

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/quantum https://gitee.com/mymagicpower/quantum

* 版权声明:

- 仅限用于个人学习,或者大学授课使用 (大学授课如需ppt 原件,请用学校邮箱联系我获取)
- 禁止用于任何商业用途



酉(幺正)变换

酉(幺正)变换是一种矩阵,它作用在量子态上得到的是一个新的量子态。 使用 U 来表达酉矩阵, U¹表示酉矩阵的转置共轭矩阵,二者满足运算关系 UU¹=I,说明酉变换是一种可逆变换。

 $|\psi\rangle$ 狄拉克符号 ket , 代表列向量. $\langle\psi|$ 狄拉克符号 bra , 代表行向量

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle -> \langle\psi| = \alpha^*\langle 0| + \beta^*\langle 1|$$

向量内积称为bracket,也称为归一化条件。

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$$

一般酉变换在量子态上的作用是变换矩阵左乘以右矢进行计算的。例如一开始有一个量子态 $|\psi\rangle$,则状态的变换为一个矩阵,变换后得到:

 $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow U|\psi\rangle$

在对偶空间,我们可得到下面的变换:

 $\langle \psi | -> \langle \psi | U^{\dagger} , U^{\dagger} = (U^{T})^{*}$ 称为转置共轭矩阵

此时,我们需要两个矢量的内积经过同一个酉变换之后保持不变,保持前后的归一化: $\langle \psi | U^{\dagger} U | \psi \rangle = 1$ 意味着: $UU^{\dagger} = I = > U^{\dagger} = U^{-1}$

*也可以通过酉变换表示密度矩阵的演化 $\rho = U \rho_0 U^{\dagger}$ 这样就连混合态的演化也包含在内了。

酉(幺正)变换性质



1.
$$UU^{\dagger} = U^{\dagger}U = I = > U^{\dagger} = U^{-1}$$

2. 如果: $U \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 是幺正矩阵,对于所有的 $\nu, w \in \mathbb{C}^{n}$

$$<$$
 $U\nu$, $Uw>$ $=$ $<$ ν , $w>$ $<$ $U\nu$, $w>$ $=$ $<$ ν , U^{\dagger} $w>$

证明:
$$\langle U\nu, Uw \rangle = (U\nu)^{\dagger} (Uw) = \nu^{\dagger}U^{\dagger}Uw == \nu^{\dagger}Iw = \langle \nu, w \rangle$$

3. 如果: $U \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 是幺正矩阵,对于所有的 $\nu \in \mathbb{C}^{n}$

$$||U\nu|| = ||\nu||$$

证明:
$$||Uv|| = \sqrt{\langle Uv, Uv \rangle} = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle} = ||v||$$

4. 如果: $U \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 是幺正矩阵,对于所有的 $\nu, w \in \mathbb{C}^{n}$

$$d(U\,\nu,\,Uw)=d(\,\nu,w)$$

证明:
$$d(Uv, Uw) = |Uv - Uw| = |U(v - w)| = |v - w| = d(v, w)$$

厄米共轭算符公式



给定一个线性算符 A,它的厄米共轭算符(转置共轭)定义为:

$$\langle u|A|v\rangle = \langle A^{\dagger}u|v\rangle = \langle v|A^{\dagger}|u\rangle^* \qquad A^{\dagger} = (A^*)^T$$

由上述定义可得:

$$\langle e_j | A | e_k \rangle = \langle e_k | A^{\dagger} | e_j \rangle^*$$

于是有:

$$(c^{\dagger})_{jk} = c^*_{kj}$$

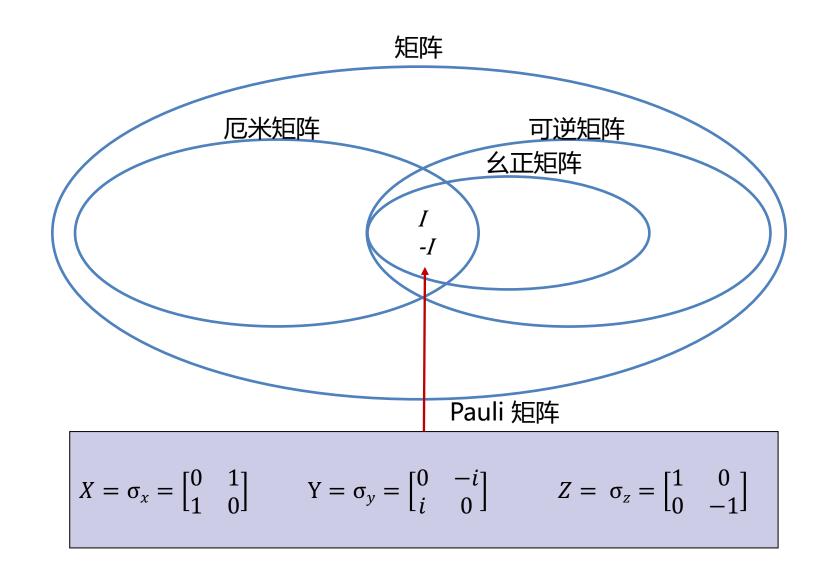
根据上述定义,可得:

$$|x\rangle^{\dagger} = (x_1^*, ..., x_n^*) = \langle x|$$

$$(\sum_{i} a_{i} A_{i})^{\dagger} = \sum_{i} a_{i}^{*} A_{i}^{\dagger} \quad (cA)^{\dagger} = c^{*} A^{\dagger} \quad (A + B)^{\dagger} = A^{\dagger} + B^{\dagger} \quad (AB)^{\dagger} = B^{\dagger} A^{\dagger}$$
$$(A|v\rangle)^{\dagger} = \langle v|A^{\dagger} \quad (|u\rangle\langle v|)^{\dagger} = |v\rangle\langle u|$$
$$||\langle u|A|v\rangle||^{2} = \langle u|A|v\rangle\langle v|A^{\dagger}|u\rangle$$

酉(幺正)变换-矩阵类型









根据量子计算的原理:

- ✓ 任意的单量子比特逻辑门可以拆分为绕 X 轴旋转的量子逻辑门和绕 Y 轴旋转量子逻辑门的序列;
- ✓ 任意的两量子比特逻辑门可以拆分为由 CNOT/CZ 门和单量子比特逻辑门的序列。

在经典计算机中,单比特逻辑门只有一种——非门(NOT gate),但是在量子计算机中,量子比特情况相对复杂,存在**叠加态**和相位,所以单量子比特逻辑门会有更多的种类。

经典计算线路由连线和门组成,量子线路也同样如此。

单量子比特门是一个二阶的酉矩阵 U,满足 UU[†] = I, 作用在量子比特 $|\psi\rangle$ = α $|0\rangle$ + β $|1\rangle$ = α $|1\rangle$ = α = α $|1\rangle$ = α = α $|1\rangle$ = α = α

$$|\psi'\rangle = U\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

每一个酉矩阵 U 都对应着一个有效的量子门,即对于量子门来说唯一显示就是酉性(unitary)。量子门的作用都是线性的。

单量子比特逻辑门



 $|0\rangle$ 变换后的量子态为 $|\varphi_0\rangle$, $|1\rangle$ 变换后的量子态为 $|\varphi_1\rangle$,则U变换的表达式为:

$$\begin{array}{l} U \mid 0 \rangle = \alpha \mid 0 \rangle + \beta \mid 1 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \mid \varphi_0 \rangle \\ U \mid 1 \rangle = \alpha' \mid 0 \rangle + \beta' \mid 1 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha' \\ \beta' \end{bmatrix} = \mid \varphi_1 \rangle \end{array}$$
 因为: $\mid 0 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \mid 1 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

两边分别同乘 (0|, (1|, 有:

① U
$$|0\rangle\langle 0| = |\varphi_0\rangle\langle 0| = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}\langle 0| = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}[1\ 0] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

② U |1>
$$\langle 1| = |\varphi_1\rangle \langle 1| = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha' \\ \beta' \end{bmatrix} \langle 1| = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha' \\ \beta' \end{bmatrix} [0 \ 1] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha' \\ 0 & \beta' \end{bmatrix}$$

1,2 两式相加:

$$U \mid 0 \rangle \langle 0 \mid + U \mid 1 \rangle \langle 1 \mid = U(\mid 0 \rangle \langle 0 \mid + \mid 1 \rangle \langle 1 \mid) = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & 0 \\ \beta & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \alpha' \\ 0 & \beta' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \alpha' \\ \beta & \beta' \end{bmatrix}$$

由于:

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

可得:

$$U(|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|) = UI = U = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha & \alpha' \\ \beta & \beta' \end{bmatrix} = |\varphi_0\rangle\langle 0| + |\varphi_1\rangle\langle 1|$$





 $|0\rangle$ 变换后的量子态为 $|\varphi_0\rangle$, $|1\rangle$ 变换后的量子态为 $|\varphi_1\rangle$:

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |\varphi_0\rangle |1\rangle \rightarrow |\varphi_1\rangle$$

根据之前的就算,可得 U 变换的通用表达式为:

$$U = |\varphi_0\rangle \langle 0| + |\varphi_1\rangle \langle 1|$$

单量子比特幺正变换矩阵的计算方法:

$$U = |\varphi_0\rangle \langle 0| + |\varphi_1\rangle \langle 1|$$

将每个量子态变换前的对偶向量(如: |0)的对偶向量为(0|)右乘变换后的量子态,然后相加。



H (Hadamard) 门 - 矩阵计算

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。

H 门作用在基态:

①
$$H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$$
② $H|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$ 因为: $|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0 \end{bmatrix}$ $|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1 \end{bmatrix}$

两边分别同乘 (0|, (1|:

