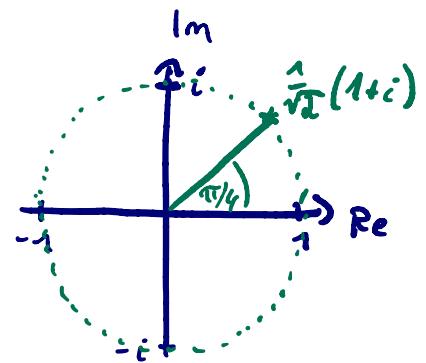


Hint: consider $H^{\otimes 4} U H^{\otimes 4} = V$

$$\rightarrow V = \text{diag} \left(1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1-i), i, -i, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1-i), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1+i), -1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1+i), -1, -1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1-i), i, -i, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-1+i) \right)$$



$$\text{define } \varepsilon_k := e^{i\pi k/4} \Rightarrow V = \text{diag} (\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_5, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_7, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_9, \varepsilon_7, \varepsilon_5, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$$

⇒ goal: create V

first step: consider single-qubit diagonal unitaries, i.e.

$$R_z(\Theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\Theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V_1 := R_z\left(\frac{i\pi k_3}{4}\right) \otimes R_z\left(\frac{i\pi k_2}{4}\right) \otimes R_z\left(\frac{i\pi k_1}{4}\right) \otimes R_z\left(\frac{i\pi k_0}{4}\right)$$

$$= \text{diag} (\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_{k_0}, \varepsilon_{k_1}, \varepsilon_{k_0+k_1}, \varepsilon_{k_2}, \varepsilon_{k_0+k_2}, \varepsilon_{k_1+k_2}, \varepsilon_{k_0+k_1+k_2}, \varepsilon_{k_3}, \varepsilon_{k_0+k_3}, \varepsilon_{k_1+k_3}, \varepsilon_{k_0+k_1+k_3}, \varepsilon_{k_2+k_3}, \varepsilon_{k_0+k_2+k_3}, \varepsilon_{k_1+k_2+k_3}, \varepsilon_{k_0+k_1+k_2+k_3})$$

⇒ choose $k_0 = 1, k_1 = 5, k_2 = 2, k_3 = 3$

$$\rightarrow V_1 = \text{diag} (\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_5, \varepsilon_6, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_7, \varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_5, \varepsilon_6, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3)$$

define \tilde{V} , s.t. $V = V_1 \cdot \tilde{V}$, i.e. what is "left to do" is

$$\tilde{V} = \text{diag}(\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_4, \varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1, 1, 1, -1, \\ 1, -1, -1, -1, \\ 1, 1, -1, 1, \\ 1, -1, 1, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

second step: consider controlled-R_z rotations on two qubits, i.e.

$$C\text{-R}_z(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix}$$

→ note that we only have ε_4 "left", so it is enough to consider

CZ-gates ($\theta = \pi$)



acting on

$$V_2 = C\text{R}_z(\pi \cdot x_{01})_{0,1} \cdot C\text{R}_z(\pi \cdot x_{02})_{0,2} \cdot C\text{R}_z(\pi \cdot x_{03})_{0,3} \cdot C\text{R}_z(\pi \cdot x_{12})_{1,2} \cdot C\text{R}_z(\pi \cdot x_{13})_{1,3} \cdot C\text{R}_z(\pi \cdot x_{23})_{2,3}$$

