

# 介绍



#### 教程简介:

• 面向对象:量子计算初学者

• 依赖课程:线性代数,量子力学(非必需)

#### 知乎专栏:

https://www.zhihu.com/column/c\_1501138176371011584

#### Github & Gitee 地址:

https://github.com/mymagicpower/qubits https://gitee.com/mymagicpower/qubits

# \* 版权声明:

- 仅限用于个人学习
- 禁止用于任何商业用途





酉(幺正)变换U是一种矩阵,满足运算关系 $U^{\dagger}U = UU^{\dagger} = I$ 。

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

向量内积为归一化条件:

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

酉(幺正)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:

$$\langle \psi | - \rangle \langle \psi | U^{\dagger} , U^{\dagger} = (U^{T})^{*}$$

意味着:
$$UU^{\dagger} = I => U^{\dagger} = U^{-1}$$

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

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

# 厄米共轭算符 – 常用公式



给定一个线性算符 A,它的厄米共轭算符(转置共轭)定义为:

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

$$A^{\dagger} = (A^*)^T$$

由上述定义可得:

$$\langle e_{j}|A|e_{k}\rangle = \langle e_{k}|A^{\dagger}|e_{j}\rangle^{*} \qquad |x\rangle^{\dagger} = (x_{1}^{*},...,x_{n}^{*}) = \langle x| \qquad (\sum_{i}a_{i}A_{i})^{\dagger} = \sum_{i}a_{i}^{*}A_{i}^{\dagger}$$

$$(cA)^{\dagger} = c^{*}A^{\dagger} \qquad (A + B)^{\dagger} = A^{\dagger} + B^{\dagger} \qquad (AB)^{\dagger} = B^{\dagger}A^{\dagger}$$

$$(A|v\rangle)^{\dagger} = \langle v|A^{\dagger} \qquad (|u\rangle\langle v|)^{\dagger} = |v\rangle\langle u| \qquad ||\langle u|A|v\rangle||^{2} = \langle u|A|v\rangle\langle v|A^{\dagger}|u\rangle$$





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:

$$UU^{\dagger} = U^{\dagger}U = I$$

作用在量子比特  $|\psi\rangle$  =  $\alpha|0\rangle$  +  $\beta|1\rangle$  =  $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$  上 ,相当于将  $|\psi\rangle$  左乘上 U 矩阵 ,变换为:

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

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表示就是酉性(unitary)。量子门的作用都是线性的。

# 单量子比特逻辑门



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

 $|0\rangle$  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:

$$U |0\rangle = \alpha |0\rangle + \beta |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = |\varphi_0\rangle$$

$$U |1\rangle = \alpha' |0\rangle + \beta' |1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha' \\ \beta' \end{bmatrix} = |\varphi_1\rangle$$

两边分别同乘 (0|, (1|, 有:

① U 
$$|0\rangle\langle 0| = |\varphi_0\rangle\langle 0|$$
  
② U  $|1\rangle\langle 1| = |\varphi_1\rangle\langle 1|$ 

② U 
$$|1\rangle\langle 1| = |\varphi_1\rangle\langle 1|$$

# 单量子比特逻辑门



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

#### 1,2 两式相加:

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

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:

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





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

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

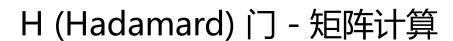
根据之前的就算,可得 U 变换的通用表达式为:

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

#### 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。





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。

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

#### ➤ H 门作用在基态:

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

▶ 根据公式:

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

▶ 可得 H 门的矩阵:

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

# H (Hadamard) 门



#### Hadamard 门, 简称 H 门:

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

#### 量子线路符号:



H 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:

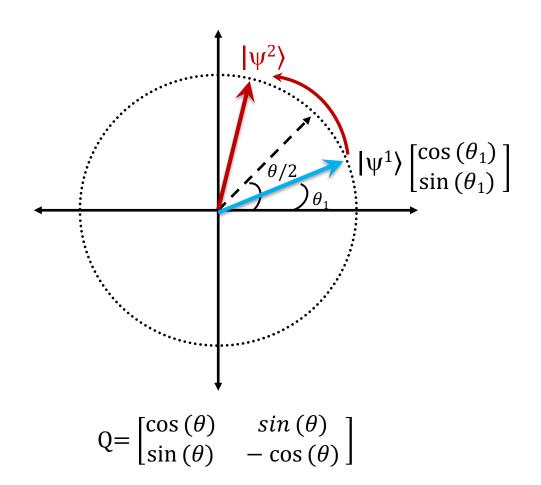
$$|\psi'\rangle = H|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha + \beta \\ \alpha - \beta \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\sqrt{2}}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

