

INTRO TO QUANTUM COMPUTING

Lab #2

TRIGONOMETRY AND COORDINATE SYSTEMS

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10/31/2020

PROGRAM FOR TODAY

- Ground rules
- Pre-lab student feedback
- Popular questions from last week
- Lab content
- Post-lab student feedback

GROUND RULES

- We want to ensure that every student participating in this lab feels welcome and included
- We ask that you:
 - **Do not** spam the chat or Q&A with repeated questions or messages
 - **Do not** put answers to problems in the chat or Q&A, **unless your TA asks you to**
 - **Keep your questions relevant** to the topics being discussed. We have Piazza for other content-related questions, and Discord for questions on logistics
 - Only raise your hand if the TAs ask students to

GROUND RULES

- As instructors and TAs, we want to hear from diverse voices
 - **Step up, step back**
- We will not be able to address all content-questions in lecture or lab
 - Look at answers to similar questions on Piazza or Discord
 - Post your question in the relevant folder **in Piazza** (e.g. week 1)
 - We will continue to explore new content each week, and will likely answer your question in future weeks! Hold on 😊

PRE-LAB CANVAS FEEDBACK

- Please log into Canvas and answer your lab section's quiz (using the password posted below and in the chat).
 - This is lab number <insert lab number>
 - Password:
- On a scale of 1 to 5, how would you rate your understanding of this week's content?
 - 1 – Did not understand anything
 - 2 – Understood some parts
 - 3 – Understood most of the content
 - 4 – Understood all of the content
 - 5 – The content was easy for me/I already knew all of the content
- **This quiz is also your lab attendance!**

QUESTIONS FROM PAST WEEK

- Combinations of logic expressions: (A NAND B) XOR C

QUESTIONS FROM PAST WEEK

- How are logic gates made? What's inside them?
- Transistors!
 - A transistor is a switch that can electronically turn a current ON (1) or OFF (0)
 - Gates are made using one or more such switches
 - Many gates are combined to make larger logic circuits
 - Many such logic circuits are combined to make a (classical) computer

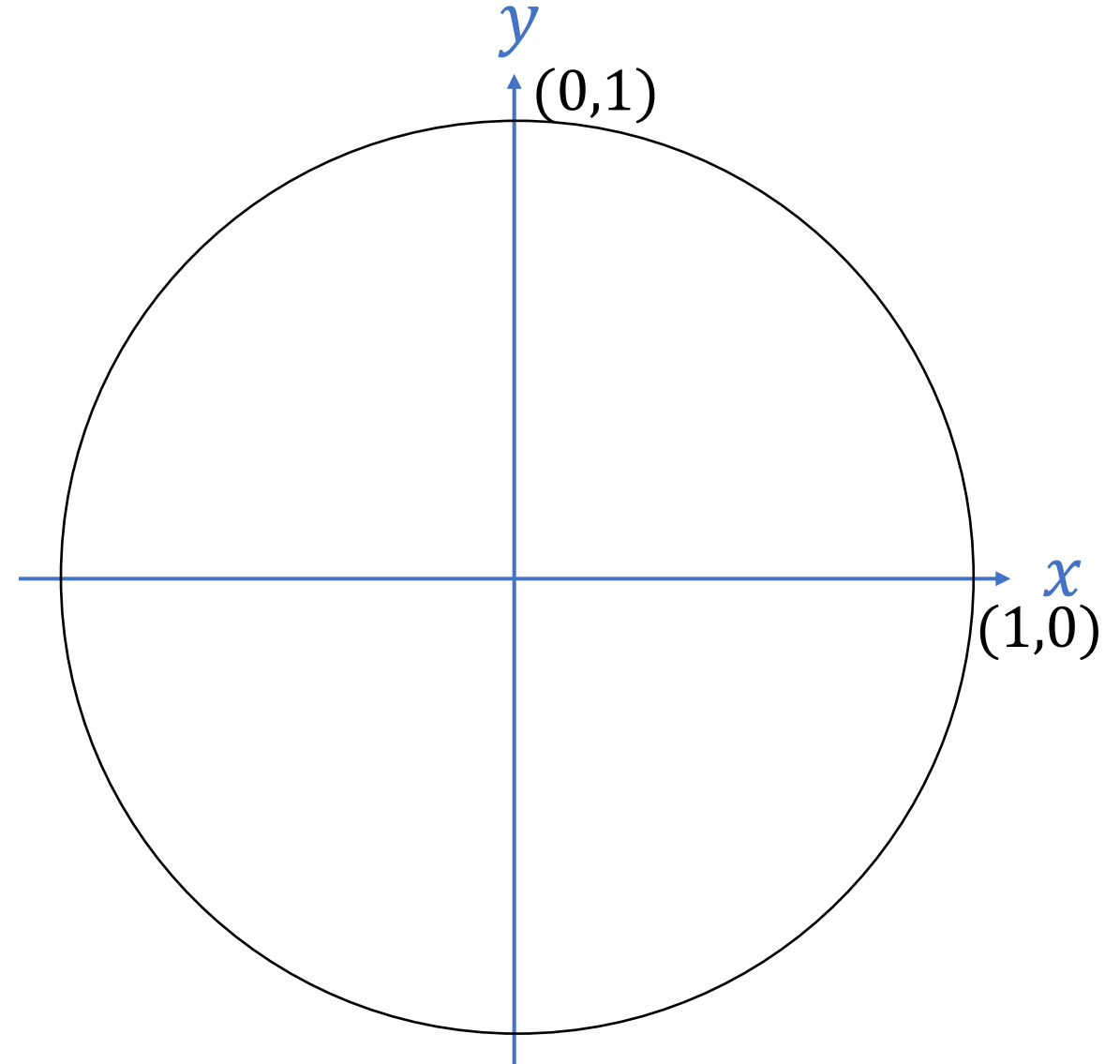
LEARNING OBJECTIVES FOR LAB 2

- Analyze trigonometric functions at various angles
 - Finding values of sin, cos, tan
- Solidify understanding of coordinate systems
 - Cartesian coordinates
 - Polar coordinates
 - Conversion between the two systems
- Summation notation*

*Optional content

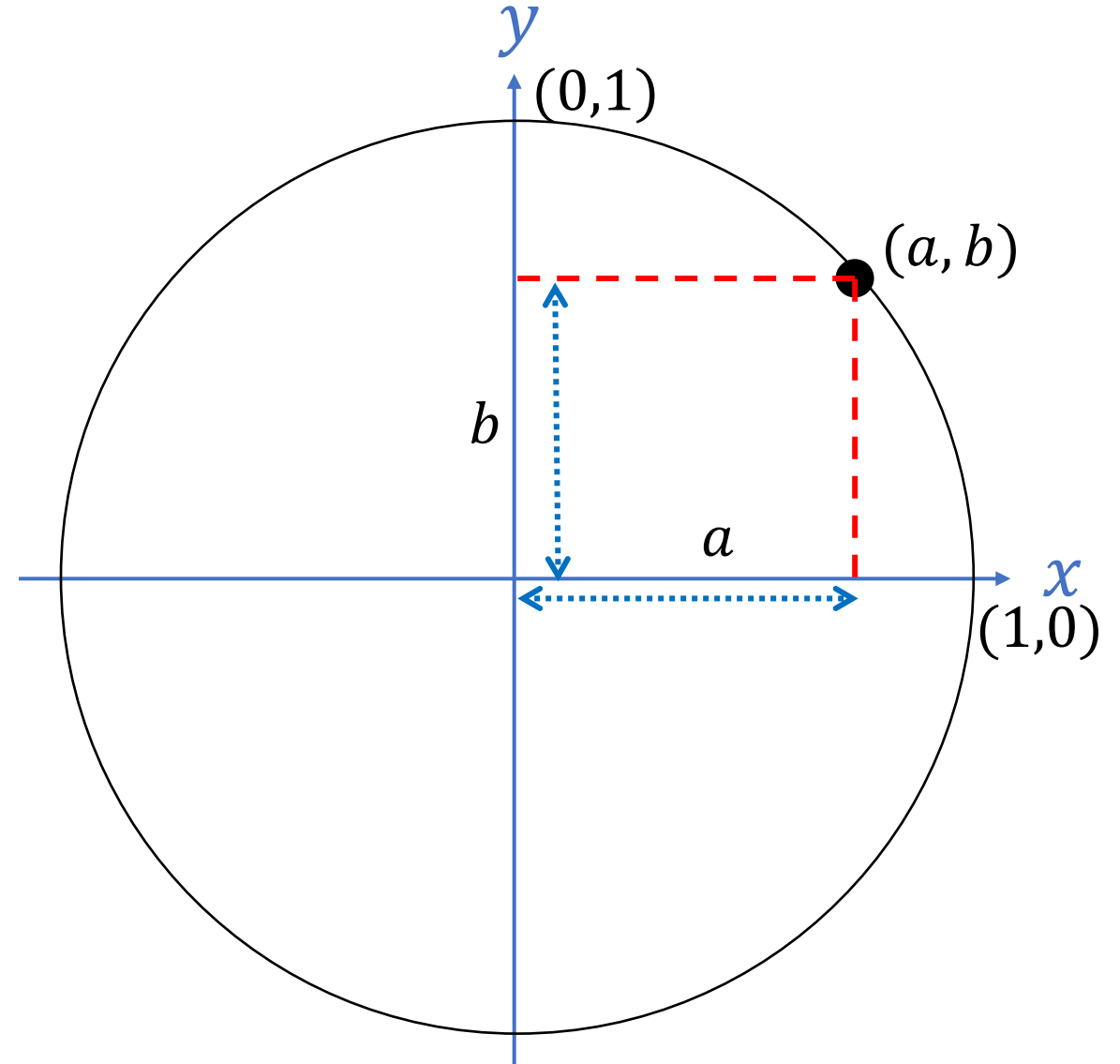
TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Unit circle: Circle of radius 1