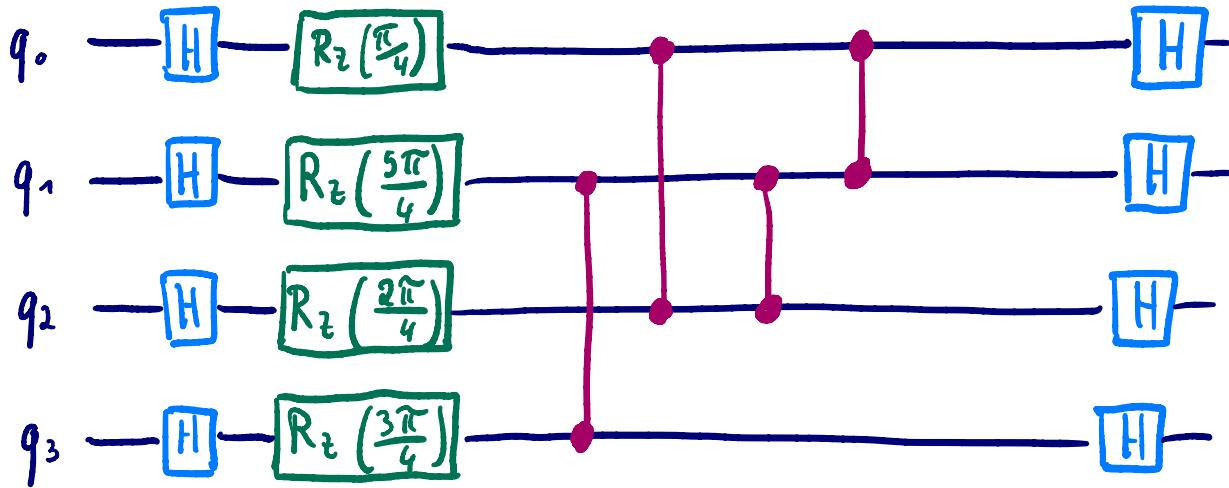
$$V_2 = \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, (-1)^{x_{01}}, (-1)^{x_{02}}, (-1)^{x_{03}}, (-1)^{x_{12}}, (-1)^{x_{13}}, (-1)^{x_{23}}, (-1)^{x_{01}+x_{02}+x_{12}}, (-1)^{x_{01}+x_{03}+x_{13}}, (-1)^{x_{01}+x_{02}+x_{03}+x_{12}+x_{13}+x_{23}})$$

⇒ choose $x_{01}=1, x_{02}=1, \underbrace{x_{03}=0}_{\text{not needed!}}, x_{12}=1, x_{13}=1, \underbrace{x_{23}=0}_{\text{not needed!}}$

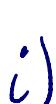
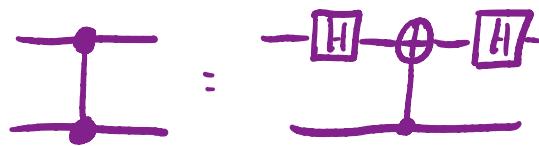
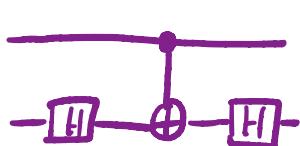
$$\Rightarrow V_2 = \text{diag}(1, 1, 1, -1,$$

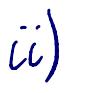
$$1, -1, -1, -1, 1, 1, -1, 1, 1) = \tilde{V} \Rightarrow \text{done!}$$

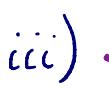
\Rightarrow circuit:



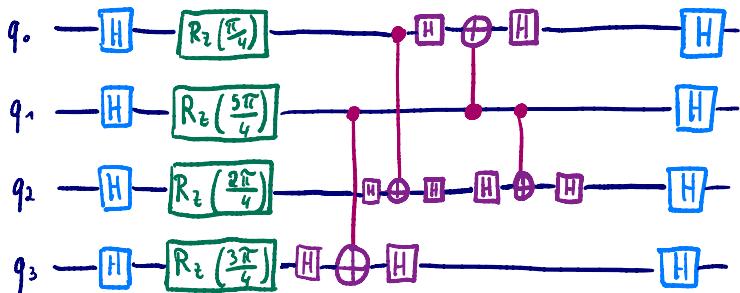
BUT: need to decompose into single-qubit unitaries & CNOT gates
 \Rightarrow use gate identities: $CZ = H \cdot \text{CNOT} \cdot H$

i)  =  = 

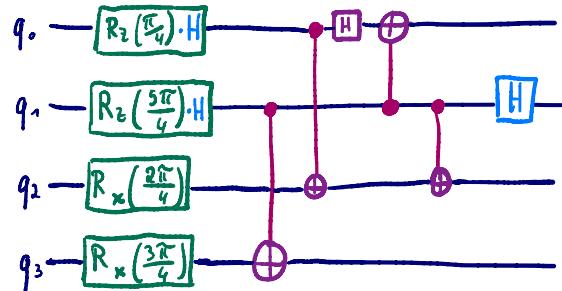
ii)  = 

iii)  = 

\Downarrow i)