# H 门其它性质:

H<sup>2</sup>=I H<sup>+</sup>=H H = 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
 (X+Z)  
HXH = Z HZH = X HYH = -Y  
HR<sub>x</sub>( $\theta$ )H = cos ( $\theta$ /2) HIH - i sin ( $\theta$ /2)HXH = cos ( $\theta$ /2) I - i sin ( $\theta$ /2)Z = R<sub>z</sub>( $\theta$ )



# 常用几何变换 – 镜像 (量子态 $\alpha$ 和 $\beta$ 都为实数 )



#### 证明:

$$\begin{split} |\psi^2\rangle &= Q \, |\psi^1\rangle \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta)} & \sin{(\theta)} \\ \sin{(\theta)} & -\cos{(\theta)} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta_1)} \\ \sin{(\theta_1)} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta)} \cos{(\theta_1)} + \sin{(\theta)} \sin{(\theta_1)} \\ \sin{(\theta)} \cos{(\theta_1)} - \cos{(\theta)} \sin{(\theta_1)} \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} \cos{(\theta - \theta_1)} \\ \sin{(\theta - \theta_1)} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

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:

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

\* 关于通过原点、方向和水平轴夹角为  $\theta/2$  直线镜像;





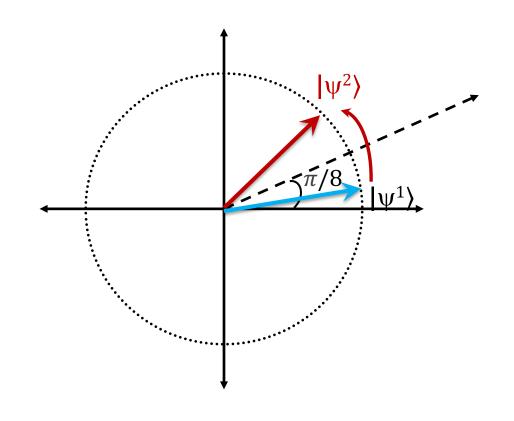
$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) & -\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

# 观察发现,符合镜像公式:

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

#### 可知:

H门作用于量子态,当量子态对应的向量为实数时, 相当于关于角  $\frac{\theta}{2}$   $\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{8}$  对应的直线镜像。



# H (Hadamard) 门 – 举例



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

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

 $\pi/8$ 

...





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  $\sigma$  (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 $\psi_{x+}$  , 用 $|-\rangle$ 表示 $\psi_{x-}$  , 用 $|0\rangle$ 表示 $\psi_{z+}$  , 用 $|1\rangle$ 表示 $\psi_{z-}$ 

# 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:

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

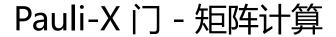
$$\sigma_{x}\sigma_{y} = i\sigma_{z} \quad \sigma_{y}\sigma_{x} = -i\sigma_{z}$$

$$\sigma_{y}\sigma_{z} = i\sigma_{x} \quad \sigma_{z}\sigma_{y} = -i\sigma_{x}$$

$$\sigma_{z}\sigma_{x} = i\sigma_{y} \quad \sigma_{x}\sigma_{z} = -i\sigma_{y}$$

$$det(\sigma_x) = det(\sigma_y) = det(\sigma_z) = -1$$

$$tr(\sigma_x) = tr(\sigma_y) = tr(\sigma_z) = 0$$





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公式:

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

根据变换矩阵计算公式,有:

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

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

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

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

# Pauli-X 门



#### Pauli-X 门矩阵形式为泡利矩阵 $\sigma_x$ ,即:

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

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:

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

# 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;

# +1

# 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 – 举例

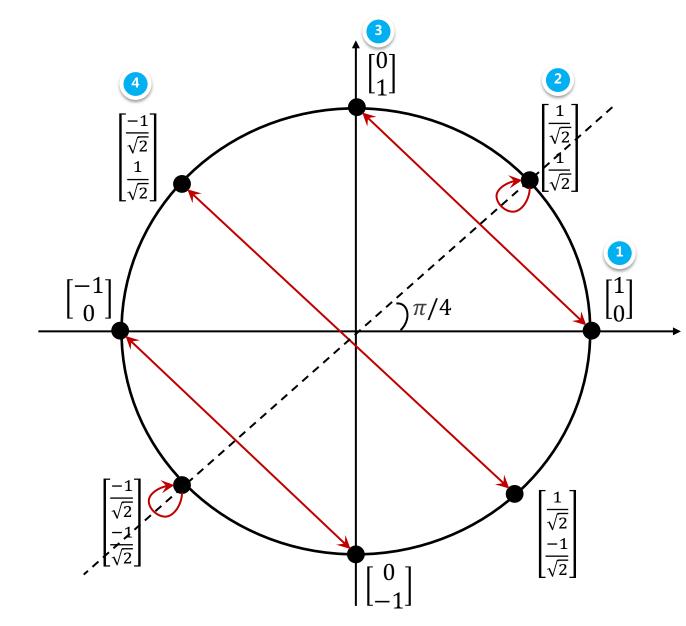


# X 门作用在基态:

$$\begin{array}{c} \textcircled{1} \ X|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = |1\rangle \\ \textcircled{3} \ X|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle$$

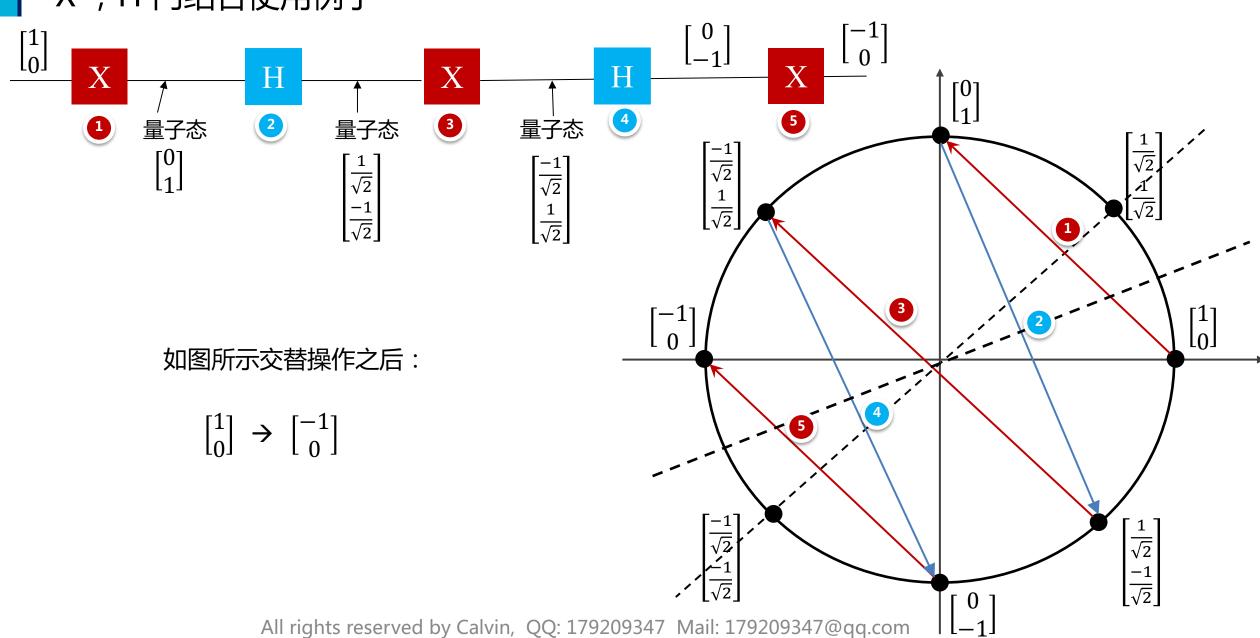
# X 门作用在叠加态:

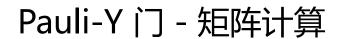
$$X \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$



# X , H 门结合使用例子









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  $\pi$ ,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公式:

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

根据变换矩阵计算公式,有:

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

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

# 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

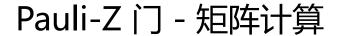
Y 门作用在基态:

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

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

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 $\pi$ ,量子态变换规律是:

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

#### 单量子比特幺正变换矩阵的计算公式:

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

根据变换矩阵计算公式,有:

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

# Pauli-Z 门



**Pauli-Z 门矩阵形式**为泡利矩阵 $σ_z$ ,即:

$$Z = \sigma_z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle\langle 0| - |1\rangle\langle 1| \text{ ( 谱分解 )}$$



- $\begin{array}{ccc}
  1 & I 2|1\rangle\langle 1| \\
  \hline
  2 & 2|0\rangle\langle 0| I
  \end{array}$

谱分解的等价写法

#### 其量子线路符号:

# Z 门作用在基态:

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

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

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

**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:

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



# Thank

# You