

→ STATE OF n -QUBIT REGISTER DESCRIBED BY 2^n complex numbers

ACCESSING INFORMATION?

Q: How DO WE ACCESS THE INFO OF n -COIN STOCHASTIC SYSTEM?

→ description ALSO exponential... 2^n probabilities?

description ... vs ... state

QUANTUM MEASUREMENT

1.) "computational basis measurement"

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{b_1 \dots b_n} \alpha_{b_1 \dots b_n} |b_1 \dots b_n\rangle;$$

$$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow \boxed{M} \rightarrow \text{outcome } b_1 \dots b_n$$

"observation of Q. system"
... "observation of hidden coins"

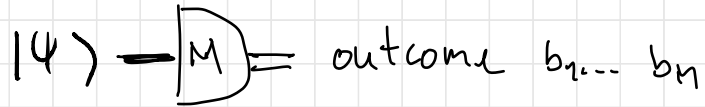
$$P_M(b_1 \dots b_n | |\psi\rangle) = |\alpha_{b_1 \dots b_n}|^2$$

QUANTUM MEASUREMENT

1.) "computational basis measurement"

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_{b_1 \dots b_n} \alpha_{b_1 \dots b_n} |b_1 \dots b_n\rangle;$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{0\dots 0} \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_{1\dots 1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \leftarrow 00\dots 0 \\ \leftarrow 00\dots 1 \\ \vdots \\ \leftarrow 11\dots 1 \end{matrix}$$



"observation of Q. system"
... "observation of hidden coins"

NORM-SQUARED ...

Recall normalization

MANY TYPES OF MEASUREMENTS...

→ COMPLETE PROJECTIVE MEASUREMENTS

→ SPECIFIED BY A BASIS OF HILBERT SPACE
VECTOR

$$\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}; \quad |+\rangle := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$
$$|-\rangle := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

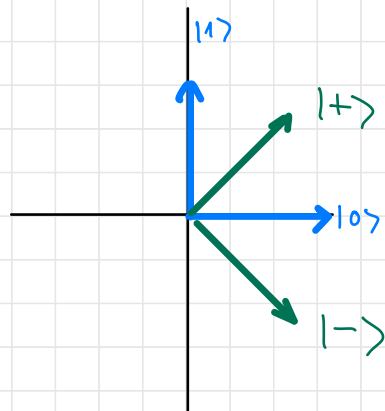
$$\text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\} = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle\}$$

"C" -basis

Z -basis

"H" -basis

X -basis



$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow \boxed{M_H} = \overset{?}{\cdot} \tilde{b}$$

$$\tilde{b} \in \{0,1\}$$

$$0 \rightarrow "|+\rangle"$$

$$1 \rightarrow "|-\rangle"$$

What is

$$P(\tilde{b} | |\psi\rangle, "H") = ?$$

Method a) express $|\psi\rangle$ as linear combination of $|+\rangle, |-\rangle$, and as usual

EQUIVALENTLY

b) inner products

$$\langle |\psi\rangle, |\psi\rangle \rangle = \sum_i \bar{\alpha}_i \beta_i$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_N \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \cdot \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} \end{array} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\alpha}_1 & \bar{\alpha}_2 & \dots & \bar{\alpha}_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

What is

$$P(\tilde{b} | |\psi\rangle, \text{"H"}) = ?$$

$$|\psi\rangle \rightarrow \boxed{MH} \stackrel{?}{=} \tilde{b}$$

Method a) express $|\psi\rangle$ as linear combination of $|+\rangle, |-\rangle$, and as usual

$$\tilde{b} \in \{0,1\}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{"} |+\rangle \text{"}$$

$$1 \rightarrow \text{"} |-\rangle \text{"}$$

EQUIVALENTLY

b) inner products

$$(|\psi\rangle, |\psi\rangle) = \sum_i \bar{\alpha}_i \beta_i$$

$$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_N \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_N \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{\alpha}_1 & \bar{\alpha}_2 & \dots & \bar{\alpha}_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_N \end{bmatrix}$$

