

Einführung

Quantum Computing

HSK 18.12.2024

- **QPE**
 - **Eigenvektoren**
 - **Quantumcircuit**
 - **Beispiel**

Eigenvektor

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|x\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{2}|1\rangle$$

$$y = X|x\rangle = \frac{1}{2}|0\rangle + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}|1\rangle$$

Eigenvektor

$$X \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X|+\rangle = |+\rangle$$

$$X \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = - \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$X|-\rangle = -|-\rangle$$

Eigenvektor

$$U |x\rangle = \lambda |x\rangle$$

$$\lambda = e^{i\alpha}$$

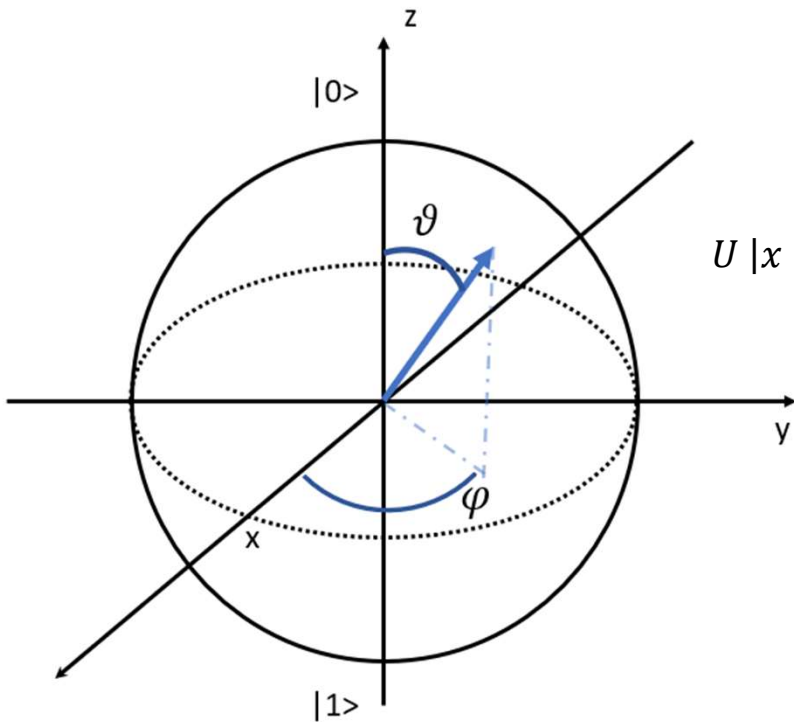
$$|x\rangle = \cos(\vartheta/2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + e^{i\varphi} \sin(\vartheta/2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vartheta \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

Eigenvektor

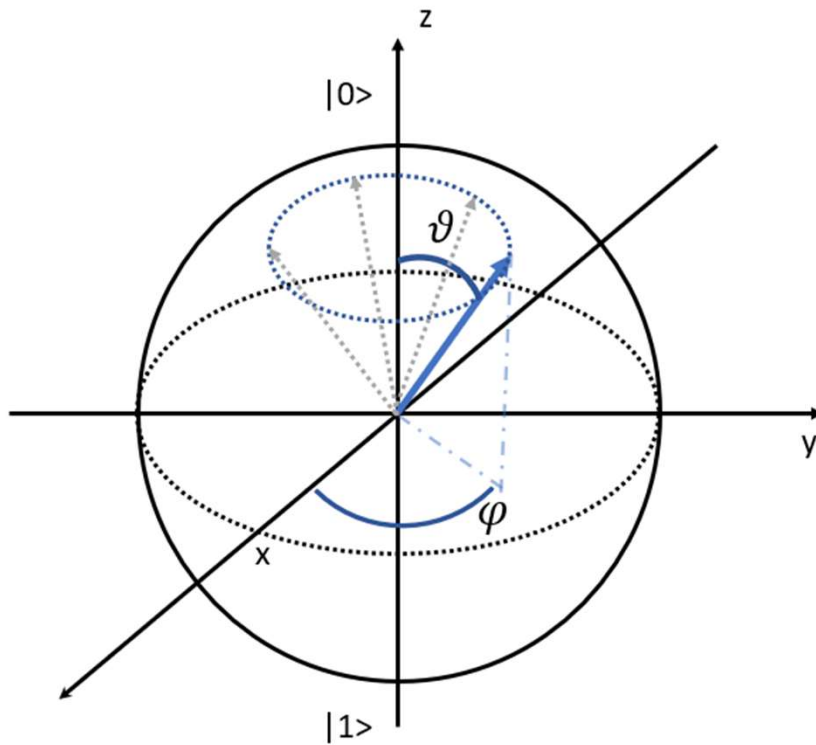
$$|x\rangle = \cos(\vartheta/2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + e^{i\varphi} \sin(\vartheta/2) \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$U |x\rangle = U \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\vartheta/2) \\ e^{i\varphi} \sin(\vartheta/2) \end{pmatrix} = e^{i\alpha} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\vartheta/2) \\ e^{i\varphi} \sin(\vartheta/2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\vartheta/2) \\ e^{i\sigma} \sin(\vartheta/2) \end{pmatrix}$$

