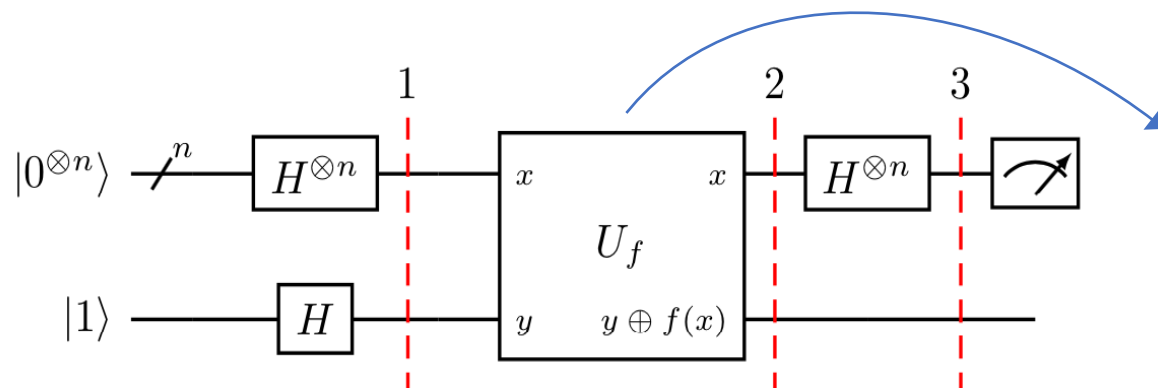




Lecture 20: Permutation Matrices

CS 401: Quantum Computing
Dr. Kell, Spring 2023

Review: Uf gate n = 2 example

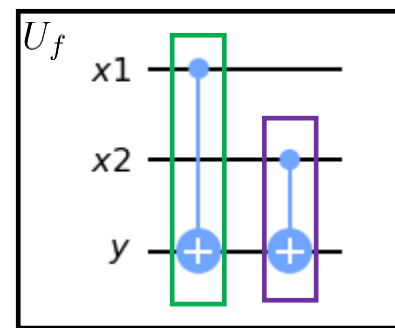


n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

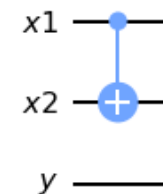
(XOR function)



What is the corresponding matrix for this gate?

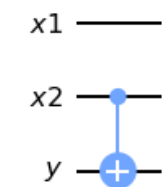
...since it is neither

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



nor

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

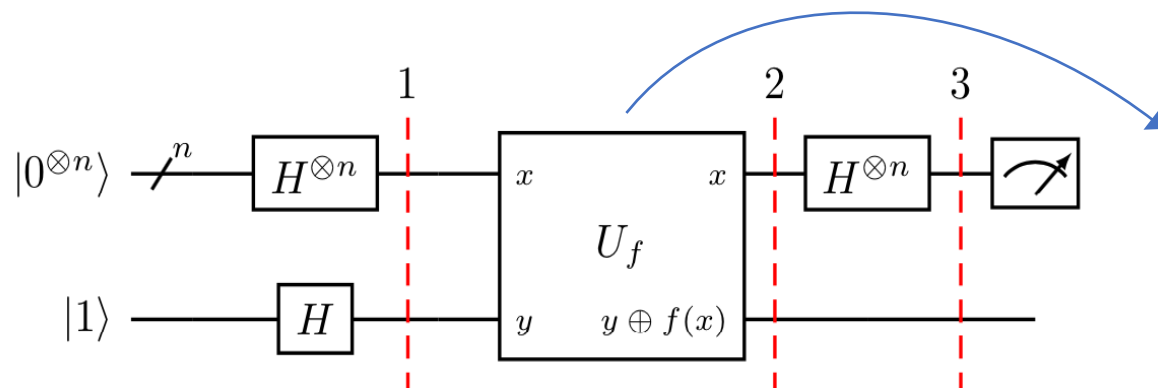


$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

Review: Uf gate n = 2 example

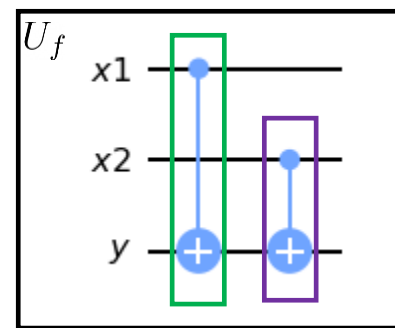


n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)



What is the corresponding matrix for this gate?

...since it is neither

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \\ y \end{array}$$

nor

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \\ y \end{array}$$

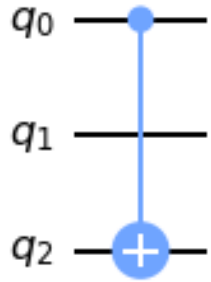
This Lecture: systematic way of calculating matrices for 2+ qubit gates.