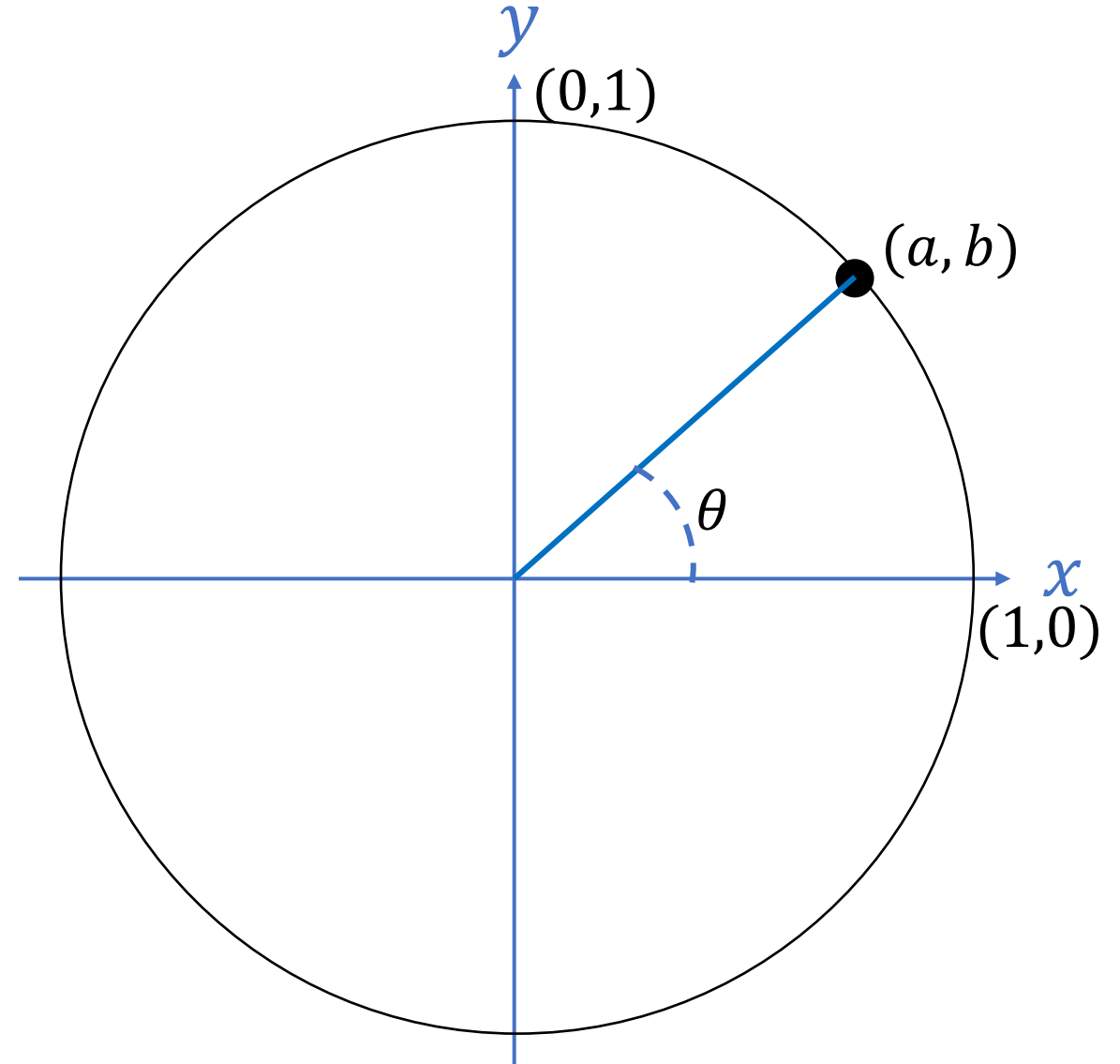


TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Unit circle: Circle of radius 1