Eigenvektor

$$U |x\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\vartheta/2) \\ e^{i\sigma} \sin(\vartheta/2) \end{pmatrix}$$



QPE

$$U |x\rangle = \lambda |x\rangle$$

$$\lambda = e^{i\alpha}$$

$$U^j |x\rangle = \lambda^j |x\rangle = e^{i j \alpha} |x\rangle$$

QPE

$$U |x\rangle = \lambda |x\rangle$$

$$\lambda = e^{2\pi i \varphi}$$

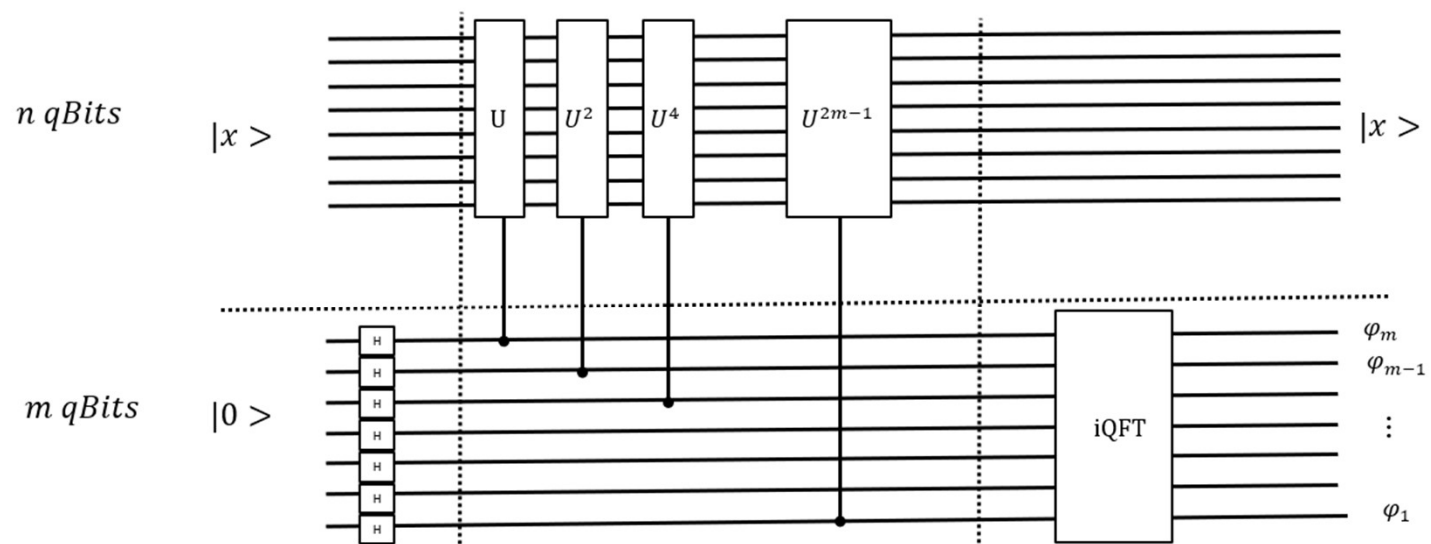
$$0 \leq \varphi < 1$$

$$\varphi = \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{\varphi_k}{2^k}$$

$$\varphi_k \in \{0,1\}$$

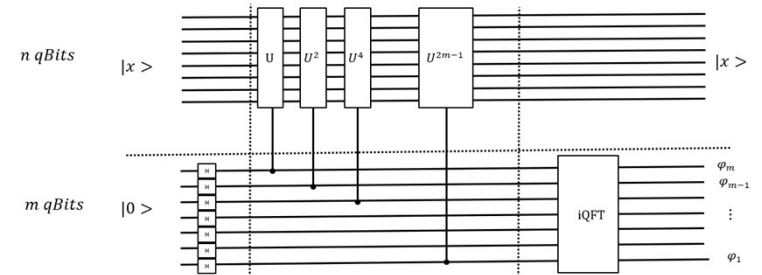
$$U^k |x\rangle = \lambda^k |x\rangle = e^{2\pi i k \varphi} |x\rangle$$

