



**Quantum Computing**

**“Math Computing: Linear Algebra”**

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# Giriş

- **Amaç**
  - Quantum Mekanikinin Prensipleri
  - Lineer Cebir
  - Olasılık
- **Neden lineer cebir?**
  - Lineer Cebir, Quantum Mekanikini anlamak için ön koşuldur.
- **Lineer cebirin hangi kısmı?**
  - Vektör uzaylarının incelenmesi ve bu vektör uzaylarında doğrusal işlemler

# Ders Hedefleri

- Doğrusal Cebirden temel kavramları gözden geçirilmesi:
  - Complex numbers
  - Mantık Kapıları Boole Cebri
  - Dirac (Bra-ket) Notation
  - Qubit
  - Vector Spaces and Vector Subspaces
  - Linear Independence and Bases Vectors
  - Linear Operators
  - Matrices
  - Inner (dot) product, outer product, tensor product
  - Eigenvalues, eigenvectors,
  - Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)
- Quantum mekaniği çalışmasında bu kavramlar için benimsenen standart notasyonları (Dirac notasyonları) açıklanması...
- Quantum mekaniğinin varsayımları



# *Dirac (Bra-ket) Notation*

# Dirac Gösterimi (The Dirac Notation)

- Quantum hesaplama ile birlikte, kubit (qubit) kavramını ihtiyaç duyulan bir notasyon
- Dirac tarafından geliştirilen bir gösterimle karşılanabilmektedir.
- Bra-ket olarak da adlandırılır.
- Bra-ket gösterimi  $\langle | \rangle$  şeklinde sembolize edilebilir.
- Buradaki **bra** kısmı  $\langle |$  olurken **ket** kısmı  $| \rangle$  olmuş olur.
- Yani İngilizcedeki parantez anlamına yakın bir kelimeyi parçalara bölerek (aslında brackets kelimesi, İngilizcede parantez anlamına gelir).
- $|\psi\rangle$ , Ket gösterimi, vektörel bir gösterimdir. Diğer bir deyişle,  $|v\rangle$  gösterimi aslında  $[v]$  şeklinde gösterilebilen bir kolon vektördür.  $\langle\psi|$ , Bra gösterimi ise satır vektörüdür.
- Örneğin ket gösterimi için de bir vektörden bahsedilebilir. Benzer şekilde bra gösterimi için vektörün tersyüzü (transpoze) alınmıştır denilebilir.

# Dirac Gösterimi (The Dirac Notation)

Mevcut durum **ket**,  $|\psi\rangle$  ile gösterilir ( $\psi$ :psi):

- Örneğin  $|\psi\rangle$  gösterimi, parçacığın  $\psi$  momentumunda olduğunu ifade etmektedir. Daha farklı belirgin olarak  $|\psi=3\rangle$  gösterimi, parçacığın 3 momentumuna sahip olduğunu veya parçacığın 3 konumunda bulunduğunu ifade eder.
- Bu anlamda, elimizdeki bilgileri gösteren ket kısmı, aslında başlangıç vektörü veya başlangıç durumu şeklinde de adlandırılır.

Beklenen Durum **bra**,  $\langle\psi|$  gösterilir:

- $\langle\psi|$  bra gösterimi ise ulaşmak istediğimiz hali, veya beklediğimiz durumu göstermeye yarar.
- Örneğin  $\langle x=1.5|$  gösterimi bize, parçacığın, 1.5 konumunda bitmesini istediğimizi veya böyle bir beklentimiz olduğunu gösterir.
- Örneğin  $\langle x=1.5 | x=3 \rangle$  gösterimi, parçacığın 3 konumunda başlayarak 1.5 konumunda bitmesi anlamına gelir.
- Örneğin  $\langle x=1 | x=0 \rangle$  gösterimi, parçacığın 0 konumunda başlayarak 1 konumunda bitmesi anlamına gelir.