$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

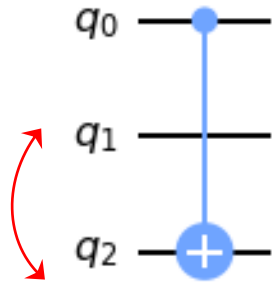
$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

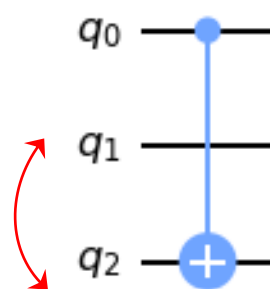
General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels



General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels



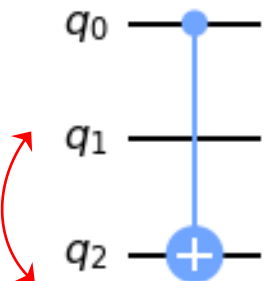
General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels




A simplified quantum circuit diagram showing a CNOT gate with control on the top line and target on the second line.

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

General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels



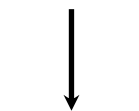
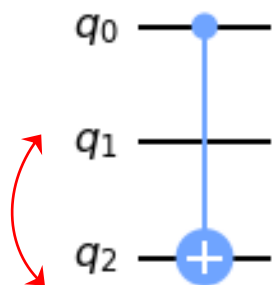
Quantum circuit diagram showing a CNOT gate with control q₀ and target q₂. A red curved arrow indicates a swap of basis labels between q₁ and q₂.



Simplified quantum circuit diagram showing a CNOT gate with control on the top line and target on the second line.

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

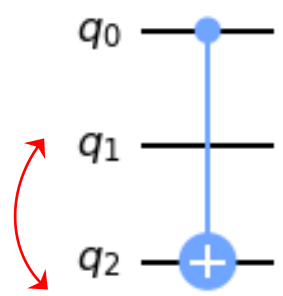
General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels



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

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

General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels

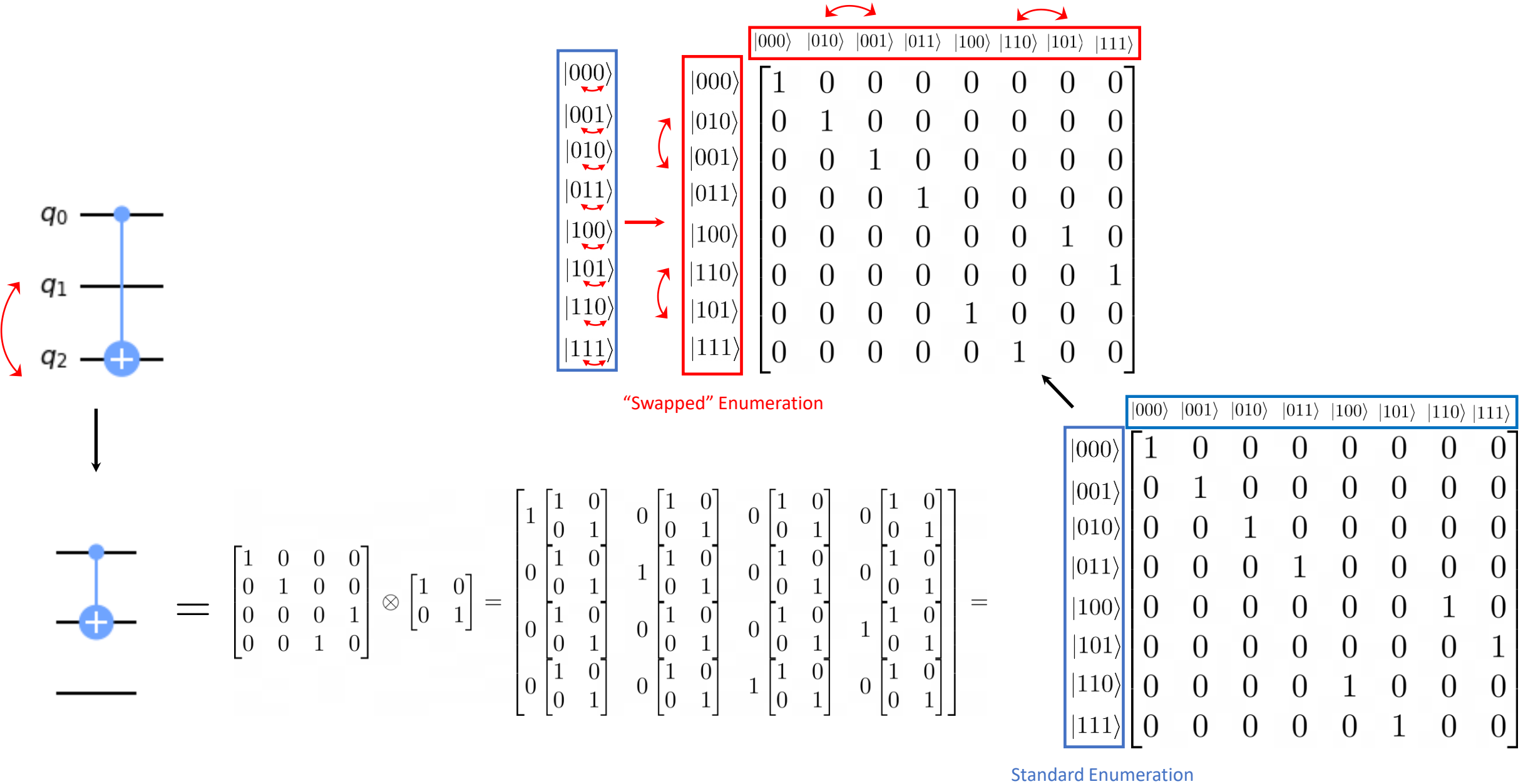


$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{bmatrix}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

