

IQI 04, Seminar 2

Produced with pdflatex and xfig

- Qubits' state space.
- Operations on qubits.
- A black box problem.

E. "Manny" Knill: knill@boulder.nist.gov

Qubits' State Space I

- Two qubits, labeled A and B.
 - State space of qubit A:
$$\{\alpha|0\rangle_A + \beta|1\rangle_A \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$$

Qubits' State Space I

- Two qubits, labeled A and B.
 - State space of qubit A:
 $\{\alpha|\psi\rangle_A + \beta|\phi\rangle_A \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$
 - State space of qubit B:
 $\{\alpha|\psi\rangle_B + \beta|\phi\rangle_B \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$

Qubits' State Space I

- Two qubits, labeled A and B.
 - State space of qubit A:
 $\{\alpha|0\rangle_A + \beta|1\rangle_A \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$
 - State space of qubit B:
 $\{\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$

- The ket: $\psi \in \mathbb{C}^N$

$| \quad \psi \quad \rangle_L$

System name

Qubits' State Space I

- Two qubits, labeled A and B.
 - State space of qubit A:
 $\{\alpha|0\rangle_A + \beta|1\rangle_A \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$
 - State space of qubit B:
 $\{\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$
 - Some joint states, the *logical* states:
 $|0\rangle_A|0\rangle_B, |0\rangle_A|1\rangle_B, |1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B, |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B.$

— The *ket*: $\psi \in \mathbb{C}^N$

$| \quad \psi \quad \rangle_L$

System name

Qubits' State Space I

- Two qubits, labeled A and B.
 - State space of qubit A:
 $\{\alpha|0\rangle_A + \beta|1\rangle_A \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$
 - State space of qubit B:
 $\{\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$
 - Some joint states, the *logical* states:
 $|0\rangle_A|0\rangle_B, |0\rangle_A|1\rangle_B, |1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B, |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B.$

Notation: $|\psi\rangle_A|\phi\rangle_B \doteq |\phi\rangle_B|\psi\rangle_A \doteq |\psi\phi\rangle_{AB} \doteq |\phi\psi\rangle_{BA}.$

- The ket: $\psi \in \mathbb{C}^N$

$| \quad \psi \quad \rangle_L$

System name

Qubits' State Space I

- Two qubits, labeled A and B.
 - State space of qubit A:
 $\{\alpha|0\rangle_A + \beta|1\rangle_A \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$
 - State space of qubit B:
 $\{\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$
 - Some joint states, the *logical* states:
 $|0\rangle_A|0\rangle_B, |0\rangle_A|1\rangle_B, |1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B, |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B.$

Notation: $|\psi\rangle_A|\phi\rangle_B \doteq |\phi\rangle_B|\psi\rangle_A \doteq |\psi\phi\rangle_{AB} \doteq |\phi\psi\rangle_{BA}.$

- Qubits A and B together form the system AB with state space all superpositions of the logical states.

- The ket: $\psi \in \mathbb{C}^N$

$| \quad \psi \quad \rangle_L$

System name

Qubits' State Space I

- Two qubits, labeled A and B.

- State space of qubit A:

$$\{\alpha|0\rangle_A + \beta|1\rangle_A \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$$

- State space of qubit B:

$$\{\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B \mid |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1\}.$$

- Some joint states, the *logical* states:

$$|0\rangle_A|0\rangle_B, |0\rangle_A|1\rangle_B, |1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B, |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B.$$

Notation: $|\psi\rangle_A|\phi\rangle_B \doteq |\phi\rangle_B|\psi\rangle_A \doteq |\psi\phi\rangle_{AB} \doteq |\phi\psi\rangle_{BA}$.

- Qubits A and B together form the system AB with state space all superpositions of the logical states.

$$\begin{aligned} & \{\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \mid \\ & \quad |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 + |\gamma|^2 + |\delta|^2 = 1\} \end{aligned}$$

- The ket: $\psi \in \mathbb{C}^N$

$| \psi \rangle_L$
System name

Qubits' State Space II

- Vector representation of AB's state space.

$$\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$$



Qubits' State Space II

- Vector representation of AB's state space.

$$\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

⋮ lexicographic ordering



Qubits' State Space II

- Vector representation of AB's state space.

$$\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

...lexicographic ordering

- **Examples:** The logical states and

- $\frac{1}{2}|00\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|10\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|11\rangle_{AB}$



Qubits' State Space II

- Vector representation of AB's state space.

$$\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots \text{lexicographic ordering}$$

- **Examples:** The logical states and

- $\frac{1}{2}|00\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|10\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|11\rangle_{AB}$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_A + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_A \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_B + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_B \right)$$



Qubits' State Space II

- Vector representation of AB's state space.

$$\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots \text{lexicographic ordering}$$

- Examples: The logical states and

- $\frac{1}{2}|00\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|10\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|11\rangle_{AB}$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_A + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_A \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_B + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_B \right)$



Qubits' State Space II

- Vector representation of AB's state space.

$$\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots \text{lexicographic ordering}$$

- **Examples:** The logical states and

- $\frac{1}{2}|00\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|10\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|11\rangle_{AB}$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_A + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_A \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_B + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_B \right)$
- Product states: $(a|0\rangle_A + b|1\rangle_A)(c|0\rangle_B + d|1\rangle_B)$



Qubits' State Space II

- Vector representation of AB's state space.

$$\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots \text{lexicographic ordering}$$

- **Examples:** The logical states and

- $\frac{1}{2}|00\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|10\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|11\rangle_{AB}$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_A + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_A \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_B + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_B \right)$

- Product states: $(a|0\rangle_A + b|1\rangle_A)(c|0\rangle_B + d|1\rangle_B)$
- A Bell state: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |11\rangle_{AB})$



Qubits' State Space II

- Vector representation of AB's state space.

$$\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots \text{lexicographic ordering}$$

- **Examples:** The logical states and

- $\frac{1}{2}|00\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|10\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|11\rangle_{AB}$
 $= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_A + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_A \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_B + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_B \right)$
- Product states: $(a|0\rangle_A + b|1\rangle_A)(c|0\rangle_B + d|1\rangle_B)$
- A Bell state: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |11\rangle_{AB})$ Is this a product state?



Qubits' State Space II

- Vector representation of AB's state space.

$$\alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} \quad \dots \text{lexicographic ordering}$$

- **Examples:** The logical states and

- $\frac{1}{2}|00\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|01\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|10\rangle_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}|11\rangle_{AB}$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_A + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_A \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle_B + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle_B \right)$$

- Product states: $(a|0\rangle_A + b|1\rangle_A)(c|0\rangle_B + d|1\rangle_B)$

- A Bell state: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |11\rangle_{AB})$

Is this a product state?

- Global phase: $|\psi\rangle_{AB} \simeq e^{i\phi}|\psi\rangle_{AB}$

Qubits' State Space III

- State space of three qubits A, B, C:
Superpositions of the 8 logical states $|abc\rangle_{ABC}$.



Qubits' State Space III

- State space of three qubits A, B, C:
Superpositions of the 8 logical states $|abc\rangle_{ABC}$.
- State space of n qubits 1, 2, … n:
Superpositions of the 2^n logical states $|a_1a_2\dots a_n\rangle_{12\dots n}$.



Qubits' State Space III

- State space of three qubits A, B, C:
Superpositions of the 8 logical states $|abc\rangle_{ABC}$.
- State space of n qubits 1, 2, … n:
Superpositions of the 2^n logical states $|a_1a_2\dots a_n\rangle_{12\dots n}$.
- Can one take superpositions of other states to form the state space?



Qubits' State Space III

- State space of three qubits A, B, C:
Superpositions of the 8 logical states $|abc\rangle_{ABC}$.
- State space of n qubits 1, 2, … n:
Superpositions of the 2^n logical states $|a_1a_2\dots a_n\rangle_{12\dots n}$.
- Can one take superpositions of other states to form the state space?
If the states are *distinguishable*. ... Explanation deferred.



Ket Algebra

- Ket algebra: Addition and multiplication rules.



Ket Algebra

- Ket algebra: Addition and multiplication rules.
 - Kets for completely separate systems commute.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\phi\rangle_L |\psi\rangle_S.$$



Ket Algebra

- Ket algebra: Addition and multiplication rules.
 - Kets for completely separate systems commute.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\phi\rangle_L |\psi\rangle_S.$$

... we'll avoid multiplying kets of the same system.



Ket Algebra

- Ket algebra: Addition and multiplication rules.
 - Kets for completely separate systems commute.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\phi\rangle_L |\psi\rangle_S.$$

... we'll avoid multiplying kets of the same system.

- Products of atomic kets may be merged to abbreviate.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\psi\phi\rangle_{SL}.$$



Ket Algebra

- Ket algebra: Addition and multiplication rules.

- Kets for completely separate systems commute.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\phi\rangle_L |\psi\rangle_S.$$

... we'll avoid multiplying kets of the same system.

- Products of atomic kets may be merged to abbreviate.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\psi\phi\rangle_{SL}.$$

- Multiplication distributes over addition.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle_A (|0\rangle_B + i|1\rangle_B) |0\rangle_D =$$



Ket Algebra

- Ket algebra: Addition and multiplication rules.

- Kets for completely separate systems commute.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\phi\rangle_L |\psi\rangle_S.$$

... we'll avoid multiplying kets of the same system.

- Products of atomic kets may be merged to abbreviate.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\psi\phi\rangle_{SL}.$$

- Multiplication distributes over addition.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{1}\rangle_A (|\mathbf{o}\rangle_B + i |\mathbf{1}\rangle_B) |\mathbf{o}\rangle_D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{1}\rangle_A |\mathbf{o}\rangle_B |\mathbf{o}\rangle_D + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{1}\rangle_A |\mathbf{1}\rangle_B |\mathbf{o}\rangle_D$$



Ket Algebra

- Ket algebra: Addition and multiplication rules.

- Kets for completely separate systems commute.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\phi\rangle_L |\psi\rangle_S.$$

... we'll avoid multiplying kets of the same system.

- Products of atomic kets may be merged to abbreviate.

$$|\psi\rangle_S |\phi\rangle_L = |\psi\phi\rangle_{SL}.$$

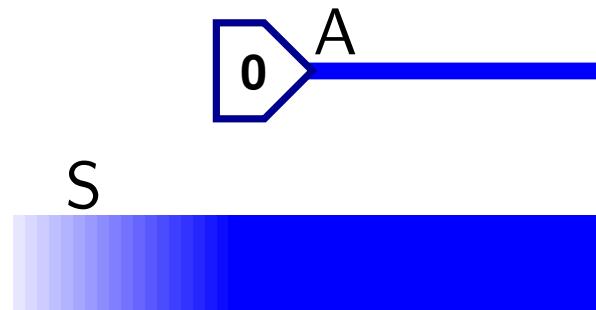
- Multiplication distributes over addition.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{1}\rangle_A (|\mathbf{o}\rangle_B + i|\mathbf{1}\rangle_B) |\mathbf{o}\rangle_D &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{1}\rangle_A |\mathbf{o}\rangle_B |\mathbf{o}\rangle_D + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{1}\rangle_A |\mathbf{1}\rangle_B |\mathbf{o}\rangle_D \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{1oo}\rangle_{ABD} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} |\mathbf{11o}\rangle_{ABD}\end{aligned}$$



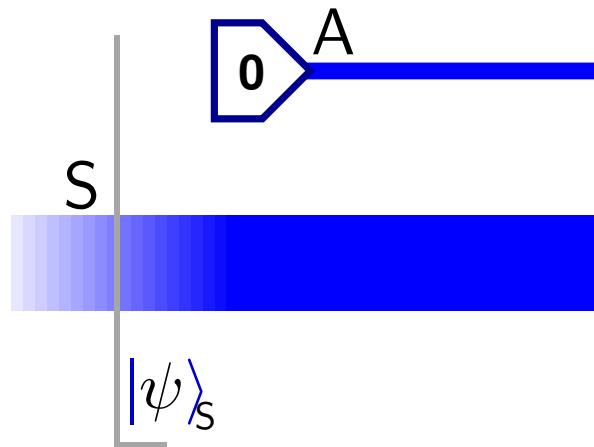
State Preparation

- Prepare a new qubit A in $|o\rangle_A$, $\text{prep}(o)^{(A)}$.



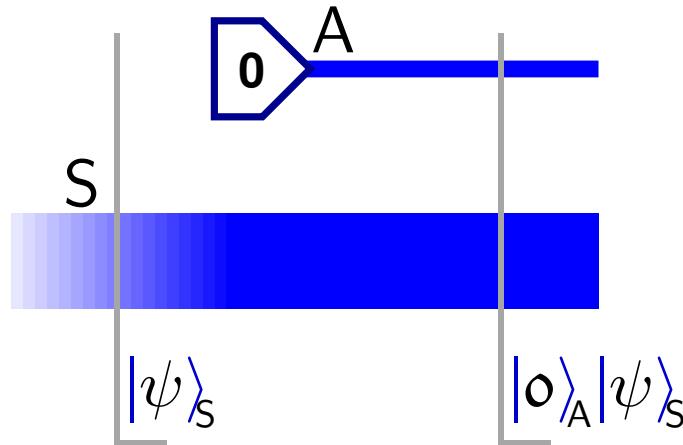
State Preparation

- Prepare a new qubit A in $|o\rangle_A$, $\text{prep}(o)^{(A)}$.