# Dirac Gösterimi (The Dirac Notation)

- $|\psi\rangle$ , ket gösterimi, mevcut durumun  $\psi$  vektörü olduğunu ifade eder.
- Kubitler için olası durumlardan iki tanesi 1 ve 0 olma durumudur ki bu durumda kubitler bizim bildiğimiz klasik bitler gibi davranır. Bu durumları göstermek için  $|0\rangle$  veya  $|1\rangle$  gösterimi kullanılabilir. Elbette unutulmaması gereken bir durum, kubitlerin, klasik bitlerden farklı değerler alabileceğidir. Örneğin kubitler, 0 ve 1 arasındaki herhangi bir doğrusal değeri alabilir.
- $|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$  gösterimde,  $\psi$  değeri,  $\alpha$  değeri kadar 0 ve  $\beta$  değeri kadar 1'dir. Yani bu iki değer arasında bir yerde kabul edilen bir vektördür. Alfa ve beta değerleri, pozitif reel sayı, negatif reel, kompleks sayı olabilir.
- Bu vektörün uzunluğunu birim vektör olarak kabul edersek, Pisagor bağlantısından  $|\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1$  olmalıdır.

# Dirac (Bra-ket) Notation

- Dirac tarafından Hilbert uzayında nesnelere temsil etmek için sunulan gösterim.
- Bra – satır vektörü
- Ket – sütun vektörü
- Bra-kets – iç çarpınlar

$$|a\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\langle a| = [a_1^* \quad a_2^* \quad \cdots \quad a_n^*]$$
$$\langle a|a\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^* a_i = \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|^2$$



# Dirac bra/ket notation

**Ket:**  $|\psi\rangle$  always denotes a column vector, e.g.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_d \end{bmatrix}$$

**Qubit Gösterimi:**

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

**Bra:**  $\langle\psi|$  always denotes a row vector that is the conjugate transpose of  $|\psi\rangle$ , e.g.  $[\alpha_1^* \ \alpha_2^* \ \dots \ \alpha_d^*]$

**Bracket:**  $\langle\phi|\psi\rangle$  denotes  $\langle\phi|\cdot|\psi\rangle$ , the inner product (Skaler Çarpım) of  $|\phi\rangle$  and  $|\psi\rangle$

# Bra - Ket

$|\psi\rangle$  - vector, "ket" i.e.

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \dots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$\langle\psi|$  - vector, "bra" i.e.

$$[c_1^*, c_2^*, \dots, c_n^*]$$

$\langle\phi|\psi\rangle$  - inner product between vectors  $|\phi\rangle$  and  $|\psi\rangle$ .

Note for QC this is on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  space not  $\mathbb{R}^n$ !

Note  $\langle\phi|\psi\rangle = \langle\psi|\phi\rangle^*$

$$\text{Example: } |\phi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6i \end{bmatrix}, |\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle\phi|\psi\rangle = [2, -6i] \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = 6 - 24i$$

Sütun vektör satır vektöre dönüşürken konjgesi alınır.

$|\phi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$  - tensor product of  $|\phi\rangle$  and  $|\psi\rangle$ .

Also written as  $|\phi\rangle|\psi\rangle$

$$\text{Example: } |\phi\rangle|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 6i \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \times 3 \\ 2 \times 4 \\ 6i \times 3 \\ 6i \times 4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 8 \\ 18i \\ 24i \end{bmatrix}$$

$\| |\psi\rangle \|$  - norm of vector  $|\psi\rangle$

$$\| |\psi\rangle \| = \sqrt{\langle\psi|\psi\rangle}$$

Important for normalization of  $|\psi\rangle$  i.e.  $|\psi\rangle / \| |\psi\rangle \|$

$\langle\phi|A|\psi\rangle$  - inner product of  $|\phi\rangle$  and  $A|\psi\rangle$ .

or inner product of  $A^\dagger|\phi\rangle$  and  $|\psi\rangle$

## Hermitian Conjugation

$$\alpha^* = \bar{\alpha}$$

$$|x\rangle^* = \langle x|$$

$$\langle x|^* = |x\rangle$$

## Bra-ket Notation

$$|x\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$\langle x| \in \mathcal{H}^*$$

## Bra-ket Notation

$$f_x = \langle x|$$

$$\langle x|y\rangle = \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}$$

## Bra-ket Notation

$$|x\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \langle x| = (x_1^*, x_2^*, x_3^*, \dots, x_n^*)$$

## Bra-ket Notation

$$|x\rangle \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$\langle x| \in \mathcal{H}^*$$

$$\langle x|y\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^* y_i = (x_1^*, x_2^*, x_3^*, \dots, x_n^*) \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

## Conjugate Space

$$\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$f_x : \mathbf{y} \rightarrow \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} \quad \forall \mathbf{y} \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$f_x \in \mathcal{H}^*$$



# *Vectors*

# Linear Algebra

The state space of a quantum system is described as a *vector space*.

