

# 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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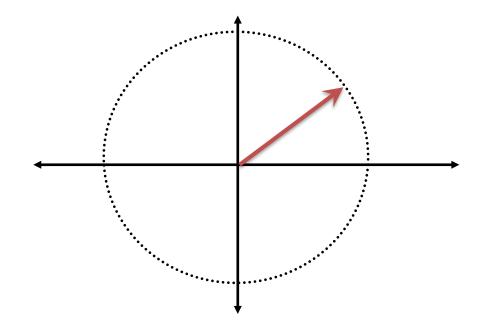




Hadamard 门是一种可以将基态变为叠加态的量子逻辑门,简称H门。

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

当  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$ 都为实数时,且长度归一化,则量子态位于单位圆上:



# H (Hadamard) 门 – $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为实数



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

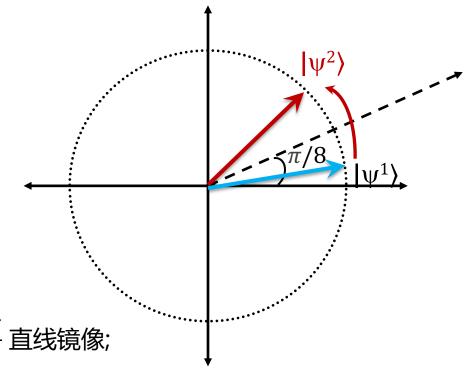
# 观察发现,符合镜像公式:

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

\* 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 (Hadamard) 门 $-\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为实数 - 举例



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

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

 $\pi/8$ 

...



# H (Hadamard) 门 – $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为复数

### 单量子比特的复向量表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a + b i \\ c + d i \end{bmatrix}$$

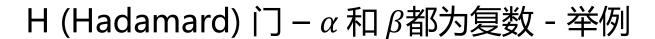
$$(\alpha, \beta)$$
(  $\alpha$  都是复数 )

单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

所有的门,都是希尔伯特空间中的算子,即算子矩阵中所有的元素都是复数(其中的实数应理解为虚部为 0)。 那么 $H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$  实向量空间中的矩阵表示(看做 2 \* 2 分块矩阵):

$$a + b i$$
 算子其矩阵表示:
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$$





### 单量子比特的复向量表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a + b \ i \\ c + d \ i \end{bmatrix}$$

# H门作用于量子态:

$$H |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha - \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} (a+c) + (b+d)i \\ (a-c) + (b-d)i \end{bmatrix}$$

### 单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} \ i \\ \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{d} \ i \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

### H门作用于量子态:

$$H |\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} a+c \\ b+d \\ a-c \\ b-d \end{bmatrix} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} (a+c)+(b+d)i \\ (a-c)+(b-d)i \end{bmatrix}$$

# Pauli-X 门



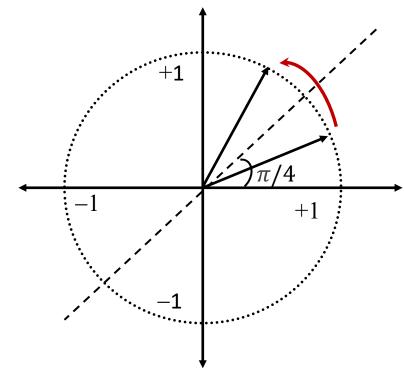
# Pauli-X 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 $\sigma_x$ ,即:

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

# 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;



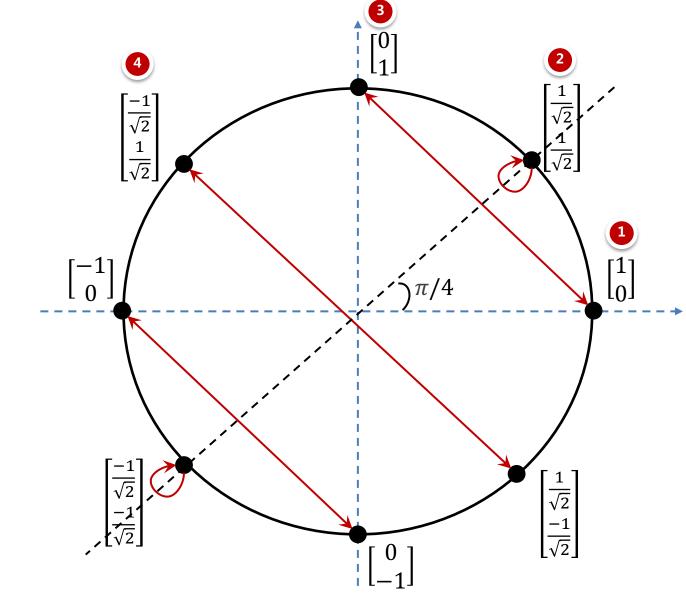


### X 门作用在基态:

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

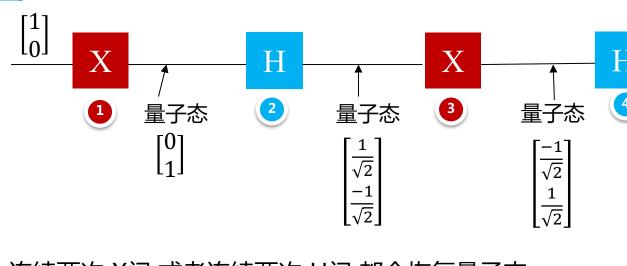
# X 门作用在叠加态:

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{4} & \mathbf{X} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$



# 9 Qubits qubits.top

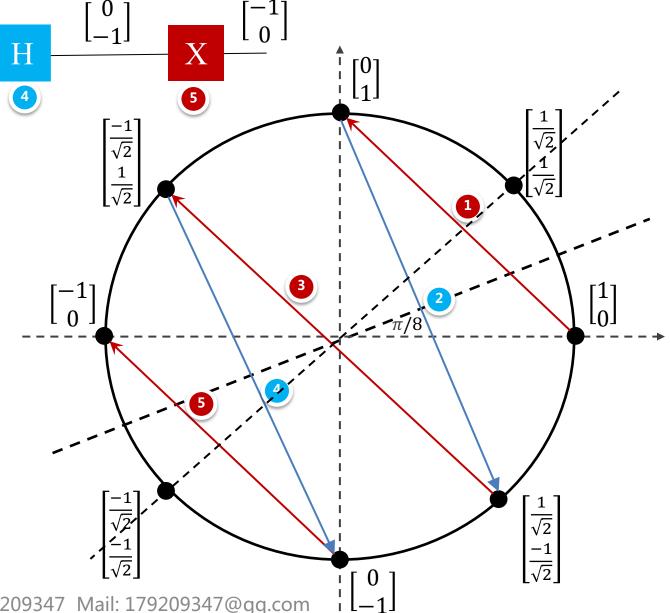
# Pauli-X 门 – X H 门结合使用例子



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:

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



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# Pauli-X 门 $-\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为复数

### 单量子比特的复向量表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a + b \ i \\ c + d \ i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta)$$
( a)

单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

所有的门,都是希尔伯特空间中的算子,即算子矩阵中所有的元素都是复数(其中的实数应理解为虚部为 0)。 那么  $X = \sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  **实向量空间**中的矩阵表示(看做 2 \* 2 分块矩阵):

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
  $a + b i$  算子其矩阵表示:
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$$

# Pauli-X 门 $-\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为复数 - 举例



# 单量子比特的复向量表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a + b \ i \\ c + d \ i \end{bmatrix}$$

# X 门作用于量子态:

$$X|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c + d \ i \\ a + b \ i \end{bmatrix}$$

# 单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a + b i \\ c + d i \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

# X 门作用于量子态:

$$X|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \\ a \\ b \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} c + d \ i \\ a + b \ i \end{bmatrix}$$

# Pauli-Y 门



# Pauli-Y 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 $\sigma_{\nu}$ ,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-Y 门 – $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为复数

### 单量子比特的复向量表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a + b \ i \\ c + d \ i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta)$$
(  $\alpha$ 

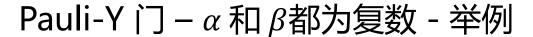
单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$a + b i$$
 算子其矩阵表示:
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$$





### 单量子比特的复向量表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a + b \ i \\ c + d \ i \end{bmatrix}$$

# Y 门作用于量子态:

$$Y|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i\beta \\ i\alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i(c+d i) \\ i(a+b i) \end{bmatrix}$$

# 单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a + b i \\ c + d i \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

### Y 门作用于量子态:

$$Y|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d \\ -c \\ -b \\ a \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} d - ci \\ -b + ai \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i(c + d i) \\ i(a + b i) \end{bmatrix}$$

