

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,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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- 仅限用于个人学习
- 禁止用于任何商业用途

介绍



本开发教程基于我开源的量子线路模拟器 – circuit_weaver 编写。

• 项目价值:学习基本的线路设计,直观了解量子门与量子态演化

Github & Gitee 代码地址:

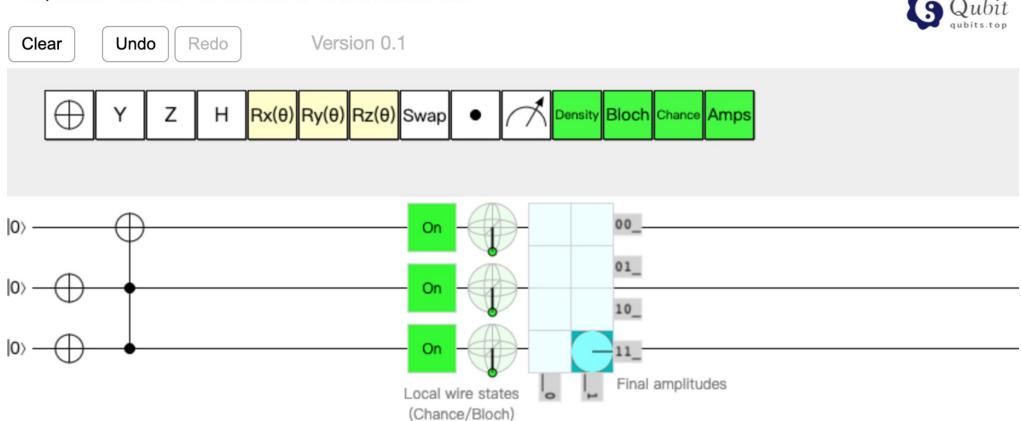
https://github.com/mymagicpower/qubits/tree/main/circuit_weaver https://gitee.com/mymagicpower/qubits/tree/main/circuit_weaver





本节内容基于开源的QuantumWeaver编写,可以在线测试使用。 http://qubits.top/CircuitWeaver.html

Quantum Circuit Simulator



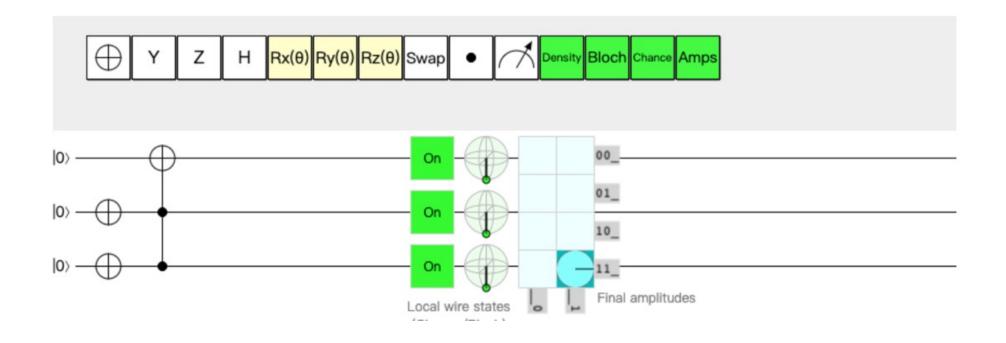
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量子线路介绍



所谓量子线路,从本质上是一个量子逻辑门的执行序列,它是从左至右依次执行的。

量子线路,也称量子逻辑电路是最常用的通用量子计算模型,表示在抽象概念下,对于量子比特进行操作的线路。组成包括了量子比特、线路(时间线),以及各种逻辑门。最后常需要量子测量将结果读取出来。



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Pauli-X (NOT) 门

Pauli-X 作用在单量子比特上,跟经典计算机的 NOT 门的量子等价,将量子态翻转,量子态变换规律是:

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |1\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle$$

Pauli-X 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 σ_x ,即:

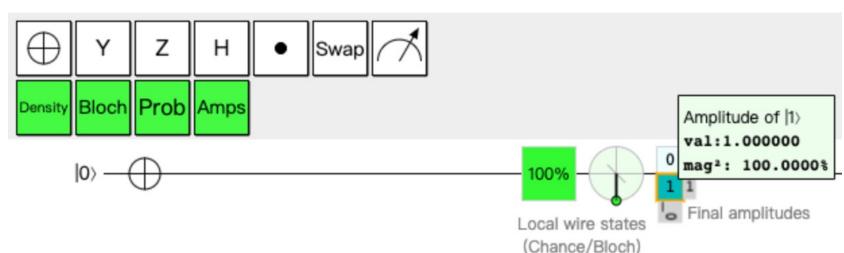
$$X = \sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pauli-X 门又称为NOT门, 其量子线路符号:



X 门作用在基态 |0>:

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







Pauli-Y 作用在单量子比特上,作用相当于绕布洛赫球 Y 轴旋转角度π.

Pauli-Y 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 σ_{v} ,即:

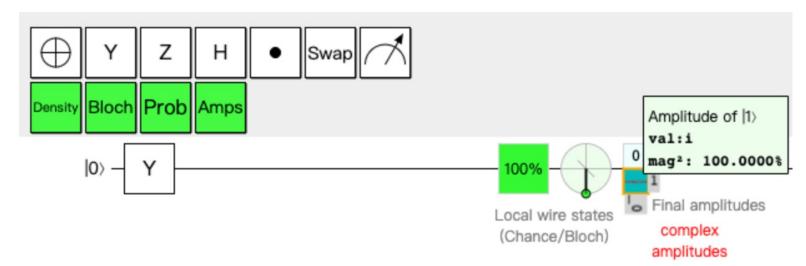
$$Y = \sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pauli-Y 门,其量子线路符号:



Y 门作用在基态 |0):

$$Y|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ i \end{bmatrix} = i \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = i |1\rangle$$







Pauli-Z 作用在单量子比特上,作用相当于绕布洛赫球 Z 轴旋转角度π.

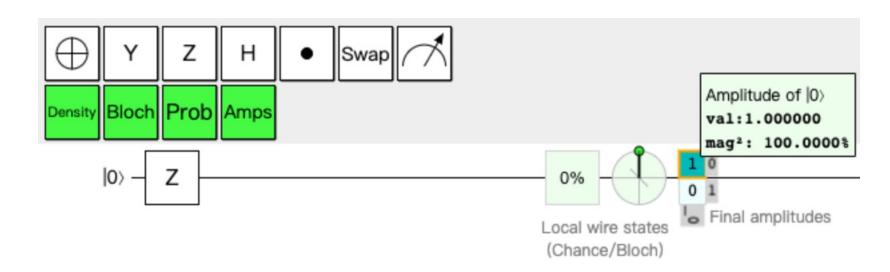
Pauli-Z 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 σ_z ,即:

$$Z = \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pauli-Z门,其量子线路符号:

Z 门作用在基态 |0):

$$\mathbf{Z}|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle$$





Density Bloch Chance Amps

H (Hadamard) 门

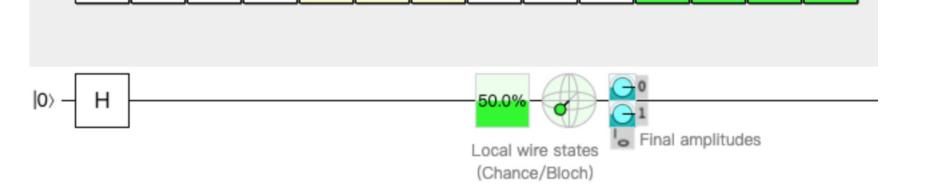
Hadamard 门是一种可以将基态变为叠加态的量子逻辑门,简称H门。

Hadamard 门矩阵形式:
$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix}1 & 1\\1 & -1\end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix}1\\1\end{bmatrix}\langle 0| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix}1\\-1\end{bmatrix}\langle 1|$$