(2)
$$H|1\rangle\langle 1| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix} 1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}\langle 1|$$

1,2 两式相加:

$$\begin{aligned} H|0\rangle\langle 0| + U|1\rangle\langle 1| = H(|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|) &= H I = H \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1 \end{bmatrix}\langle 0| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}\langle 1| \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1\\1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

完整计算一次,加深理解,后面直接套用公式:

$$U = |\varphi_0\rangle \langle 0| + |\varphi_1\rangle \langle 1|$$



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。

矩阵形式
$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

H 门作用在任意量子态 $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$, 得到的新的量子态为:

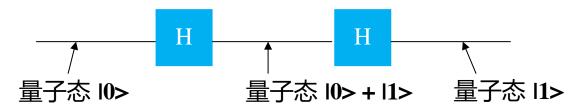
$$|\psi'\rangle = H|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha - \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\sqrt{2}}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

H 门其它性质:

$$H^2 = I \quad H^+ = H \quad H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (X + Z)$$

$$HXH = Z \quad HZH = X \quad HYH = -Y$$

 $HR_x(\theta)H = \cos(\theta/2) HIH - i \sin(\theta/2) HXH = \cos(\theta/2) I - i \sin(\theta/2) Z = R_z(\theta)$



注: 两个H门连用,相当于NOT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。

矩阵形式
$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

H 门作用在任意量子态
$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$
, 得到的新的量子态为:
$$|\psi'\rangle = H|\psi\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha - \beta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

常用几何变换 - 镜像



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

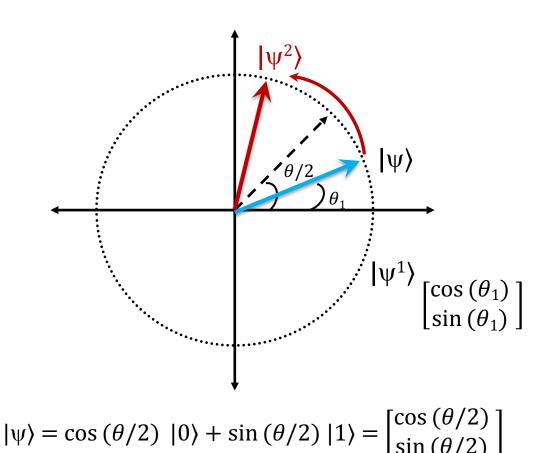
* 关于通过原点、方向和水平轴夹角为 $\theta/2$ 直线镜像;

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi^{2}\rangle &= Q |\psi^{1}\rangle \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta)} & \sin{(\theta)} \\ \sin{(\theta)} & -\cos{(\theta)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta_{1})} \\ \sin{(\theta_{1})} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta)}\cos{(\theta_{1})} + \sin{(\theta)}\sin{(\theta_{1})} \\ \sin{(\theta)}\cos{(\theta_{1})} - \cos{(\theta)}\sin{(\theta_{1})} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta - \theta_{1})} \\ \sin{(\theta - \theta_{1})} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

关于通过原点、方向和水平轴夹角为 $\theta/2$ 直线镜像 ,可以理解为逆时针旋转 $2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}-\theta_1\right)$,则:

$$|\psi^{2}\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_{1} + 2(\frac{\theta}{2} - \theta_{1})) \\ \sin(\theta_{1} + 2(\frac{\theta}{2} - \theta_{1})) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta - \theta_{1}) \\ \sin(\theta - \theta_{1}) \end{bmatrix}$$





H (Hadamard) 门 – 举例 (α 和 β 都为实数)

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

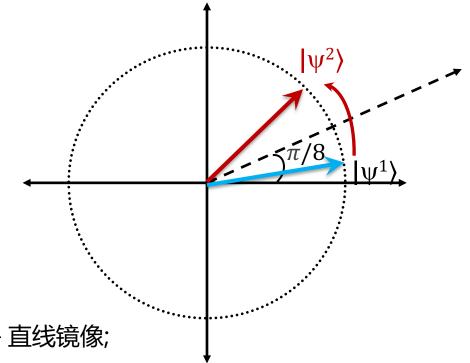
观察发现,符合镜像公式:

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

* 关于通过原点、方向和水平轴夹角为 $\theta/2$ 直线镜像;

可知:

H门操作,相当于关于通过原点、方向和水平轴夹角为 $\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8}$ 直线镜像;







$$H\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H\begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\pi/8$

...