	000⟩	001⟩	010⟩	011⟩	100⟩	101⟩	110⟩	111⟩
000⟩	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
001⟩	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
010⟩	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
011⟩	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
100⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
101⟩	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
110⟩	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
111⟩	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

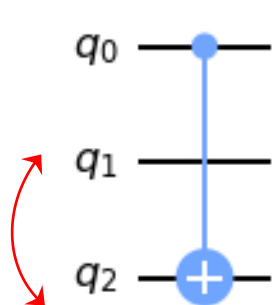
Standard Enumeration

General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels



General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels

Idea: applying $CX(q_0, q_1)$ on swapped enumeration would be the same as $CX(q_0, q_2)$


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

$ 000\rangle$	$ 010\rangle$	$ 001\rangle$	$ 011\rangle$	$ 100\rangle$	$ 110\rangle$	$ 101\rangle$	$ 111\rangle$
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	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

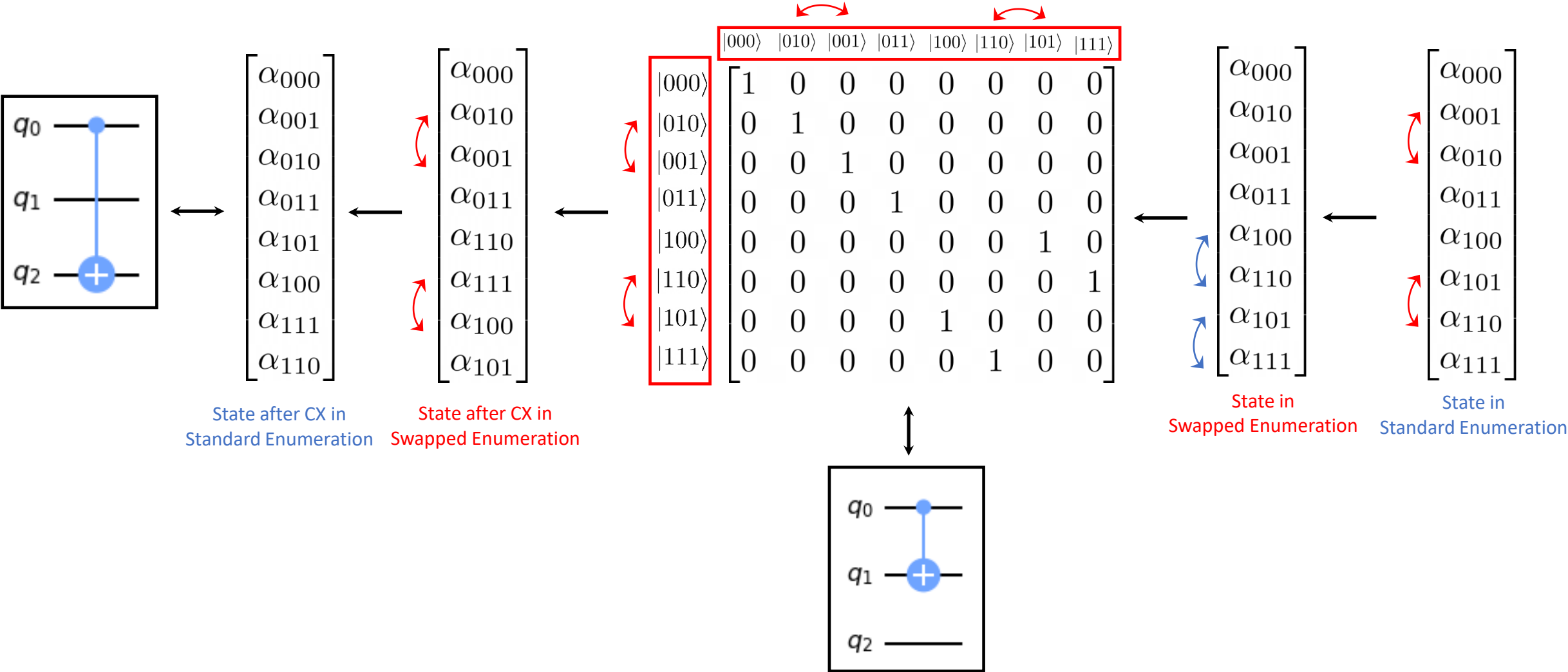
“Swapped” Enumeration

	$ 000\rangle$	$ 001\rangle$	$ 010\rangle$	$ 011\rangle$	$ 100\rangle$	$ 101\rangle$	$ 110\rangle$	$ 111\rangle$
$ 000\rangle$	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$ 001\rangle$	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$ 010\rangle$	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
$ 011\rangle$	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
$ 100\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
$ 101\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
$ 110\rangle$	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
$ 111\rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