Hadamard 门,其量子线路符号:

H 门作用在基态 |0>:

$$H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$



 $Rx(\theta)$ $Ry(\theta)$ $Rz(\theta)$ Swap

$RX(\theta)$



Enter a formula to use for the F

RX门由Pauli-X 矩阵作为生成元生成, 其矩阵形式为:

$$R_{x}(\theta) = e^{-i\theta X/2} = \cos(\theta/2) \text{ I - i } \sin(\theta/2) X$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -i\sin(\theta/2) \\ -i\sin(\theta/2) & \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

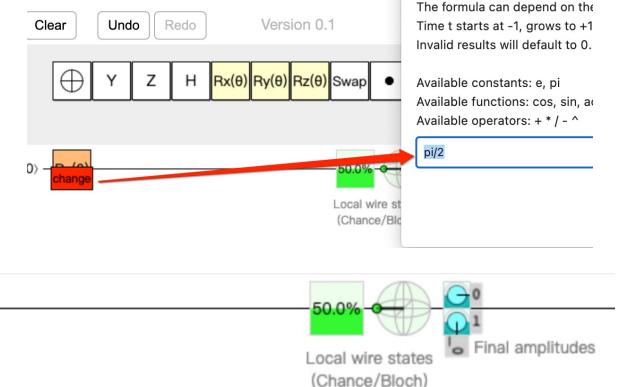
其量子线路符号: -Rx(θ)-

RX(π/2)门作用在基态:

$$R_{x}(\theta) |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & -i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ -i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) |0\rangle - i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) |1\rangle$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i |1\rangle$$

设置参数 $\theta = \pi / 2$:

Quantum Circuit Simulator



$RY(\theta)$ 门



RY门由Pauli-Y 矩阵作为生成元生成, 其矩阵形式为:

$$R_{y}(\theta) = e^{-i\theta Y/2} = \cos(\theta/2) \text{ I - i } \sin(\theta/2) \text{Y}$$

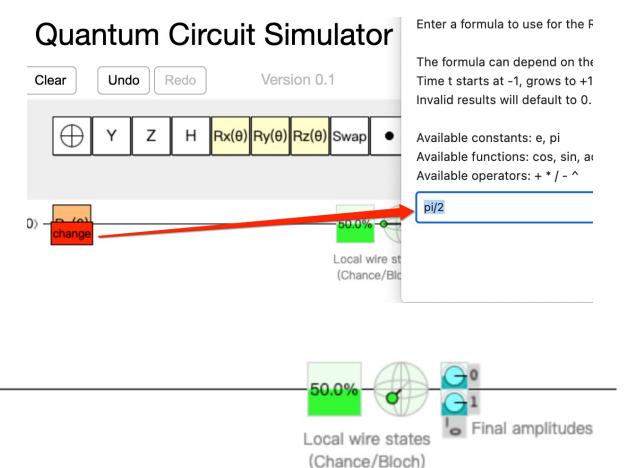
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -\sin(\theta/2) \\ \sin(\theta/2) & \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

其量子线路符号: -Ry(θ)-

RY(π/2) 门作用在基态:

$$R_{y}(\theta) |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & -\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) |0\rangle + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) |1\rangle$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

设置参数 $\theta = \pi / 2$:



$RZ(\theta)$



RZ门又称为相位转化门(phase-shift gate),由Pauli-Z矩阵作为生成元生成,其矩阵形式为:

$$R_{z}(\theta) = e^{-i\theta Z/2} = \cos(\theta/2) \text{ I - i } \sin(\theta/2) Z$$