泡利矩阵



泡利矩阵 (Pauli matrices) 有时也被称作自旋矩阵 (spin matrices)。 量子态的演化本质上可以看作是对量子态对应的矩阵做变换,即是做矩阵的乘法。 三个泡利矩阵表示的泡利算符代表着对量子态最基本的操作。 泡利算符是**一组三个2x2的幺正厄米复矩阵**,一般都以希腊字母 σ (西格玛)来表示。 读作泡利 x , 泡利 y , 泡利 z。

$$X = \sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
 $Y = \sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $Z = \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

每个泡利矩阵有两个特征值,1和-1,其对应的归一化特征向量为:

$$\psi_{x+} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \psi_{y+} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \qquad \psi_{z+} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\psi_{x-} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \psi_{y-} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} \qquad \psi_{z-} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

通常用 $|+\rangle$ 表示 ψ_{x+} ,用 $|-\rangle$ 表示 ψ_{x-} ,用 $|0\rangle$ 表示 ψ_{z+} ,用 $|1\rangle$ 表示 ψ_{z-}

泡利矩阵



如将 σ_x 作用到基态上:

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

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

X 门作用在任意量子态 $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = {\alpha \brack \beta}$, 得到的新的量子态为:

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

泡利矩阵的线性组合是完备的二维酉变换生成元,即所有满足 $UU^{\dagger} = I$ 的 U 都可以通过下面的公式得到:

$$U(\theta) = e^{-i\theta(a\sigma_x + b\sigma_y + c\sigma_z)}$$

泡利算符



泡利算符的对应运算规则如下:

$$\sigma_x \sigma_x = \sigma_y \sigma_y = \sigma_z \sigma_z = I$$

证明:

$$\sigma_x \sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I} \qquad \sigma_y \sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I} \qquad \sigma_z \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{I}$$

顺序相乘的两个泡利矩阵个跟未参与计算的泡利矩阵是 i 倍关系, 逆序则是 -i 倍关系:

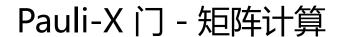
$$\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{x}\sigma_{y} &= i\sigma_{z} & \sigma_{y}\sigma_{x} &= -i\sigma_{z} \\
\sigma_{y}\sigma_{z} &= i\sigma_{x} & \sigma_{z}\sigma_{y} &= -i\sigma_{x} \\
\sigma_{z}\sigma_{x} &= i\sigma_{y} & \sigma_{x}\sigma_{z} &= -i\sigma_{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$det(\sigma_{x}) &= det(\sigma_{y}) &= det(\sigma_{z}) &= -1 \\
tr(\sigma_{x}) &= tr(\sigma_{y}) &= tr(\sigma_{z}) &= 0$$

证明:

$$\sigma_{x}\sigma_{y} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = i \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = i\sigma_{z}.$$

$$\sigma_{y}\sigma_{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = -i \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = -i\sigma_{z}.$$





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

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

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

单量子比特幺正变换矩阵的计算方法:

$$U = |\varphi_0\rangle \langle 0| + |\varphi_1\rangle \langle 1|$$

根据变换矩阵计算公式,有:

$$X = |1\rangle\langle 0| + |0\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad 因为: |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pauli-X 门



Pauli-X 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 σ_x ,即:

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

$$X |j\rangle = |j \oplus 1\rangle$$

Pauli-X 门矩阵又称为NOT门,其量子线路符号:



X 门作用在基态:

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

X 门作用在任意量子态
$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$
, 得到的新的量子态为:
$$|\psi'\rangle = X|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \beta|0\rangle + \alpha|1\rangle$$

Pauli-X 门



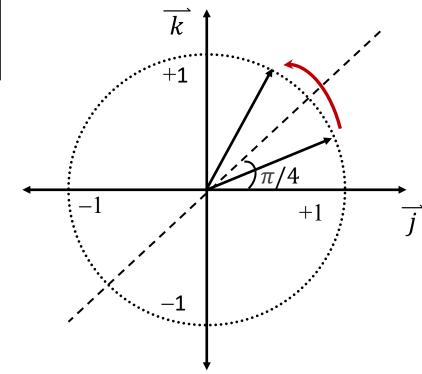
Pauli-X 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 σ_x , 即:

$$X = \sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) & -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

观察发现,符合镜像公式:

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

* 关于通过原点、方向和水平轴夹角为 $\theta/2$ 直线镜像;



可知:

X 门操作,相当于关于通过原点、方向和水平轴夹角为 $\frac{\theta}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 直线镜像;



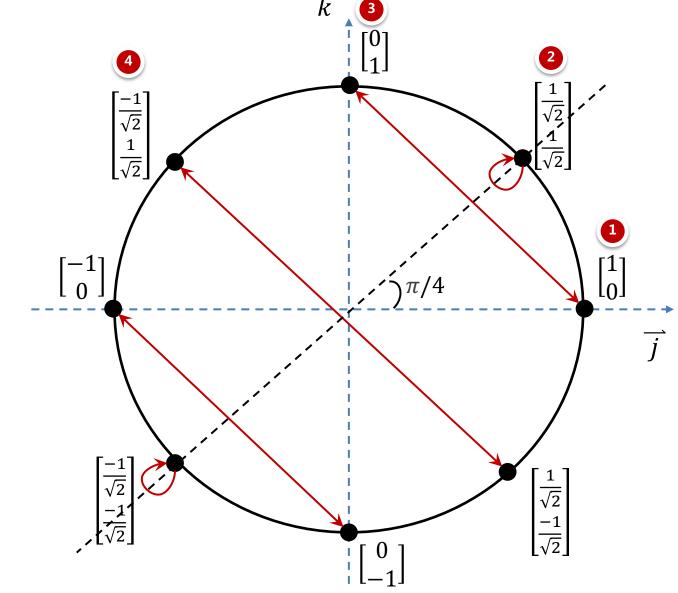
Pauli-X 门 $-\alpha$ 和 β 都为实数 , 且归一化 - 举例

