

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

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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。

不同于传统电路是用金属线所连接以传递电压讯号或电流讯号,在量子线路中,线路是由时间所连接,亦即量子比特的状态随着时间自然演化,过程中是按照哈密顿运算符的指示,一直到遇上逻辑门而被操作。

由于组成量子线路的每一个量子逻辑门都是一个酉算子 , 所以整个量子线路整体也是一个大的 酉算子。

来源:本源量子





本节内容基于本源量子的量子云平台编写。可以免费在线测试使用。https://qcloud.originqc.com.cn/quantumVm/0/0

♠ 本源量子云	真实量子计算云	仿真开发训练云	应用推广云	科普教育云	量子社区云	中 En 🏻
文件 编辑 布局						
Untitled Experiment 🗹					全振幅量子虚拟机 ∨	⑥ 运行
H T S X	Y Z X1	Y1 Z1 U	1 U2 U3	U4 RX	RY RZ CNOT	0 0 ×
Toff CR CZ	GHZ GHZ (3)	GHZ QFT QF (6) (3) (4				
q[0] 10>	3 4	5 6	7	8 9	10 11	12 13 14
q[2] 10>						
q[3] 10>						





I	I	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Z_1	Z1	$\begin{bmatrix} \exp(-i\pi/4) & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\pi/4) \end{bmatrix}$
H	Hadamard	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$	X_{θ}	RX	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -1i \times \sin(\theta/2) \\ -1i \times \sin(\theta/2) & \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$
T	T	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\pi/4) \end{bmatrix}$	Y_{θ}	RY	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -\sin(\theta/2) \\ \sin(\theta/2) & \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$
S	S	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1i \end{bmatrix}$	$Z_{ heta}$	RZ	$\begin{bmatrix} \exp(-i\theta/2) & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$
X	Pauli-X	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	U_1	U1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\theta) \end{bmatrix}$
Y	Pauli-Y	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1i \\ 1i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	U_2	U2	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -\exp(i\lambda)/\sqrt{2} \\ \exp(i\phi)/\sqrt{2} & \exp(i\lambda + i\phi)/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$
Z	Pauli—Z	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	U_3	U3	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta/2) & -\exp(i\lambda) \times \sin(\theta/2) \\ \exp(i\phi) \times \sin(\theta/2) & \exp(i\lambda + i\phi) \times \cos(\theta/2) \end{bmatrix}$
X_1	X1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1i/\sqrt{2} \\ -1i/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$	U_4	U4	$\begin{bmatrix} u0 & u1 \\ u2 & u3 \end{bmatrix}$
Y_1	Y1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \end{bmatrix}$			





	CNOT	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} $	CZ	С	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$
CR	CR	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \exp(i\theta) \end{bmatrix}$	CU	CU	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & u0 & u1 \\ 0 & 0 & u2 & u3 \end{bmatrix}$
	iSWAP	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos(\theta) & -i \times \sin(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & -i \times \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Toff	Toffoli	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
SWAP	SWAP	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$			

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

量子线路符号:

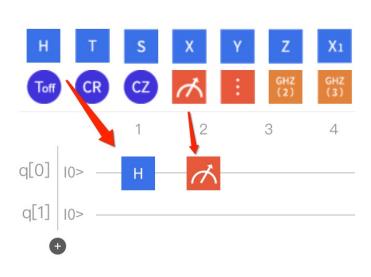


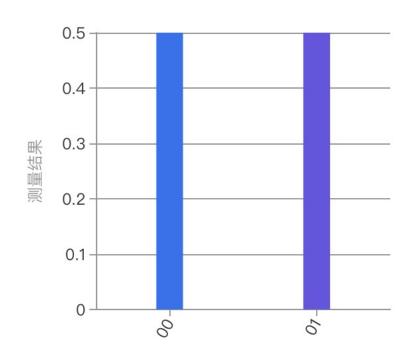
测量符号: 🥂



H 门作用在基态:

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







Pauli-X 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:

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

Pauli-X 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 σ_x ,即: $|1\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle$

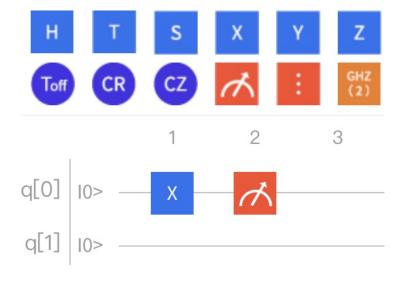
$$X = \sigma_x = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

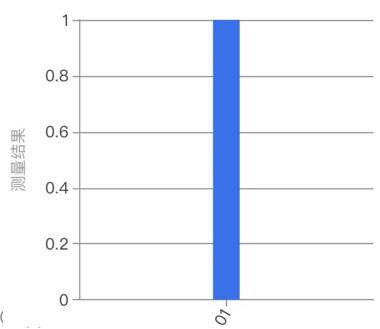
Pauli-X 门矩阵又称为NOT门,其量子线路符号:



