量子演算法Ex3.2

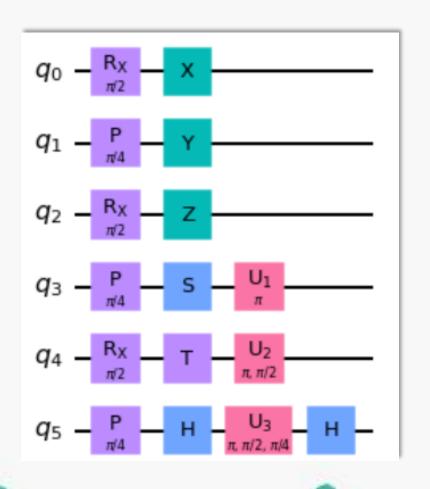
第二組

109602508 地科二 林芳伃

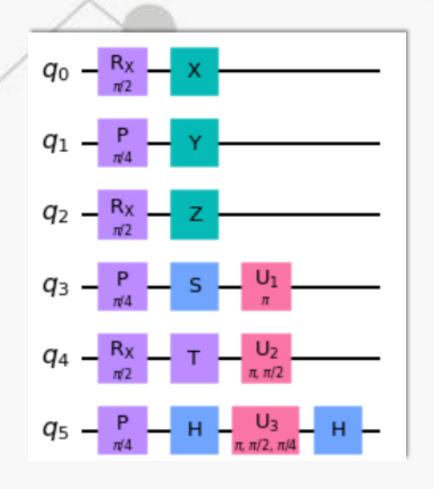
108503009 通訊三 李正文

107503301 通訊四 鐘志堯

Ex3.2 請寫出量子程式設計並顯示出以下的量子線路:

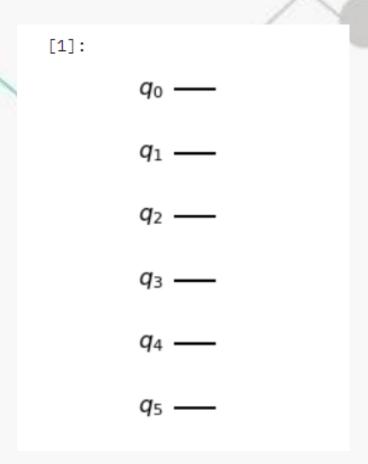


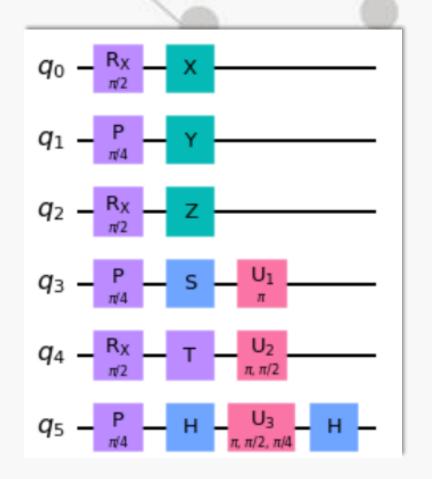
觀察:此線路包含6個量子位元



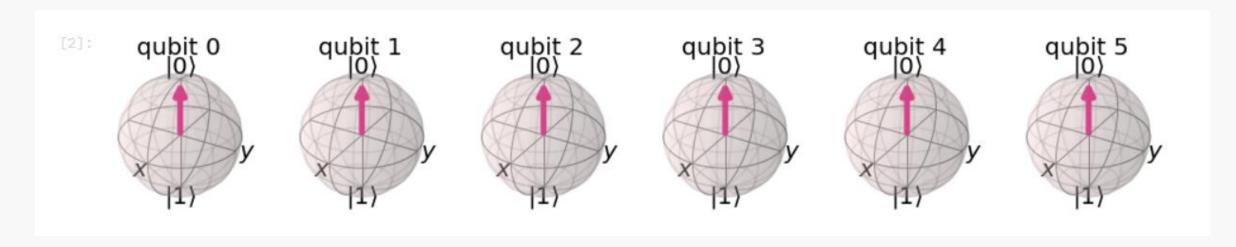
觀察:此線路包含6個量子位元

實作:宣告6個量子位元



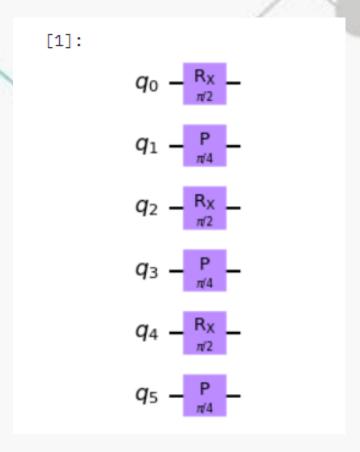


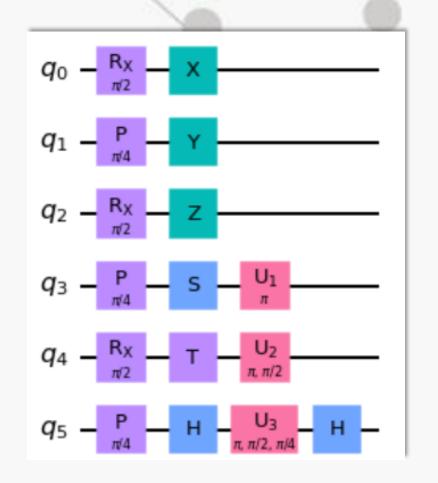
所有量子位元預設為|0> 「1]: 「90 91 92 93 94-

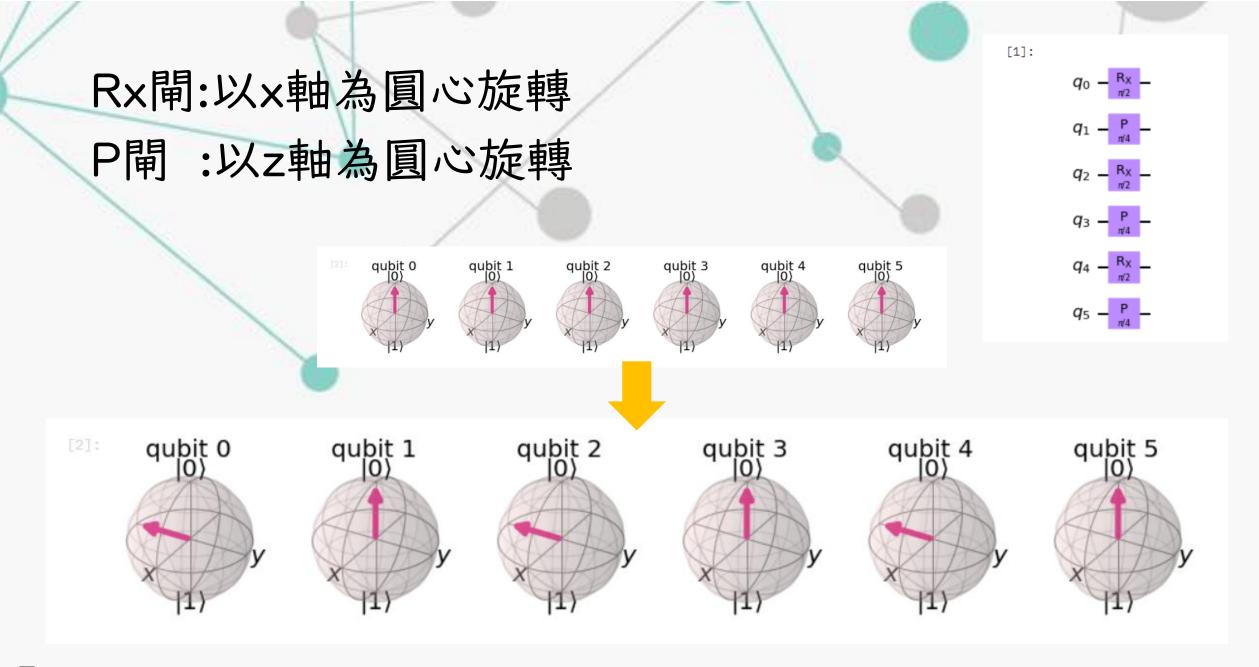


Ex3.2

觀察:奇數位元裝有P閘,偶數位元裝有Rx閘

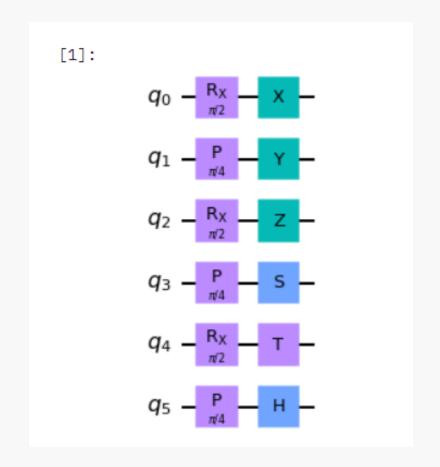


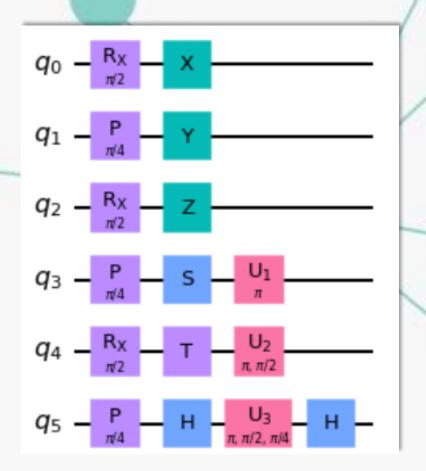