Q.M. notation for inner product

$$\left. \begin{matrix} (|\psi\rangle, |\psi\rangle) = \downarrow \\ \boxed{\langle \psi | \psi \rangle \in \mathbb{C}} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

$$P(\tilde{b}=0 \mid |\Psi\rangle, H) = |\langle + | \Psi \rangle|^2$$

$$P(\tilde{b}=1 \mid |\Psi\rangle, H) = |\langle - | \Psi \rangle|^2$$

ordering matters.
 choose $0 \leftrightarrow |+\rangle$
 $1 \leftrightarrow |-\rangle$
 because Hadamard

EXAMPLE INNER PRODUCT

bilinearity .. $|\Psi_1\rangle = \alpha|+\rangle + \beta|-\rangle$

(actually sesquilinearity
 as $(\alpha|\Psi\rangle, |\Psi\rangle) \rightarrow \bar{\alpha}(|\Psi\rangle, |\Psi\rangle)$)

$$|\Psi_2\rangle = \gamma|0\rangle + \delta|1\rangle$$

$$\langle \Psi_1 | \Psi_2 \rangle = (\bar{\alpha} \langle + | + \bar{\beta} \langle - |) (\gamma | 0 \rangle + \delta | 1 \rangle)$$

$$= \underbrace{\bar{\alpha}\gamma \langle + | 0 \rangle}_{1/\sqrt{2}} + \dots \underbrace{\bar{\beta}\delta \langle - | 1 \rangle}_{-1/\sqrt{2}}$$

Born rule of QUANTUM MECHANICS

$$M \leftarrow \{ |\varphi_1\rangle, \dots, |\varphi_{2^n}\rangle \}, O = \{1, \dots, 2^n\}$$

$$\text{in: } |\psi\rangle$$

$$P(k | |\psi\rangle, M) = |\langle \varphi_k | \psi \rangle|^2$$

Q: NORMALIZATION?

Q: MEASURING ONLY SOME QUBITS?

MANIPULATING QUANTUM REGISTERS

IN ANALOGY TO CLASSICAL CIRCUITS

"LEGAL" OPERATIONS

CLASSICAL : Any $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^m$

PROBABILISTIC CLASSICAL : ANY LINEAR STOCHASTIC MAP

MANIPULATING QUANTUM REGISTERS

QUANTUM: ALL • LINEAR MAPS

- MAPPING Q. STATES TO Q. STATES

LINEAR: $\mathcal{O} (\alpha|\psi\rangle + \beta|\phi\rangle) = \alpha \mathcal{O}(|\psi\rangle) + \beta \mathcal{O}(|\phi\rangle)$

VALID : NORM - PRESERVING

THEOREM: LINEAR + NP \Rightarrow \mathcal{O} IS UNITARY

... REMINDER ... "UNITARY"

$$O|\psi\rangle = |\psi'\rangle \quad [\text{Linear} \Rightarrow \text{MATRIX!}]$$

$$O = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{1N} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{N1} & \dots & \alpha_{NN} \end{pmatrix} \quad |\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_N \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\psi'\rangle = [\alpha_{ij}] (\beta_k) = \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \\ \sum_j \alpha_{lj} \beta_j \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow l^{\text{th}}$$

$$O_1 O_2 |\psi\rangle = (O_1 O_2) |\psi\rangle \dots \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{---} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} | \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} | \end{bmatrix}$$

Reminder

$$O^{-1}; \quad OO^{-1} = O^{-1}O = \mathbb{1} \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & 0 \\ & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \dots & \alpha_{1N} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \alpha_{N1} & \dots & \alpha_{NN} \end{bmatrix} \quad U^\dagger = \overline{U}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{\alpha_{11}} & \dots & \overline{\alpha_{N1}} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \overline{\alpha_{1N}} & \dots & \overline{\alpha_{NN}} \end{bmatrix}$$

UNITARITY: U IS UNITARY IF $U^\dagger = U^{-1}$ [$UU^\dagger = U^\dagger U = \mathbb{1}$]

Norm-preserving \sim "complex rotations"

SINGLE QUBIT UNITARIES

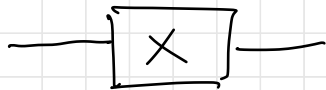
"single qubit quantum gates"

1) IDENTITY ; $U|ψ\rangle = |ψ\rangle$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbb{1}$$

2) BIT FLIP, NOT. PAULI-X, σ^x , X

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} X|0\rangle = |1\rangle \\ X|1\rangle = |0\rangle \end{array} \right\} X = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