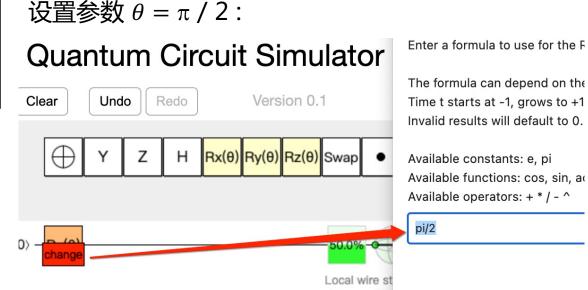
$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\theta/2} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta/2} \end{bmatrix} = e^{-i\theta/2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

其量子线路符号:-Rz(θ)-

RZ门作用在基态:

$$R_{z}(\theta) |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle$$

$$R_{z}(\theta) |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix} = e^{i\theta} |1\rangle$$



(Chance/Blo

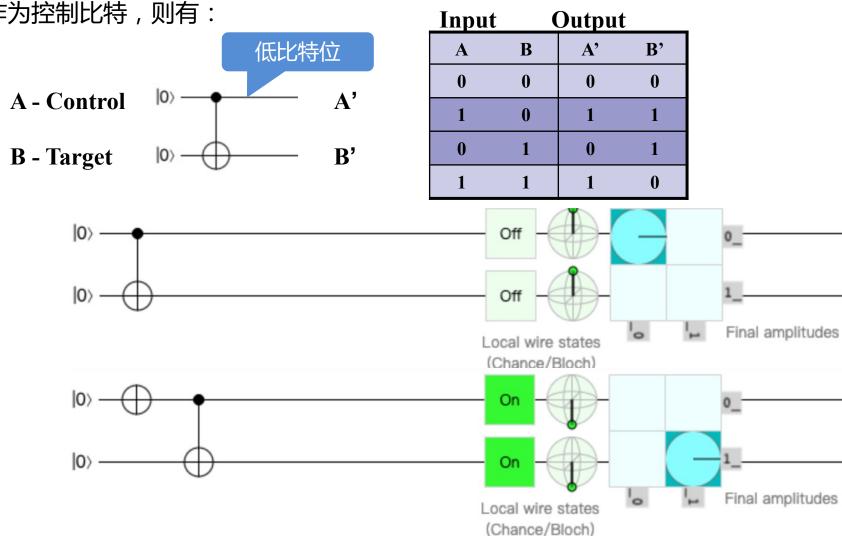




CNOT 门

控制非门(Control - NOT), 通常用 CNOT表示,是一种普遍使用的两量子比特门。

如果低位作为控制比特,则有:



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SWAP门



SWAP门可以将 |01) 态变为 |10) , |10) 变为 |01) , 它的矩阵形式:

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

$$|\psi'\rangle = \text{SWAP } |01\rangle$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |10\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = |10\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
Final amplitudes (Chance/Bloch)

$$|\psi'\rangle = \text{SWAP } |10\rangle$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |01\rangle$$

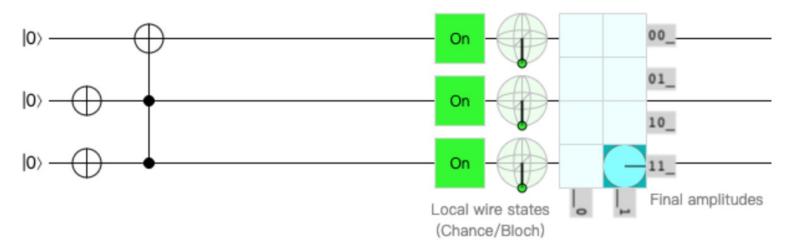
$$|0\rangle$$

9 Qubits qubits.top

Toffoli (CCNOT)

Toffoli门即CCNOT门,它涉及3个量子比特,两个控制比特,一个目标比特,它的矩阵形式:

$$\mathsf{Toffoli} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \mathsf{CCNOT} \, | 110 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = | 111 \rangle$$



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Thank

You