

1.  $e^{iHt}(e^{-iHt})^\dagger = e^{i(H^\dagger - H)t} = 1$ , 因  $H$  是 Hermitian 阵.

故  $e^{iHt}$  是 unitary operator.

2.  $A = \begin{bmatrix} z & x-iy \\ x+iy & -z \end{bmatrix}$   $\det(A - \lambda I) = \lambda^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \lambda^2 - 1$

故  $A$  的特征值是  $\pm 1$ , 记对应特征向量为  $|e_1\rangle, |e_2\rangle$ .

$$f(0A) = f(0)|e_1\rangle\langle e_1| + f(-0)|e_2\rangle\langle e_2|$$

$$|e_1\rangle\langle e_1| = \frac{I + A}{2}, \quad |e_2\rangle\langle e_2| = \frac{I - A}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(0A) = \frac{f(0) + f(-0)}{2} I + \frac{f(0) - f(-0)}{2} A$$

3.  $X, Y, Z$  都满足  $A^2 = I$  ( $A = X, Y, Z$ )

$$R_x(\theta) = \exp(-i\theta X/2) = \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})I - i\sin(\frac{\theta}{2})X = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & -i\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ -i\sin\frac{\theta}{2} & \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_y(\theta) = \exp(-i\theta Y/2) = \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})I - i\sin(\frac{\theta}{2})Y = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} & -\sin\frac{\theta}{2} \\ \sin\frac{\theta}{2} & \cos\frac{\theta}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_z(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

4.  $HXH = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = Z$

$$HYH = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} i & -i \\ -i & -i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & +1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -i & +i \\ -i & -i \end{pmatrix} = -Y$$

$$HZH = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = X$$

$$HTH = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & e^{i\pi/4} \\ 1 & -e^{i\pi/4} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1+e^{i\pi/4} & 1-e^{i\pi/4} \\ 1-e^{i\pi/4} & 1+e^{i\pi/4} \end{pmatrix} = e^{i\pi/8} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} & \frac{i}{2}\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{i}{2}\sqrt{2-\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = R_x(\frac{\pi}{4})$$

其中,  $e^{2i\theta} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}}$



5.  $V$  应当也是 Unitary 的, 记等式右边电路为  $U_f$ .

$U, U_f$  显然不改变前 2 个 Qubit.

$$|00\rangle U_f |t\rangle = |00t\rangle = |00\rangle U |t\rangle$$

$$|01\rangle U_f |t\rangle = |01\rangle V V^\dagger |t\rangle = |00t\rangle$$

$$|10\rangle U_f |t\rangle = |10\rangle V^\dagger V |t\rangle = |00t\rangle$$

$$|11\rangle U_f |t\rangle = |11\rangle V^2 |t\rangle = |11\rangle U |t\rangle$$

经验证, 两电路是相等的.

6. 记  $P_i = |i\rangle\langle i|$ , 
$$\rho' = \sum_{i=0,1} P_i \rho = \sum_{i=0,1} \text{tr}(P_i \rho) \frac{P_i \rho P_i}{\text{tr}(P_i \rho)} = \sum_{i=0,1} P_i \rho P_i$$

$$\text{tr}_B(\rho') = \text{tr}_B(P_1 \rho P_1) + \text{tr}_B(P_0 \rho P_0)$$

$$= (A_{00,00} + A_{01,01}) |0\rangle\langle 0| + (A_{00,10} + A_{01,11}) |0\rangle\langle 1| + (A_{10,00} + A_{11,01}) |1\rangle\langle 0| + (A_{10,10} + A_{11,11}) |1\rangle\langle 1|$$

$$= \text{tr}_B(\rho)$$

7.  $|000\rangle \rightarrow |t+t\rangle$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle) \otimes |t\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |10\rangle + i|01\rangle - i|11\rangle) \otimes |t\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(|000\rangle + |001\rangle + i|010\rangle + i|011\rangle + |100\rangle + |101\rangle - i|110\rangle - i|111\rangle)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(|000\rangle - |001\rangle - i|010\rangle + i|011\rangle + |100\rangle - |101\rangle + i|110\rangle - i|111\rangle)$$



## 8

以下算法来源于 <https://arxiv.org/pdf/quant-ph/9605034.pdf>, Section 4.

```
m = 1
while m <= \sqrt{N}:
    pick k in {1 ... m}
    apply the Grover iterate k times to the superposition state
    measure the outcome;
    if a solution, exit and return
    else: m = lambda * m
```

## 9

不会啊，太难了。

## 10

实验结果如下：

```
{'0111': 10}
```

设置 4 个输入 Qubit, 1 个附加 Qubit, 手动编写  $32 * 32$  的 multi-controlled-T 门和  $16 * 16$  的 multi-controlled-Z 门。

isQ 平台的报错支持很不友好，莫名其妙的 pending，体验不佳。

(1). 初始化 Qubit 如下：, p5 初始化为  $|-\rangle$ , p1-p4 初始化为  $|+\rangle$ .

```
p1 = |0>;
p2 = |0>;
p3 = |0>;
p4 = |0>;
p5 = |0>;
H<p1>;
H<p2>;
H<p3>;
H<p4>;
X<p5>;
H<p5>;
```

(2). Oracle 代码如下，使得  $|0111\rangle \rightarrow -|0111\rangle$ ：

```
X<p1>;
MCT4<p1, p2, p3, p4, p5>;
X<p1>;
```

(3). 再对 q1-q4 做 Householder 变换：

```
H<p1>;
H<p2>;
H<p3>;
```





```

p2 = |0>;
p3 = |0>;
p4 = |0>;
p5 = |0>;
H<p1>;
H<p2>;
H<p3>;
H<p4>;
X<p5>;
H<p5>;

X<p1>;
MCT4<p1, p2, p3, p4, p5>;
X<p1>;

H<p1>;
H<p2>;
H<p3>;
H<p4>;
X<p1>;
X<p2>;
X<p3>;
X<p4>;
MCZ3<p1, p2, p3, p4>;
X<p1>;
X<p2>;
X<p3>;
X<p4>;
H<p1>;
H<p2>;
H<p3>;
H<p4>;

X<p1>;
MCT4<p1, p2, p3, p4, p5>;
X<p1>;

H<p1>;
H<p2>;
H<p3>;
H<p4>;
X<p1>;
X<p2>;
X<p3>;
X<p4>;
MCZ3<p1, p2, p3, p4>;
X<p1>;
X<p2>;
X<p3>;
X<p4>;
H<p1>;
H<p2>;
H<p3>;
H<p4>;

x1 = M[p1];
x2 = M[p2];
x3 = M[p3];

```

```
x4 = M[p4];  
print x1;  
print x2;  
print x3;  
print x4;  
}
```