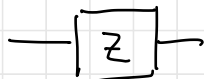


3) PHASE FLIP, PAULI-Z, σ^z , Z

$$Z|0\rangle = |0\rangle$$

$$Z|1\rangle = -|1\rangle$$

$$Z = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$



4) HADAMARD GATE H

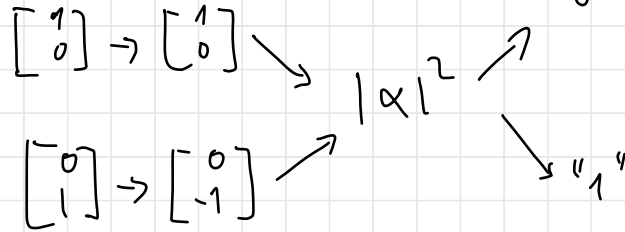
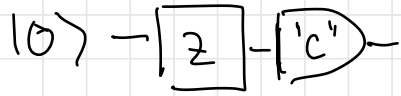
$$H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) =: |+\rangle$$

$$H|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) =: |-\rangle$$

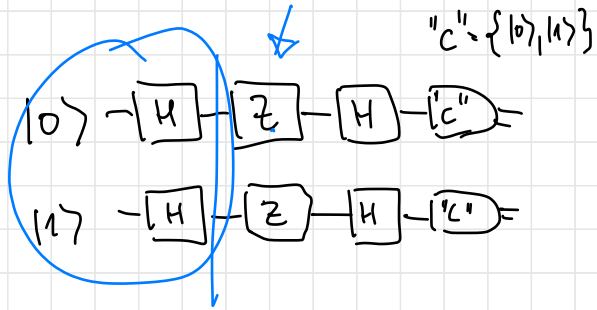
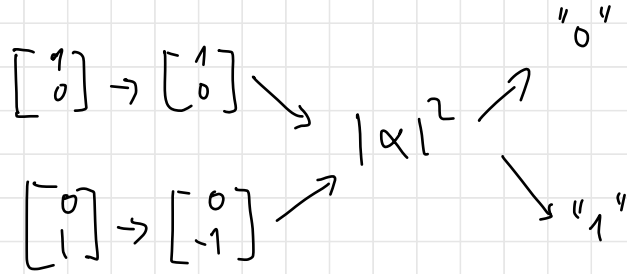
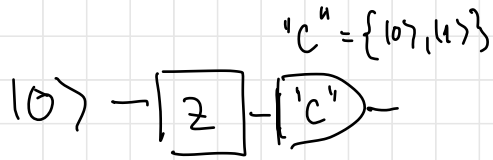
$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

EVOLUTION (MANIPULATION) & MEASUREMENTS

$$|c\rangle = \{|0\rangle, |1\rangle\}$$



EVOLUTION (MANIPULATION) & MEASUREMENTS



WORK IT OUT

$$|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\underline{ZH|0\rangle}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$H|0\rangle = |+\rangle =: \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$\underline{H|1\rangle = |-\rangle =: \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)}$$

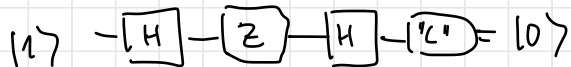
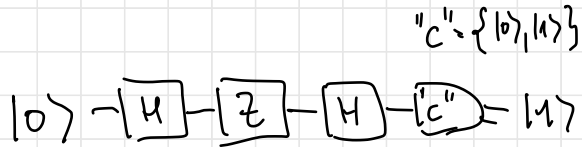
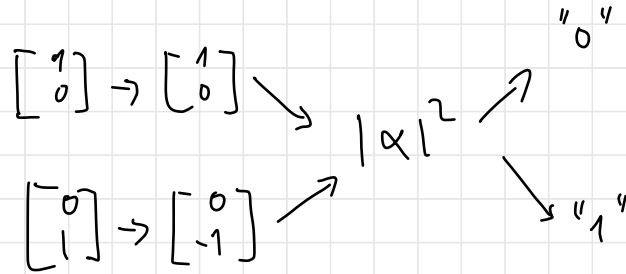
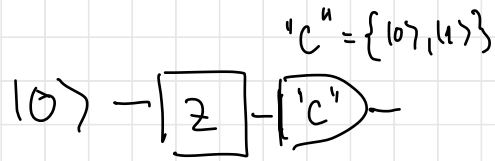
$$\underline{H \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = |1\rangle}$$

$$H \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = H \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} H \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} H \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