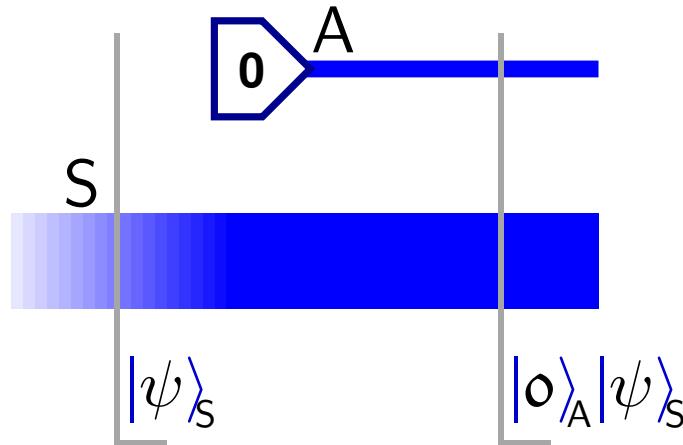
State Preparation

- Prepare a new qubit A in $|o\rangle_A$, $\text{prep}(o)^{(A)}$.



State Preparation

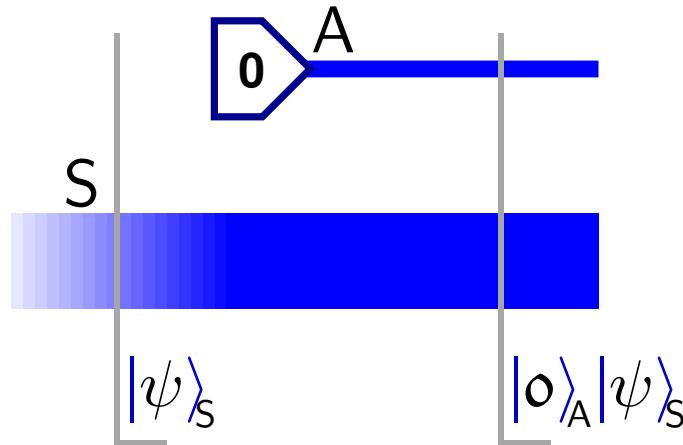
- Prepare a new qubit A in $|o\rangle_A$, $\text{prep}(o)^{(A)}$.



- Label A must not have been used previously.

State Preparation

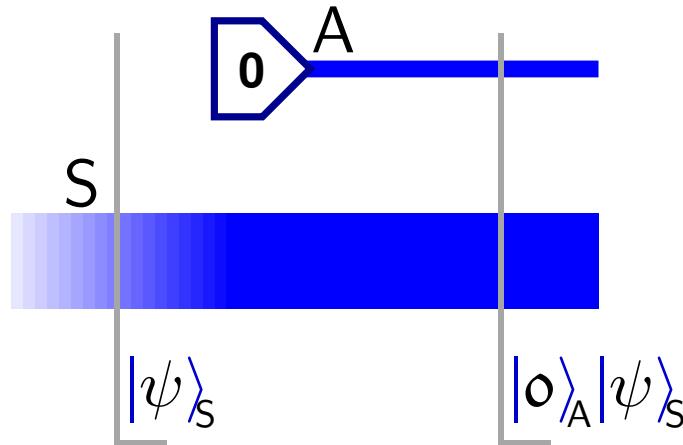
- Prepare a new qubit A in $|o\rangle_A$, $\text{prep}(o)^{(A)}$.



- Label A must not have been used previously.
- Similarly, can prepare $|1\rangle_A$ using $\text{prep}(1)^{(A)}$.

State Preparation

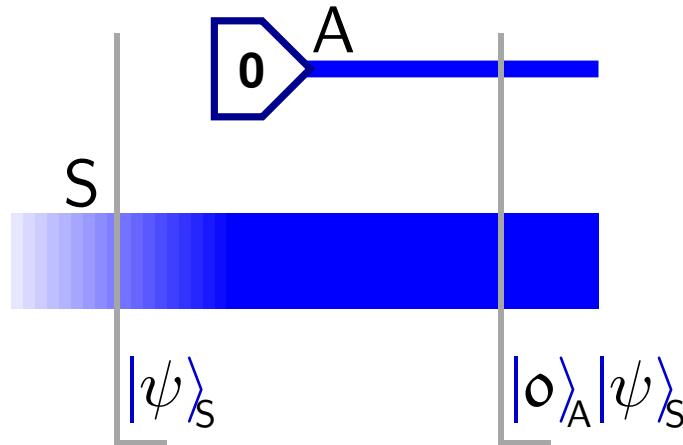
- Prepare a new qubit A in $|o\rangle_A$, $\text{prep}(o)^{(A)}$.



- Label A must not have been used previously.
 - Similarly, can prepare $|1\rangle_A$ using $\text{prep}(1)^{(A)}$.
-
- Notation: $\text{op}^{(S)}$

State Preparation

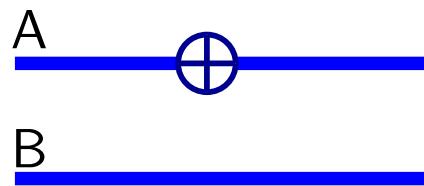
- Prepare a new qubit A in $|o\rangle_A$, $\text{prep}(o)^{(A)}$.



- Label A must not have been used previously.
- Similarly, can prepare $|1\rangle_A$ using $\text{prep}(1)^{(A)}$.
- Notation: $\text{op}^{(s)}$ means op acts on system S.

One-Qubit Gates

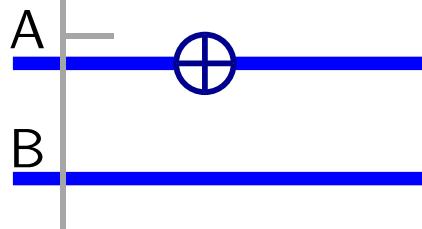
- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.



One-Qubit Gates

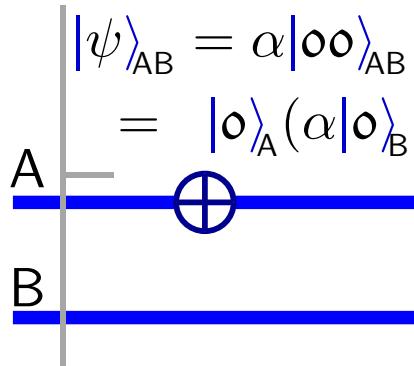
- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$



One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle_{AB} &= \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \\ &= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \end{aligned}$$


One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle_{AB} &= \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \\ A &= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ B &\quad \oplus \\ \text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \end{aligned}$$



One-Qubit Gates

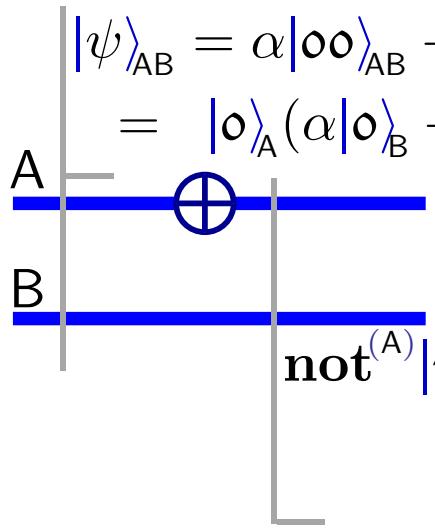
- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle_{AB} &= \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \\ A &= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ B &\quad \oplus \\ \text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \end{aligned}$$



One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.



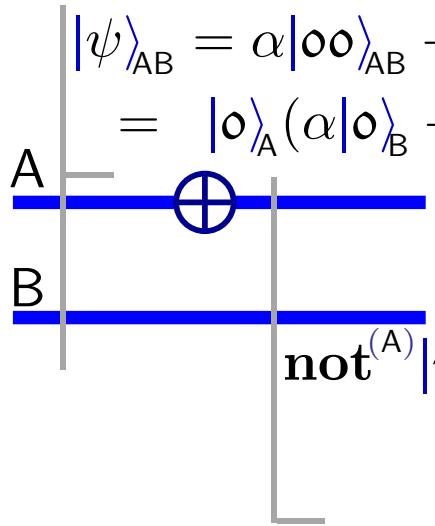
$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

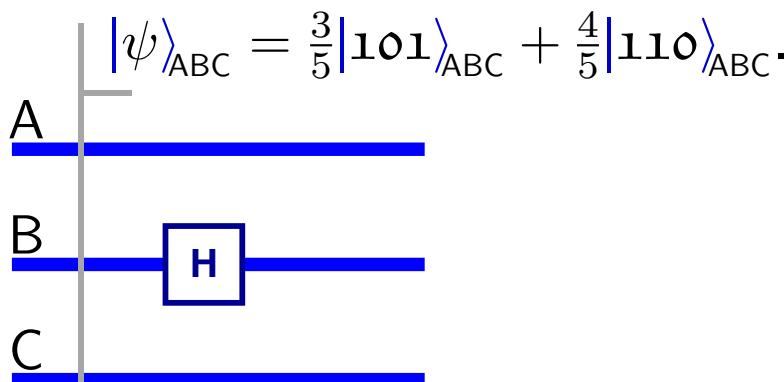


$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

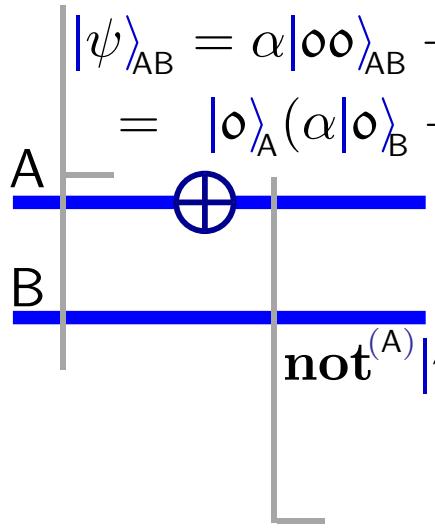
$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



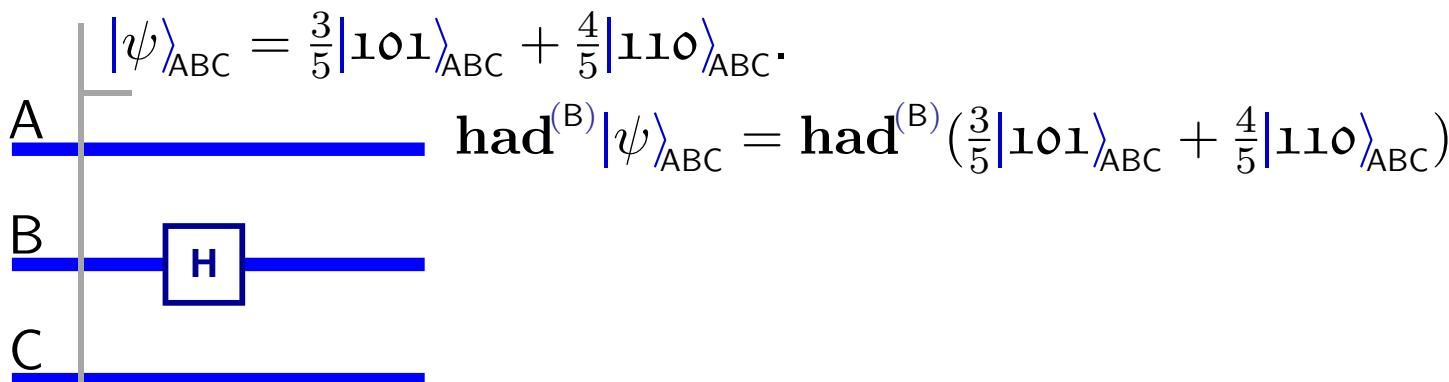
One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.



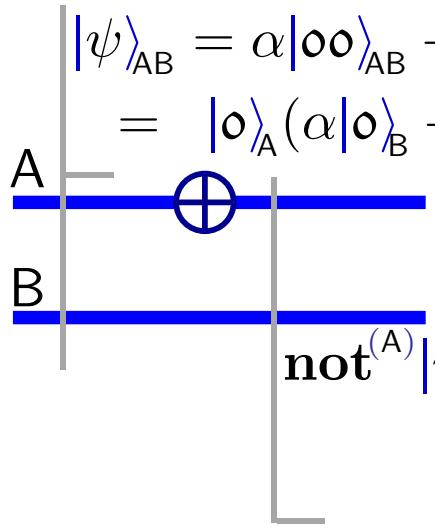
$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



One-Qubit Gates

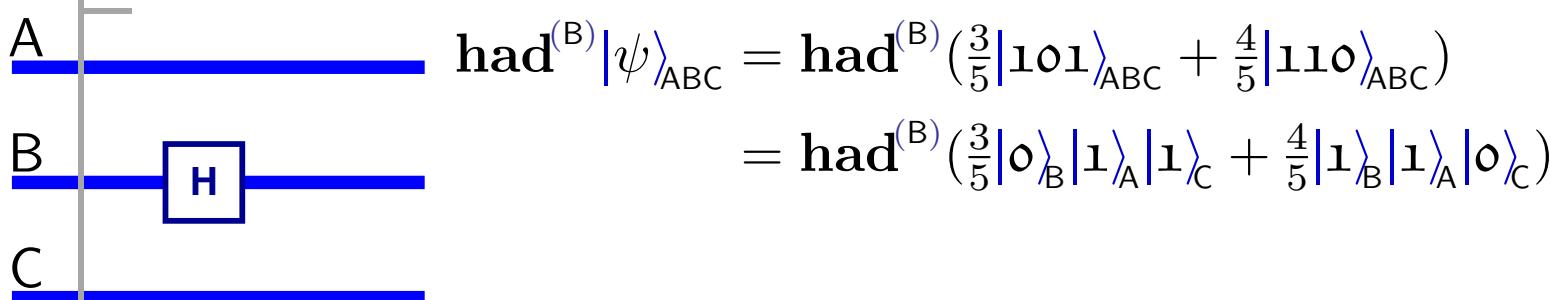
- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.



