

介绍



教程简介:

• 面向对象:量子计算初学者

• 依赖课程:线性代数,解析几何,量子力学(非必需)

知乎专栏:

https://www.zhihu.com/column/c_1501138176371011584

Github & Gitee 地址:

https://github.com/mymagicpower/qubits https://gitee.com/mymagicpower/qubits

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单量子比特



一个量子比特 |\pu\) 线性代数中的线性组合来表示为:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle$$

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

由于 α 、 β 都是复数,那么有:

$$\alpha = a + bi = r_0(\cos(\varphi_0) + i \sin(\varphi_0)) = r_0 e^{i\varphi_0}$$

$$\beta = c + di = r_1(\cos(\varphi_1) + i \sin(\varphi_1)) = r_1 e^{i\varphi_1}$$

那么有:

$$|\psi\rangle = r_0 e^{i\varphi_0} |0\rangle + r_1 e^{i\varphi_1} |1\rangle$$

4个实数(两个实质上的自由度)



单量子态布洛赫球 (Bloch Sphere) 几何表示

为什么实质上只有2个自由度呢?

$$|\psi\rangle = r_0 e^{i\varphi_0} |0\rangle + r_1 e^{i\varphi_1} |1\rangle = e^{i\varphi_0} (r_0 |0\rangle + r_1 e^{i(\varphi_1 - \varphi_0)} |1\rangle)$$

由于 $e^{i\varphi_0}$ (共同相位)对 $|0\rangle$ 、 $|1\rangle$ 影响都一样,即不改变量子态,且在实验上无法测量,所以公式简化为:

$$|\psi\rangle = r_0|0\rangle + r_1e^{i(\varphi_1-\varphi_0)}|1\rangle = r_0|0\rangle + r_1e^{i\varphi}|1\rangle$$





$$|\psi\rangle = r_0|0\rangle + r_1e^{i(\varphi_1-\varphi_0)}|1\rangle = r_0|0\rangle + r_1e^{i\varphi}|1\rangle$$

由于:

$$|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

则有:

$$|\mathbf{r}_0 e^{i\varphi_0}|^2 + |\mathbf{r}_1 e^{i\varphi_1}|^2 = \mathbf{r}_0^2 |e^{i\varphi_0}|^2 + \mathbf{r}_1^2 |e^{i\varphi_1}|^2 = \mathbf{r}_0^2 + \mathbf{r}_1^2 = 1$$

*注意 | $e^{i\varphi_1}$ |²是复数模运算

令:

$$r_0 = \cos(\theta)$$

$$r_1 = \sin(\theta)$$

最终可得: $|\psi\rangle = r_0|0\rangle + r_1e^{i\varphi}|1\rangle = \cos(\theta)|0\rangle + \sin(\theta)e^{i\varphi}|1\rangle$ * 即得到布洛赫球公式





$$|\psi\rangle = \cos(\theta)|0\rangle + \sin(\theta) e^{i\varphi}|1\rangle$$

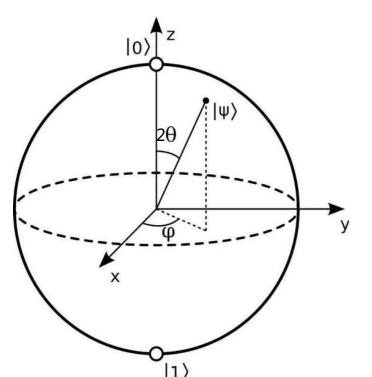
用 2θ 代替 θ , 且 $0 \le \theta \le \pi/2$, $0 \le \varphi < 2\pi$

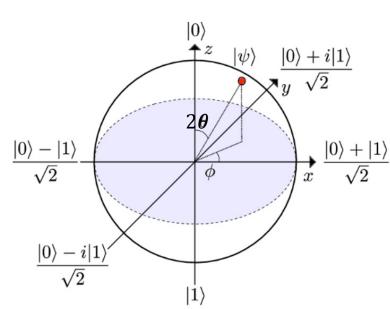
可得:

 $x = \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi$

 $y = \sin 2\theta \sin \varphi$

 $z = \cos 2\theta$









▶ 单量子态的几何(两个基向量的线性组合)表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \mathsf{C}_0 |0\rangle + \mathsf{C}_1 |1\rangle$$

$$c_0 = r_0(\cos(\varphi_0) + i \sin(\varphi_0)) = r_0 e^{i\varphi_0}$$

$$c_1 = r_1(\cos(\varphi_1) + i \sin(\varphi_1)) = r_1 e^{i\varphi_1}$$

$$|0\rangle 代表 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} |1\rangle 代表 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