Standard Enumeration

General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels

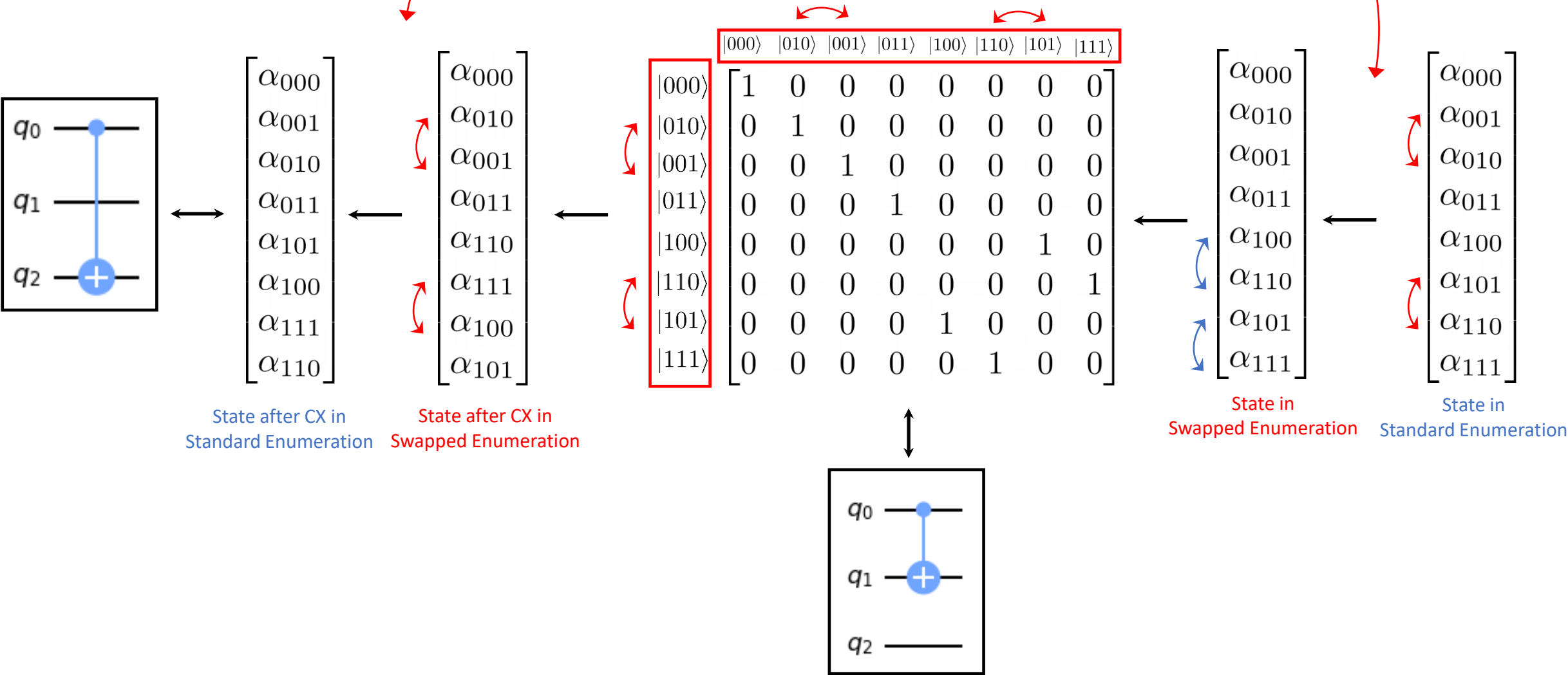
More specifically...



General Approach: Swapping Basis Labels

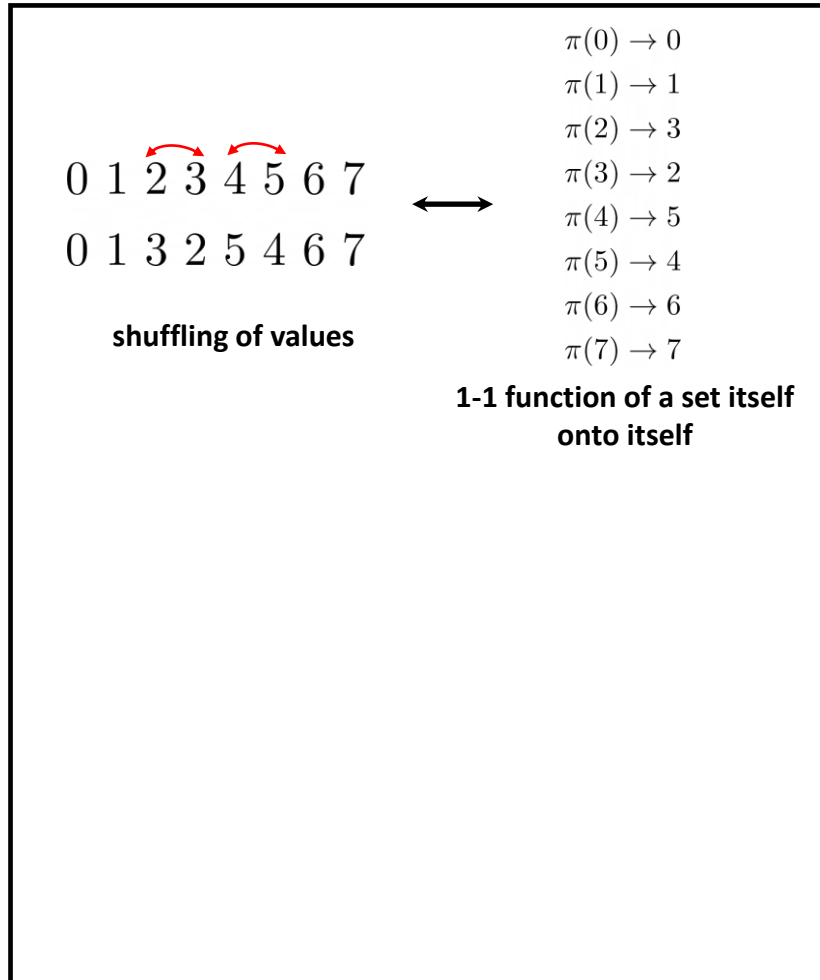
Question: how do we perform these label swap operations?