X 门作用在基态:

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

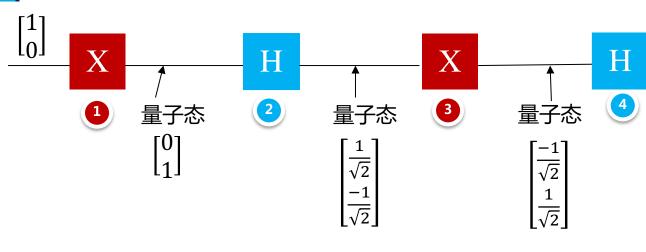
X 门作用在叠加态:

$$\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$





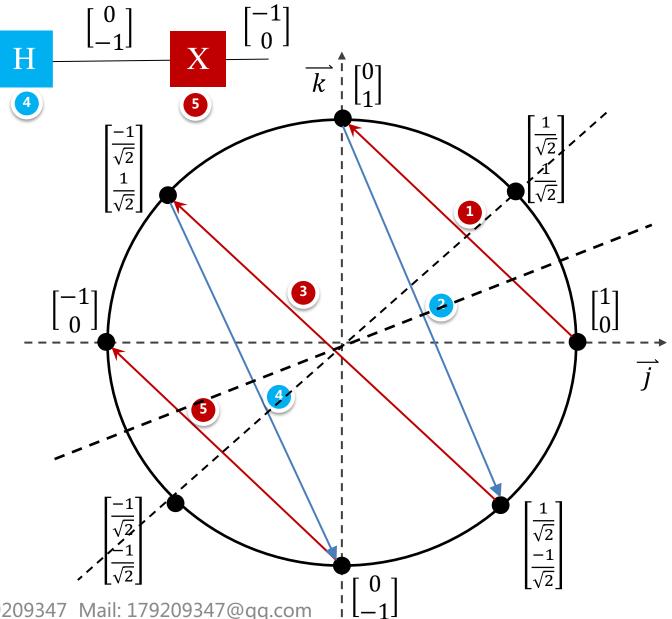
Pauli-X 门 - 单位圆状态机 - X H 门结合使用例子

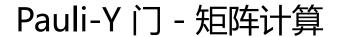


连续两次 X门 或者连续两次 H门 都会恢复量子态。 但是如果2次 X门 和2次 H门 交替操作,结果却会 不同。

如图所示交替操作之后:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$







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 ,量子态变换规律是:

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow i|1\rangle |1\rangle \rightarrow -i|0\rangle$$

单量子比特幺正变换矩阵的计算方法:

$$U = |\varphi_0\rangle \langle 0| + |\varphi_1\rangle \langle 1|$$

根据变换矩阵计算公式,有:

$$Y = i|1\rangle\langle 0| - i|0\rangle\langle 1| = i\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix}[1\ 0] - i\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix}[0\ 1]$$
 $[0\ 1]$

Pauli-Y 门



Pauli-Y 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 σ_{ν} ,即:

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

其量子线路符号:

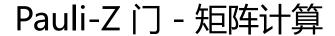


Y 门作用在基态:

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

Y 门作用在任意量子态
$$|\psi\rangle=\alpha|0\rangle+\beta|1\rangle={\alpha\brack\beta}$$
,得到的新的量子态为:

$$|\psi'\rangle = Y|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i\beta \\ i\alpha \end{bmatrix} = -i\beta|0\rangle + i\alpha|1\rangle$$





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 ,量子态变换规律是:

$$\begin{array}{c} |0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle \\ |1\rangle \rightarrow -|1\rangle \end{array}$$

单量子比特幺正变换矩阵的计算方法:

$$U = |\varphi_0\rangle \langle 0| + |\varphi_1\rangle \langle 1|$$

根据变换矩阵计算公式,有:

$$Z = |0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1| = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} [1 \ 0] - \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} [0 \ 1] \qquad 因为: \ |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Pauli-Z 门



Pauli-Z 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 σ_z ,即:

$$Z = \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1| \quad (ightharpoonup in five points)$$

谱分解的变形写法

其量子线路符号:

$$-Z$$

Z 门作用在基态:

$$Z|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^0 |0\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$Z|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = (-1)^1 |1\rangle = -|1\rangle$$

$$Z|j\rangle = (-1)^j |j\rangle$$

Z 门作用在任意量子态
$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$$
,得到的新的量子态为:

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

矩阵的指数函数



泰勒公式:

$$e^{x} = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^{2}}{2!} + \frac{x^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^{n}}{n!}$$

利用函数的幂级数定义矩阵A的函数,

矩阵A的指数函数表示:

$$e^{A} = I + \frac{A}{1!} + \frac{A^{2}}{2!} + \frac{A^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{A^{n}}{n!}$$

如果A是对角阵:

$$A = diag(A_{11}, A_{22}, A_{33},...)$$

则(证明略):

$$A^{n} = diag(A^{n}_{11}, An_{22}, An_{33},...)$$

于是:

$$A^1 = diag(A_{11}, A_{22}, A_{33},...)$$

$$A^2 = diag(A^2_{11}, A^2_{22}, A^2_{33},...)$$

$$A^3 = diag(A_{11}^3, A_{22}^3, A_{33}^3,...)$$

$$e^{A} = I + \frac{A}{1!} + \frac{A^{2}}{2!} + \frac{A^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{A^{n}}{n!}$$

$$= I + \operatorname{diag}(\frac{A_{11}}{1!}, \frac{A_{22}}{1!}, \frac{A_{33}}{1!}, \dots)) + \operatorname{diag}(\frac{A^{2}_{11}}{2!}, \frac{A^{2}_{22}}{2!}, \frac{A^{2}_{33}}{2!}, \dots))$$

$$+ \operatorname{diag}\left(\frac{A^{3}_{11}}{3!}, \frac{A^{3}_{22}}{3!}, \frac{A^{3}_{33}}{3!}, \dots\right) + \dots$$

$$= \operatorname{diag}(1 + \frac{A_{11}}{1!} + \frac{A^{2}_{11}}{2!} + \frac{A^{3}_{11}}{3!} + \dots, 1 + \frac{A_{22}}{1!} + \frac{A^{2}_{22}}{2!} + \frac{A^{3}_{22}}{3!} + \dots, \dots)$$

$$= \operatorname{diag}(e^{A11}, e^{A22}, e^{A33} \dots)$$

如果A不是对角阵,则可以通过酉变换将其对角化 D = UAU†

下面这种表达形式称为以A为生成元生成的酉变换:

$$U(\theta) = e^{(-i\theta A)}$$

矩阵的指数函数



如果A是2x2对角阵:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_1 \end{bmatrix}$$
, a_{0, a_1} 为矩阵A的特征值。

则:

$$\mathbf{A}^{\mathbf{k}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}_0^k & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{a}_1^k \end{bmatrix}$$

则:

$$e^{A} = I + \frac{A}{1!} + \frac{A^{2}}{2!} + \frac{A^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{A^{n}}{n!} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{0} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{1} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2!} \begin{bmatrix} a_{0}^{2} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{1}^{2} \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3!} \begin{bmatrix} a_{0}^{3} & 0 \\ 0 & a_{1}^{3} \end{bmatrix} + \dots$$

由于:

$$|0> < 0| + |1> < 1| = \begin{bmatrix} 1\\0 \end{bmatrix} [1\ 0] + \begin{bmatrix} 0\\1 \end{bmatrix} [0\ 1] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0\\0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0\\0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

可得:

$$e^{A} = \operatorname{diag}(e^{A11}, e^{A22}, e^{A33} \dots) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{a_0} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{a_1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{a_0} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{a_1} \end{bmatrix} = e^{a_0} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + e^{a_1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = e^{a_0} |0 > < 0| + e^{a_1} |1 > < 1|$$

如果A为对角阵,容易根据特征值构造出矩阵指数函数的矩阵表达。



生成元 - 单位矩阵

以A为生成元生成的酉变换 $U(\theta) = e^{(-i\theta A)}$

单位矩阵
$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

以单位矩阵 I 作为生成元,则可以构建一种特殊的酉变换:

$$U(\theta) = e^{(-i\theta A)}$$

$$-i\theta A = -i\theta \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i\theta & 0 \\ 0 & -i\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U(\theta) = e^{(-i\theta A)} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\theta} \end{bmatrix} = e^{-i\theta} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = e^{-i\theta} I$$

它作用在单量子态上,相当于对整体乘以一个系数。

如果带入密度矩阵表达式,这个参数会被消去。

这个系数称为量子态的整体相位。任何操作和测量都无法分辨两个相同的密度矩阵,所以整体相位一般情况下对系统无影响。

分别用不同的泡利矩阵作为生成元,可以构成RX,RY,RZ。

$R_x(\theta)$, $R_v(\theta)$, $R_z(\theta)$ 逻辑门公式证明



泰勒公式:

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

根据上述公式:

$$R_{U}(\gamma) = e^{(-i\gamma Y)} = I + \frac{A}{1!} + \frac{A^{2}}{2!} + \frac{A^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{A^{n}}{n!}$$

$$= I + \frac{-i\gamma U}{1!} + \frac{(-i\gamma U)^{2}}{2!} + \frac{(-i\gamma U)^{3}}{3!} + \dots + \frac{(-i\gamma U)^{n}}{n!}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{\gamma^2}{2!} + \frac{\gamma^4}{4!} - \frac{\gamma^6}{6!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{\gamma^{2n}}{(2n)!}\right) I - i\left(\gamma - \frac{\gamma^3}{3!} + \frac{\gamma^5}{5!} - \frac{\gamma^7}{7!} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{\gamma^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}\right) U$$

$$= \cos(\gamma) I - i \sin(\gamma) U$$

代入Y可得:
$$R_y(\gamma) = \cos(\gamma) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - i \sin(\gamma) \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\gamma) & -\sin(\gamma) \\ \sin(\gamma) & \cos(\gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$X^{2} = \sigma_{x}\sigma_{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

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

$$Y^2 = \sigma_y \sigma_y = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

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

$$Z^2 = \sigma_z \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I$$

$R_x(\theta)$, $R_v(\theta)$, $R_z(\theta)$ 逻辑门公式

9 Qubits qubits.top

根据 $R_U(\gamma) = \cos(\gamma) I - i \sin(\gamma) U$ 可得:

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

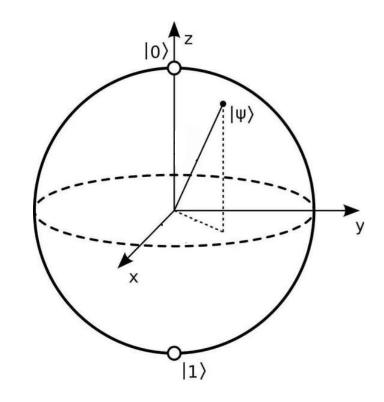
$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -i\sin(\theta/2) \\ -i\sin(\theta/2) & \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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



由于 $e^{-i\theta/2}$ 是一个整体相位,只考虑单门,则可以省略该参数。于是,RZ门矩阵可简写为:

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

$RX(\theta)$



RX门由Pauli-X 矩阵作为生成元生成, 其矩阵形式为:

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

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

$RX操作将原来的态上绕X轴逆时针旋转<math>\theta$ 角。

能导致概率振幅的变化。

$|1\rangle$ $(\theta/2)|1\rangle$ $|1\rangle$

其量子线路符号:



RX(θ) 门作用在基态:

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

$$R_{x}(\theta) |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -i\sin(\theta/2) \\ -i\sin(\theta/2) & \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i\sin(\theta/2) \\ \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix} = -i\sin(\theta/2) |0\rangle + \cos(\theta/2) |1\rangle$$

$$R_X(\pi/2)$$
 门作用在任意量子态 $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = {\alpha \brack \beta}$, 得到的新的量子态为:

$$|\psi'\rangle = \mathsf{R}_\mathsf{X}(\pi/2) \; |\psi\rangle = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \\ -i & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \tfrac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha - \mathrm{i}\beta \\ \beta - \mathrm{i}\alpha \end{bmatrix} = \tfrac{\alpha - \mathrm{i}\beta}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \tfrac{\beta - \mathrm{i}\alpha}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

RX(θ) 门 - 重要性质



两角和与差的三角函数公式:

$$\sin (\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \pm \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\cos (\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta \mp \sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

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

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

$$Q^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(3\theta/2) & -i\sin(3\theta/2) \\ -i\sin(3\theta/2) & \cos(3\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

• • • • •

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

RY(θ) 门



RY门由Pauli-Y 矩阵作为生成元生成,其矩阵形式为:

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

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

RY操作将原来的态上绕Y轴逆时针旋转 θ 角。

能导致概率振幅的变化。

其量子线路符号:

RY(θ) 门作用在基态:

$$\begin{split} R_{y}(\theta) \mid 0 \rangle &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta/2)} & -\sin{(\theta/2)} \\ \sin{(\theta/2)} & \cos{(\theta/2)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta/2)} \\ \sin{(\theta/2)} \end{bmatrix} = \cos{\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \mid 0 \rangle + \sin{\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \mid 1 \rangle \\ R_{y}(\theta) \mid 1 \rangle &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta/2)} & -\sin{(\theta/2)} \\ \sin{(\theta/2)} & \cos{(\theta/2)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin{(\theta/2)} \\ \cos{(\theta/2)} \end{bmatrix} = -\sin{\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \mid 0 \rangle + \cos{\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)} \mid 1 \rangle \end{split}$$

$$R_y(\pi/2)$$
 门作用在任意量子态 $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = {\alpha \brack \beta}$, 得到的新的量子态为:

$$|\psi'\rangle = \mathsf{R}_\mathsf{X}(\pi/2) \; |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha - \beta \\ \alpha + \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

RY(θ) 门 - 重要性质



两角和与差的三角函数公式:

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

$$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta \pm \cos\alpha \sin\beta$$
$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos\alpha \cos\beta \mp \sin\alpha \sin\beta$$

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

$$Q^{3} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -\sin(\theta/2) \\ \sin(\theta/2) & \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(3\theta/2) & -\sin(3\theta/2) \\ \sin(3\theta/2) & \cos(3\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

....