$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

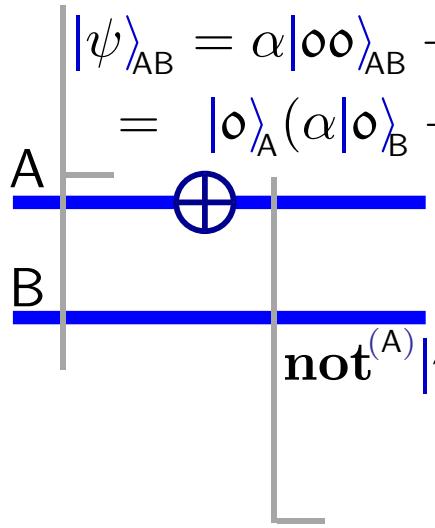
- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state

$$|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}.$$



One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.



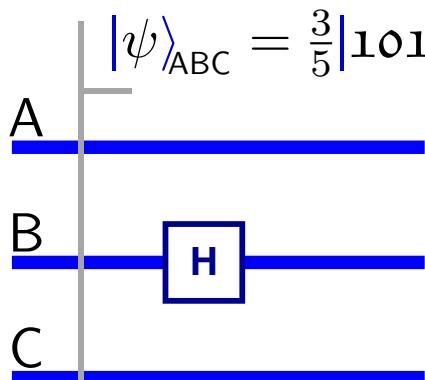
$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

\oplus

$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



$$|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}.$$

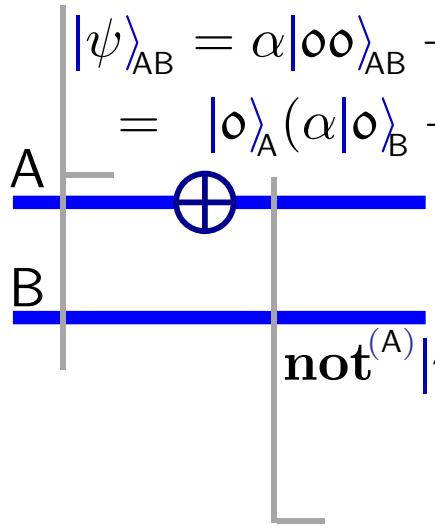
$$\text{had}^{(B)}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \text{had}^{(B)}\left(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}\right)$$

$$= \text{had}^{(B)}\left(\frac{3}{5}|0\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|1\rangle_C + \frac{4}{5}|1\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_C\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}\text{had}^{(B)}|0\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|1\rangle_C + \frac{4}{5}\text{had}^{(B)}|1\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_C$$

One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

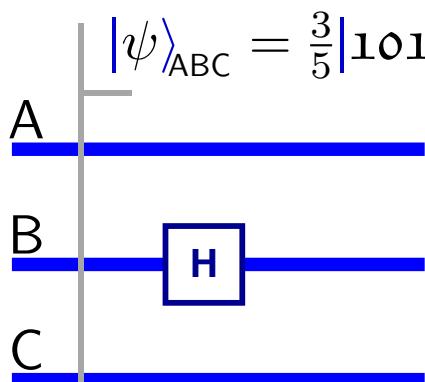


$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



$$|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}$$

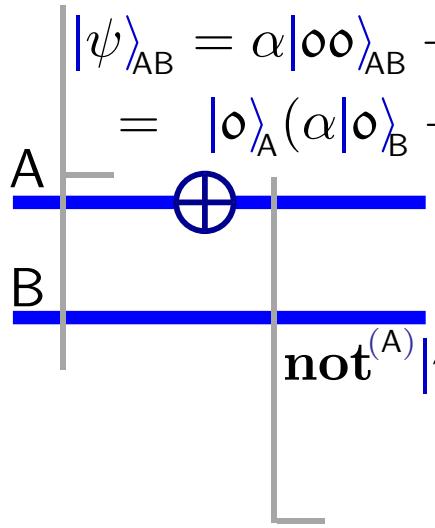
$$\text{had}^{(B)}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \text{had}^{(B)}\left(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5}\text{had}^{(B)}|0\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|1\rangle_C + \frac{4}{5}\text{had}^{(B)}|1\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_C$$



One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

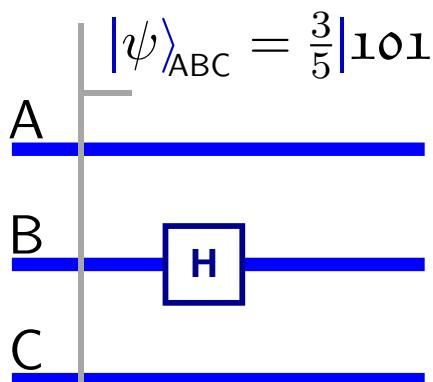


$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



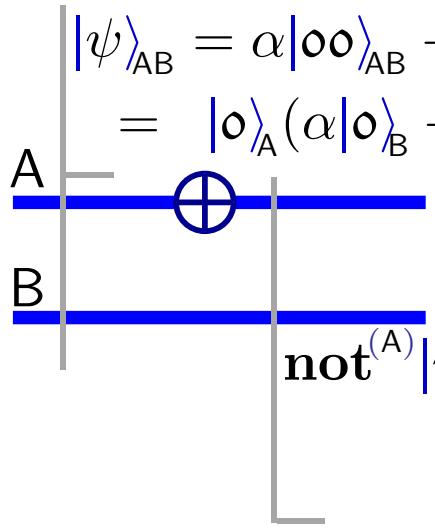
$$|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{had}^{(B)}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} &= \text{had}^{(B)}\left(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{5}\text{had}^{(B)}|0\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|1\rangle_C + \frac{4}{5}\text{had}^{(B)}|1\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_C\end{aligned}$$



One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

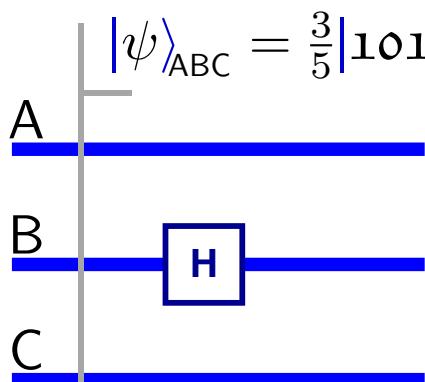


$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

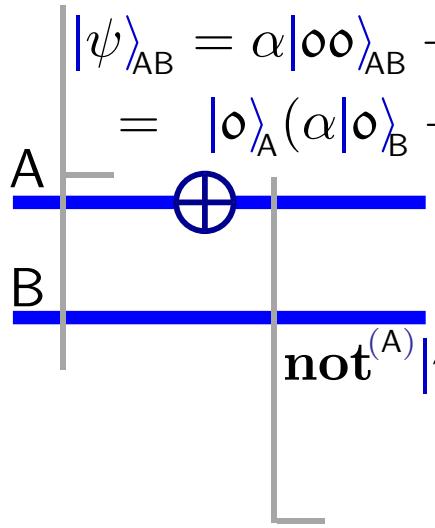
- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



$$\begin{aligned}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} &= \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}. \\ \text{had}^{(B)}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} &= \text{had}^{(B)}\left(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{5}\text{had}^{(B)}|0\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|1\rangle_C + \frac{4}{5}\text{had}^{(B)}|1\rangle_B|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_C \\ &= \frac{3}{5}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_B + |1\rangle_B)|1\rangle_A|1\rangle_C + \frac{4}{5}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_B - |1\rangle_B)|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_C\end{aligned}$$

One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

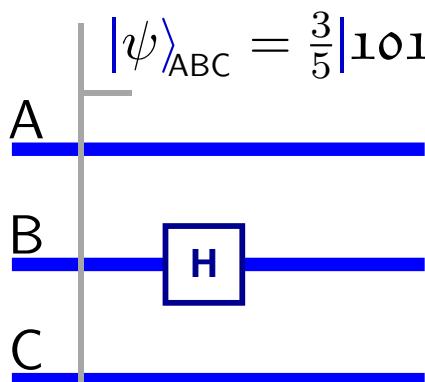


$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



$$\begin{aligned}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} &= \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}. \\ \text{had}^{(B)}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} &= \text{had}^{(B)}\left(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{5}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_B + |1\rangle_B)|1\rangle_A|1\rangle_C + \frac{4}{5}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_B - |1\rangle_B)|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_C\end{aligned}$$

One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi\rangle_{AB} &= \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \\
 &= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\
 \begin{array}{c} A \\ \hline B \end{array} \quad \oplus & \\
 \text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\
 &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\
 &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}
 \end{aligned}$$

- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi\rangle_{ABC} &= \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC} \\
 \begin{array}{c} A \\ \hline B \\ \hline C \end{array} \quad \text{had}^{(B)} & \quad \text{had}^{(B)}(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}) \\
 &= \frac{3}{5}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_B + |1\rangle_B)|1\rangle_A|1\rangle_C + \frac{4}{5}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_B - |1\rangle_B)|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_C
 \end{aligned}$$

One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi\rangle_{AB} &= \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB} \\
 &= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\
 \begin{array}{c} A \\ \hline B \end{array} \quad \oplus & \\
 \text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\
 &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\
 &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}
 \end{aligned}$$

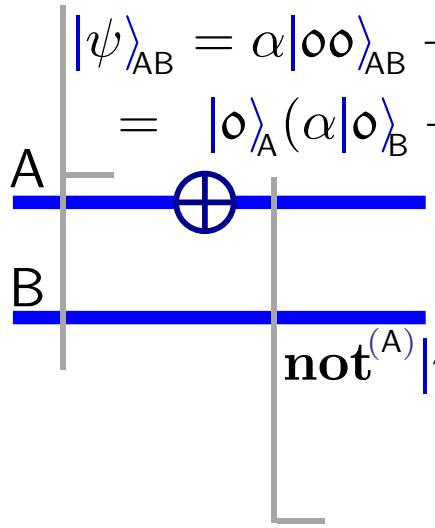
- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi\rangle_{ABC} &= \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC} \\
 \begin{array}{c} A \\ \hline B \\ \hline C \end{array} \quad \text{had}^{(B)} & \quad \text{had}^{(B)}(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}) \\
 &= \frac{3}{5}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_B + |1\rangle_B)|1\rangle_A|1\rangle_C + \frac{4}{5}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_B - |1\rangle_B)|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_C \\
 &= \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B|1\rangle_C + |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B|1\rangle_C) \\
 &\quad + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B|0\rangle_C - |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B|0\rangle_C)
 \end{aligned}$$



One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

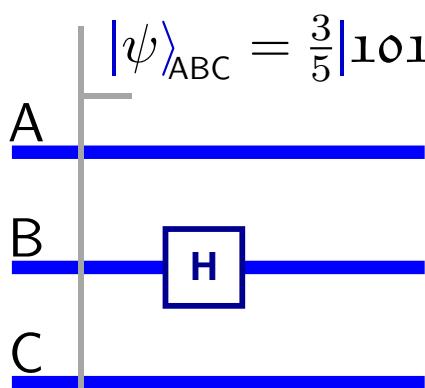


$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



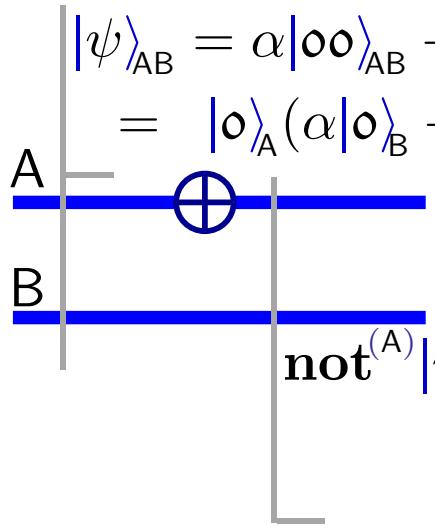
$$|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}$$

$$\text{had}^{(B)}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \text{had}^{(B)}\left(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B|1\rangle_C + |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B|1\rangle_C) \\ &\quad + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B|0\rangle_C - |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B|0\rangle_C)\end{aligned}$$

One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.

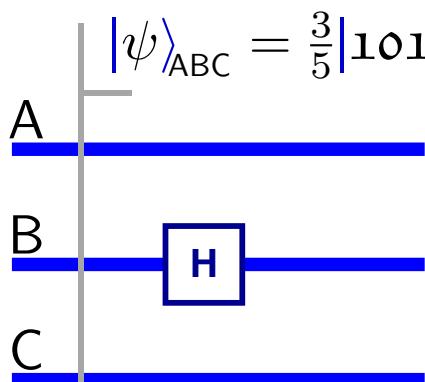


$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

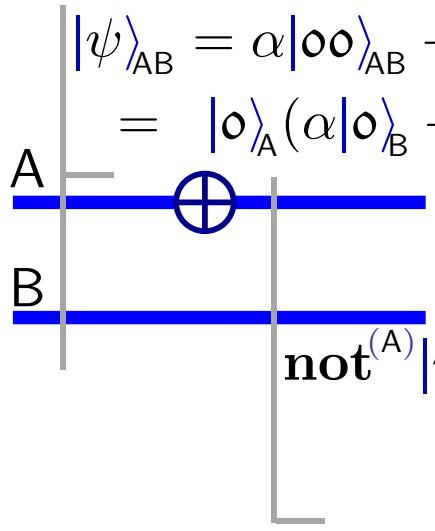
- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



$$\begin{aligned}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} &= \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}. \\ \text{had}^{(B)}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} &= \text{had}^{(B)}\left(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B|1\rangle_C + |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B|1\rangle_C) \\ &\quad + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B|0\rangle_C - |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B|0\rangle_C)\end{aligned}$$

One-Qubit Gates

- Apply $\text{not}^{(A)}$ to the two-qubit system AB.