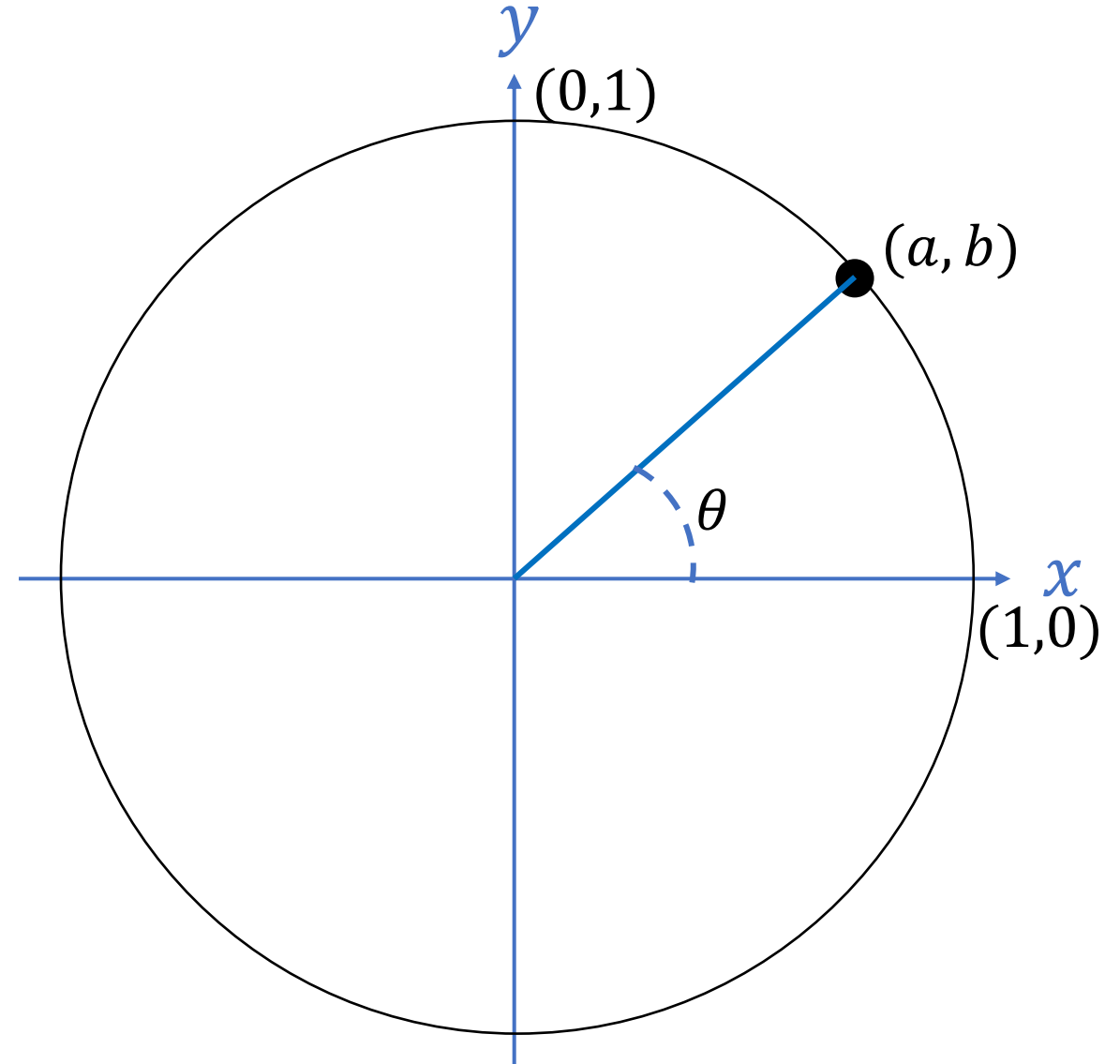


TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS



TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

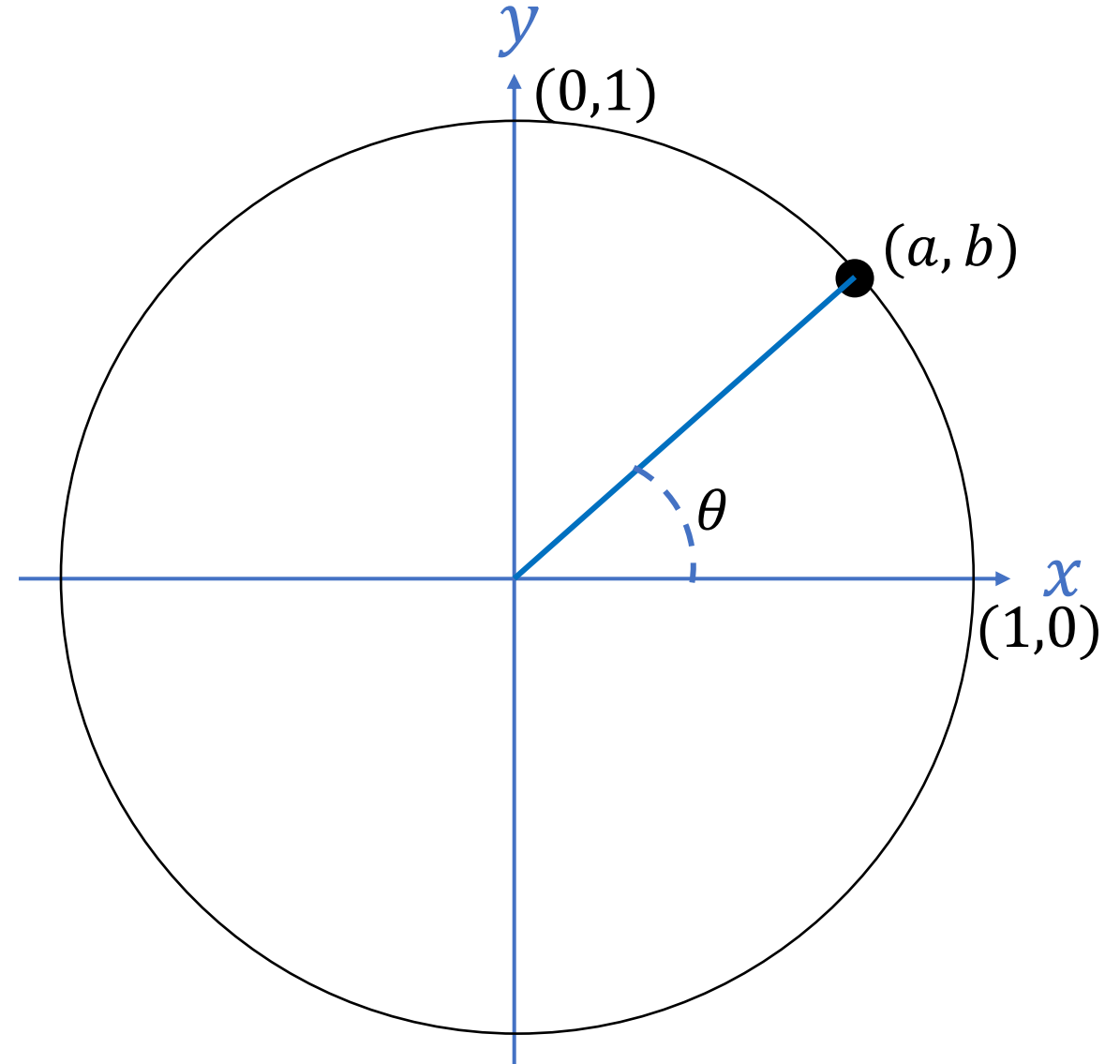
$$\sin \theta = b$$



TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

$$\sin \theta = b$$

$$\cos \theta = a$$

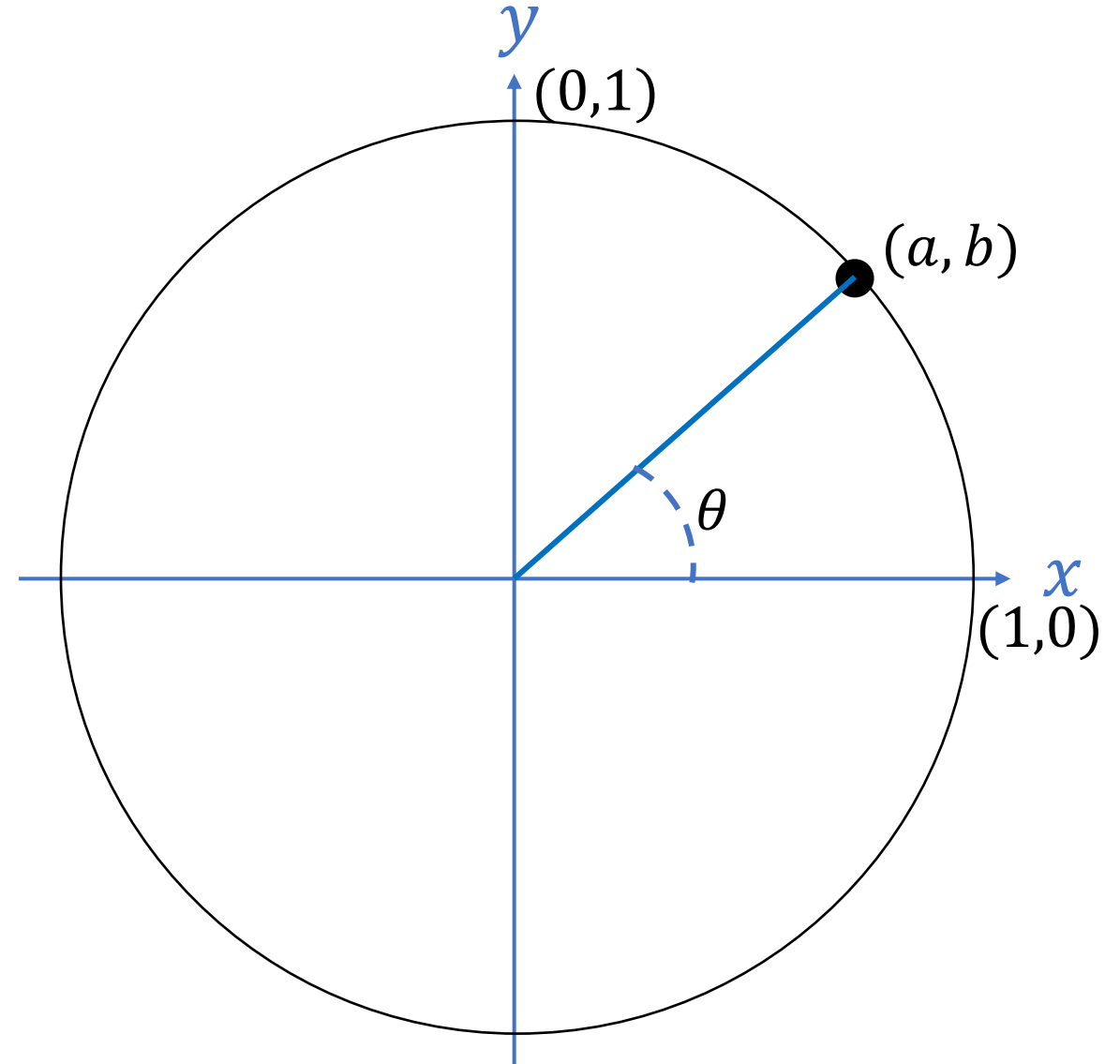


TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

$$\sin \theta = b$$

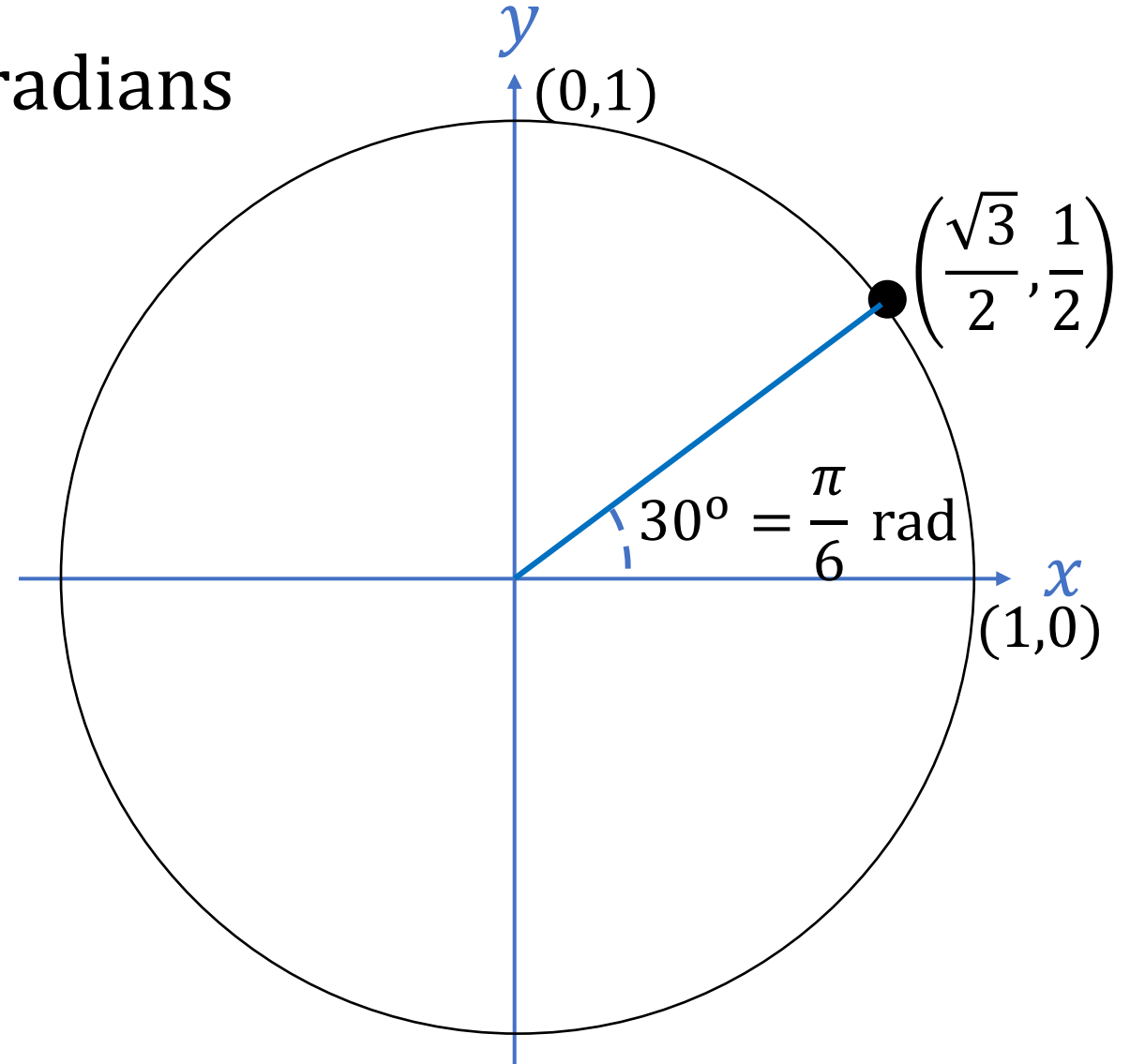
$$\cos \theta = a$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$



TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

$$30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ radians}$$



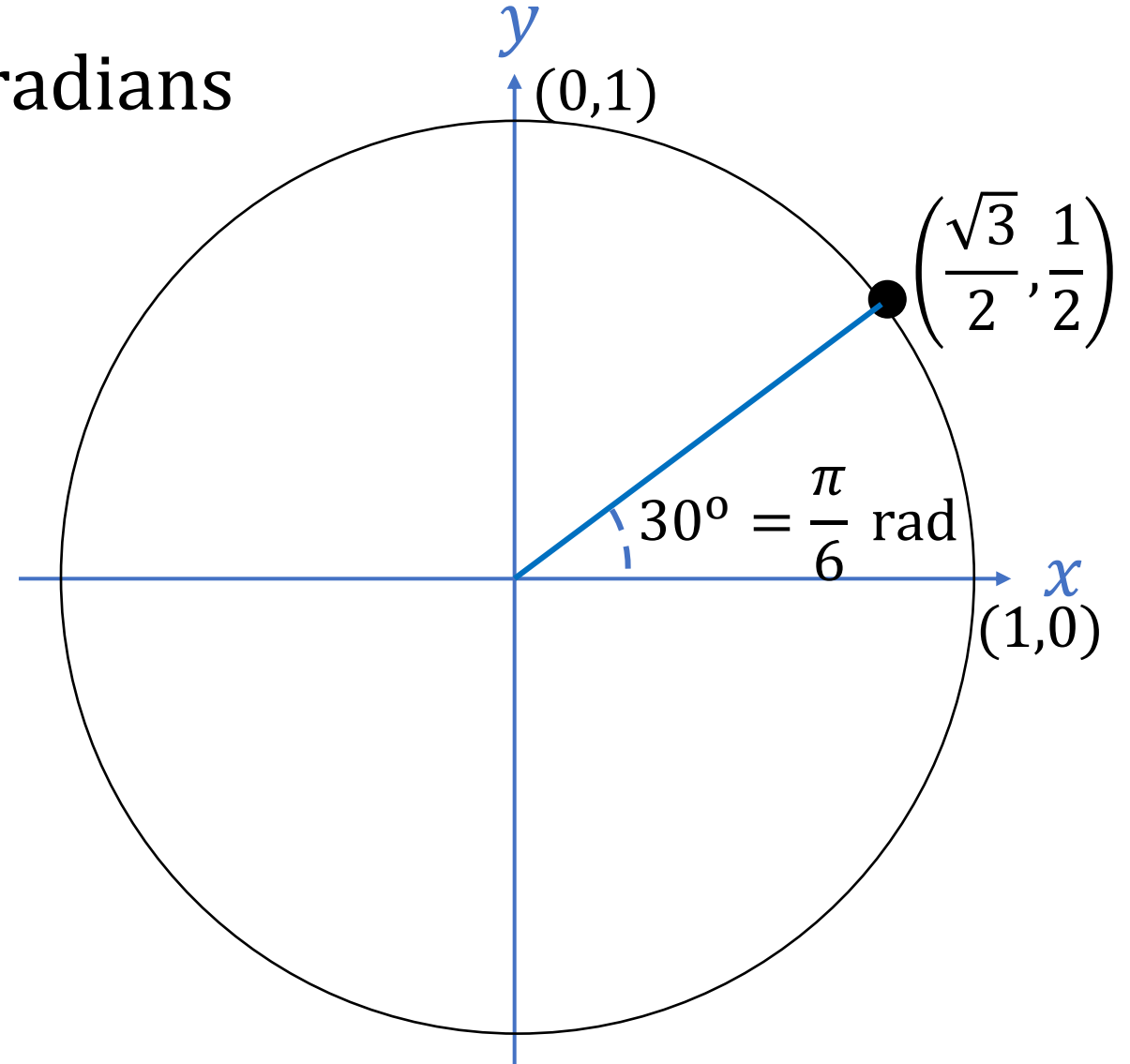
TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

$$30^\circ = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ radians}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