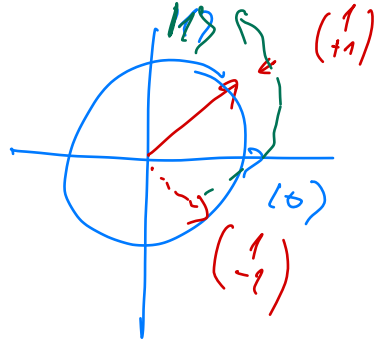
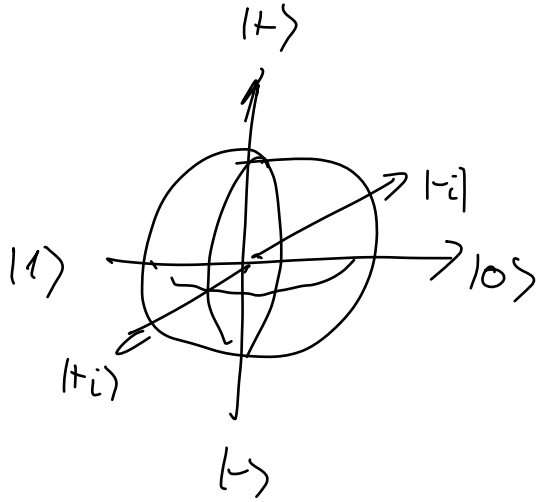
$$\begin{matrix} = |1\rangle \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$$

EVOLUTION (MANIPULATION) & MEASUREMENTS



$$HZH = X$$

NOTE: $H = H^\dagger \Rightarrow HH = \mathbb{1}$



FOR THE INTERESTED:

"BLOCH SPHERE"

GATES CONTINUED

$$\pi/8\text{-GATE} \quad \pi/8 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\pi/4) \end{bmatrix}$$

FIRST LESSON
STOPPED HERE

"z"-rotations

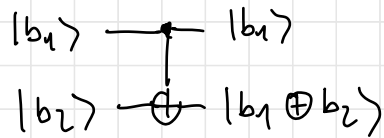
$$R^z(\theta) := R_\theta^z := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(i\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \sqrt{Z} \quad \left[S = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$\pi/8 = \sqrt{S}$$

CORRELATIONS: TWO-QUBIT GATES

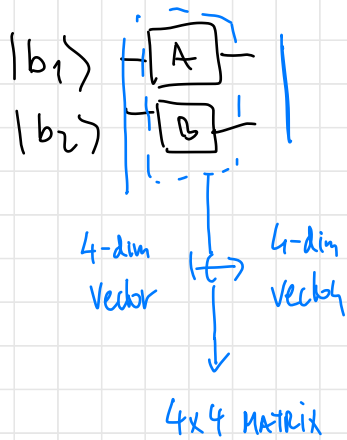
CNOT, CONTROLLED-NOT



$$CNOT := \bigoplus = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & X \end{array} \right)$$

TWO-QUBIT GATES FROM SINGLE-QUBIT GATES



$$\Rightarrow |b_1 b_2\rangle = A \otimes B$$

EXAMPLE

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} |b_1\rangle = |x\rangle = |1 \oplus b_1\rangle \\ |b_2\rangle = |z\rangle = (-1)^{b_2} |b_2\rangle \end{array} \right\} |1 \oplus b_1\rangle \otimes [(-1)^{b_2} |b_2\rangle] = (-1)^{b_2} |1 \oplus b_1\rangle |b_2\rangle$$

$$b_1 = b_2 = 0 \rightarrow b_1' = 1, b_2' = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} b_1 = 0 \\ b_2 = 1 \end{array} \rightarrow \hat{b}_1, \hat{b}_2 = 1, 1; \text{ "Phase"}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \\ \left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \otimes \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ -1 \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{array} \right] \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE CONTINUED

$$X \otimes Z = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & 1 \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ 1 \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} & 0 \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

CNOT is NOT FACTORIZABLE:

\forall single-qubit gates A, B ($A, B \in GL_2(\mathbb{C})$)

$CNOT \neq A \otimes B$