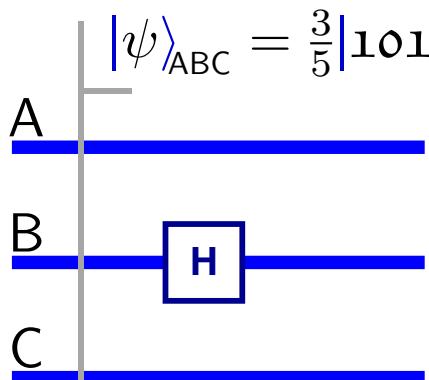
$$|\psi\rangle_{AB} = \alpha|00\rangle_{AB} + \beta|01\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|10\rangle_{AB} + \delta|11\rangle_{AB}$$

$$= |0\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |1\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B)$$

\oplus

$$\begin{aligned}\text{not}^{(A)}|\psi\rangle_{AB} &= (\text{not}^{(A)}|0\rangle_A)(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + (\text{not}^{(A)}|1\rangle_A)(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= |1\rangle_A(\alpha|0\rangle_B + \beta|1\rangle_B) + |0\rangle_A(\gamma|0\rangle_B + \delta|1\rangle_B) \\ &= \alpha|10\rangle_{AB} + \beta|11\rangle_{AB} + \gamma|00\rangle_{AB} + \delta|01\rangle_{AB}\end{aligned}$$

- Apply $\text{had}^{(B)}$ to the three-qubit system ABC in state



$$|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}.$$

$$\text{had}^{(B)}|\psi\rangle_{ABC} = \text{had}^{(B)}\left(\frac{3}{5}|101\rangle_{ABC} + \frac{4}{5}|110\rangle_{ABC}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B|1\rangle_C + |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B|1\rangle_C)$$

$$+ \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A|0\rangle_B|0\rangle_C - |1\rangle_A|1\rangle_B|0\rangle_C)$$

$$= \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}(|101\rangle_{ABC} + |111\rangle_{ABC}) + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}(|100\rangle_{ABC} - |110\rangle_{ABC})$$

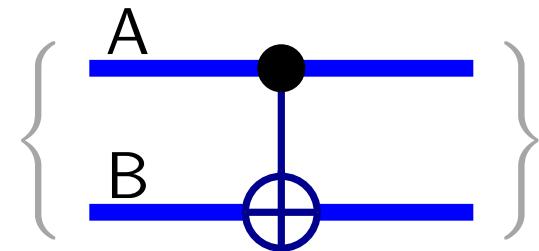
Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



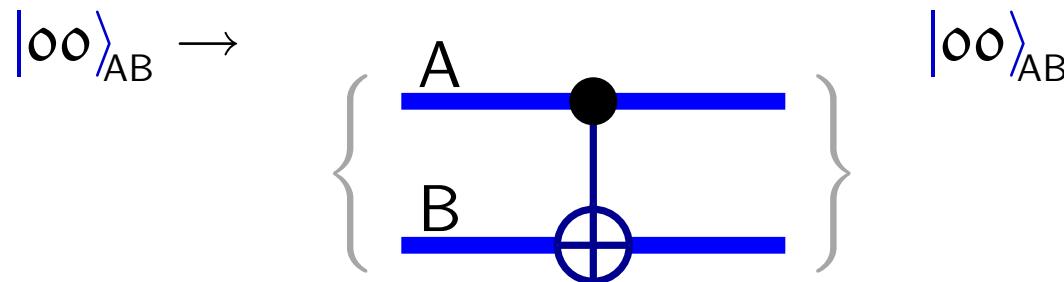
Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



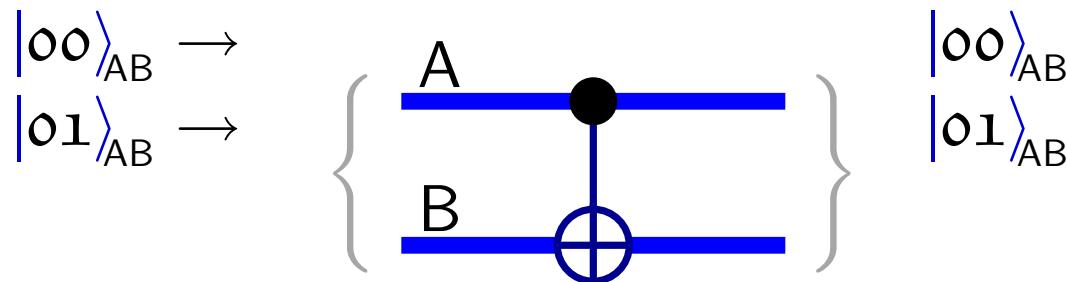
Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



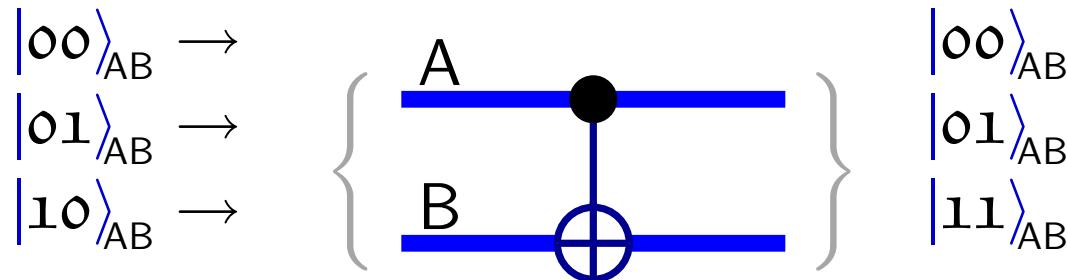
Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



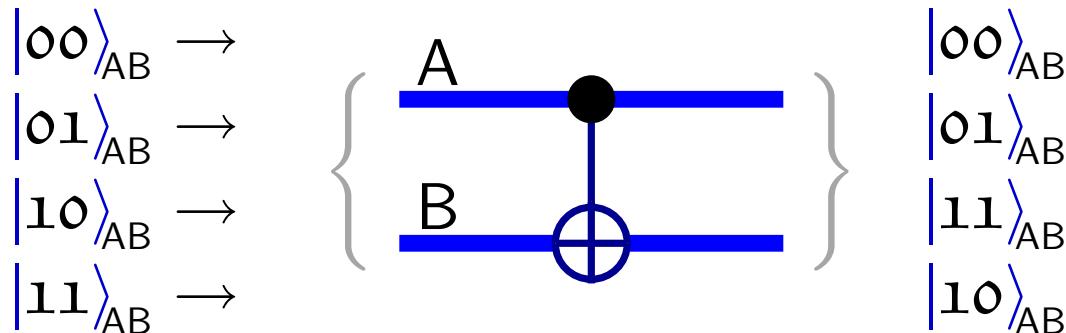
Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



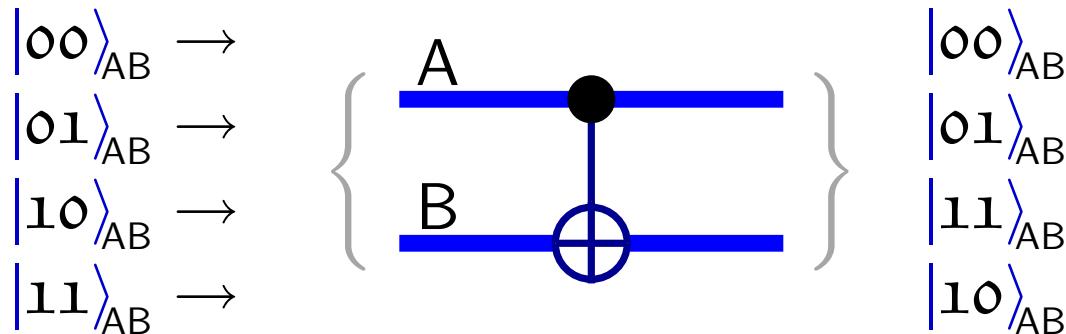
Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



Controlled-Not

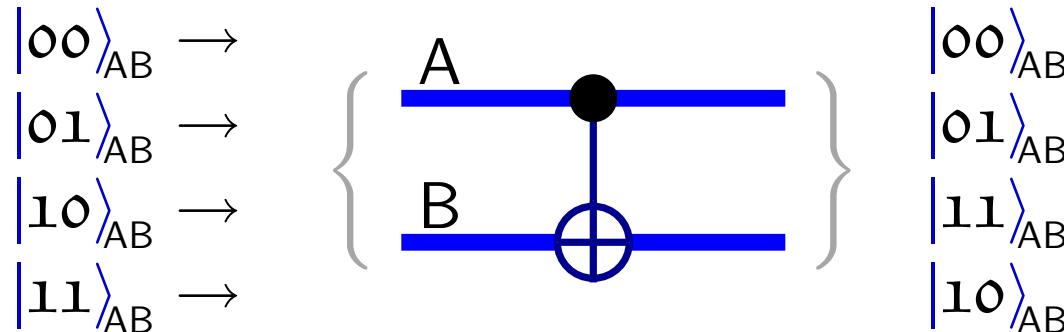
- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |ab\rangle_{AB} = |a(b+a)\rangle_{AB}$$

Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).

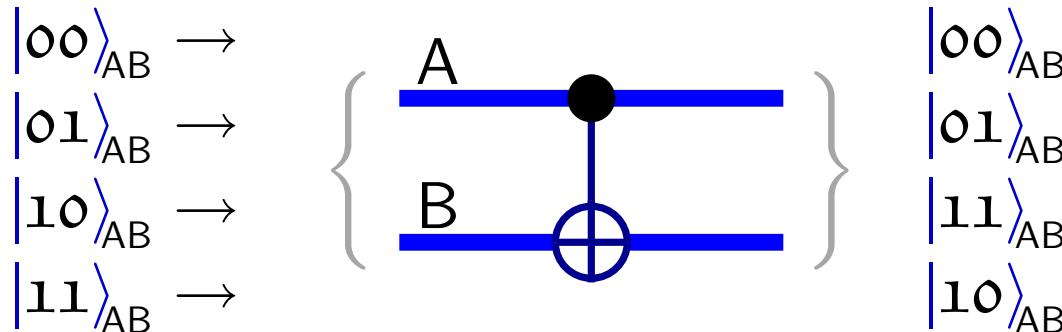


$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |ab\rangle_{AB} = |a(b+a)\rangle_{AB} \dots \text{"+" is modulo 2: } \begin{cases} 0+0 = 0 \\ 0+1 = 1 \\ 1+0 = 1 \\ 1+1 = 0 \end{cases}$$



Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



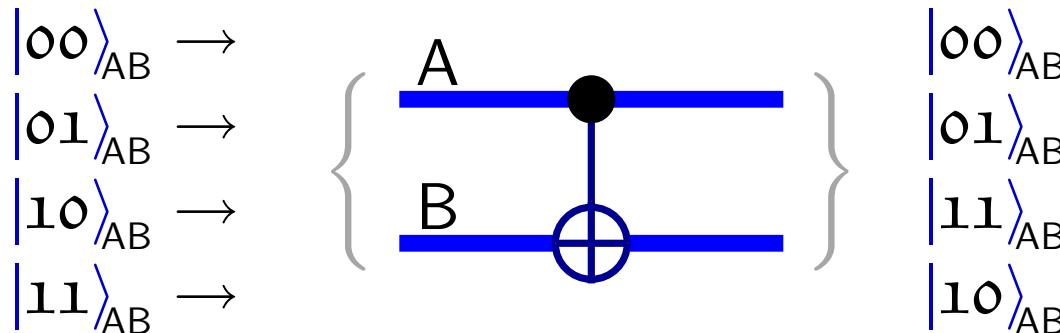
$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |ab\rangle_{AB} = |a(b+a)\rangle_{AB} \dots \text{"+" is modulo 2: } \begin{cases} 0+0 = 0 \\ 0+1 = 1 \\ 1+0 = 1 \\ 1+1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

- cnot acts on superpositions by *linear extension* of above.



Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |ab\rangle_{AB} = |a(b+a)\rangle_{AB} \dots \text{"+" is modulo 2: } \begin{cases} 0+0 = 0 \\ 0+1 = 1 \\ 1+0 = 1 \\ 1+1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

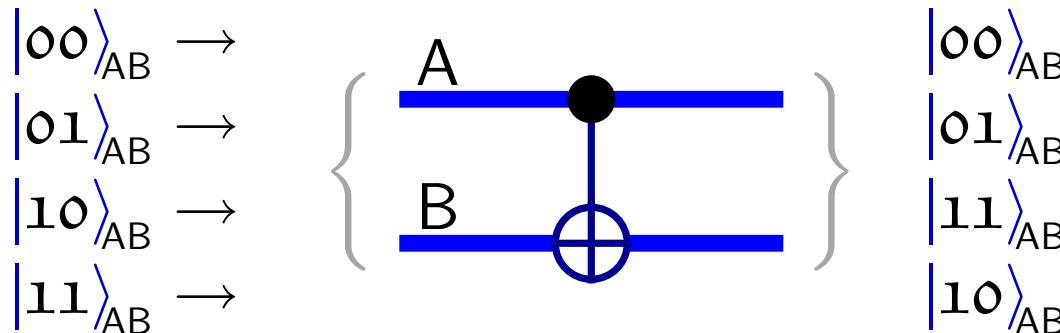
- cnot acts on superpositions by *linear extension* of above.
- Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cnot}^{(AB)} (\dots + \beta |010\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma |100\rangle_{SAB} + \dots) \\ = (\dots + \beta \end{aligned}$$



Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |ab\rangle_{AB} = |a(b+a)\rangle_{AB} \dots \text{"+" is modulo 2: } \begin{cases} 0+0 = 0 \\ 0+1 = 1 \\ 1+0 = 1 \\ 1+1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