X 门作用在基态:

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







Pauli-Y 门

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_y ,即:

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

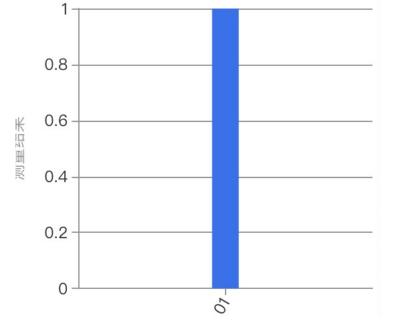
其量子线路符号:



Y 门作用在基态:

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

$$q[1] \quad |0\rangle$$





Pauli-Z 门

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:

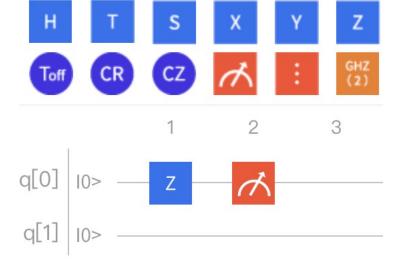
$$Z = \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

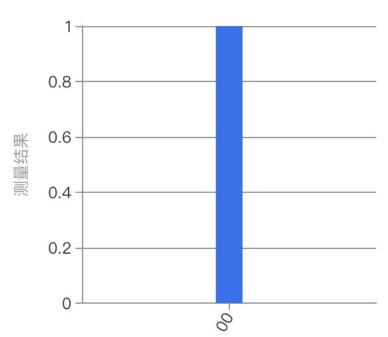
其量子线路符号:



Z 门作用在基态:

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





$RX(\theta)$



RX门由Pauli-X 矩阵作为生成元生成, 其矩阵形式为:

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

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

设置参数 $\theta = \pi / 2$:

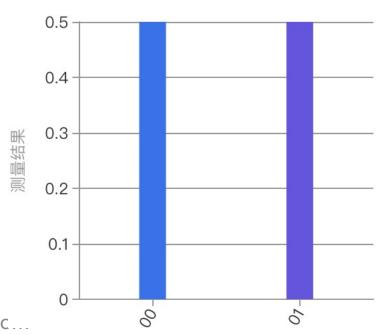
其量子线路符号-



$RX(\pi/2)$ 门作用在基态:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{x}(\theta) \mid 0 \rangle &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & -i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ -i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \text{H} & \text{T} & \text{S} & \text{X} & \text{Y} & \text{Z} \\ \hline -i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ -i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{bmatrix} & \text{1} & \text{2} & \text{3} \\ &= \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \mid 0 \rangle - i\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \mid 1 \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \mid 0 \rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \mid 1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$





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RY(θ) 门



RY门由Pauli-Y 矩阵作为生成元生成, 其矩阵形式为:

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

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

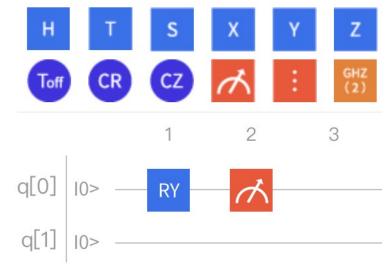
设置参数 $\theta = \pi / 2$:

其量子线路符号

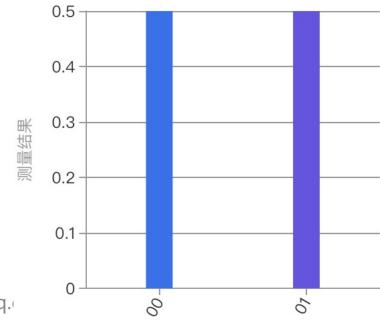


RY(π/2) 门作用在基态:

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







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$RZ(\theta)$



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:

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

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

 $e^{-i\theta/2}$ 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。

其量子线路符号:



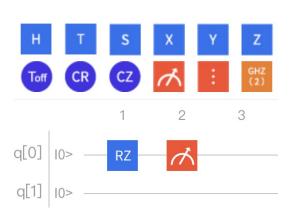
由于 $e^{-i\theta/2}$ 是一个全局相位, 其没有物理意义,只考虑单门, 则可以省略该参数。于是,RZ 门矩阵可简写为:

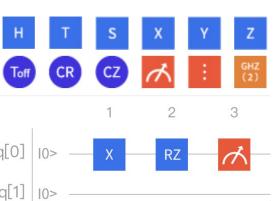
$$R_{z}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

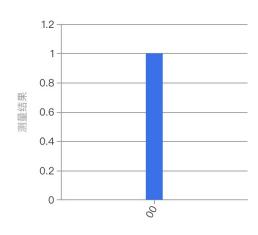
RZ门作用在基态:

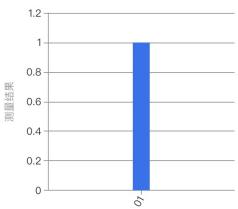
$$R_{z}(\theta) |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle$$