More specifically...



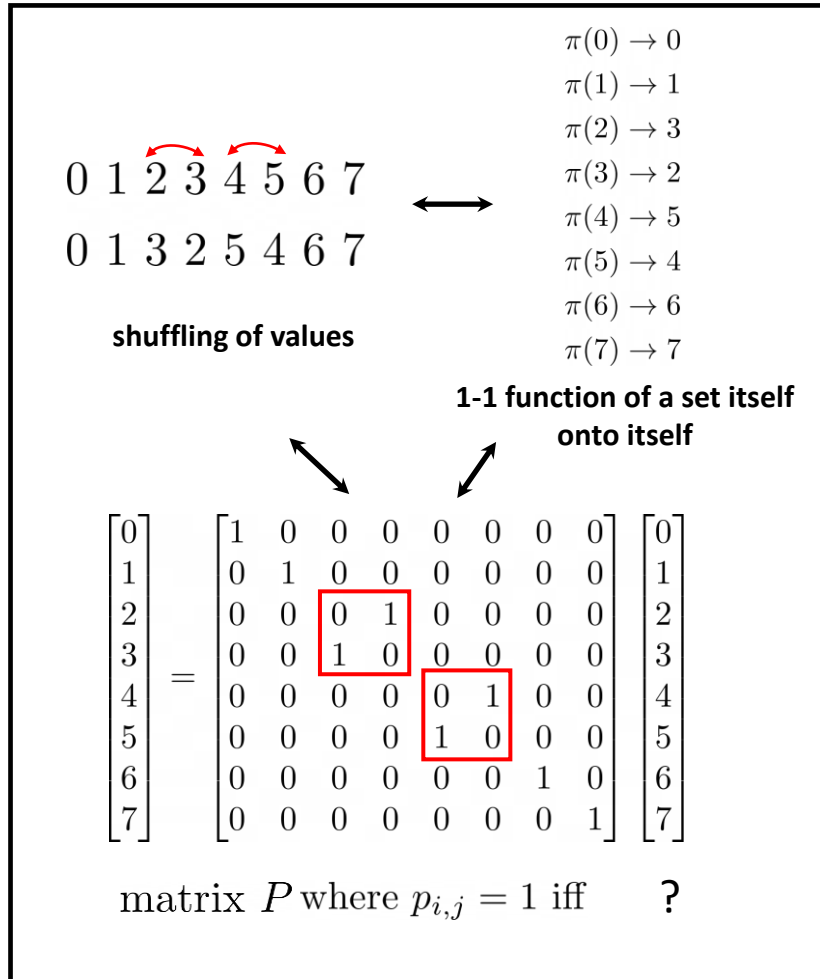
Answer: Permutation Matrices

Equivalent Ways to Think of Permutations



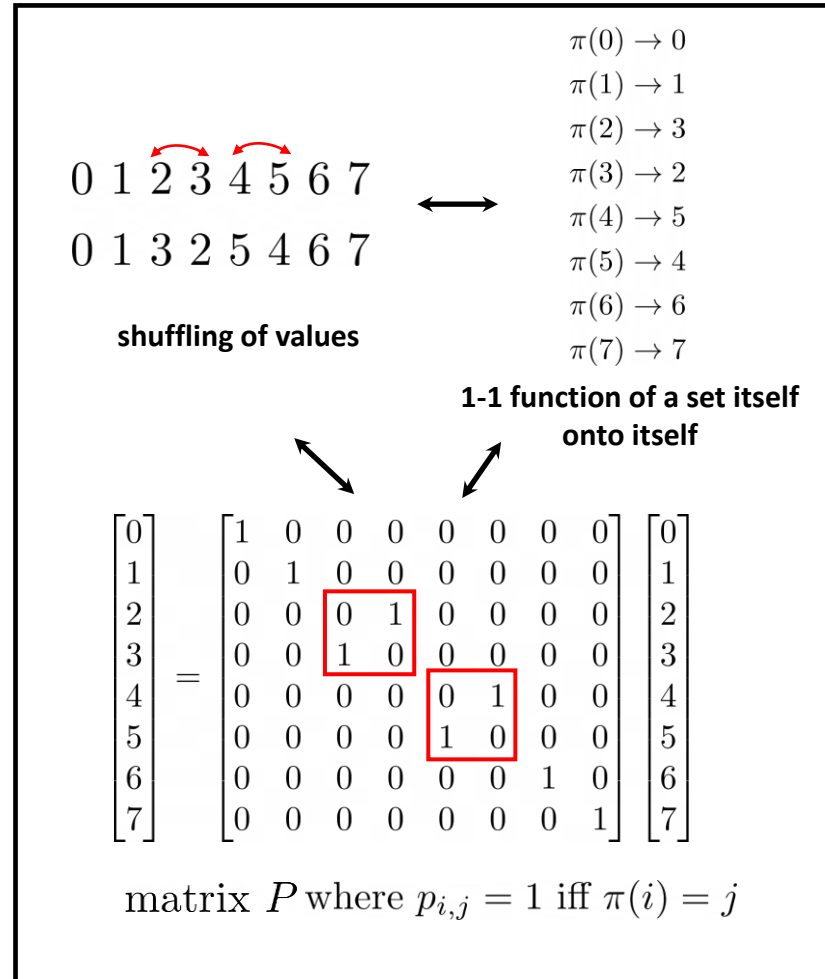
Answer: Permutation Matrices