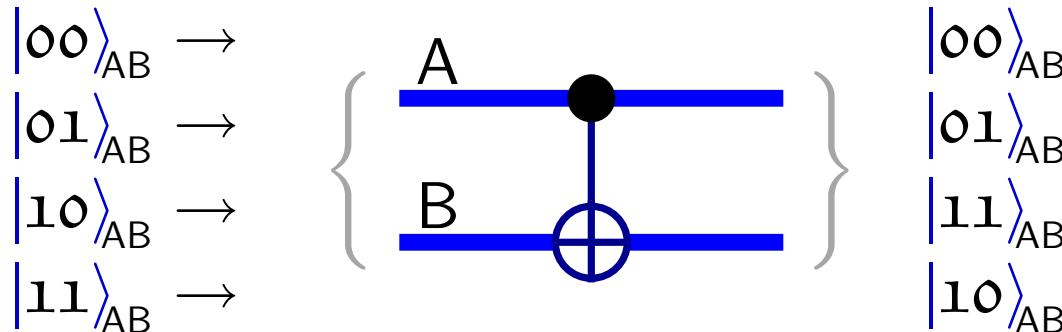
- cnot acts on superpositions by *linear extension* of above.
- Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cnot}^{(AB)} (\dots + \beta |010\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma |100\rangle_{SAB} + \dots) \\ = (\dots + \beta |011\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma \end{aligned}$$



Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |ab\rangle_{AB} = |a(b+a)\rangle_{AB} \dots \text{"+" is modulo 2: } \begin{cases} 0+0 = 0 \\ 0+1 = 1 \\ 1+0 = 1 \\ 1+1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

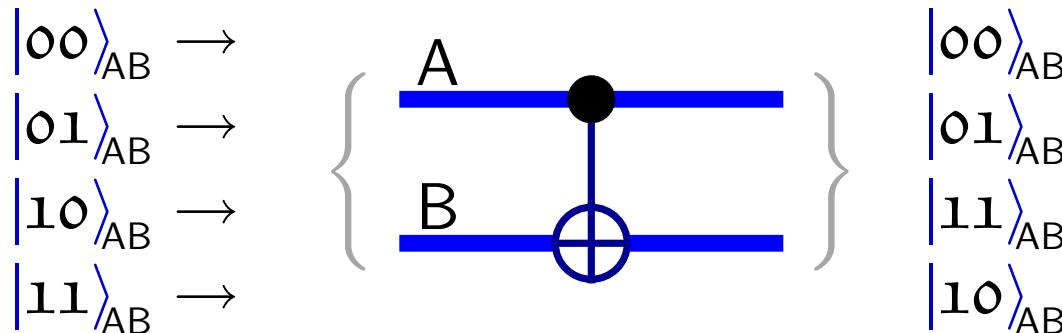
- cnot acts on superpositions by *linear extension* of above.
- Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cnot}^{(AB)} (\dots + \beta |010\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma |100\rangle_{SAB} + \dots) \\ = (\dots + \beta |011\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma |100\rangle_{SAB} + \dots) \end{aligned}$$



Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



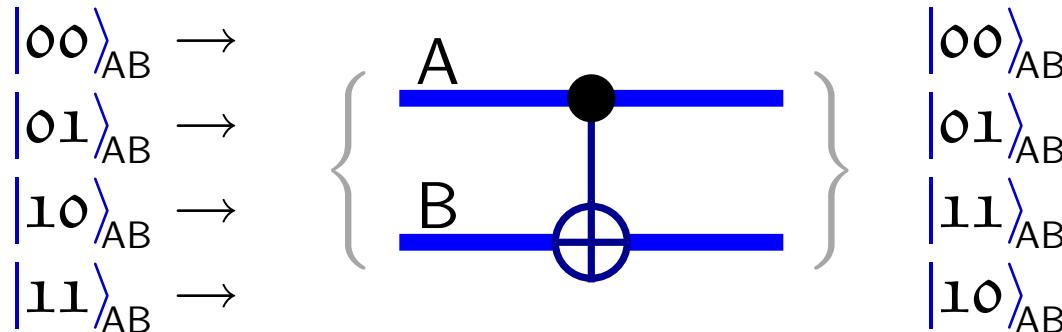
$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |\alpha\beta\rangle_{AB} = |\alpha(\beta + \alpha)\rangle_{AB} \dots \text{"+" is modulo 2: } \begin{cases} 0+0 = 0 \\ 0+1 = 1 \\ 1+0 = 1 \\ 1+1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

- cnot acts on superpositions by *linear extension* of above.
- Example:



Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |ab\rangle_{AB} = |a(b+a)\rangle_{AB} \dots \text{"+" is modulo 2: } \begin{cases} 0+0 = 0 \\ 0+1 = 1 \\ 1+0 = 1 \\ 1+1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

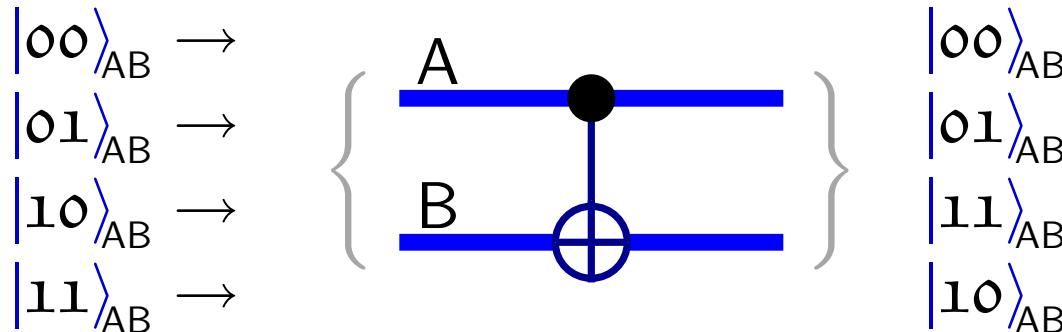
- cnot acts on superpositions by *linear extension* of above.
- Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cnot}^{(AS)} (\dots + \beta |010\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma |100\rangle_{SAB} + \dots) \\ = (\dots + \beta \end{aligned}$$



Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |ab\rangle_{AB} = |a(b+a)\rangle_{AB} \dots \text{"+" is modulo 2: } \begin{cases} 0+0 = 0 \\ 0+1 = 1 \\ 1+0 = 1 \\ 1+1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

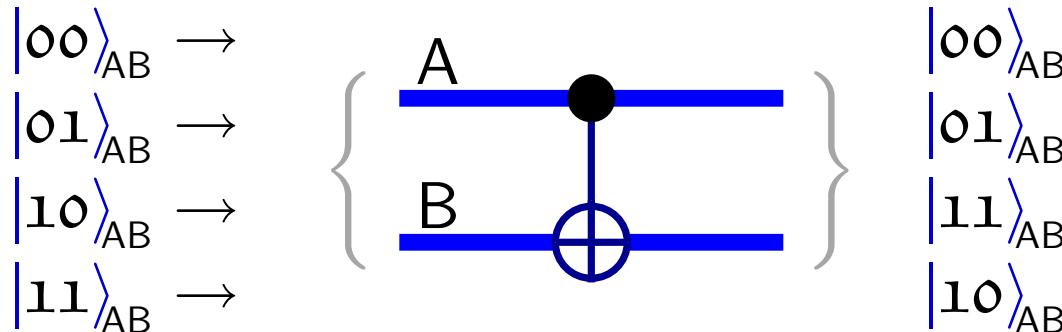
- cnot acts on superpositions by *linear extension* of above.
- Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cnot}^{(AS)} (\dots + \beta |010\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma |100\rangle_{SAB} + \dots) \\ = (\dots + \beta |110\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma \end{aligned}$$



Controlled-Not

- The controlled not acts on two qubits: if A then not^(B).



$$\text{cnot}^{(AB)} |ab\rangle_{AB} = |a(b+a)\rangle_{AB} \dots \text{"+" is modulo 2: } \begin{cases} 0+0 = 0 \\ 0+1 = 1 \\ 1+0 = 1 \\ 1+1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

- cnot acts on superpositions by *linear extension* of above.
- Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cnot}^{(AS)} (\dots + \beta |010\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma |100\rangle_{SAB} + \dots) \\ = (\dots + \beta |110\rangle_{SAB} + \gamma |100\rangle_{SAB} + \dots) \end{aligned}$$

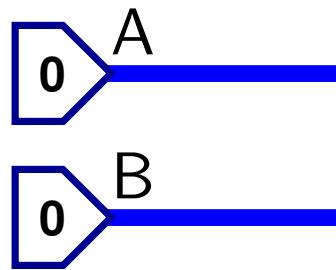
Using the Controlled Not

- Problem: Prepare the state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |11\rangle_{AB})$.



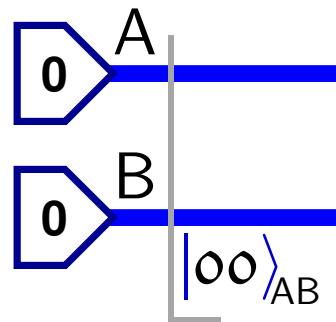
Using the Controlled Not

- Problem: Prepare the state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |11\rangle_{AB})$.
- Solution:



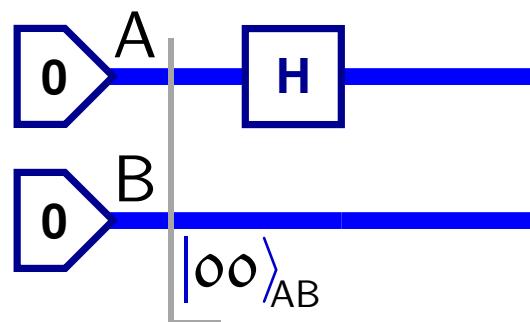
Using the Controlled Not

- Problem: Prepare the state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |11\rangle_{AB})$.
- Solution:



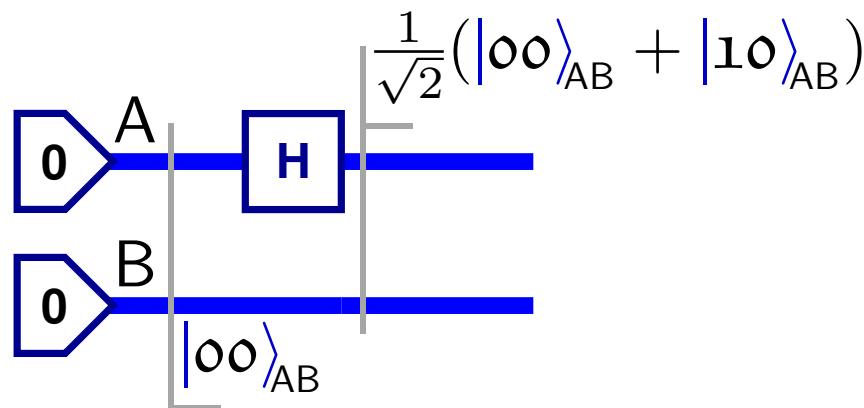
Using the Controlled Not

- Problem: Prepare the state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |11\rangle_{AB})$.
- Solution:



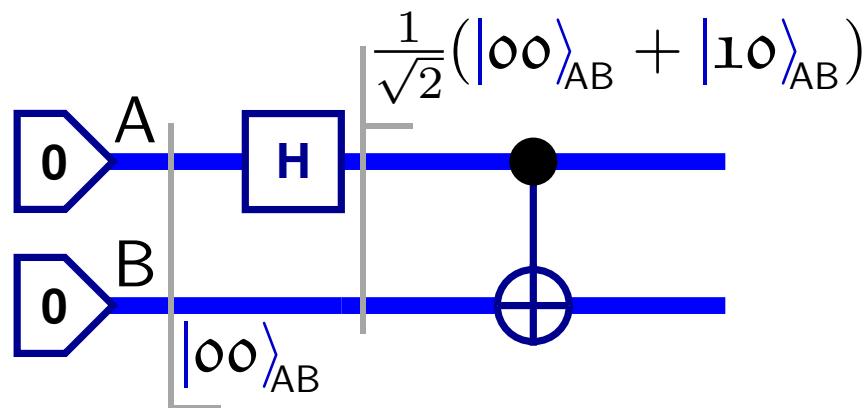
Using the Controlled Not

- Problem: Prepare the state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |10\rangle_{AB})$.
- Solution:



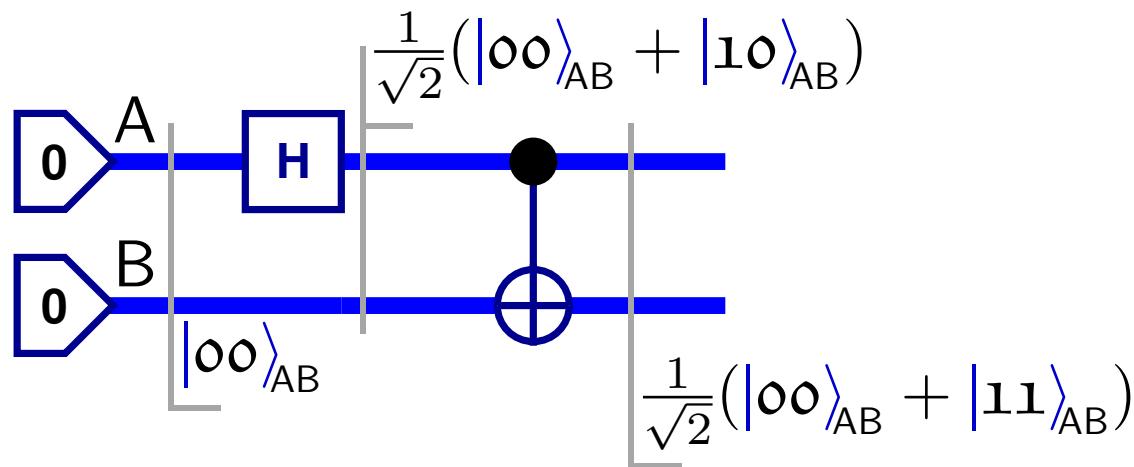
Using the Controlled Not

- Problem: Prepare the state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |10\rangle_{AB})$.
- Solution:



Using the Controlled Not

- Problem: Prepare the state $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle_{AB} + |10\rangle_{AB})$.
- Solution:



Operators and Kets

- Ket algebra: Rules involving operators.