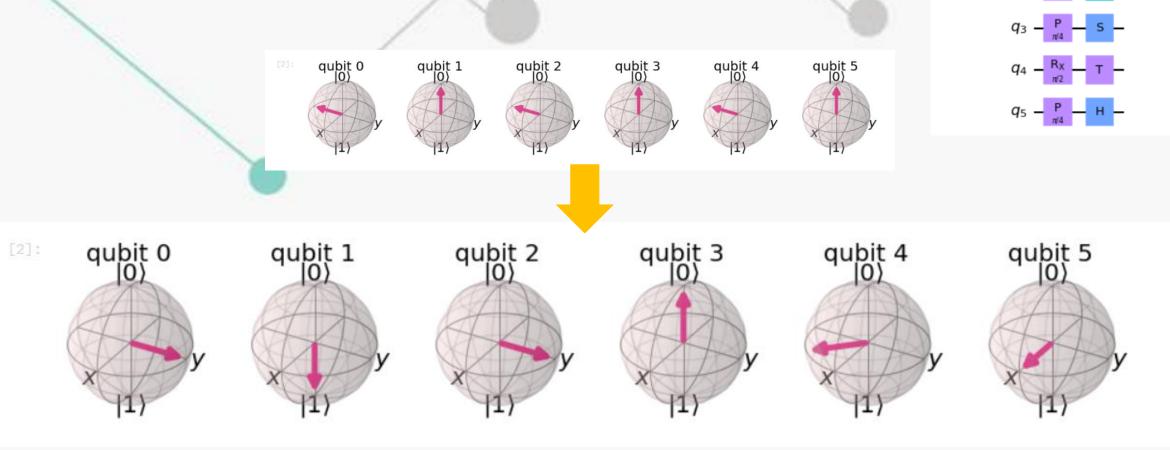
Ex3.2

觀察:六個量子位元分別裝設有XYZSTH閘



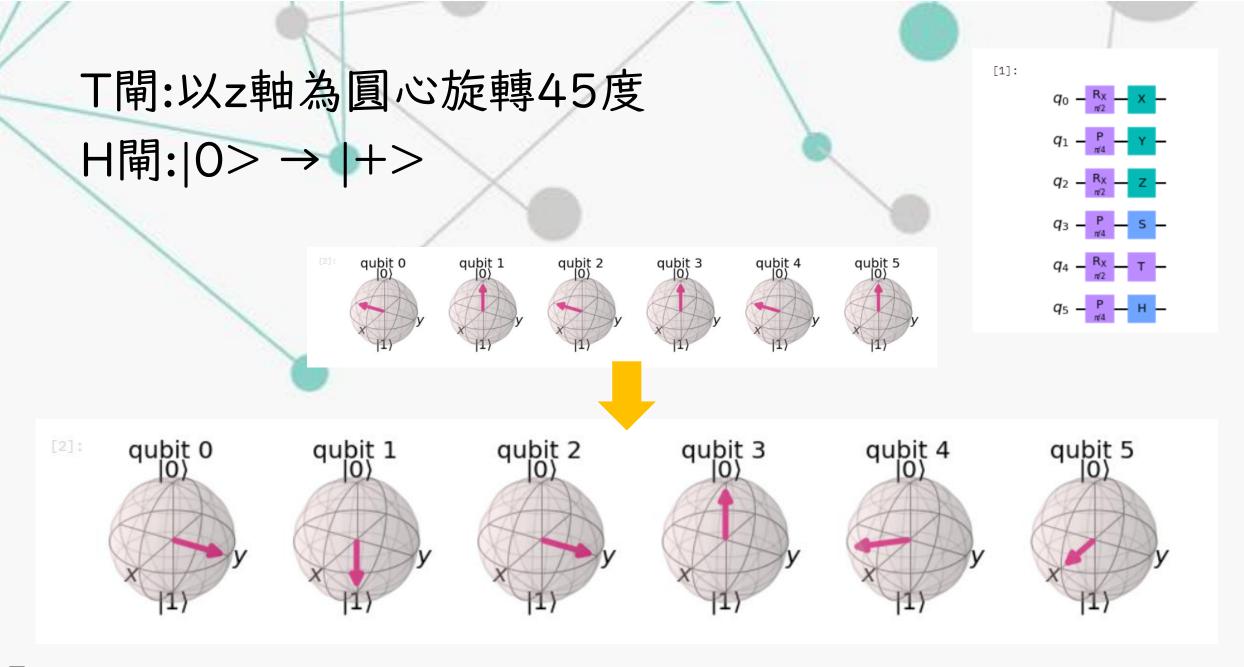


X、Y、Z閘:以X、Y、Z軸為對稱進行反轉 S閘:以z軸為圓心旋轉90度



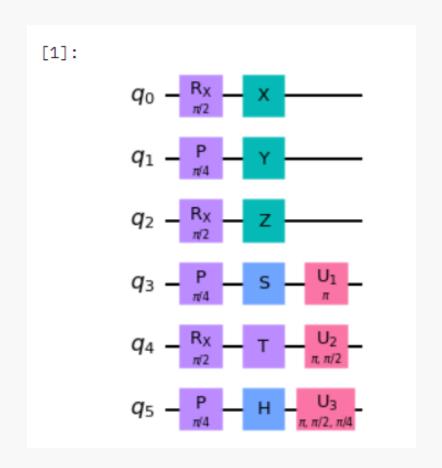
[1]:

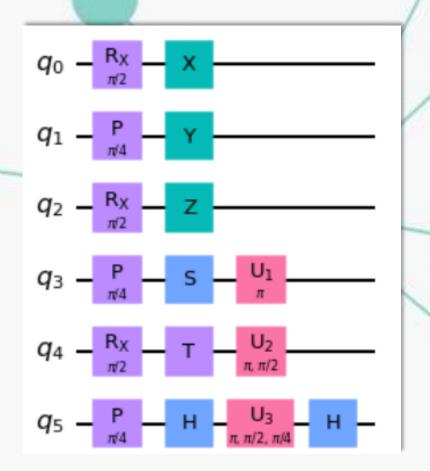
Ex3.2



Ex3.2

觀察:後三個量子位元分別裝設有 UI U2 U3閘



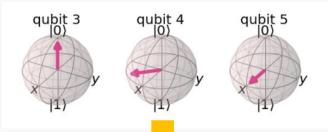


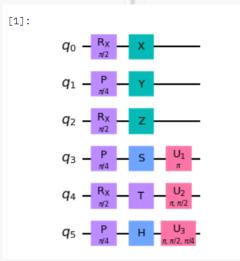
U閘:帶有三個參數(Θ, φ, λ)

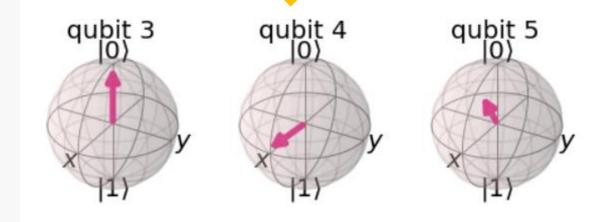
$$UI(\lambda) = UI(\text{lambda}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\sqrt{-1} \times \lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U2(\phi, \lambda) = U2(\text{phi, lambda}) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{-e^{\sqrt{-1} \times \lambda}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{e^{\sqrt{-1} \times \phi}}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{e^{\sqrt{-1} \times (\lambda + \phi)}}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