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









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。

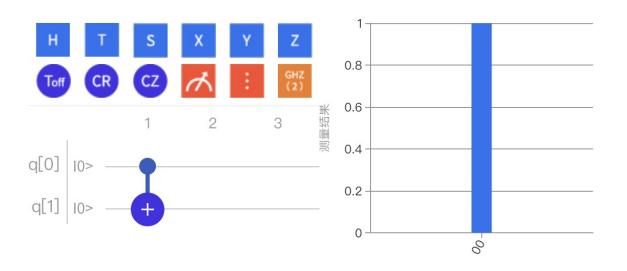
如果低位作为控制比特,则它的矩阵形式:

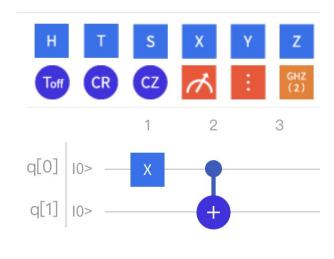
$$CNOT = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

CNOT CNOT = I
$$A - Control^{|0>}$$
 A'

B - Target $|0>$ B'

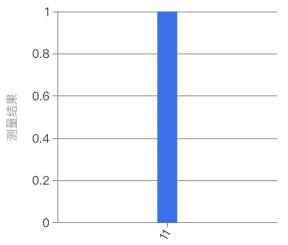
Input	(Dutput	ţ
A	В	A'	В'
0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
1	1	1	0





低比特位

高比特位

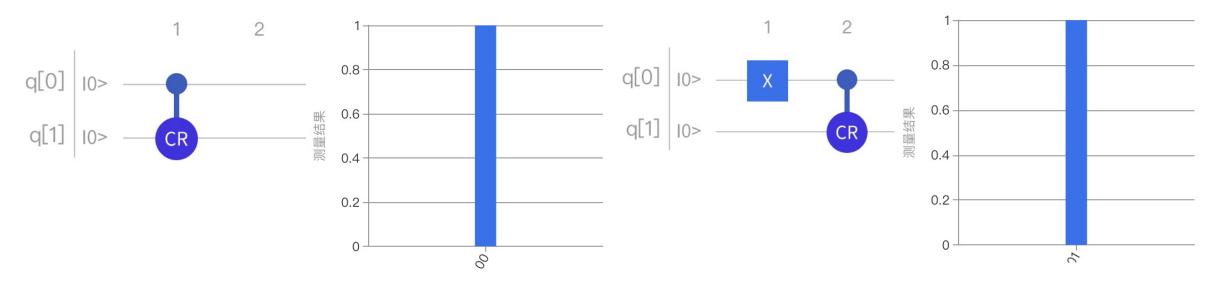


CR门



控制相位门(Control phase gate) 和控制非门类似,通常用 CR(CPhase) 表示,它的矩阵形式:

$$CR (\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$
 A - Control |0> CR B - Target |0> CR B



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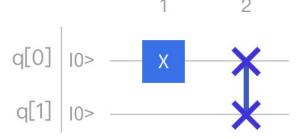
SWAP i

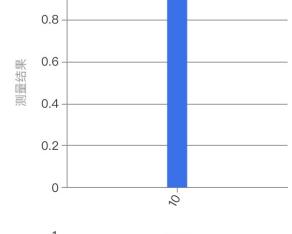


SWAP门可以将 |01) 态变为 |10) , |10) 变为 |01) , 它的矩阵形式:

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

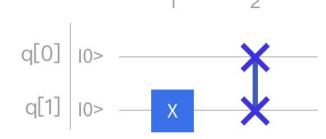
$$|\psi'\rangle = \text{SWAP } |01\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |10\rangle \qquad \text{q[0]}$$

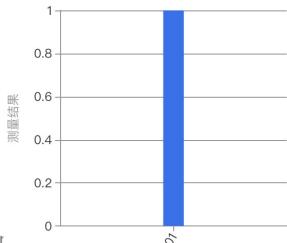




$$|\psi'\rangle = \text{SWAP } |10\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |01\rangle$$

$$q[0] \quad |0\rangle \qquad \times$$



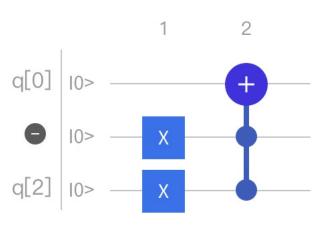


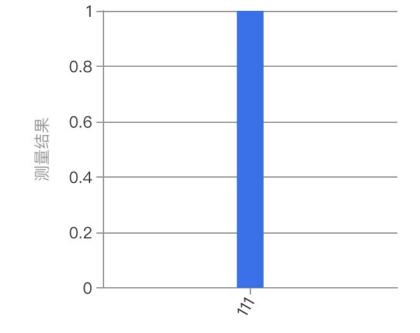


Toffoli (CCNOT)

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:

Toffoli门作用于|110):





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