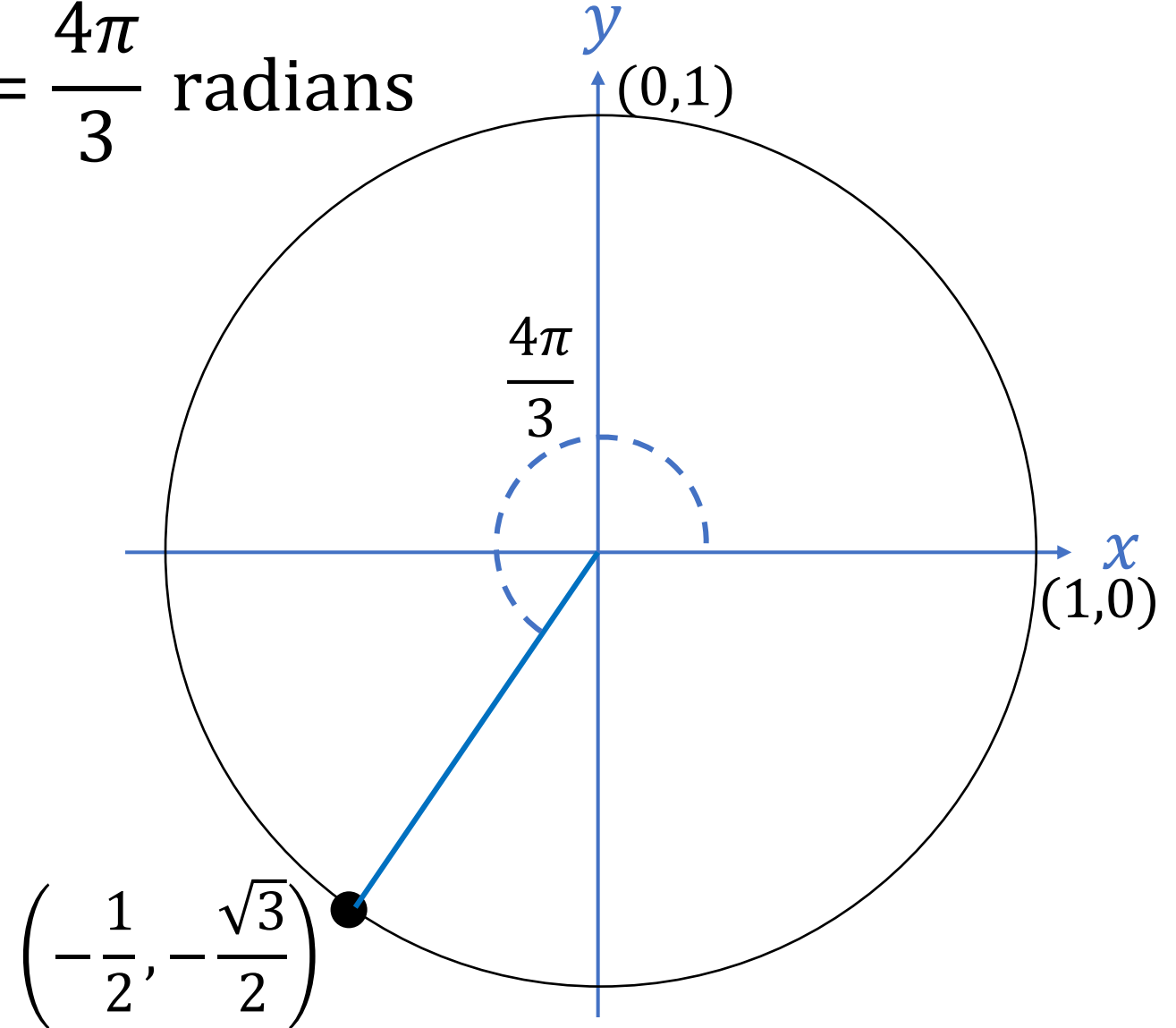
$$\cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$



TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

$$240^\circ = \frac{4\pi}{3} \text{ radians}$$



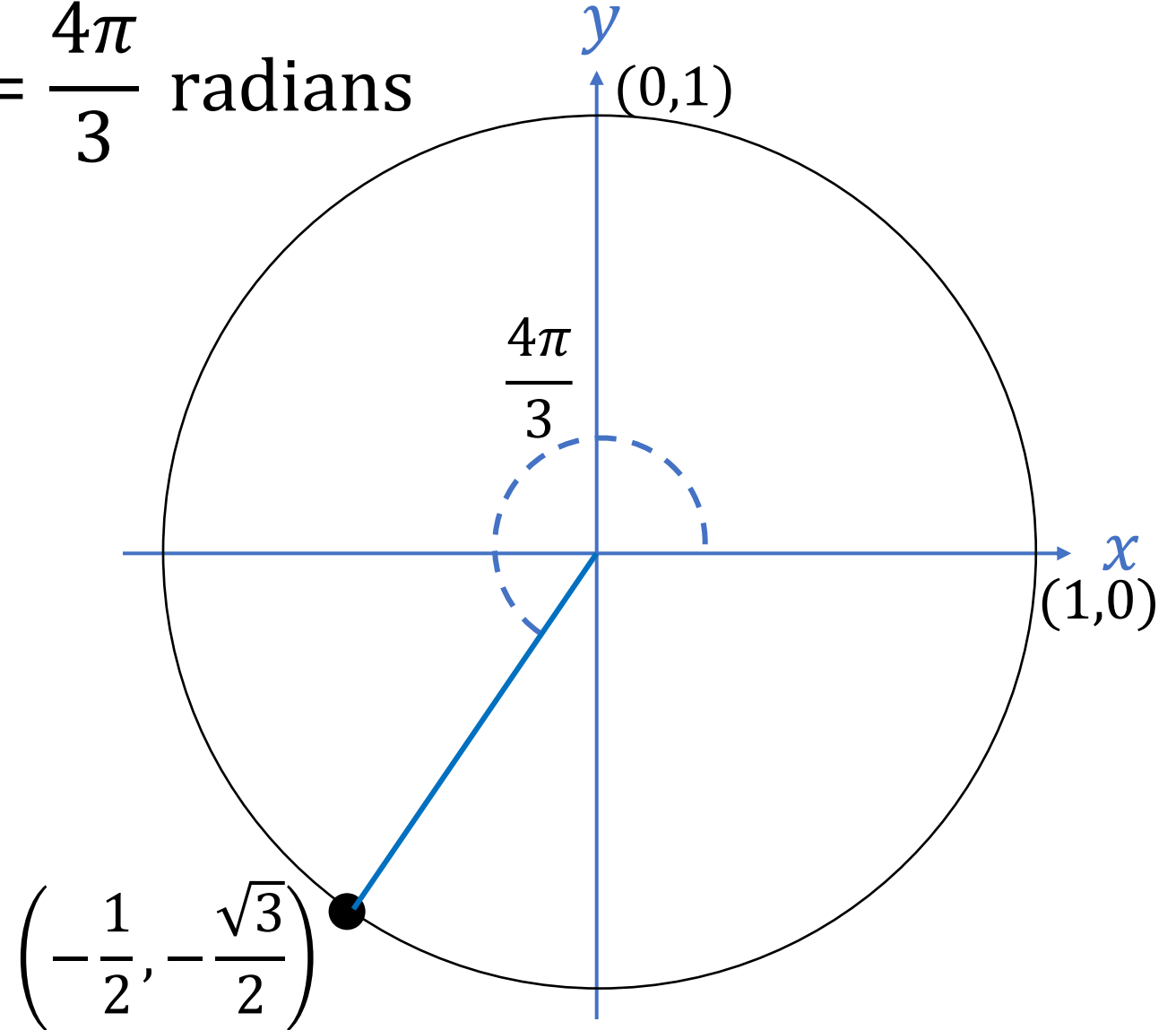
TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

$$240^\circ = \frac{4\pi}{3} \text{ radians}$$

$$\sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{4\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$$