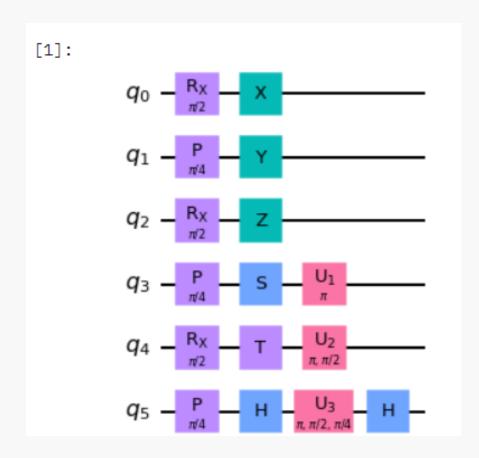
$$U3(\theta, \ \phi, \ \lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & -e^{\sqrt{-1}\times\lambda} \times \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \\ e^{\sqrt{-1}\times\phi} \times \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) & e^{\sqrt{-1}\times(\lambda+\phi)} \times \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \end{pmatrix}$$

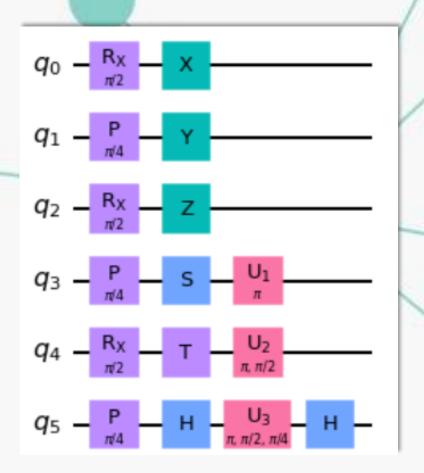






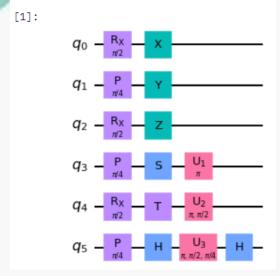
觀察:最後一個位元裝有 H 閘

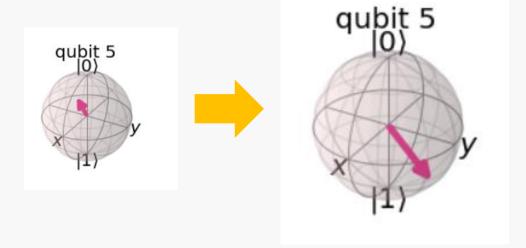




H閘:進行量子疊加運算

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





程式碼

```
# Ex3-2
#引入函式庫之函式
from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector
from math import pi
QC = QuantumCircuit(6) #宣告一個包含6個量子位元之量子線路
QC.rx(pi/2, [0,2,4]) #在第0、2、4個量子位元上進行Rx閘運算
QC.p(pi/4,[1,3,5]) #在第1、3、5個量子位元上進行P閘運算
0C.x(0)
                  #在第0個量子位元上進行X閘運算
                  非在第1個量子位元上進行Y閘運算
QC.y(1)
                  #在第2個量子位元上進行Z閘運算
QC.z(2)
                  非在第3個量子位元上進行S閘運算
QC.s(3)
                  #在第4個量子位元上進行T閘運算
QC.t(4)
                 非在第5個量子位元上進行H閘運算
QC.h(5)
          #在第3個量子位元上進行U閘運算
QC.u1(pi, 3)
QC.u2(pi,pi/2, 4) #在第4個量子位元上進行U閘運算
QC.u3(pi,pi/2,pi/4, 5) #在第5個量子位元上進行U閘運算
                  非在第5個量子位元上進行H閘運算
QC.h(5)
QC.draw()
                  非繪製量子線路圖
```

state = Statevector.from_instruction(QC)
state.draw('bloch')

THANKS FOR LISTENING.