Pauli – X gate		Pauli Y gate		Pauli Z gate		Hadamard Gate		
NOT gate		Phase-flip and Bit flip	gate	Phase-flip gate		Coin flip		
Bit-flip						50%-50 % distribution		
						Qubit is in Superposition stat	te in computational basis	
X 0> = 1>		Y 0>=i 1>		Z 0>= 0>		$H 0>=1/\sqrt{2(0>+ 1>)}$	$H 0>=1/\sqrt{2(0>+ 1>)}$	
X 1> = 0>		Y 1>=-i 0>		Z 1>= - 1>		$H 1>=1/\sqrt{2(0>- 1>)}$		
X= 1><0 + 0><1		Y=i 1><0>-i 0> 1>		Z= 0><0 - 1><1		$H = \frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 0 + \frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 1 $		
						$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(0 \right + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(1 \right $		
[0 1]		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$		[1 0]		1 [1 1]		
		$\begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		[0 -1]		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$		
	L 3							
Rotates by π about the X-axis of the		Rotates by π about the Y-axis of the bloch		Rotates by π about the Z-axis of the bloch sphere		Rotation around the axis located at halfway between x and		
bloch sphere		sphere		Training of it about the 2 axis of the olden sphere		z axis or Half rotation of the Bloch Sphere		
Standard Basis on the	Standard Basis on the Bloch Sphere		Standard Basis on the Bloch Sphere		Standard Basis on the Bloch Sphere		+>, -> are called Polar basis	
+X>	-X>	+Y>	-Y>	+Z>	-Z>	+>	->	
(0)	(0)	(0)	0)	(0)	10)	(0)	0}	
y	У	y	y	*	у	у	у	
X 123	X	X 133	X	, x	133	, and the second	*	
1-7	[4]	187	147	C + 4' 1 D '	41 D1 1 C 1	157	IAI	
				Computational Basis on		4		
				0>	1>	4		
				v (a)	,			
X 0> = 1>	X 1>= 0>	Y 0>= i 1>	Y 1>= -i 0>	Z 0>= 0>	Z 1>= - 1>	$H 0>=1/\sqrt{2(0>+ 1>)}$	$H 1>=1/\sqrt{2(0>- 1>)}$	
10)	(0)	(0)	[0]	(0)	10)	10)	10)	
У	V	V	У	У	у	У	у	
111			11)	(II)	113	133	133	
1-7	(4)	1.1	147	141	1-7	1-7	(-7	
			b.					
	·			Ť				
AZ Comp o		Á	a2	Á				
382	343	Ad De ta	1 → 1	, (),		. (Tab) 0	362	
						342		
XXX = X		YXY=-X		ZXZ=-X		HXH = Z		
XYX= Y		YYY= Y		ZYZ=-Y		HYH = -Y		
XZX=Z		YZY=-Z		ZZZ=Z		HZH = X		

S gate gate	Sdg/ S dagger/ S [†]	T gate	Tdg gate/ T dagger/ T [†]	P gate
Induces π /2 phase	Induces - π 2 phase	Induces π /4 phase	Induces $-\pi/4$ phase	Phase gate
Square root of Z gate	S dagger is the conjugate	forth root of the Z gate	T dagger is the conjugate	Parametrised gate
2√Z-gate	transpose(or Hermitian transpose) of the S gate Inverse of the S gate	4√Z-gate	transpose(or Hermitian transpose) of the T gate Inverse of the T gate	Requires a parameters (φ)
S-gate is not its own inverse		Also called as $\pi/8$		
Also called as $\pi/4$		$e^{irac{ec{ec{s}}}{8}}egin{bmatrix} e^{-irac{ec{s}}{8}} & 0 \ 0 & e^{rac{ec{ec{s}}}{8}} \end{bmatrix}$		
SS=Z	$S^{\dagger} S^{\dagger} = Z$	TTTT=Z	$T^{\dagger} T^{\dagger} T^{\dagger} T^{\dagger} = Z$	Ρ(φ)
P-gate with $\phi = \pi/2$	P-gate with $\phi = -\pi/2$	P-gate with φ=π/4	P-gate with $\phi = -\pi/4$	φ is a real number
quarter-turn around the Bloch sphe or rotates the qubit by π /2 radians along the z-axis	re	rotates the qubit by $\pi/4$ radians along the z-axis		Rotates the qubit with the parameters φ around the Z-axis direction.
S 0>= 0> S 1>=i 1>	$S^{\dagger} 0 > = 0 > $ $S^{\dagger} 1 > = -i 1 >$	T 0>= 0> T 1>=i 1>	$T^{\dagger} 0> = 0> $ $T^{\dagger} 1> = -i 1>$	Φ =0, we get identity
$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\frac{i\pi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} $ or $ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} $	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}} \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\frac{i\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i) \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\frac{i\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix} $ or $ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1-i) \end{bmatrix} $	$egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \ 0 & e^{i\phi} \end{bmatrix}$
S 0>= 0>	$S^{\dagger} 0>= 0>$ $S^{\dagger} 1>=-i 1>$	T 0>= 0> $T 1>=i 1>$	$T^{\dagger} 0>= 0>$ $T^{\dagger} 1>=-i 1>$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
				$\begin{split} \varphi &= \pi \; , \; Z \\ \varphi &= \pi \; /2 , \; S \\ \varphi &= \pi \; /4 , \; T \end{split}$

Identity gate	Rotation Gates: Non-Clifford gates	Phase Gates	U
No operation, basis remain	Rotation through angle θ (radians) around the x-axis	Z	$\left[\begin{array}{cc} \cos(rac{ heta}{2}) & -e^{i\lambda}\sin(rac{ heta}{2}) \end{array} ight]$
unchanged	$R_x\left(\theta\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & -i\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \\ -i\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}$	S	$\left[e^{i\phi}\sin(rac{ heta}{2}) e^{i(\phi+\lambda)}\cos(rac{ heta}{2}) ight]$
I 0>= 0> I 1>= 1>	Rotation through angle θ (radians) around the y-axis	Sdg	 General form of a single unitary Single qubit rotation with U(θ,φ,λ)
Matrix representation:	$R_y\left(heta ight) = egin{pmatrix} \cos\left(rac{ heta}{2} ight) & -\sin\left(rac{ heta}{2} ight) \ \sin\left(rac{ heta}{2} ight) & \cos\left(rac{ heta}{2} ight) \end{pmatrix}$	T	 parametrised gate most general of all single-qubit quantum gates
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Rotation through angle θ (radians) around the z-axis	Tdg	 Superposition: u(pi/2,0,pi) P gate using u(0,0,λ)
	$R_{z}\left(heta ight)=egin{pmatrix}e^{-irac{ heta}{2}} & 0\ 0 & e^{irac{ heta}{2}}\end{pmatrix}$	P	