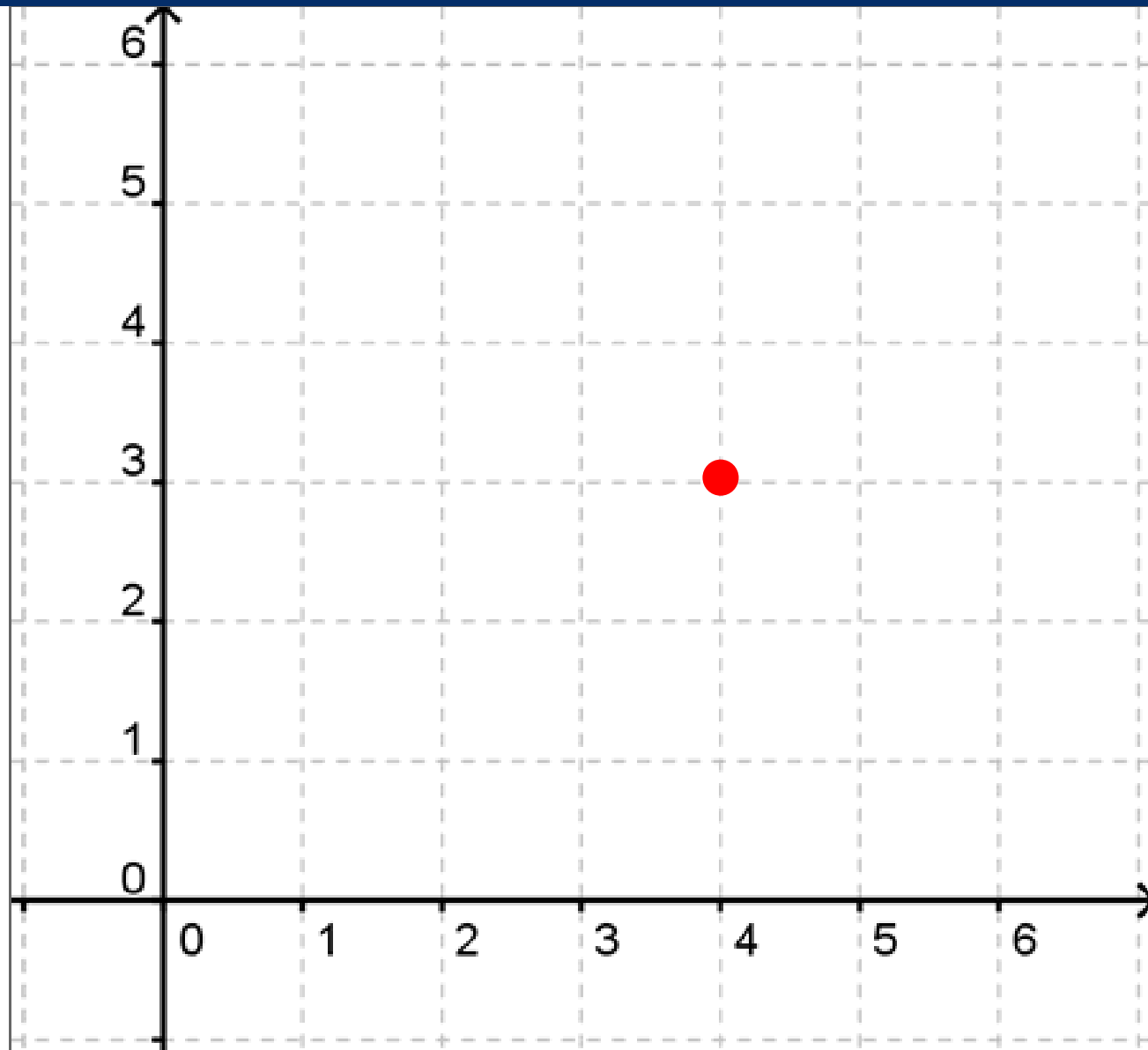
QUESTIONS

Questions on content so far?

