

2023 부산시 양자컴퓨 팅 개발자 교육 프로그램

Lecture 1

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Qiskit Advocate

2023 부산시 양자컴퓨팅 개발자 교육 프로그램

Qiskit Advocate 멘토들을 소개합니다!



김동훈, Qiskit Advocate



최인호, Qiskit Advocate



김기영, Qiskit Advocate



김인호, Qiskit Advocate



김소영, Qiskit Advocate



박시연, Qiskit Advocate

함께 양자컴퓨팅 개발자가 되어 봅시다!

어떤 걸 공부하게 되나요?

여러분들은 스터디 과정을 통해

1) 파이썬을 사용하여

- 변수를 정의하고, 조건문을 선언하며
- 함수를 선언하고, 파일의 자료를 읽고 쓰며
- Numpy Array를 다뤄봅니다.

2) Qiskit을 사용하여

- 양자 회로를 작성하고 시뮬레이터를 포함한 백엔드에서 실행하고
- 양자 회로와 그 실행 결과를 시각화 하며
- 양자 회로를 실행하는 데 필요한 부가 기능을 학습할 수 있습니다.

추가적으로, IBM Quantum의 learning platform에서 제공하는 학습 자료를 사용하여 양자정보이론의 기초를 학습하게 됩니다.

main 1 branch 0 tags

Go to file

Add file

<> Code

About



This branch is 104 commits ahead of Osophy1:main.

Contribute

Sync fork

q-inho Merge pull request #23 from Siheon-Park/main

4ef6216 2 weeks ago 120 commits

Lecture0	downgrade lectures to qiskit==0.29.1	3 weeks ago
Lecture1	remove ipynb_checkpoints	3 weeks ago
Lecture2	downgrade lectures to qiskit==0.29.1	3 weeks ago
Lecture3	remove ipynb_checkpoints	3 weeks ago
Lecture4	downgrade lectures to qiskit==0.29.1	3 weeks ago
Lecture5	downgrade lectures to qiskit==0.29.1	3 weeks ago
.gitignore	ignore .ipynb_checkpoints	3 weeks ago
HOWTO.md	turns out, rust is not required ;)	2 weeks ago
LICENSE	initial commit	last year
README.md	update README	2 weeks ago
environment.yml	turns out, rust is not required ;)	2 weeks ago

README.md

Qiskit-Dev-Cert-lectures

이 노트들은 한국의 Qiskit Community 멤버들이 Qiskit 개발자 자격 시험을 준비할때 도움이 되기 위해 만들어졌습니다. 각 강의 영상들은 개방된 오픈소스 [오픈튜토리얼스](#)에서 확인할 수 있습니다.

이 강의 노트를 커뮤니티 여러분과 함께 만들어가기 원합니다! 기여를 원하시는 분들은 Readme의 "제작 및 검토에 참여한 사람들"에 여러분의 이름을 추가하신 후 콘텐츠를 추가, 수정하여 PR을 보내주세요.

Qiskit Development Certification Guide in Korean

Readme

Apache-2.0 license

Activity

13 stars

1 watching

12 forks

Report repository

Releases

No releases published

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Packages

No packages published

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Languages

Jupyter Notebook 100.0%



Busan Quantum Developer Community Group

개인 공개

운영중 그룹

활동 보기

그룹 설정

< 이전 다음 >



새 업데이트 검토



업데이트 전부 또는 일부를 검토해서 대화의 품질을 유지하세요.

업데이트 검토 설정



그룹에 업데이트 올리기



미디어



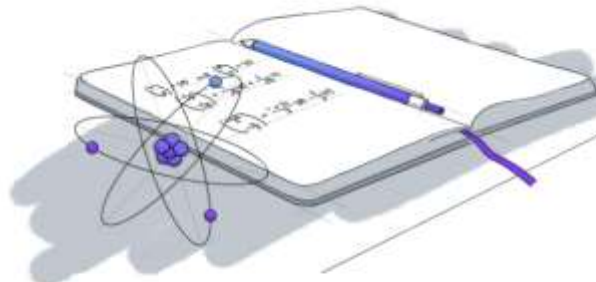
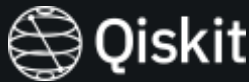
투표

- Lecture 1: 게이트와 양자 회로 기본 작성법
 - Single qubit gate
 - Multiple qubit gate
 - Barriers and Properties of Quantum Circuit
- Lecture 2: 양자 회로의 측정과 OpenQasm
- Lecture 3: 양자 백엔드에 양자회로 실행하기
- Lecture 4: 양자 회로 및 회로의 실행 결과 시각화 및 해석
- Lecture 5: 유용한 기능들

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- 게이트와 양자 회로 기본 작성법
 - Single qubit gate Lecture 1
 - Multiple qubit gate Lecture 2
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- 유용한 기능들

Single systems



This lesson introduces the basic framework of quantum information, including the description of states as vectors with complex number entries, measurements that allow classical information to be extracted from quantum states, and operations on quantum states that are described by unitary matrices. We focus our attention in this lesson to the comparatively simple setting in which a single system is considered in isolation. In the next lesson, we will expand our view to multiple systems, which can interact with each other and be correlated, for instance.