▶ 于是有:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &= \mathsf{c}_0 |0\rangle + \mathsf{c}_1 |1\rangle \\ &= \mathsf{r}_0 e^{i\varphi_0} |0\rangle + \mathsf{r}_1 e^{i\varphi_1} |1\rangle \\ &= r_0 (\cos(\varphi_0) + i \sin(\varphi_0)) |0\rangle + r_1 (\cos(\varphi_1) + i \sin(\varphi_1)) |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

单量子态几何表示 - 降维



▶ 4个实数(3个实质上的自由度/维度):

$$|\psi\rangle = r_0 e^{i\varphi_0} |0\rangle + r_1 e^{i\varphi_1} |1\rangle = r_0 (\cos(\varphi_0) + i \sin(\varphi_0)) |0\rangle + r_1 (\cos(\varphi_1) + i \sin(\varphi_1)) |1\rangle$$

▶ 为什么实质上只有 3 个自由度呢?

$$|\psi\rangle = r_0 e^{i\varphi_0} |0\rangle + r_1 e^{i\varphi_1} |1\rangle = e^{i\varphi_0} (r_0 |0\rangle + r_1 e^{i(\varphi_1 - \varphi_0)} |1\rangle)$$

由于 $e^{i\varphi_0}$ (共同相位)对 $|0\rangle$ 、 $|1\rangle$ 影响都一样,即不改变量子态,且在实验上无法测量,所以公式简化为:

$$|\psi\rangle = r_0|0\rangle + r_1e^{i(\varphi_1-\varphi_0)}|1\rangle = r_0|0\rangle + r_1e^{i\varphi}|1\rangle$$

并目由干:

$$\begin{vmatrix} c_0 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} c_1 \end{vmatrix}^2 = 1$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} r_0 e^{i\varphi_0} \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} r_1 e^{i\varphi_1} \end{vmatrix}^2 = r_0^2 \begin{vmatrix} e^{i\varphi_0} \end{vmatrix}^2 + r_0^2 \begin{vmatrix} e^{i\varphi_1} \end{vmatrix}^2 = r_0^2 + r_1^2 = 1 * 注意 \begin{vmatrix} e^{i\varphi_1} \end{vmatrix}^2$ 是复数模运算

$$\Leftrightarrow r_0 = \cos(\theta)$$
 , $r_1 = \sin(\theta)$:

可得:

$$|\psi\rangle = r_0|0\rangle + r_1e^{i\varphi}|1\rangle = \cos(\theta)|0\rangle + \sin(\theta)e^{i\varphi}|1\rangle$$



单量子态几何表示 - 降维

因为:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &= r_0 |0\rangle + r_1 e^{i\varphi} |1\rangle \\ &= \cos(\theta) |0\rangle + \sin(\theta) e^{i\varphi} |1\rangle \\ &= \cos(\theta) |0\rangle + \sin(\theta) (\cos(\varphi) + i \sin(\varphi)) |1\rangle \\ &= \cos(\theta) |0\rangle + (\sin(\theta) \cos(\varphi) + i \sin(\theta) \sin(\varphi)) |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

此时减少了一个维度,只有3个自由度:

$$\cos(\theta)$$
, $\sin(\theta)\cos(\varphi)$, $\sin(\theta)\sin(\varphi)$

单量子比特的**复向量**表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta)\cos(\varphi) + i\sin(\theta)\sin(\varphi) \end{bmatrix}$$

单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ 0 \\ \sin(\theta)\cos(\varphi) \\ \sin(\theta)\sin(\varphi) \end{bmatrix}$$

由于其中一个维度始终为 0 , 那么我们可以用三维空间来表示单量子比特。



单量子态几何表示 – 布洛赫球 (Bloch Sphere)

单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ 0 \\ \sin(\theta)\cos(\varphi) \\ \sin(\theta)\sin(\varphi) \end{bmatrix}$$

由于其中一个维度始终为 0, 那么可以用三维空间来表示单量子比特:

$$\begin{array}{c}
\cos(\theta) \\
\sin(\theta) \cos(\varphi) \\
\sin(\theta) \sin(\varphi)
\end{array}$$

用2 θ 代替 θ , 且 $0 \le \theta \le \pi / 2$, $0 \le \varphi < 2\pi$

可得:

 $x = \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi$

 $y = \sin 2\theta \sin \varphi$

 $z = \cos 2\theta$

* 即得到布洛赫球