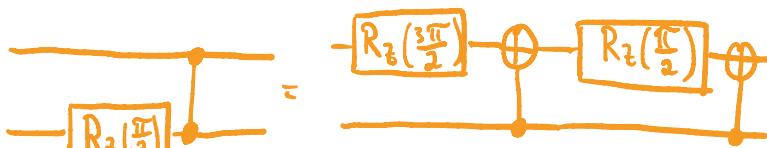
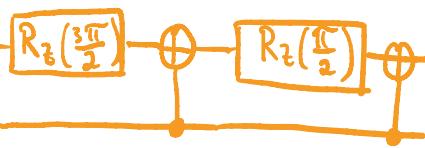
ii)
iii)

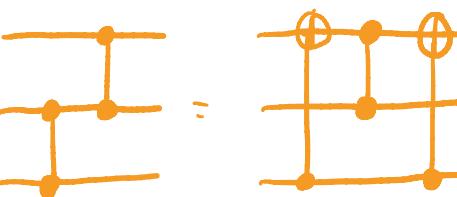
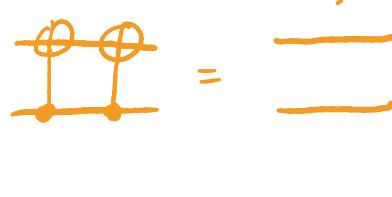
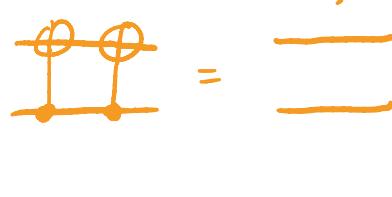


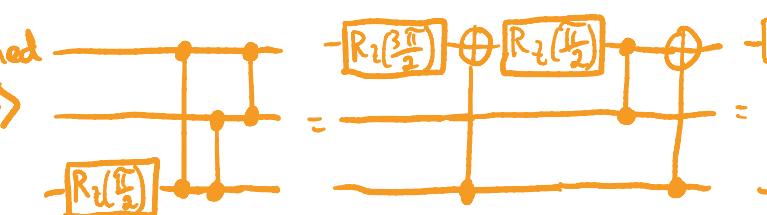
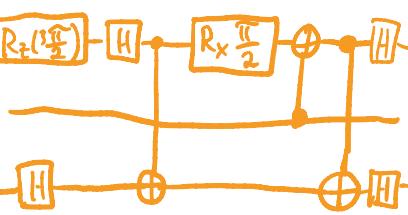
\Rightarrow cost: $4 \times \text{CNOT}$

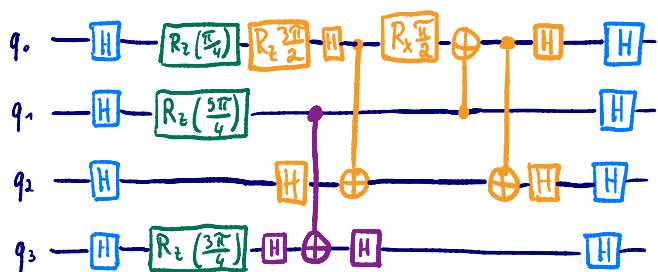
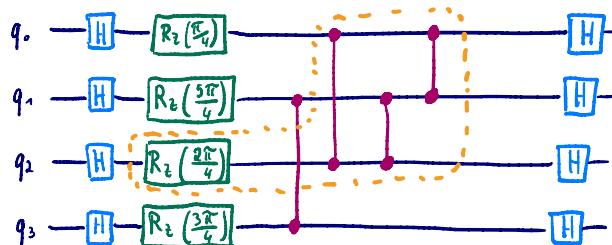
$+ 6 \times U_3 = 46$

⇒ to reach 45, we need to make use of other identities first:

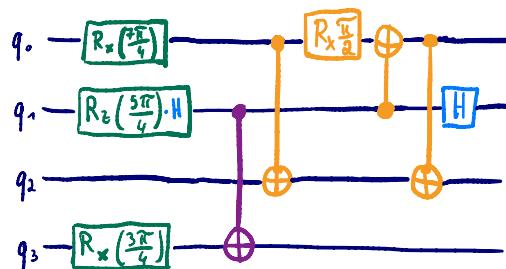
iv)  =  = $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & i & -i \end{pmatrix}$

v)  =  vi)  = 

combined
⇒  = 



=>



⇒ cost: $4 \times \text{CNOT}$
 $+ 5 \times U_3 = \underline{\underline{45}}$