There are, in fact, two common mathematical descriptions of quantum information. The one introduced in this lesson is the simpler of the two. This description is sufficient for understanding many (or perhaps all) quantum algorithms, and is a natural place to start from a pedagogical viewpoint.

Qiskit Textbook: Single systems

Lecture 1 - 게이트와 양자 회로

1-0 단일 큐비트 게이트

1. 파울리 게이트 (Pauli Gates)

파울리-X 게이트

파울리-X 게이트는 고전 회로에서 NOT gate와 유사한 특성을 나타내고 있으며 bit-flip 게이트라고도 알려져 있습니다. 파울리-X 게이트는 $|0\rangle$ 상태인 큐비트를 $|1\rangle$ 로 만들어 반대로 $|1\rangle$ 인 상태인 큐비트를 $|0\rangle$ 로 만듭니다. 파울리-X 게이트의 수학적 표현은 아래와 같습니다.

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

코드 구현

$|0\rangle$ 의 상태인 큐비트를 $|1\rangle$ 로 만들기

시작하기에 앞서 코드에 관한 내용은 추후 장에서 자세히 설명합니다. 이번 장에서는 게이트의 사용과 양자 회로의 output으로부터 개념을 이해해봅시다.

게이트와 양자회로를 그리기 위해 Python 라이브러리인 Qiskit을 불러오겠습니다

```
1: from qiskit import * #qiskit 전체 라이브러리 불러오기
from qiskit.providers.aer import StatevectorSimulator #StatevectorSimulator를 사용하여 양자회로의 최종 양자 statevector 불러오기
from math import pi, sqrt #math 라이브러리에서 pi와 sqrt 불러오기
from qiskit.visualization import * #양자상태를 시각화 하기 위해 qiskit.visualization 불러오기
from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
```

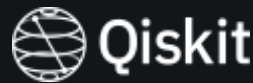
Github: Qiskit-Dev-Cert-lectures, 1-0 단일 큐비트 게이트

Single Qubit Gate



1. **Classical Information**
2. Quantum Information
3. Single Qubit Gate with Qiskit

Classical States and Probability Vectors



X : Physical system with information

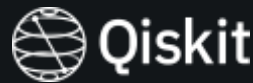
Σ : Classical state set

- If X is a **bit**, then classical state set is $\Sigma=\{0,1\}$
- If X is six-sided **die**, then classical state is $\Sigma=\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

uncertainty

probability

Classical States and Probability Vectors



Example:

X is bit

Classical state 0 with probability $1/5$

Classical state 1 with probability $4/5$

Probability state of X

$$\Pr(X = 0) = 1/5 \text{ and } \Pr(X = 1) = 4/5$$

Column Vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \text{Classical state 0} \\ \leftarrow \text{Classical state 1} \end{array}$$

Probability Vector

Measuring Probabilities States

Column Vector -> Dirac Notation

If X is bit, $\Sigma = \{0,1\}$

- 1 in corresponding entry
- 0 for all other entries

bra-ket

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Standard basis vector

Row Vector -> Dirac Notation

$$\langle 0| = (1 \quad 0) \text{ and } \langle 1| = (0 \quad 1)$$

Conjugate Transpose

$$\langle \psi| = |\psi\rangle^\dagger$$

Measuring Probabilities States

Column Vector -> Dirac Notation

- 1 in corresponding entry
- 0 for all other entries

If X is bit, $\Sigma=\{0,1\}$

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Standard basis vector

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{4}{5} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{5} |0\rangle + \frac{4}{5} |1\rangle$$

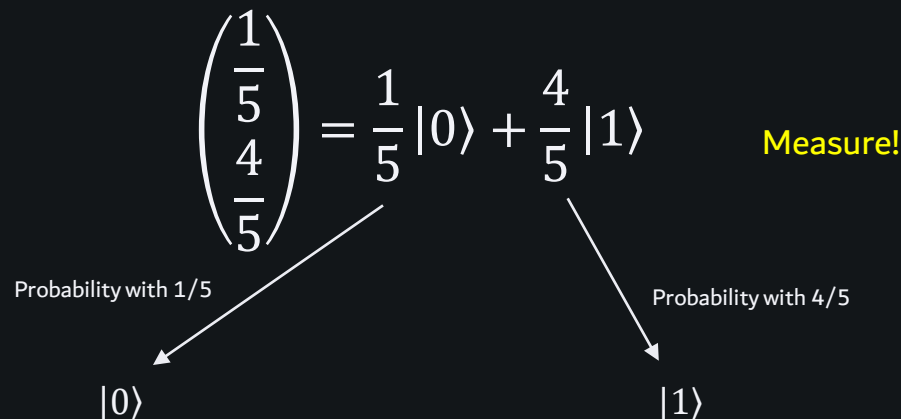
Measure!