Operators and Kets

- Ket algebra: Rules involving operators.
 - Operators and kets for disjoint systems commute.

$$\text{op}^{(x)} |\psi\rangle_Y = |\psi\rangle_Y \text{op}^{(x)}$$



Operators and Kets

- Ket algebra: Rules involving operators.
 - Operators and kets for disjoint systems commute.
$$\mathbf{op}^{(x)} |\psi\rangle_Y = |\psi\rangle_Y \mathbf{op}^{(x)}$$
 - Operator multiplication distributes over sums.
$$\mathbf{op}^{(x)} (\alpha |\psi\rangle_{SXY} + \beta |\phi\rangle_{SXY}) = \alpha \mathbf{op}^{(x)} |\psi\rangle_{SXY} + \beta \mathbf{op}^{(x)} |\phi\rangle_{SXY}$$



Operators and Kets

- Ket algebra: Rules involving operators.

- Operators and kets for disjoint systems commute.

$$\mathbf{op}^{(x)} |\psi\rangle_Y = |\psi\rangle_Y \mathbf{op}^{(x)}$$

- Operator multiplication distributes over sums.

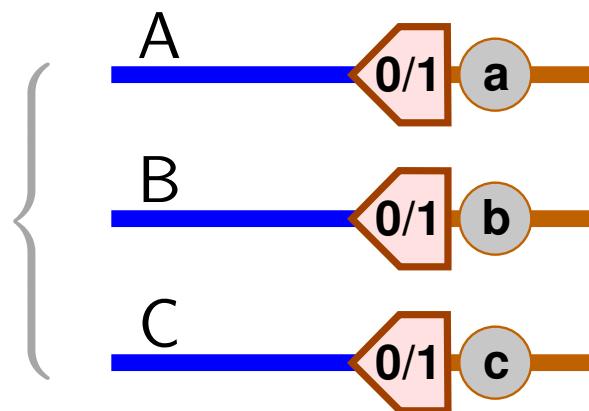
$$\mathbf{op}^{(x)} (\alpha |\psi\rangle_{SXY} + \beta |\phi\rangle_{SXY}) = \alpha \mathbf{op}^{(x)} |\psi\rangle_{SXY} + \beta \mathbf{op}^{(x)} |\phi\rangle_{SXY}$$

- An operator on S applied to an S-ket expression results in a ket expression using the defined action of the operator.



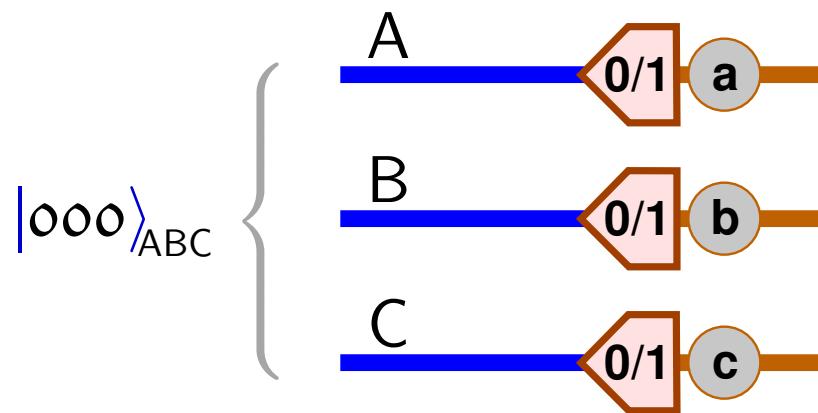
Measuring Qubits

- Measuring all qubits at once.



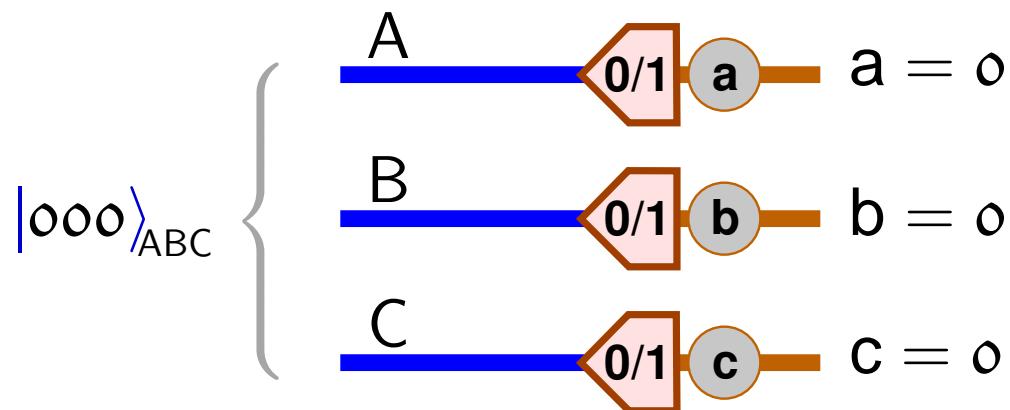
Measuring Qubits

- Measuring all qubits at once.



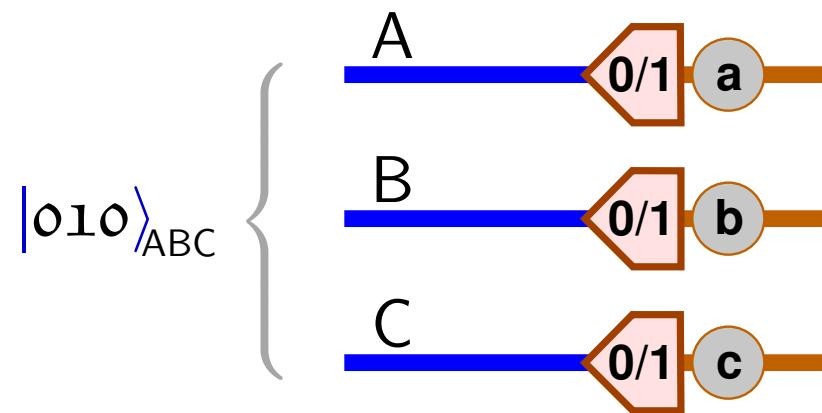
Measuring Qubits

- Measuring all qubits at once.



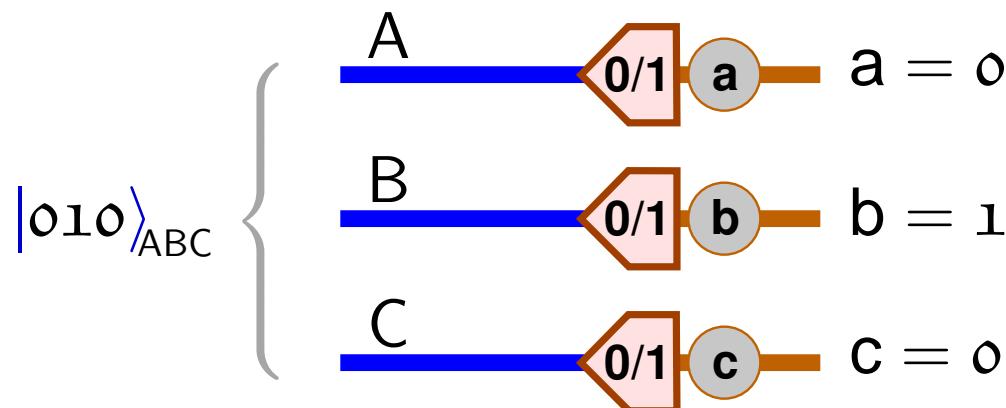
Measuring Qubits

- Measuring all qubits at once.



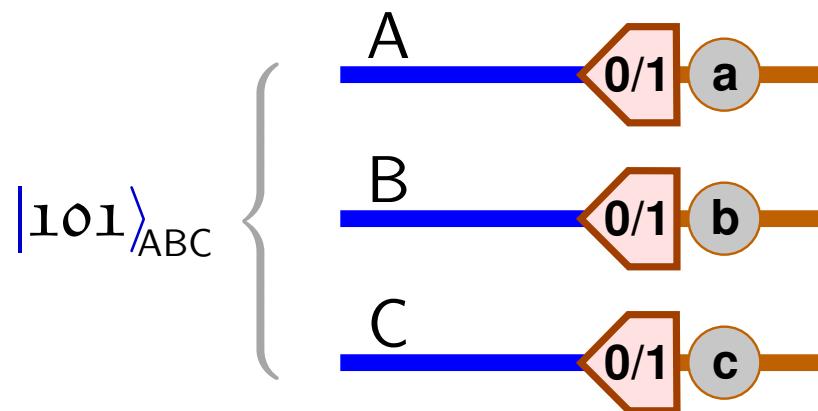
Measuring Qubits

- Measuring all qubits at once.



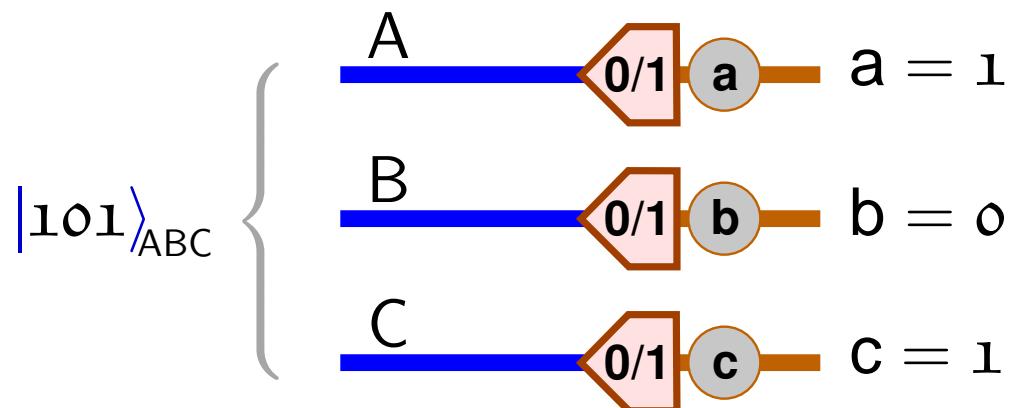
Measuring Qubits

- Measuring all qubits at once.



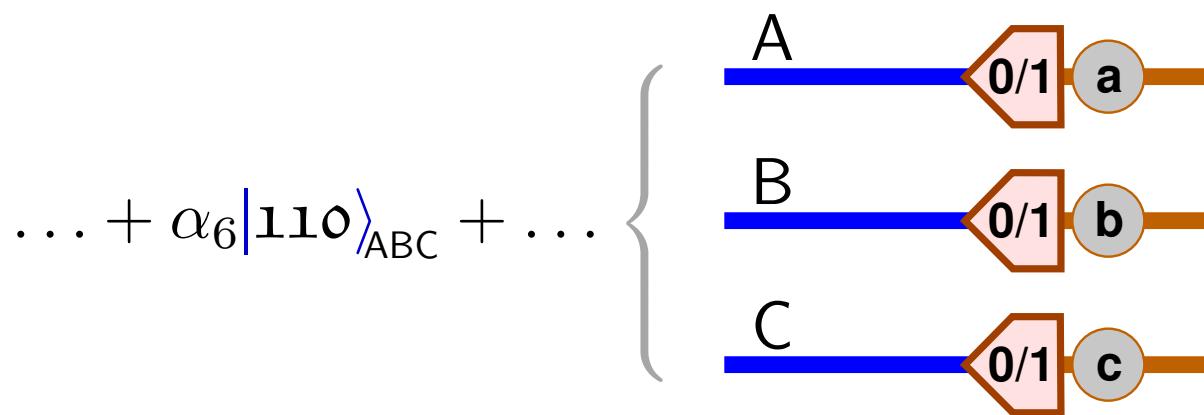
Measuring Qubits

- Measuring all qubits at once.



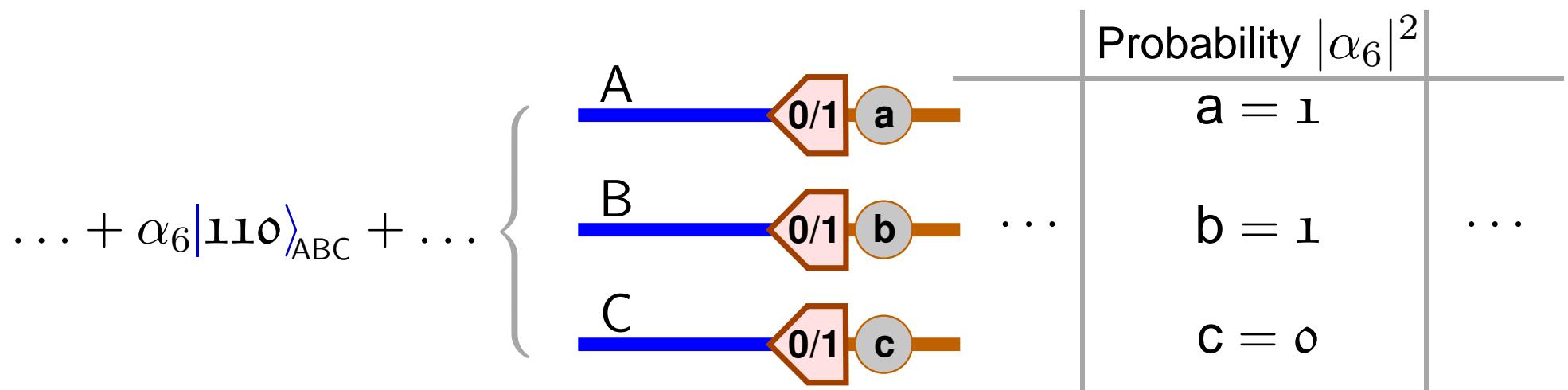
Measuring Qubits

- Measuring all qubits at once.



Measuring Qubits

- Measuring all qubits at once.