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

矩阵几何意义:

每次作用于向量,相当于将向量逆时针旋转 $\frac{\theta}{2}$



$RY(\theta)$ 门 - 举例(α 和 β 都为实数)

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

$Q = R_y(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -\sin(\theta/2) \\ \sin(\theta/2) & \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix} * \text{每次作用于量子态(向量), 相当于逆时针旋转}$

Q 作用在量子态
$$|\psi\rangle = \cos(\theta/2) |0\rangle + \sin(\theta/2) |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) \\ \sin(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^{1} | \psi \rangle = Q^{1} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta/2)} & -\sin{(\theta/2)} \\ \sin{(\theta/2)} & \cos{(\theta/2)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta/2)} \\ \sin{(\theta/2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta/2 + \theta/2)} \\ \sin{(\theta/2 + \theta/2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^{2} |\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(2\theta/2 + \theta/2) \\ \sin(2\theta/2 + \theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q^{n} |\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left((n+1)\theta/2\right) \\ \sin\left((n+1)\theta/2\right) \end{bmatrix} = \cos\left((n+1)\theta/2\right) |0\rangle + \sin\left((n+1)\theta/2\right) |1\rangle$$

选取合适的旋转次数 n 使得 $\sin^2((n+1)\theta/2)$ 最接近 1 ,即可完成**振幅放大**量子线路。

All rights reserved by Calvin, QQ: 179209347 Mail: 179209347@gg.com

$RZ(\theta)$ 门



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:

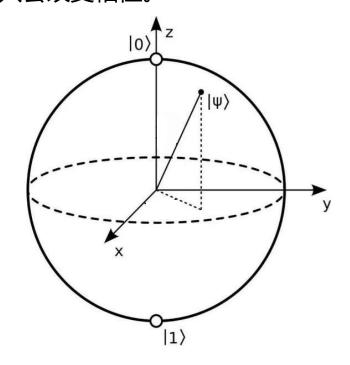
$$R_{z}(\theta) |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle$$

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

 $R_y(\pi/2)$ 门作用在任意量子态 $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$, 得到的新的量子态为:

$$|\psi'\rangle = R_{z}(\pi/2) |\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \beta \end{bmatrix} = \alpha |0\rangle + \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \beta |1\rangle$$

RZ 操作将原来的态上绕 Z 轴逆时针旋转 θ 角。不会导致概率振幅的变化,只会改变相位。



$RZ(\theta)$



由于 $e^{-i\theta/2}$ 是一个全局相位,其没有物理意义,只考虑单门,则可以省略该参数。于是,RZ门矩阵可简写为:

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

 $e^{-i\theta/2}$ 并没有对计算基 $|0\rangle$ 和 $|1\rangle$ 做任何改变,而只是在原来的态上绕Z轴逆时针旋转 θ 角。

$$Rz(\theta) = |0\rangle\langle 0| + e^{i\theta} |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$= I - |1\rangle\langle 1| + e^{i\theta} |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$= I + e^{i\theta} |1\rangle\langle 1| - |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$= I + e^{i\theta} |1\rangle\langle 1| - |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$RZ(\theta)$



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

RZ 操作将原来的态上绕 Z 轴逆时针旋转 θ 角。不会导致概率振幅的变化,只会改变相位。

因为:

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

$$(2) R_{z}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

可得:

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

$RZ(\theta)$ 门其它性质:

$$X \, R_z(\theta) X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^{i\theta} \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^{i\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = e^{i\theta} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\theta} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\theta} \end{bmatrix} \text{ ($\texttt{\Xi$\Xi$E}$ \texttt{E} $\texttt{E}$$$

即:

$$X R_z(\theta)X = R_z(-\theta) = R_z(\theta)^{-1} = R_z(\theta)^{+}$$

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

$RZ(\theta)$ $\uparrow J - T \uparrow J$, $S \uparrow J$, $Z \uparrow J$



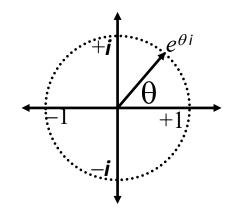
公式:
$$R_z(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T = R_z(\pi/4) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\pi/4} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = R_z(\pi/2) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\pi/2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = T^2$$
 $45^{\circ} + 45^{\circ} = 90^{\circ}$

$$Z = R_z(\pi) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\pi} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$e^{\pi i/2} = i$$

 $e^{\pi i} = -1$ (欧拉恒等式)
 $e^{3\pi i/2} = -i$
 $e^{2\pi i} = e^0 = 1$