Equivalent Ways to Think of Permutations



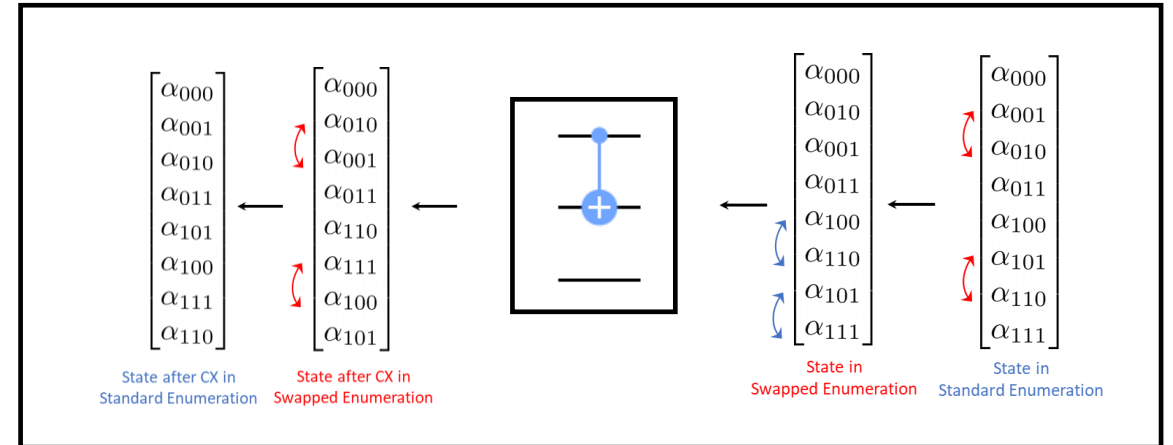
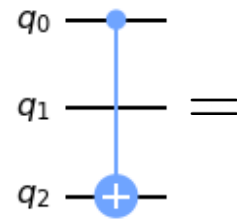
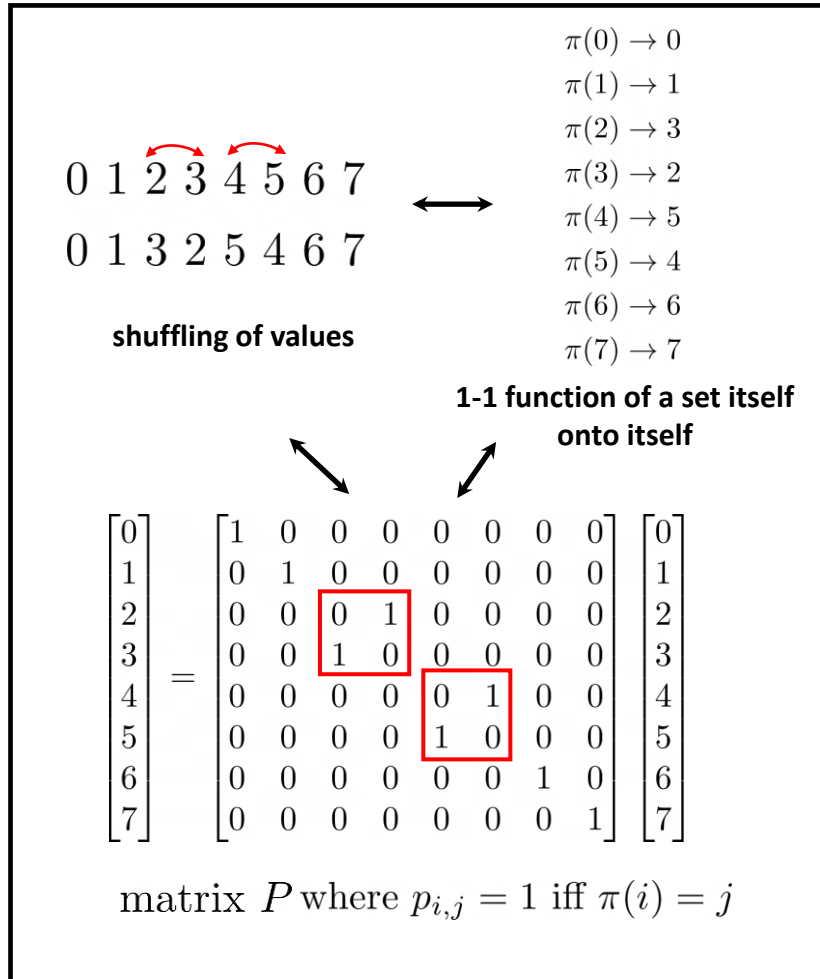
Answer: Permutation Matrices