A Black Box Problem

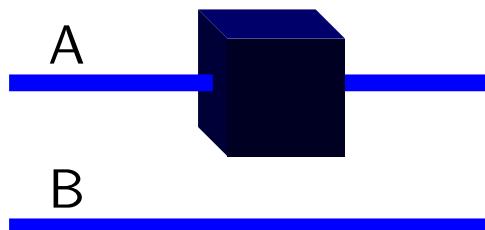
- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies `not`, `sgn`, `sgn.not` or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.



A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies `not`, `sgn`, `sgn.not` or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

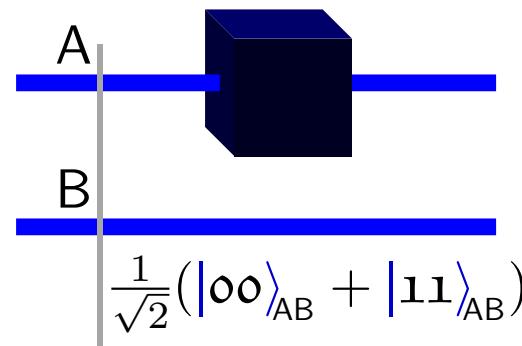
$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$



A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies `not`, `sgn`, `sgn.not` or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

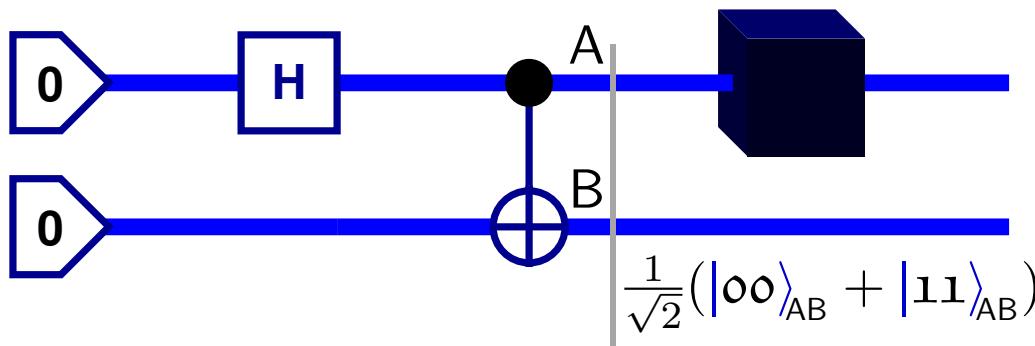
$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$



A Black Box Problem

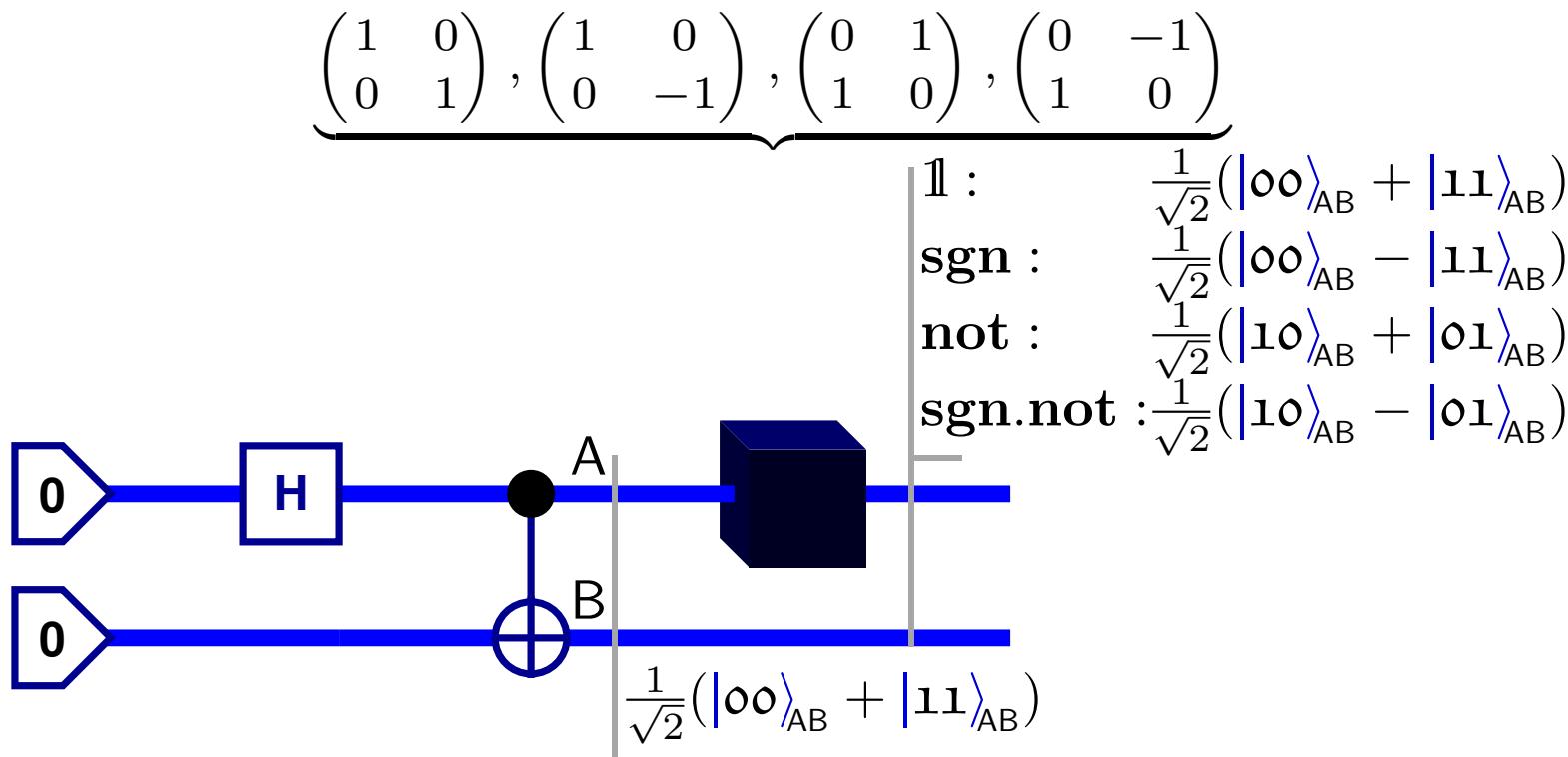
- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies `not`, `sgn`, `sgn.not` or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$



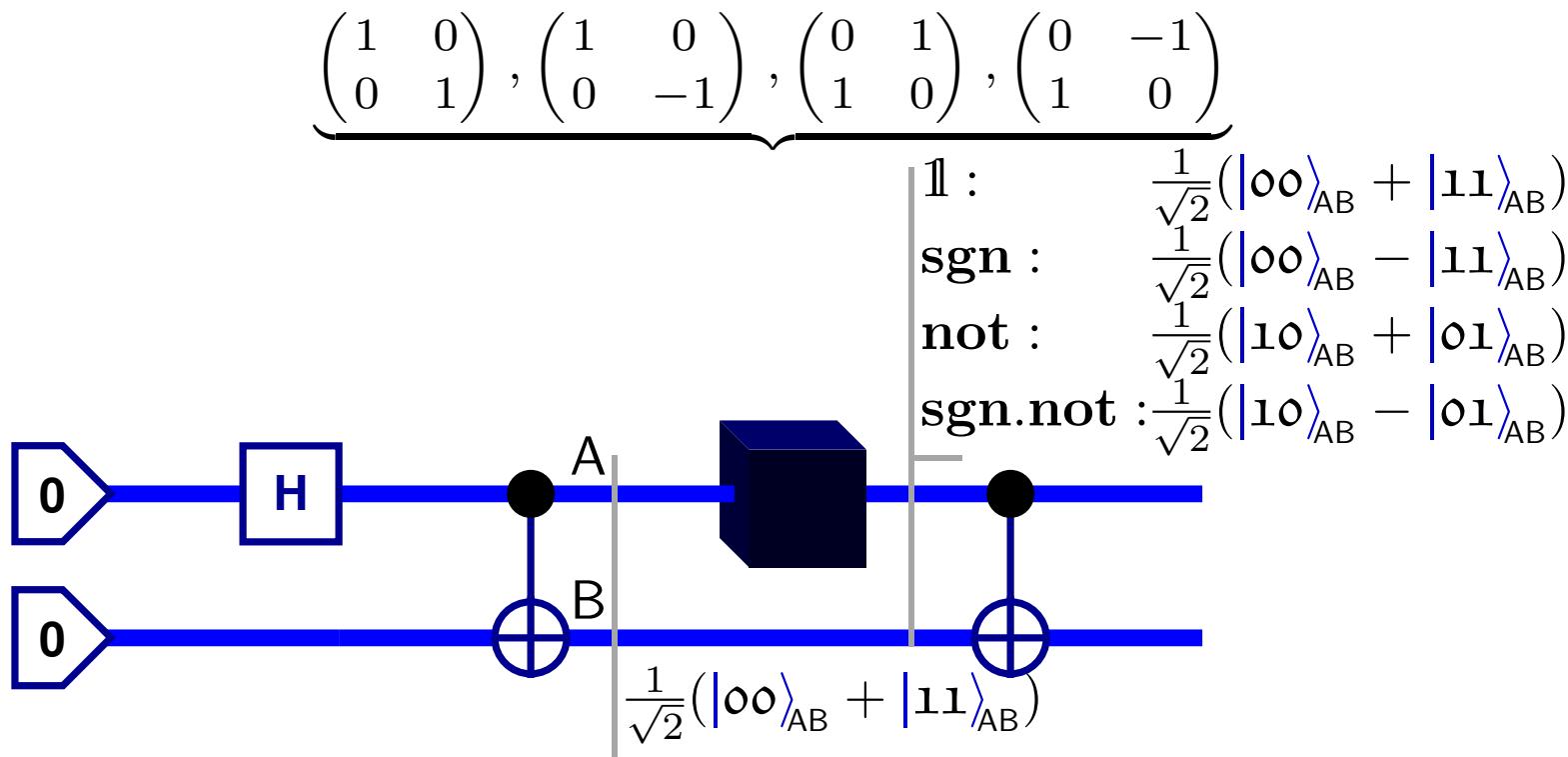
A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies **not**, **sgn**, **sgn.not** or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.



A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies `not`, `sgn`, `sgn.not` or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

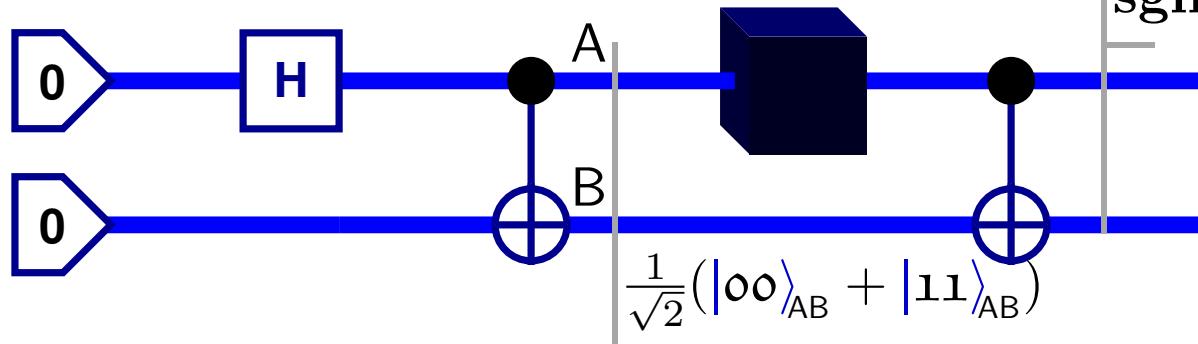


A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies **not**, **sgn**, **sgn.not** or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$\mathbb{1}$:	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(00\rangle_{AB} + 10\rangle_{AB})$
sgn :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(00\rangle_{AB} - 10\rangle_{AB})$
not :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(11\rangle_{AB} + 01\rangle_{AB})$
sgn.not :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(11\rangle_{AB} - 01\rangle_{AB})$

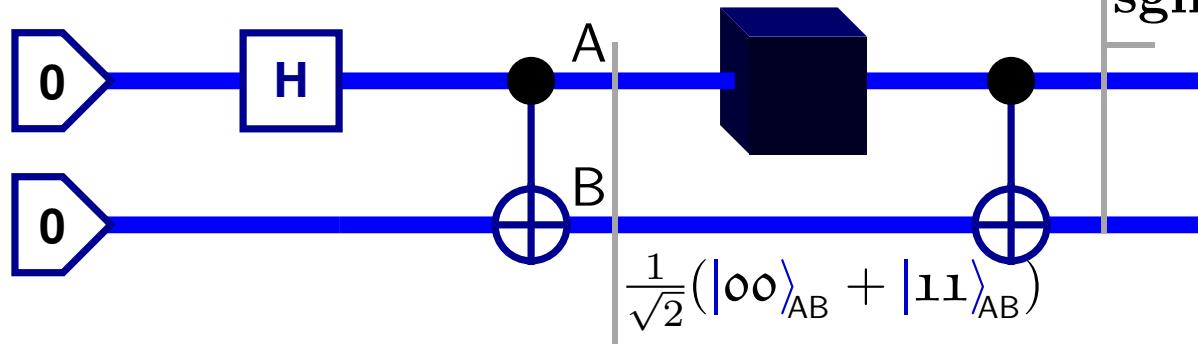


A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies **not**, **sgn**, **sgn.not** or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$\mathbb{1}$:	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0\rangle_A + 1\rangle_A) 0\rangle_B$
sgn :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(00\rangle_{AB} - 10\rangle_{AB})$
not :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(11\rangle_{AB} + 01\rangle_{AB})$
sgn.not :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(11\rangle_{AB} - 01\rangle_{AB})$

