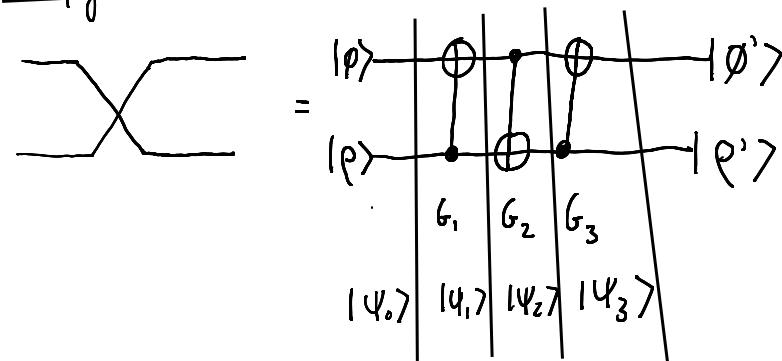
| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| $ a_1\rangle a_2\rangle a_3\rangle$ | $ a_1\rangle \otimes a_2\rangle \otimes a_3\rangle$ |
| $ 0\rangle 0\rangle 0\rangle$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $ 0\rangle 0\rangle 1\rangle$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $ 0\rangle 1\rangle 0\rangle$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $ 0\rangle 1\rangle 1\rangle$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $ 1\rangle 0\rangle 0\rangle$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $ 1\rangle 0\rangle 1\rangle$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $ 1\rangle 1\rangle 0\rangle$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $ 1\rangle 1\rangle 1\rangle$ | $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ |

Inputs = outputs apart from state 7 & 8 which are swapped so the matrix is:

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

Combining circuit elements in series

Swap gate



$$|\psi_3\rangle = G_3 G_2 G_1 |\psi_0\rangle$$

$$G_1 = G_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad G_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_2 G_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G_3 G_2 G_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

| In put | Output |
|-----------------------|------------|
| $ 0\rangle 0\rangle$ | $[1000]^T$ |
| $ 0\rangle 1\rangle$ | $[0100]^T$ |
| $ 1\rangle 0\rangle$ | $[0010]^T$ |
| $ 1\rangle 1\rangle$ | $[0001]^T$ |
| $ 0\rangle 0\rangle$ | $[1000]^T$ |
| $ 0\rangle 1\rangle$ | $[0010]^T$ |
| $ 1\rangle 0\rangle$ | $[0100]^T$ |
| $ 1\rangle 1\rangle$ | $[0001]^T$ |