Equivalent Ways to Think of Permutations



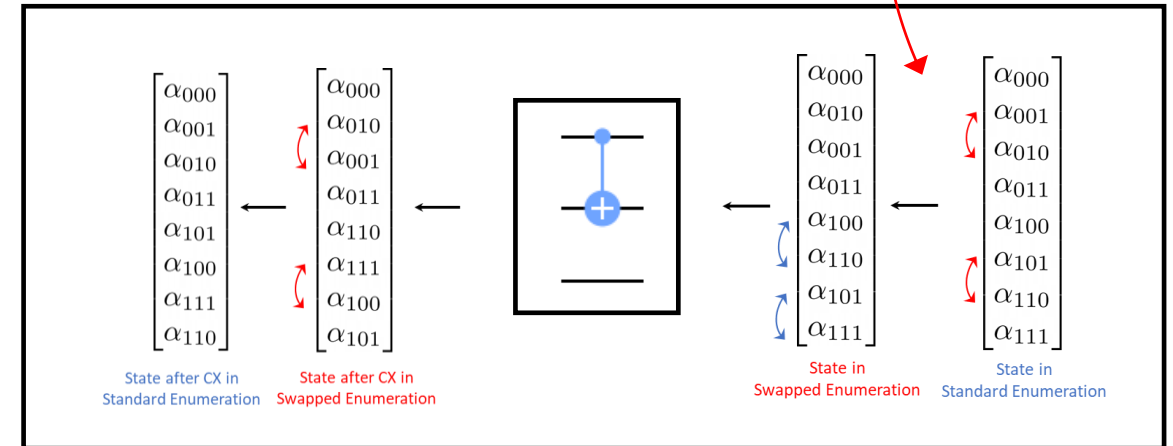
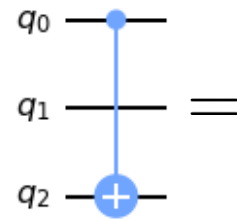
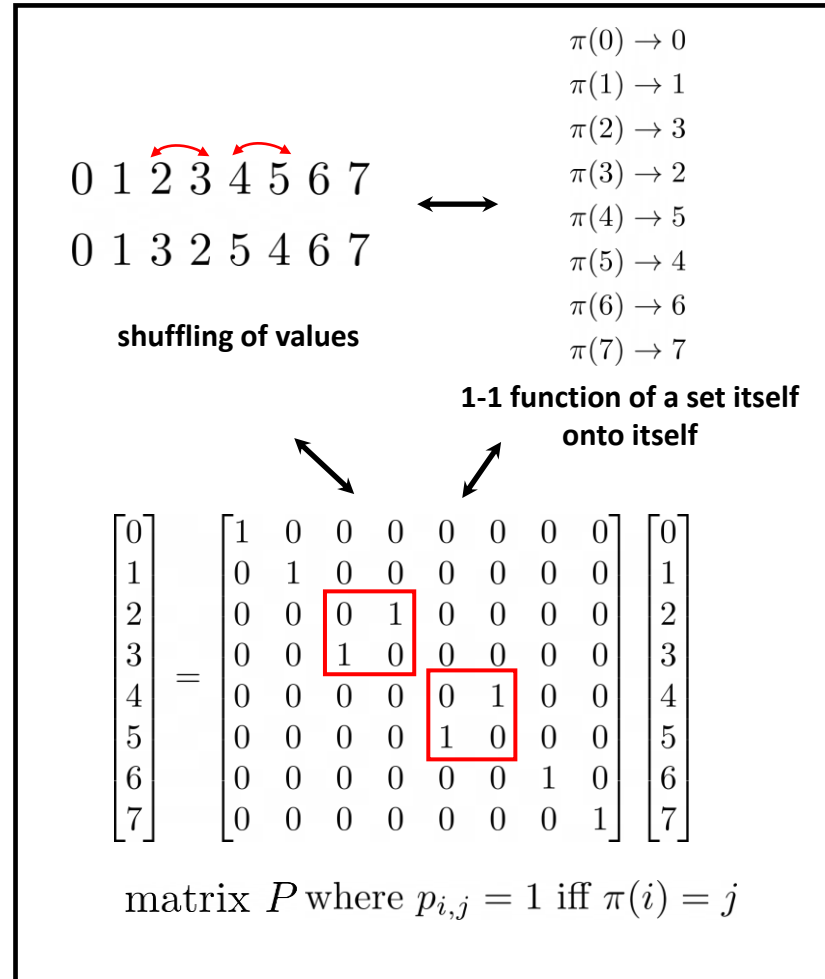
Answer: Permutation Matrices