Probability with 1/5

Probability with 4/5

$|0\rangle$

$|1\rangle$



Single Qubit Gate



1. Classical Information
2. **Quantum Information**
3. Single Qubit Gate with Qiskit

Quantum State Vector

- Quantum State of a system is denoted by a column vector

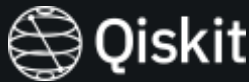
Entries: Complex numbers

Euclidean norm for vectors must equal 1



$$v = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} \quad \|v\| = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n |\alpha_k|^2}$$

Quantum State Vector



- Quantum State of a system is denoted by a column vector

Entries: Complex numbers

Euclidean norm for vectors must equal 1

- Example of qubit states

- Standard basis states: $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$
- Plus and minus state: $|+\rangle$ and $|-\rangle$

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

$$|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$$

Quantum State Vector



- Quantum State of a system is denoted by a column vector

Entries: Complex numbers

Euclidean norm for vectors must equal 1

- Example of qubit states

- Standard basis states: $|0\rangle$ and $|1\rangle$
- Plus and minus state: $|+\rangle$ and $|-\rangle$
- No special name:

$$\frac{1+2i}{3}|0\rangle - \frac{2}{3}|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+2i}{3} \\ 2 \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{norm}} 1$$

Measuring Quantum States



- **Outcomes:** Classical states
- **Probability** for each classical states: Absolute value squared of entry

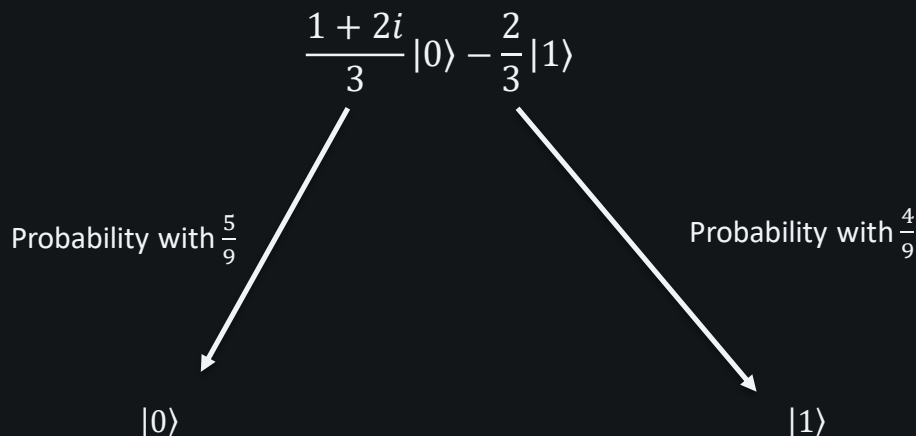
$$\frac{1 + 2i}{3} |0\rangle - \frac{2}{3} |1\rangle$$

$$\Pr(\text{outcome is } 0) = \left| \frac{1 + 2i}{3} \right|^2 = \frac{5}{9}$$

$$\Pr(\text{outcome is } 1) = \left| -\frac{2}{3} \right|^2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

Measuring Quantum States

- **Outcomes:** Classical states
- **Probability** for each classical states: Absolute value squared of entry



Unitary operations

Operations on quantum state vectors -> **Unitary Matrices**

$$U^\dagger U = U U^\dagger = \mathbb{I} \quad \text{Identity matrix}$$

$$U^{-1} U = U U^{-1} = \mathbb{I}$$

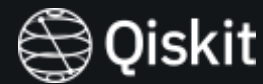
Unitary operations

Operations on quantum state vectors -> **Unitary Matrices**

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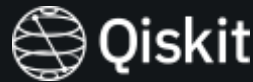
$$\|Uv\| = \|v\|$$

Single Qubit Gate



1. Classical Information
2. Quantum Information
3. **Single Qubit Gate with Qiskit**

Important Unitary Operations on Qubits



Pauli operations

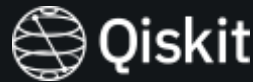
$$\mathbb{I} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix},$$

X -gate

Y -gate

Z -gate

Important Unitary Operations on Qubits



Hadamard operation

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

H-gate

$$H|0\rangle = |+\rangle$$

$$H|1\rangle = |-\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}^{\dagger} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Unitary!!

Important Unitary Operations on Qubits



Phase operation

$$P_{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

P-gate

$$S = P_{\pi/2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$$

S-gate

$$T = P_{\pi/4} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

T-gate

Important Unitary Operations on Qubits



Other operation

1. **Rotational (X, Y, Z) Gate**
2. **U gate**

Take-away message

- What single quantum gate does exist
- How do they change quantum state?
- How do they use in Qiskit

QnA