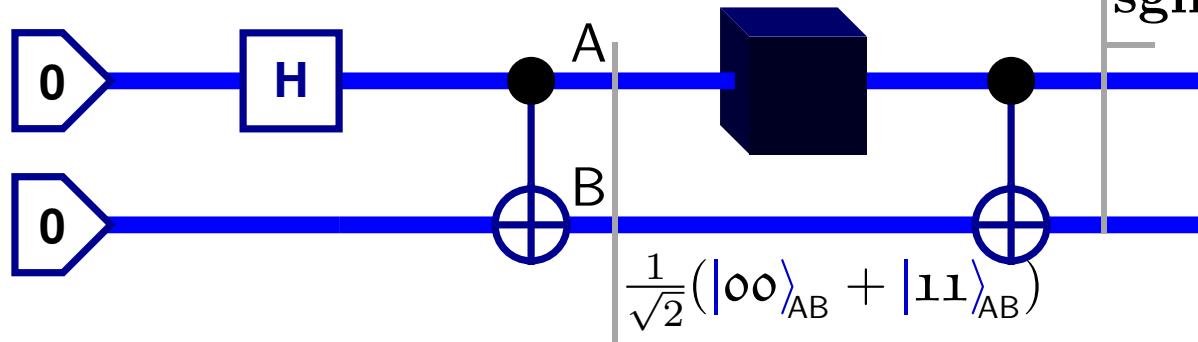


A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies **not**, **sgn**, **sgn.not** or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

$\mathbb{1}$:	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0\rangle_A + 1\rangle_A) 0\rangle_B$
sgn :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0\rangle_A - 1\rangle_A) 0\rangle_B$
not :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(11\rangle_{AB} + 01\rangle_{AB})$
sgn.not :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(11\rangle_{AB} - 01\rangle_{AB})$

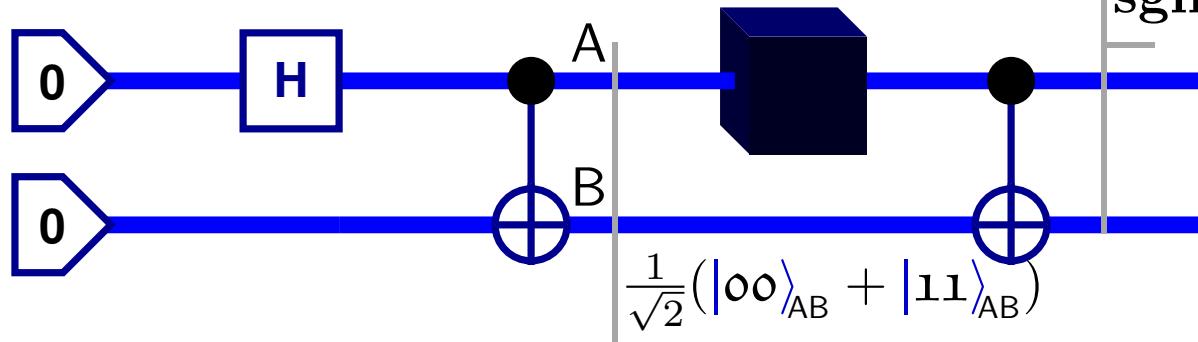


A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies **not**, **sgn**, **sgn.not** or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{}$$

$\mathbb{1} :$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0\rangle_A + 1\rangle_A) 0\rangle_B$
$\text{sgn} :$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0\rangle_A - 1\rangle_A) 0\rangle_B$
$\text{not} :$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1\rangle_A + 0\rangle_A) 1\rangle_B$
$\text{sgn.not} :$	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(11\rangle_{AB} - 01\rangle_{AB})$

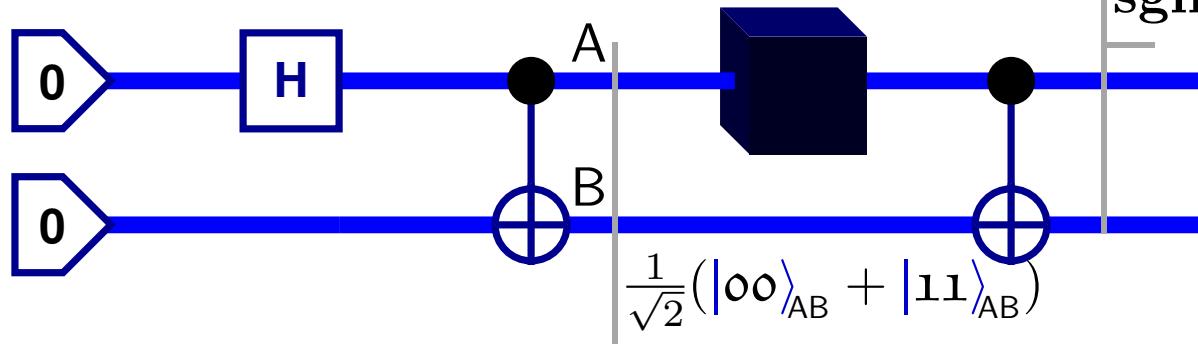


A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies **not**, **sgn**, **sgn.not** or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{Four possible operations}}$$

$\mathbb{1}$:	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0\rangle_A + 1\rangle_A) 0\rangle_B$
sgn :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(0\rangle_A - 1\rangle_A) 0\rangle_B$
not :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1\rangle_A + 0\rangle_A) 1\rangle_B$
sgn.not :	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1\rangle_A - 0\rangle_A) 1\rangle_B$

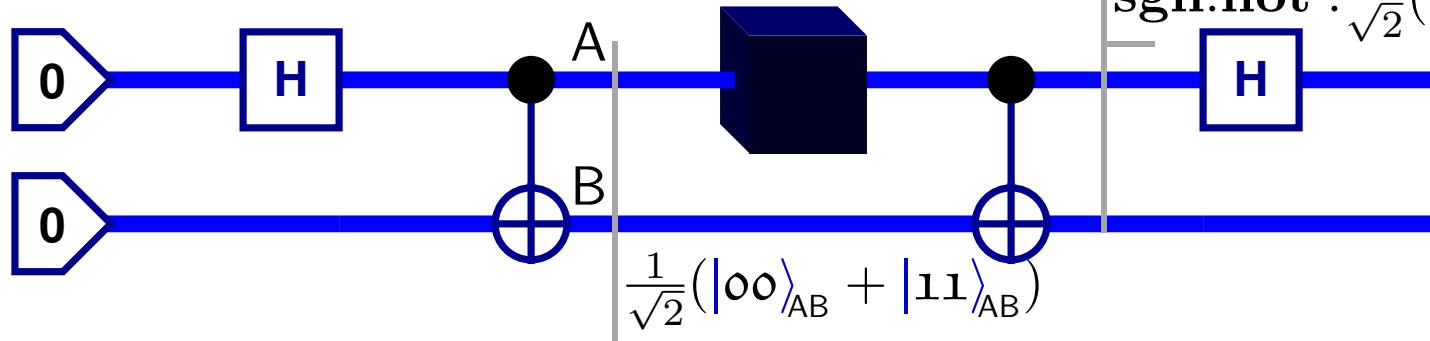


A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies `not`, `sgn`, `sgn.not` or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$

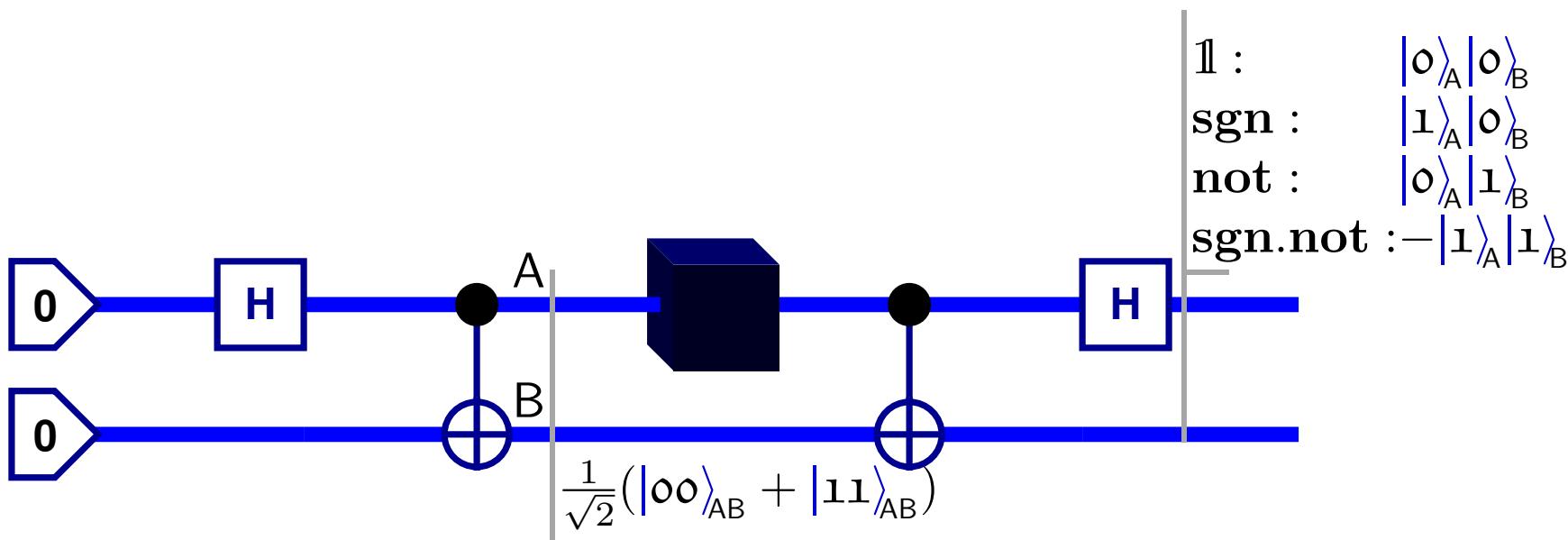
$$\begin{aligned} \text{id} : & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_A + |1\rangle_A)|0\rangle_B \\ \text{sgn} : & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle_A - |1\rangle_A)|0\rangle_B \\ \text{not} : & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A + |0\rangle_A)|1\rangle_B \\ \text{sgn.not} : & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|1\rangle_A - |0\rangle_A)|1\rangle_B \end{aligned}$$



A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies **not**, **sgn**, **sgn.not** or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

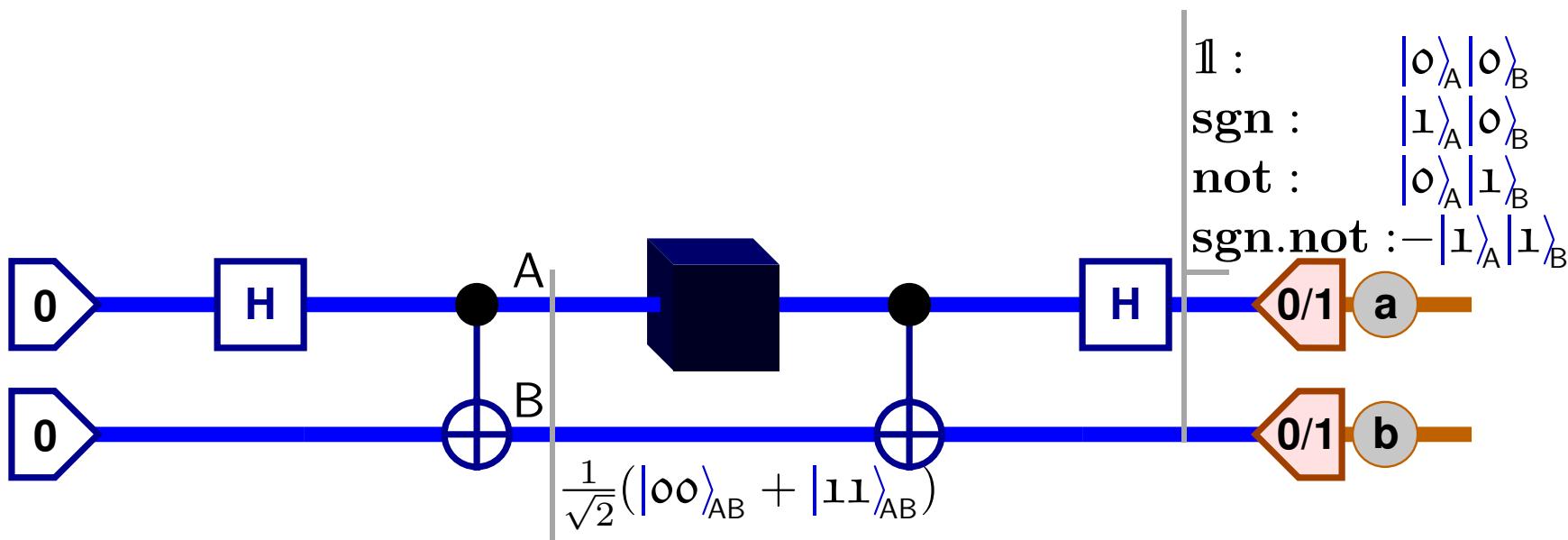
$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$



A Black Box Problem

- Given: Unknown one-qubit device, a “black box”.
- Promise: It either applies `not`, `sgn`, `sgn.not` or does nothing.
- Problem: Determine which using the device once.
- Solution, using two qubits.

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}}$$



Contents

Title: IQI 04, Seminar 2.....	0	top	7
Qubits' State Space I.....	1	top	8
Qubits' State Space II.....	2	top	9
Qubits' State Space III.....	3	top	10
Ket Algebra	4	top	11
State Preparation	5	top	
One-Qubit Gates.....	6	top	13
Controlled-Not		top	
Using the Controlled Not		top	
Operators and Kets		top	
Measuring Qubits		top	
A Black Box Problem.....		top	
References			