Equivalent Ways to Think of Permutations



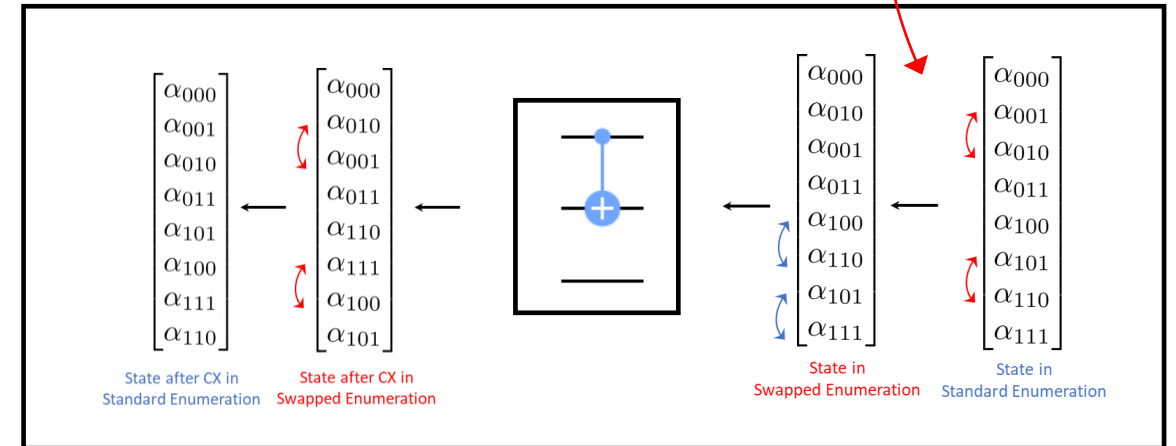
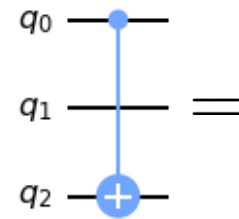
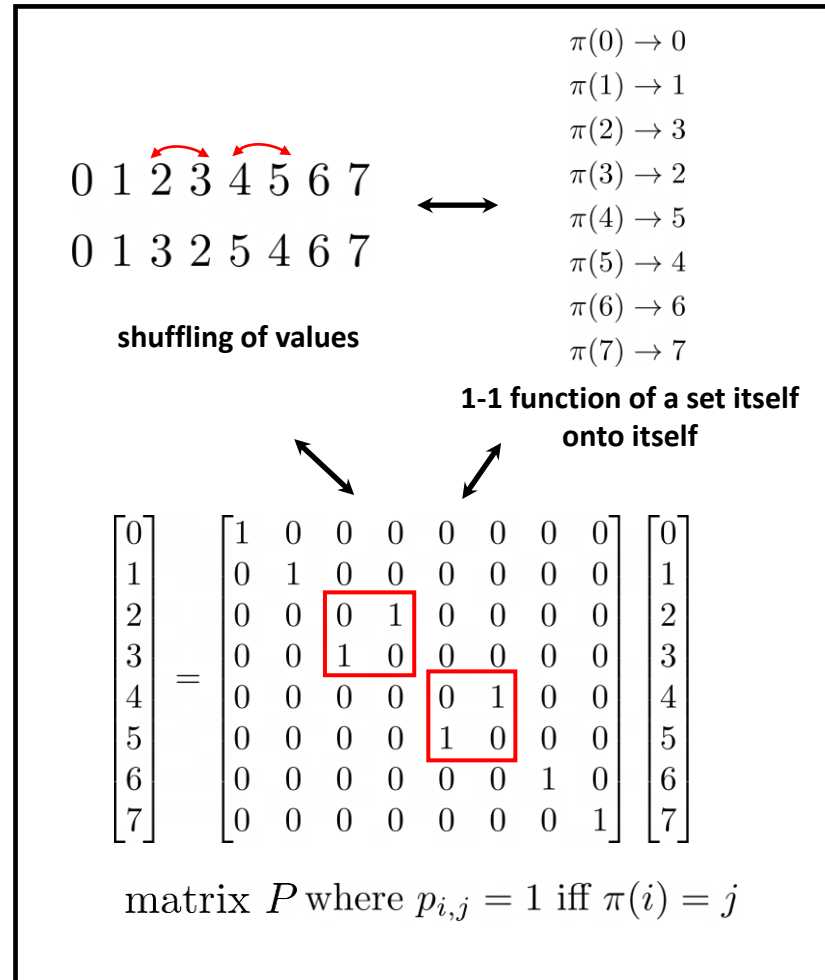
Answer: Permutation Matrices

Equivalent Ways to Think of Permutations



Answer: Permutation Matrices

Equivalent Ways to Think of Permutations

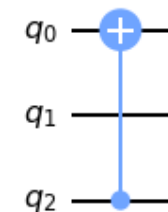


matrix multiplication performs label swap

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

Practice Exercises

1. What's the matrix to performs the "swap back" operation?
2. Prove that any permutation matrix is unitary.
3. Use this method to derive matrix for the gate:



4-qubit Example