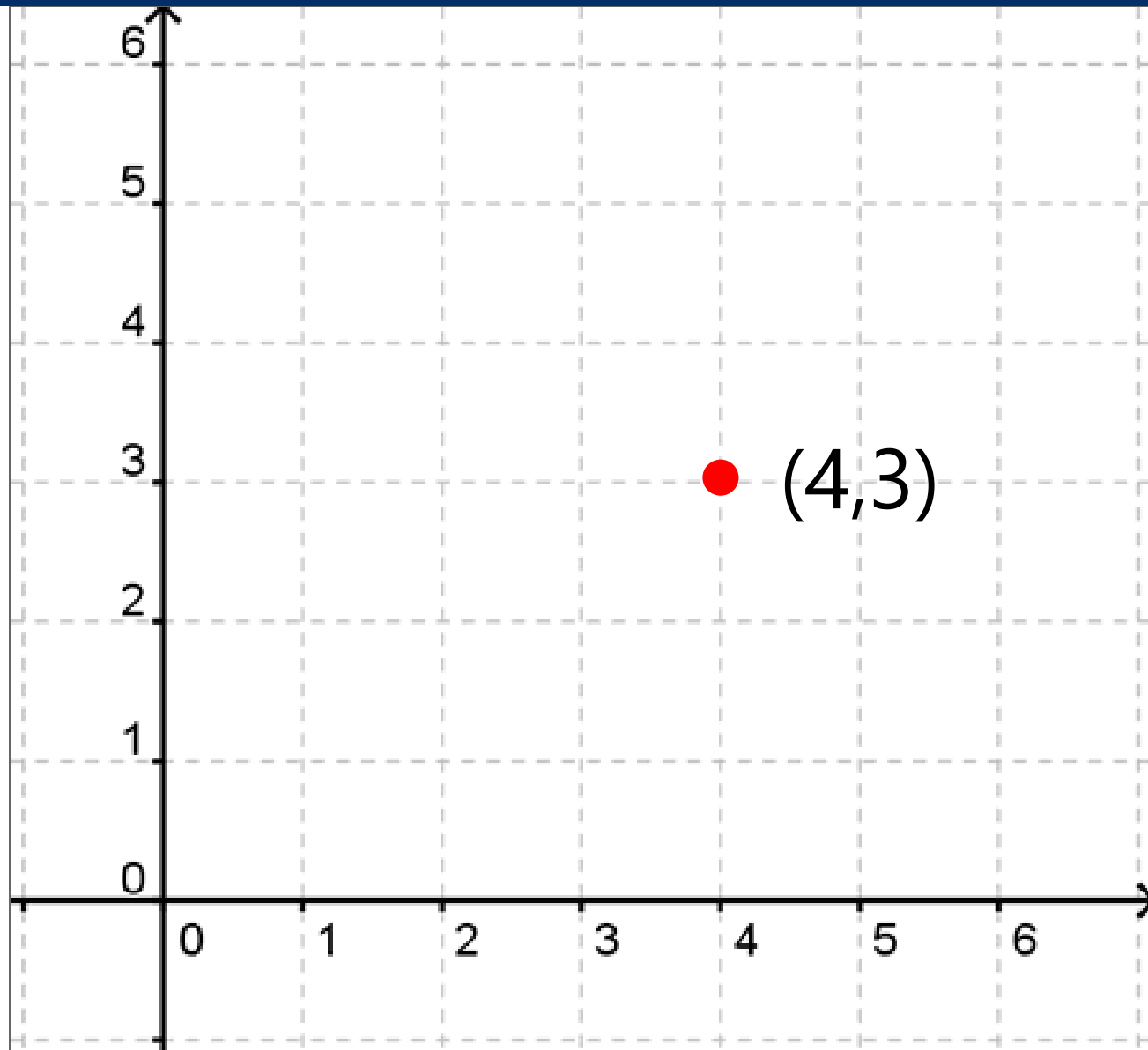
COORDINATE SYSTEMS



COORDINATE SYSTEMS



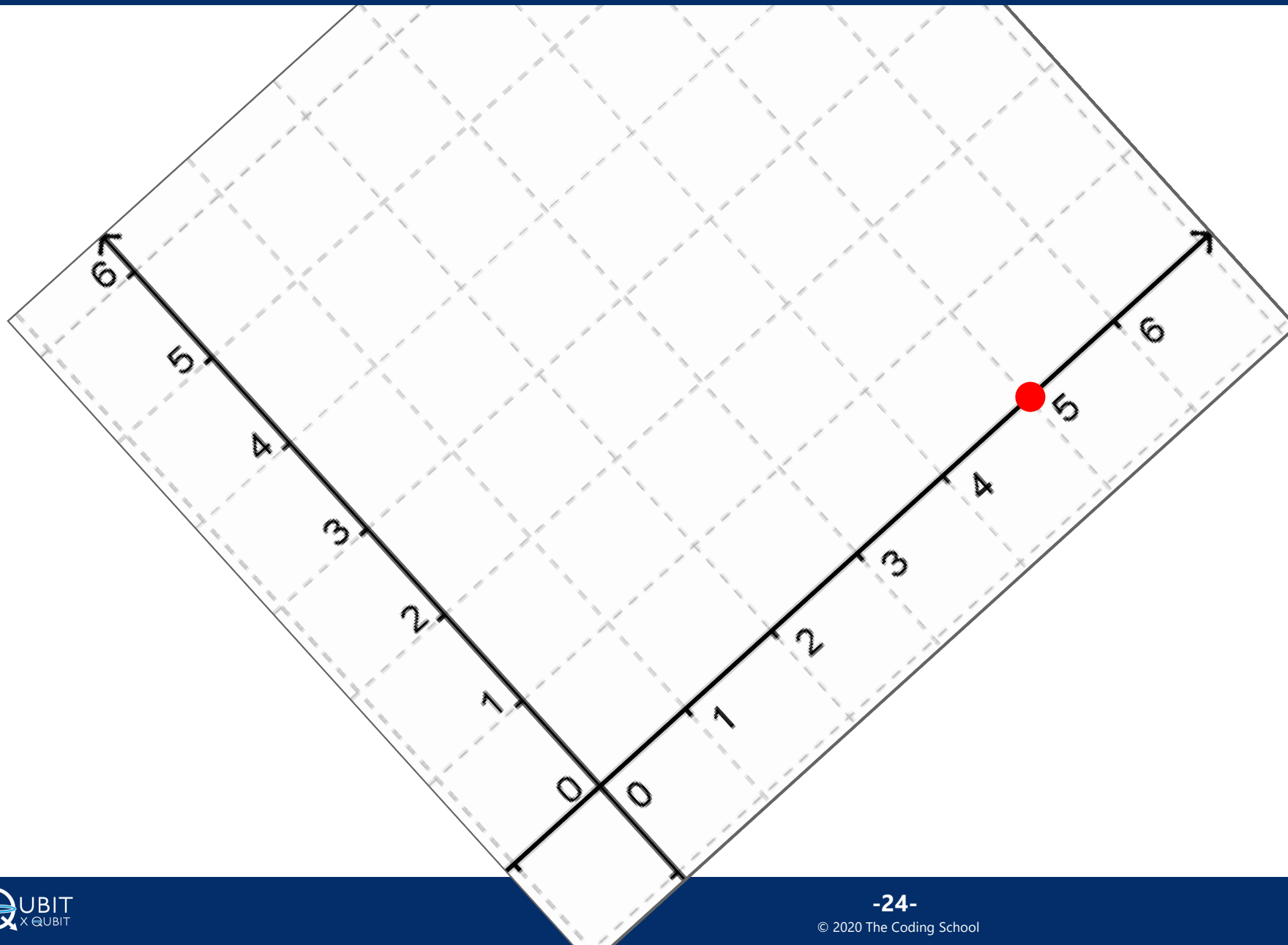
CARTESIAN COORDINATE SYSTEM



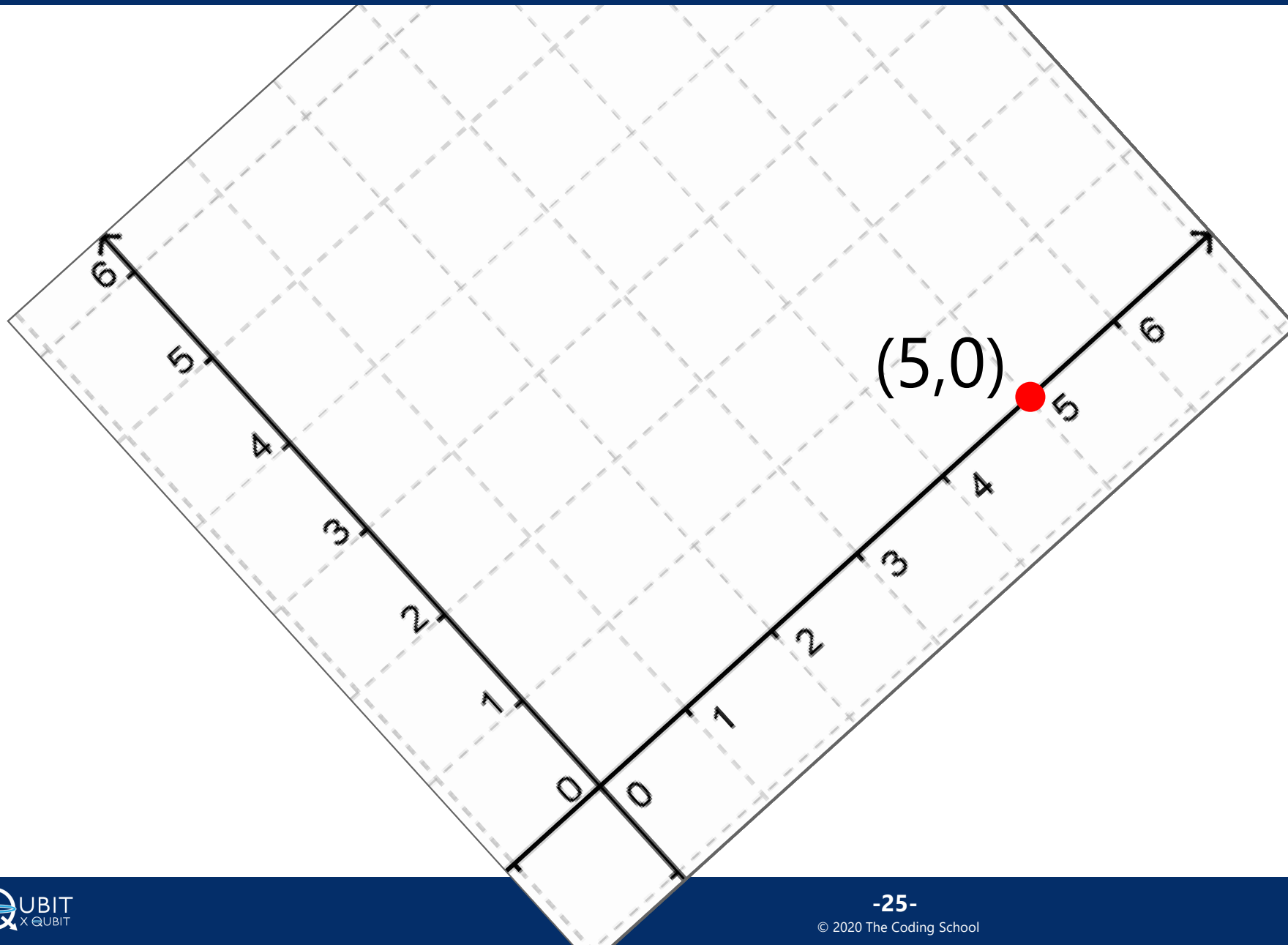
CARTESIAN COORDINATE SYSTEM



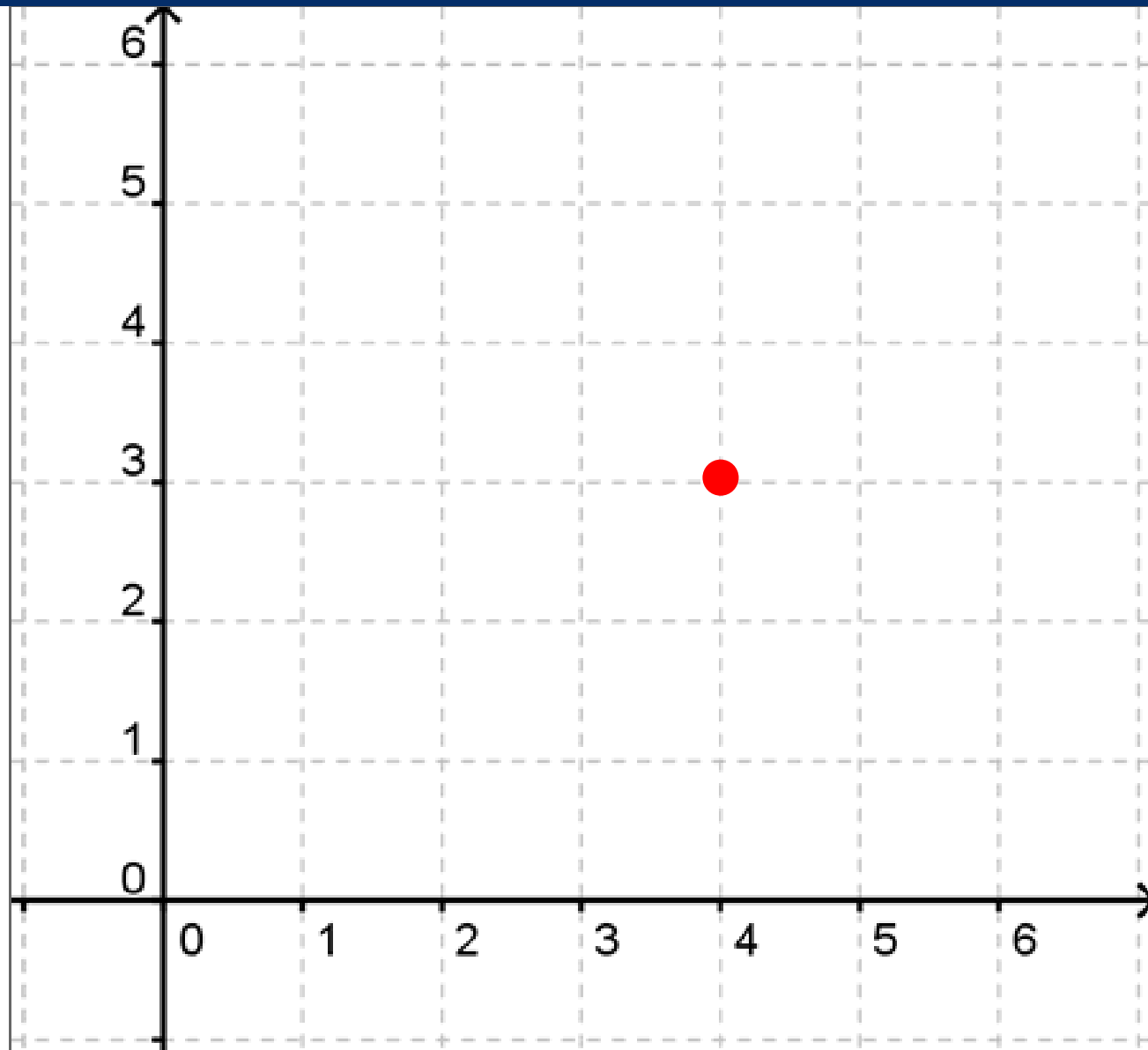
CARTESIAN COORDINATE SYSTEM



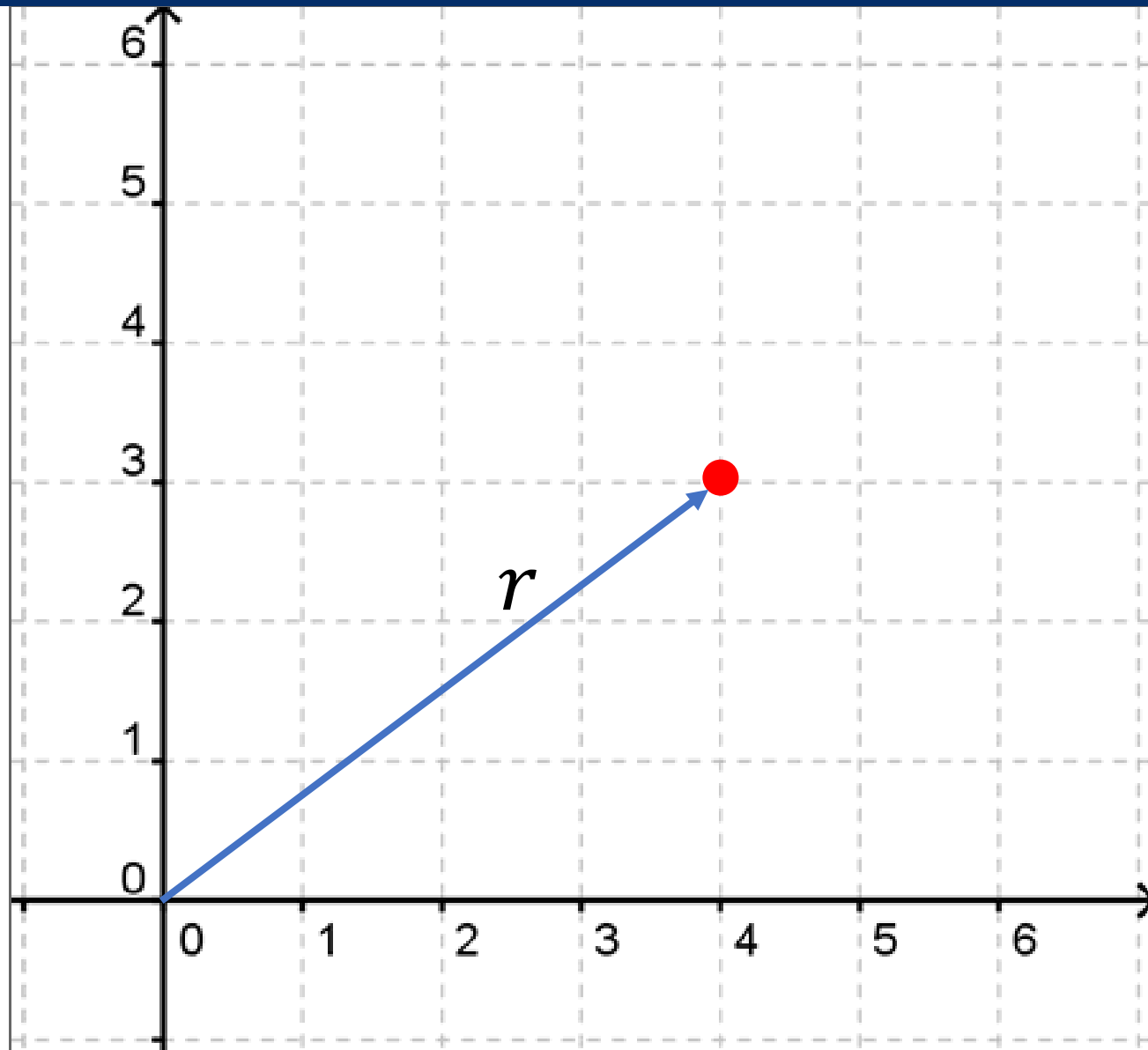
CARTESIAN COORDINATE SYSTEM



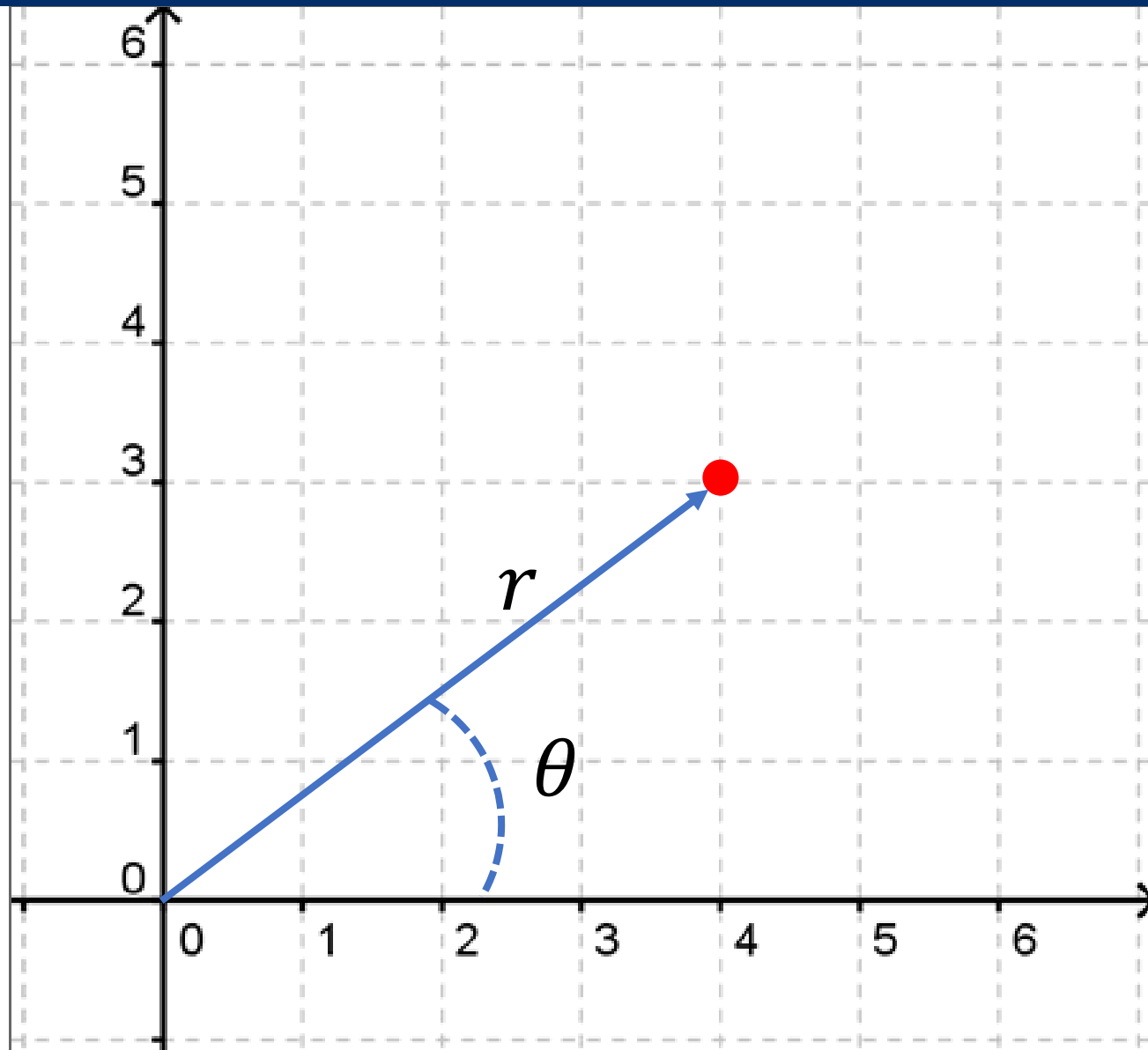
POLAR COORDINATE SYSTEM



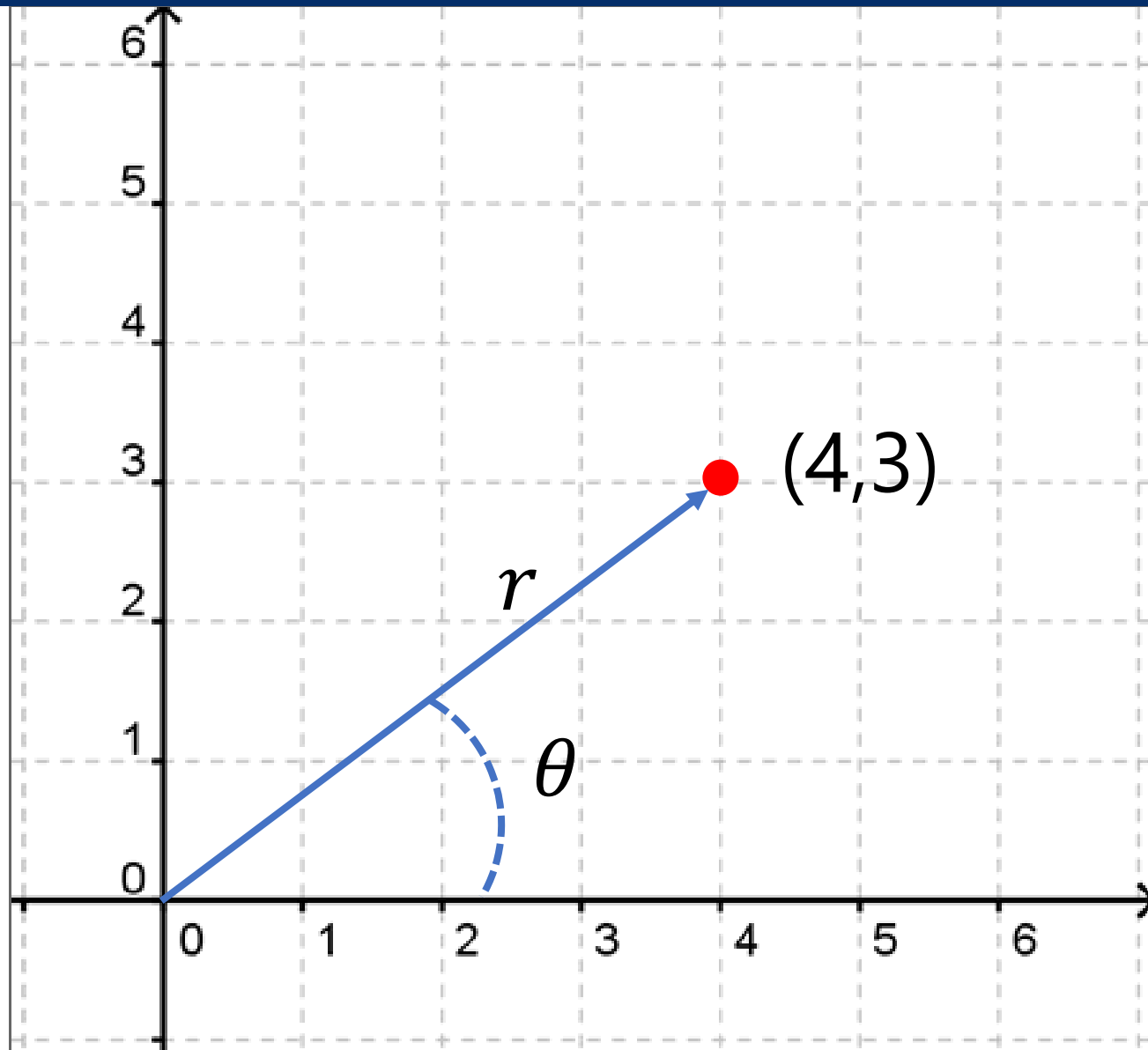
POLAR COORDINATE SYSTEM



POLAR COORDINATE SYSTEM



RELATING THE COORDINATE SYSTEMS



CONVERTING CARTESIAN TO POLAR

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (x, y) & \rightarrow & (r, \theta) \\ \text{cartesian} & & \text{polar} \end{array}$$

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$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

CONVERTING CARTESIAN TO POLAR

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (x, y) & \rightarrow & (r, \theta) \\ \text{cartesian} & & \text{polar} \end{array}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

CONVERTING POLAR TO CARTESIAN

$$\underset{\text{polar}}{(r, \theta)} \rightarrow \underset{\text{cartesian}}{(x, y)}$$

CONVERTING POLAR TO CARTESIAN

$$\underset{\text{polar}}{(r, \theta)} \rightarrow \underset{\text{cartesian}}{(x, y)}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