# Pauli-Z 门



# Pauli-Z 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 $\sigma_z$ ,即:

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

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



# Pauli-Z 门 $-\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为实数,且归一化

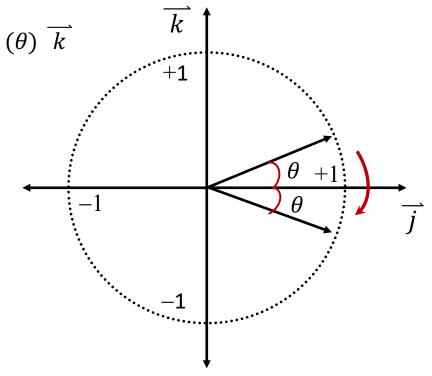
$$Z = \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

### Ζ门作用在量子态 |ψ⟩:

$$Z |\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

\*每次作用于量子态(向量),相当于在j,k平面内相对 j 轴 做镜像映射。





# Pauli-Z 门 $-\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为复数

### 单量子比特的**复向量**表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a + b \ i \\ c + d \ i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\alpha, \beta)$$
( a)

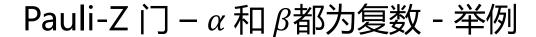
单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$a + b i$$
 算子其矩阵表示:
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & -b \\ b & a \end{bmatrix}$$





# 单量子比特的复向量表示:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a + b \ i \\ c + d \ i \end{bmatrix}$$

# Z 门作用于量子态:

$$Z|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ -\beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a+b \ i \\ -(c+d \ i) \end{bmatrix}$$

# 单量子比特的**实向量**表示:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a + b i \\ c + d i \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix}$$

# Z 门作用于量子态:

$$Z|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ -c \\ -d \end{bmatrix} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} a+b \ i \\ -(c+d \ i) \end{bmatrix}$$

# $RX(\theta)$



### RX门矩阵形式为:

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

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

$$R_X(\pi/2)$$
 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:

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

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

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

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



# RX(θ) 门 – 复向量旋转

### 两角和与差的三角函数公式:

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

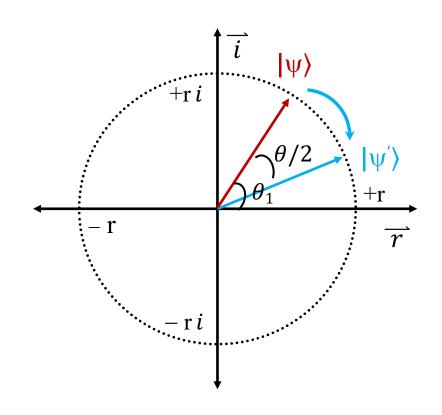
$$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos\alpha\cos\beta \mp \sin\alpha\sin\beta$$

$$|\psi\rangle = r(\cos(\theta_1) + i \sin(\theta_1))$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} r\cos(\theta_1) \\ ri\sin(\theta_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_{x}(\theta) |\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -i\sin(\theta/2) \\ -i\sin(\theta/2) & \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} r\cos(\theta_{1}) \\ ri\sin(\theta_{1}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} r\cos(\theta_{1})\cos(\theta/2) + r\sin(\theta_{1})\sin(\theta/2) \\ -ri\cos(\theta_{1})\sin(\theta/2) + ri\sin(\theta_{1})\cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} r\cos(\theta_{1} - \theta/2) \\ ri\sin(\theta_{1} - \theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$$



•  $R_x(\theta) \mid \psi$  相当于将复平面内的向量  $\mid \psi \rangle$  , 旋转  $\theta/2$  角。





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

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

 $Q = R_x(\theta)$  作用在量子态:

$$\mathbf{Q} \mid \psi \rangle = \mathbf{Q} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta/2)} & -i\sin{(\theta/2)} \\ -i\sin{(\theta/2)} & \cos{(\theta/2)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta/2)} \\ \sin{(\theta/2)} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta/2)}\cos{(\theta/2)} - i\sin{(\theta/2)}\sin{(\theta/2)} \\ \sin{(\theta/2)}\cos{(\theta/2)} - i\sin{(\theta/2)}\cos{(\theta/2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

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



# RX(θ) 门 - 布洛赫球 (Bloch Sphere) 几何表示

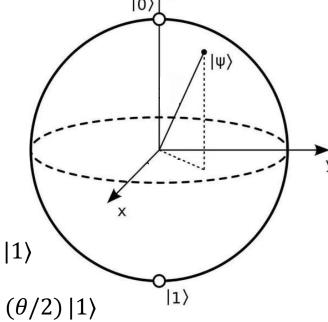
RX门由Pauli-X 矩阵作为生成元生成, 其矩阵形式为:

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

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

 $RX操作将原来的态上绕X轴逆时针旋转<math>\theta$ 角。

能导致概率振幅的变化。



# 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:

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

# $RY(\theta)$ 门



### RY门矩阵形式为:

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

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

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

# 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 - $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为实数

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

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

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

 $Q = R_v(\theta)$  作用在量子态:

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

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

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

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。



# RY(θ) 门 - 布洛赫球 (Bloch Sphere) 几何表示

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 $\theta$ 角。

能导致概率振幅的变化。

# $|\psi\rangle$

# 其量子线路符号:

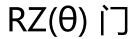


RY(θ) 门作用在基态:

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

 $R_y(\pi/2)$  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:

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





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:

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

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

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:

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

$$R_y(\pi/2)$$
 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:  $|\psi'\rangle = R_z(\theta) |\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ e^{i\theta} \beta \end{bmatrix} = \alpha|0\rangle + e^{i\theta}\beta|1\rangle$ 



# RZ(θ) 门 - 布洛赫球 (Bloch Sphere) 几何表示

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: —— Z<sub>θ</sub>——

### RZ门作用在基态:

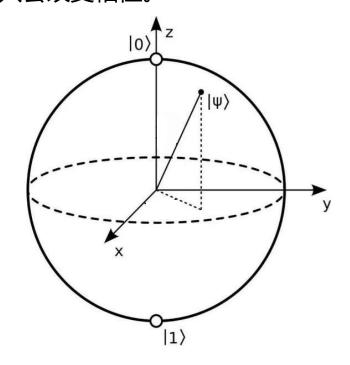
$$R_{z}(\theta) |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle$$

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

 $R_y(\pi/2)$  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 $\theta$ 角。不会导致概率振幅的变化,只会改变相位。





# RZ(θ) 门 - 全局相位的几何意义

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

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

由于 $e^{-i\theta/2}$  是一个全局相位,其没有物理意义,只考虑单门,则可以省略该参数,那么怎么理解几何意义呢?

$$\diamondsuit : |\psi\rangle = r_1(\cos(\theta_1) + i \sin(\theta_1))|0\rangle + r_2(\cos(\theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_2))|1\rangle$$

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

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则 e^{-i\theta/2} 作用在量子态 |\psi\rangle:

e^{-i\theta/2} |\psi\rangle = r_1(\cos(\theta_1) + i \sin(\theta_1))(\cos(\theta/2) + i \sin(\theta/2))|0\rangle

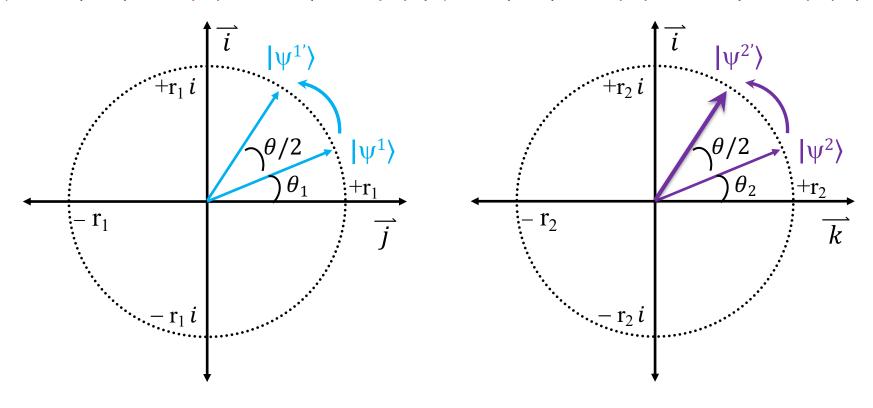
+r_2(\cos(\theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_2))(\cos(\theta/2) + i \sin(\theta/2))|1\rangle

= r_1(\cos(\theta_1 + \theta/2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta/2))|0\rangle + r_2(\cos(\theta_2 + \theta/2) + i \sin(\theta_2 + \theta/2))|1\rangle
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# RZ(θ) 门 – 全局相位

$$e^{-i\theta/2} |\psi\rangle = r_1(\cos(\theta_1 + \theta/2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta/2))|0\rangle + r_2(\cos(\theta_2 + \theta/2) + i \sin(\theta_2 + \theta/2))|1\rangle$$



 $|\psi^1\rangle$  为  $|\psi\rangle$  在 i-k 复平面的分量  $r_1(\cos(\theta_1) + i \sin(\theta_1))$ 

 $|\psi^2\rangle$  为  $|\psi\rangle$  在 i-j 复平面的分量  $r_2(\cos(\theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_2))$ 

\* 全局相位几何意义为: 所有复平面内向量同时旋转相同角度。 如果加上时间 t,则意味着有相同的角速度。 而周期旋转又可以理解为波。