Quantum Circuit



$$U^k |x\rangle = \lambda^k |x\rangle = e^{2\pi i k \varphi} |x\rangle$$

QPE



$$|++ \dots +\rangle |x\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^m}} (|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_m} |1\rangle) \otimes (|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.\varphi_2 \dots \varphi_m} |1\rangle) \dots \otimes (|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.\varphi_m} |1\rangle) \otimes |x\rangle$$

$$QFT |\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_m\rangle$$

$$|\varphi_1 \dots \varphi_m\rangle |x\rangle$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\varphi_1}{2} + \frac{\varphi_2}{4} + \dots + \frac{\varphi_m}{2^m}$$

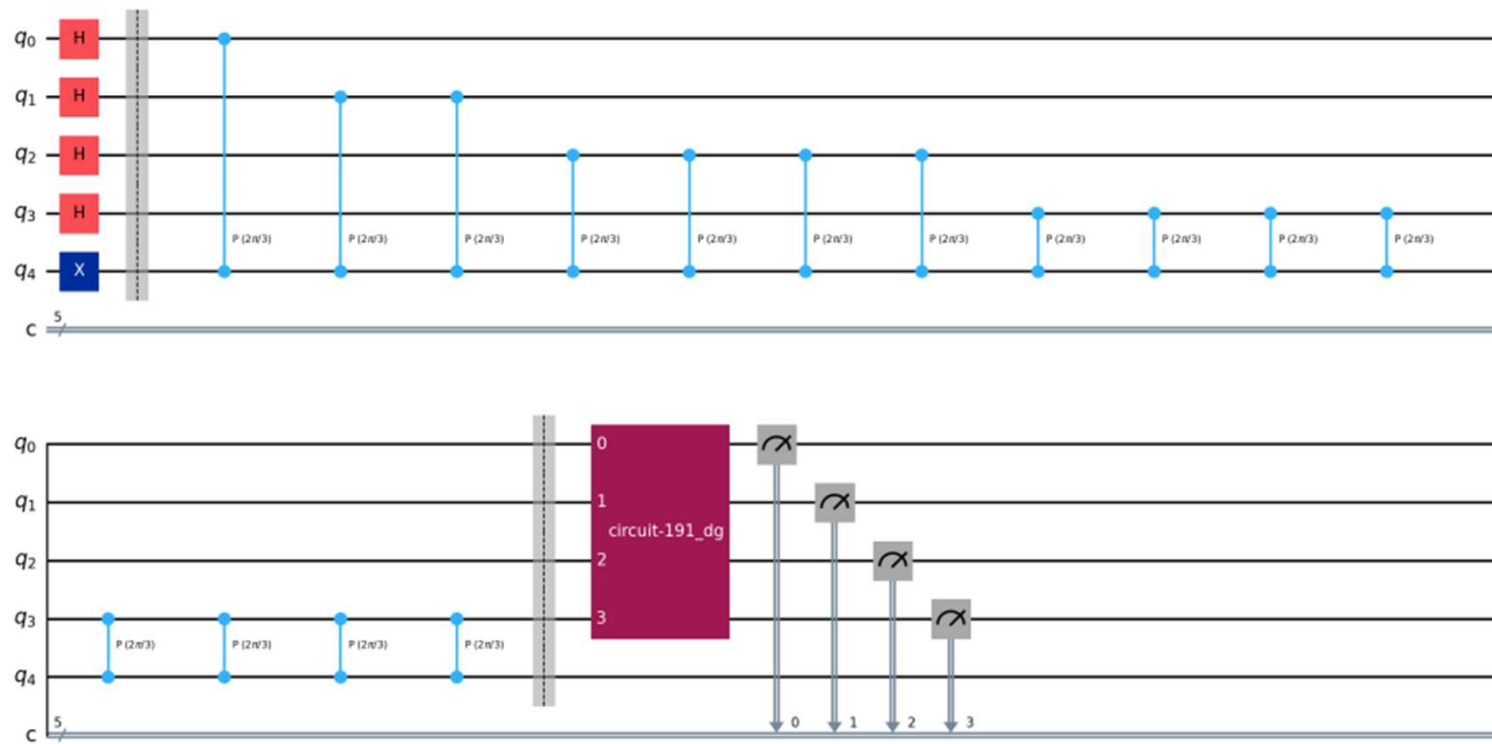
QPE

$$\theta = \frac{2}{3} \pi$$

