

### 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

#### \* 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  $\nu, w \in \mathbb{C}^{n}$ 

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

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

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

## 酉(幺正)变换性质



5. 
$$< U\nu, U\nu> = < \nu, U^{\dagger} U \nu> = < \nu, \nu> = ||\nu||^2$$

6. 如果:  $U \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$  是幺正矩阵,存在另一个幺正矩阵 V,和幺正对角阵  $D \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ 

$$U = V^{\dagger}DV$$

$$D = VUV^{\dagger}$$

## 狄拉克符号



$$\langle v| = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}^{\dagger} = [\overline{v_1} \ \overline{v_2} \ \dots \ \overline{v_n}]$$

$$|w\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ \dots \\ w_m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|w\rangle\langle v| = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \overline{v}_1 & \cdots & w_1 \overline{v}_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_m \overline{v}_1 & \cdots & w_m \overline{v}_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle v|w\rangle = \langle v||w\rangle = (\langle v|)(|w\rangle)$$

当 
$$n = m$$
 时:

$$\langle v|w\rangle = \langle v$$
 ,  $w\rangle = \overline{v_1}w_1 + \overline{v_2}w_2 + ... + \overline{v_n}w_n$ 

#### ν的长度为:

$$||v|| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$$

# 共轭

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & ... & v_n \end{bmatrix}^{\dagger} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{v_1} \\ \overline{v_2} \\ ... \\ \overline{v_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ \dots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}^{\dagger} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{v_1} & \overline{v_2} & \dots & \overline{v_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(vu)^* = u^*v$$

$$(u+v)^* = u^* + v^*$$

$$(\lambda u)^* = \bar{\lambda} u^*$$

$$(y|ux) = (u^*y|x)$$

$$||u|| = ||u^*||$$

$$||u||^2 = ||u^*u|| = ||uu^*||$$

### 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:

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

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

## 厄米共轭算符公式



$$(A+B)^T = A^T + B^T$$

$$(A - B)^T = A^T - B^T$$

$$(-A)^T = -A^T$$

$$(A+B)^{\dagger} = A^{\dagger} + B^{\dagger}$$

$$(A-B)^{\dagger} = A^{\dagger} - B^{\dagger}$$

$$(-A)^{\dagger} = -A^{\dagger}$$

## 矩阵的迹



$$tr(A+B) = tr(A) + tr(B)$$

$$tr(dA) = d tr (A)$$

$$tr(-A) = -tr(A)$$

$$tr(AB) = tr(BA)$$

$$tr(ABC) = tr(CAB) = tr(BCA)$$

#### 对于方阵:

$$tr(A) = tr(A^{T})$$
  
 $tr(\bar{A}) = tr(A^{\dagger}) = \overline{tr(A)}$ 

# 矩阵的直和



$$v = [v_1 \ v_2 \dots \ v_n]$$

$$w = [w_1 w_2 \dots w_n]$$

$$v \oplus w = [v_1 \ v_2 \dots \ v_{n_j} w_1 w_2 \dots \ w_n]$$



# 张量积 (tensor product)

张量积是两个或多个向量空间张成一个更大向量空间的运算。 在量子力学中,**量子的状态**由希尔伯特空间 (Hilbert spaces) 中的**单位向量**来描述。 本质上复合系统中量子态的演化也是矩阵的乘法,其与单个子系统相比,只是多了张量积的运算。

$$|00\rangle = |0,0\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\0\end{bmatrix}\\0\begin{bmatrix}1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\0\end{bmatrix}$$
 
$$|01\rangle = |0,1\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix}$$

$$|10\rangle = |1 , 0\rangle = |1\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}\\1\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\1\\0\end{bmatrix} \qquad |11\rangle = |1 , 1\rangle = |1\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix}\\1\begin{bmatrix}0\\1\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\1\end{bmatrix}$$

### 张量积 - 重要公式



$$1. A \otimes (B + C) = A \otimes B + A \otimes C , |a\rangle \otimes (|b\rangle + |c\rangle) = |a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle + |a\rangle \otimes |c\rangle$$

2. 
$$(A + B) \otimes C = A \otimes C + B \otimes C$$
,  $(|a\rangle + |b\rangle) \otimes |c\rangle = |a\rangle \otimes |c\rangle + |b\rangle \otimes |c\rangle$ 

$$3. z(|a\rangle \otimes |b\rangle) = (z|a\rangle) \otimes |b\rangle = |a\rangle \otimes (z|b\rangle) z$$
 为标量

4. 
$$(A \otimes B)^{\dagger} = A^{\dagger} \otimes B^{\dagger} \quad (A \otimes B)^* = A^* \otimes B^*$$

5. 
$$(A \otimes B)^{-1} = A^{-1} \otimes B^{-1}$$
  $(A \otimes B)^T = A^T \otimes B^T$ 

6. 
$$tr(A \otimes B) = tr(A) tr(B)$$

7. 
$$det(A \otimes B) = (detA)^p (detB)^m$$

### 张量积 - 重要公式



1. 不同子空间的张量积的矩阵乘,相当于各自子空间下的矩阵乘,再把结果张量积。

$$(1) (A \otimes B) (C \otimes D) = (AC) \otimes (BD)$$

(2) 
$$(A_1 \otimes B_1) (A_2 \otimes B_2) (A_3 \otimes B_3) = (A_1 A_2 A_3) \otimes (B_1 B_2 B_3)$$

③ 
$$(|a\rangle\langle b|)\otimes(|c\rangle\langle d|)=(|a\rangle\otimes|c\rangle)(\langle b|\otimes\langle d|)=|ac\rangle\langle bd|$$
 (公式1逆向狄拉克符号写法)

$$(4) (A \otimes B) (|x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle) = A |x\rangle \otimes B |y\rangle$$

$$(5) (A \otimes B) (\sum_{i} c_{i} | x_{i} \rangle \otimes | y_{i} \rangle) = \sum_{i} c_{i} A | x_{i} \rangle \otimes B | y_{i} \rangle$$

$$(5) (\sum_{i} c_{i} A_{i} \otimes B_{i}) (|x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle) = \sum_{i} c_{i} A_{i} |x\rangle \otimes B_{i} |y\rangle$$

$$2. H^{\otimes n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x,y} (-1)^{x \cdot y} |x\rangle \langle y| \qquad (H|0\rangle)^{\otimes n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} |x\rangle$$

## 张量积 - 例子



例如,复合系统 H 由两能级系统 H1 和 H2 复合而成,

在 t1 时刻,两个系统的状态都为 |0>,则复合系统的状态为 |00>;

在 t2 时刻,第一个系统经过 X 门,状态变为 |1>,第二个系统经过 Z 门,状态为 |0>,那么复合系统的状

态经过的变换用矩阵运算表示为 :

因为: 
$$X = \sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $Z = \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

所以: 
$$X \otimes Z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & 0 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

则有: 
$$X \otimes Z \mid 00 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \mid 10 \rangle$$

## 三角函数公式



#### 两角和与差的三角函数公式:

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

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

$$\sin(2\theta) = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta$$

$$\cos(2\theta) = \cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = 2\cos^2\theta - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2\theta$$