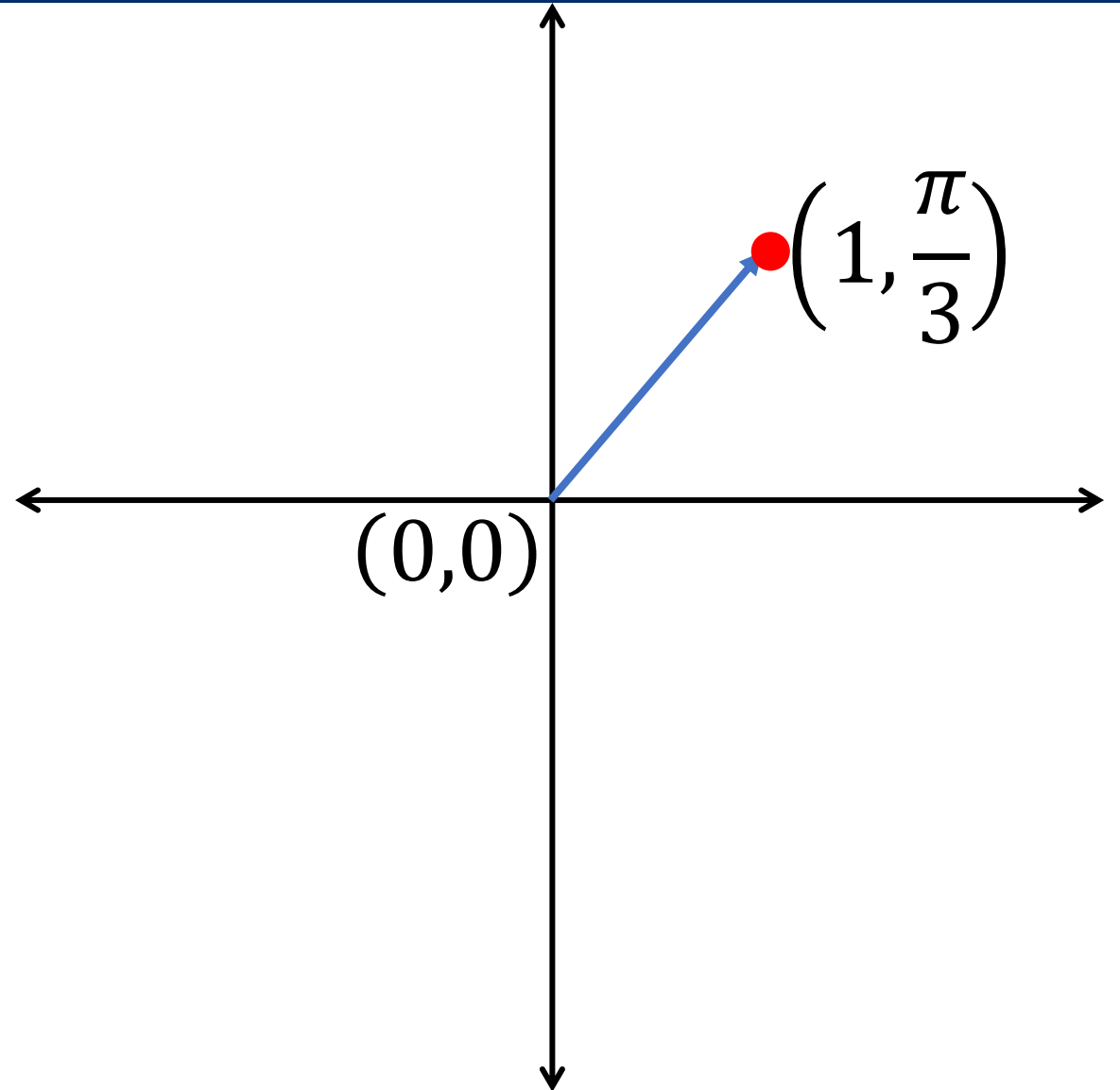
$$y = r \sin \theta$$

EXAMPLE OF POLAR → CARTESIAN

$$\underset{\text{polar}}{(r, \theta)} \rightarrow \underset{\text{cartesian}}{(x, y)}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

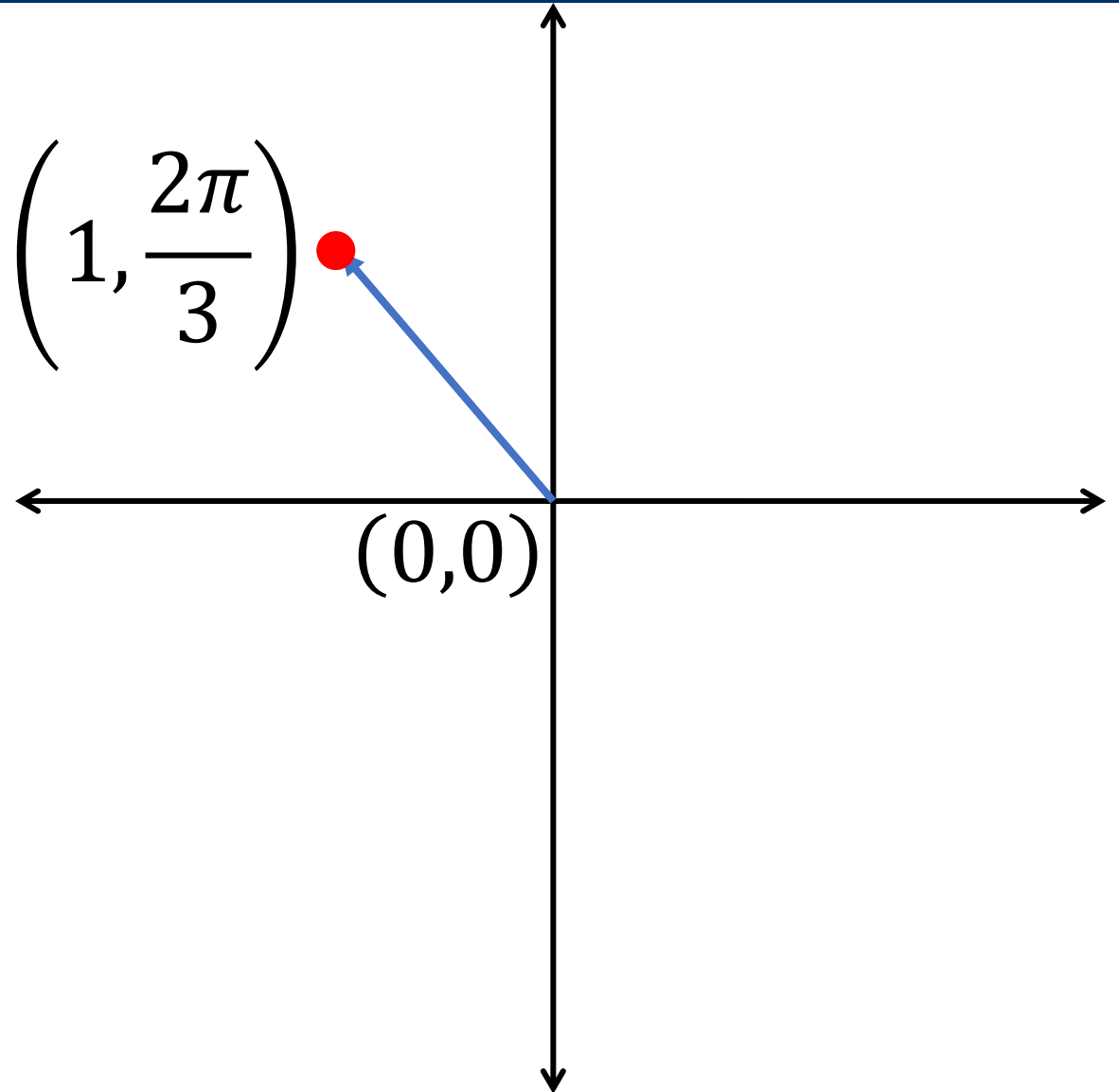


EXAMPLE OF POLAR → CARTESIAN

$$\underset{\text{polar}}{(r, \theta)} \rightarrow \underset{\text{cartesian}}{(x, y)}$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$



QUESTIONS

Questions on content so far?

POST-LAB ZOOM FEEDBACK

- Please answer the Zoom poll
- On a scale of 1 to 5, how would you rate your understanding of this week's content?
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ADDITIONAL OPTIONAL CONENT

SUMMATION NOTATION

Notation to make writing long sums easier!

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$$\text{Sum} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$$

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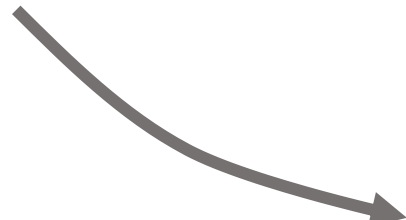
$$\text{Sum} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$$


$$\text{Sum} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

SUMMATION NOTATION

Notation to make writing long sums easier!

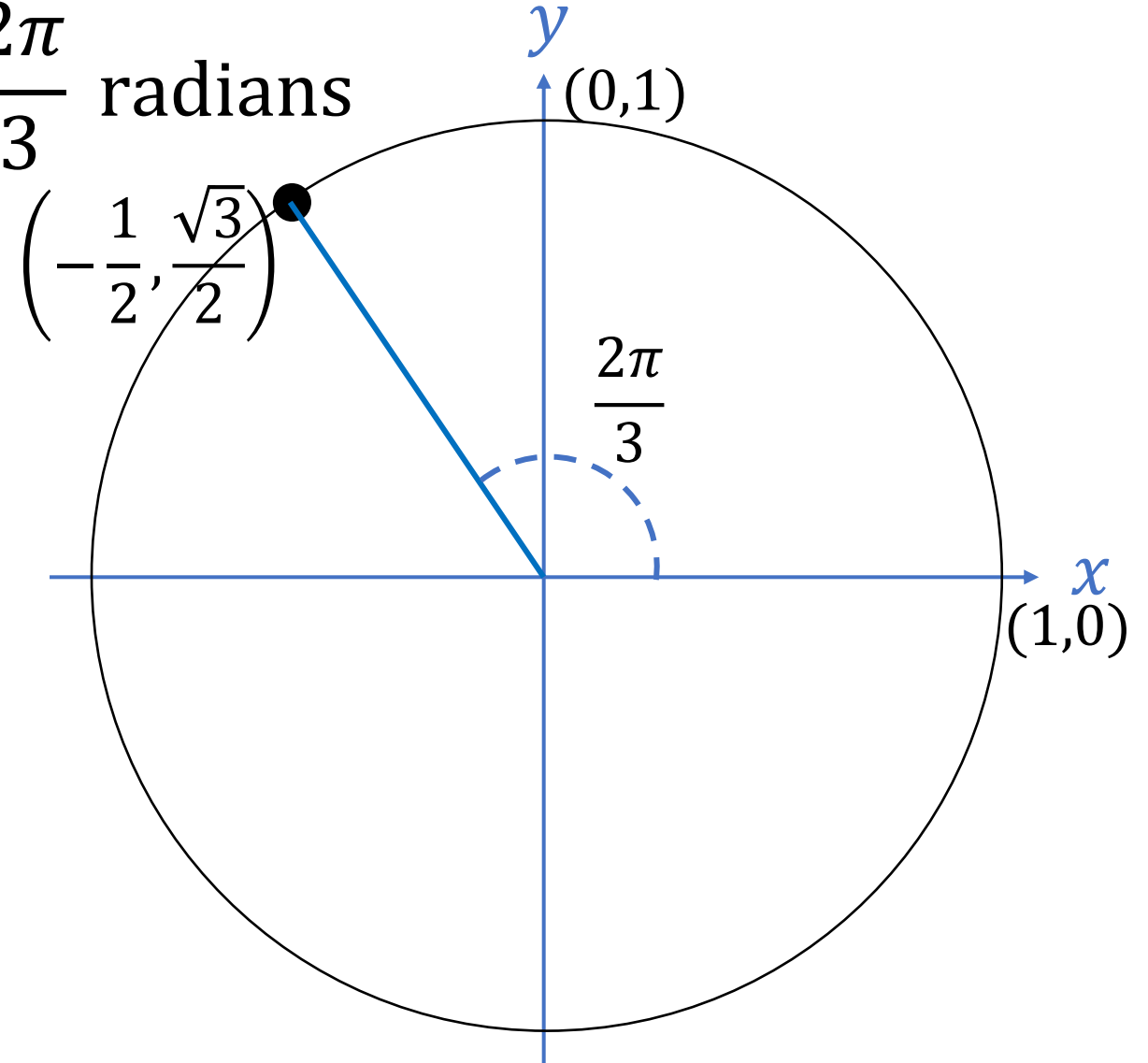
$$\text{Sum} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10$$


$$\text{Sum} = \sum_{i=1}^{10} i$$

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 + a_5 = \sum_{k=1}^5 a_k$$

TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

$$120^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ radians}$$



TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS

$$\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\tan \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$120^\circ = \frac{2\pi}{3} \text{ radians}$$