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

$$P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

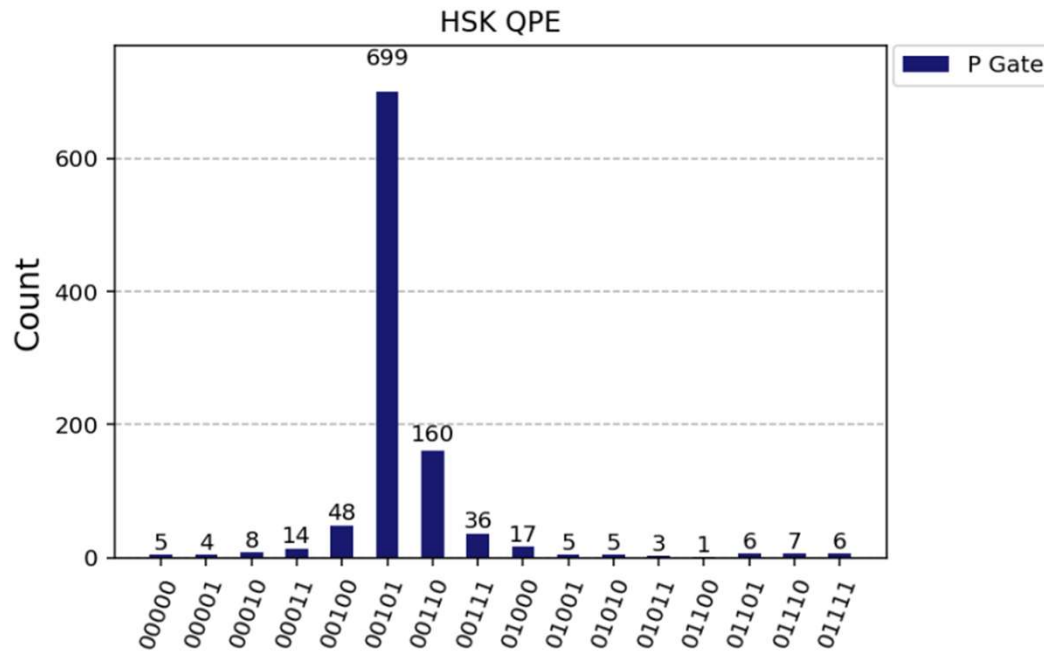


QPE

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

$$\theta = \frac{2}{3} \pi = 2.09$$

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



$$\varphi = \frac{0}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{0}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{5}{16}$$

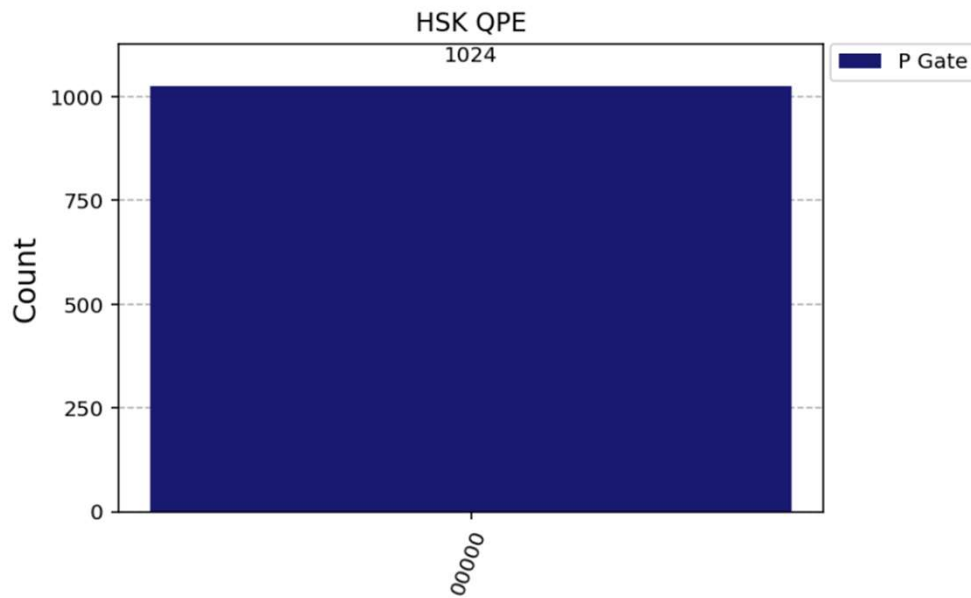
$$\theta_{est.} = 1,963$$

QPE

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

$$\theta = \frac{2}{3} \pi = 2.09$$

$$P \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\varphi = \frac{0}{2} + \frac{0}{4} + \frac{0}{8} + \frac{0}{16} = 0$$

$$\theta_{est.} = 0$$