Vector spaces are the object of study in *Linear Algebra*..

In this lecture we review definitions from linear algebra that we need in the rest of the course.

We are mainly interested in vector spaces over the *complex number field* —  $\mathbb{C}$ .

We use the *Dirac notation*— $|v\rangle, |\phi\rangle$  (read as *ket*) for vectors.

## Linear Operators

A linear operator  $A$  from one vector space  $\mathbf{V}$  to another  $\mathbf{W}$  is a function such that:

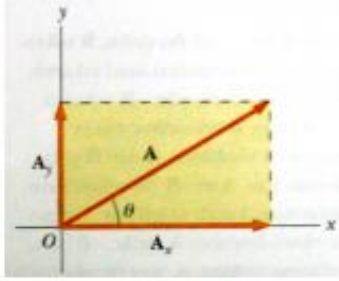
$$A(\alpha|u\rangle + \beta|v\rangle) = \alpha(A(|u\rangle)) + \beta(A|v\rangle))$$

If  $\mathbf{V}$  is of dimension  $n$  and  $\mathbf{W}$  is of dimension  $m$ , then the operator  $A$  can be represented as an  $m \times n$ -matrix.

The matrix representation depends on the choice of bases for  $\mathbf{V}$  and  $\mathbf{W}$ .

## Bir Vektörün Bileşenleri

Bir vektör yön, büyüklük veya x- ve y- bileşenleri (koordinat sistemi üzerinde izdüşümü) verilerek ifade edilebilir.



$$A_x = A \cos \theta$$

$$A_y = A \sin \theta$$

$$A = \sqrt{A_x^2 + A_y^2}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{A_y}{A_x} \right)$$

## Skaler Çarpım

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = AB \cos \theta = |\vec{A}| |\vec{B}| \cos \theta$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = (1)(1) \cos 0 = 1$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{i} \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = (1)(1) \cos 90^\circ = 0$$

## Vektör Çarpımı

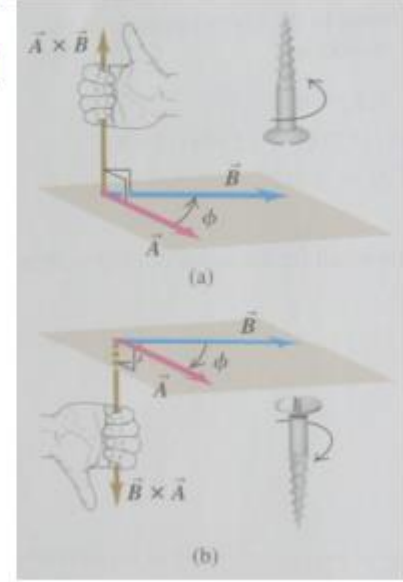
Vektör çarpımının yönü sağ el kuralı ile bulunur

$$\vec{C} = \vec{A} \times \vec{B}$$

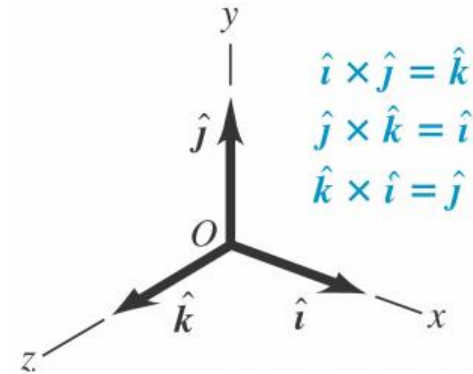
Vektör çarpımının büyüklüğü

$$C = AB \sin \phi$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = -\vec{B} \times \vec{A}$$



A right-handed coordinate system



# Birim Vektör

- Vektör: Sonlu sayılar dizisidir.

- $\vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$ , bu bir vektördür,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  bu vektörün bileşenleridir. n-boyutlu bir vektördür.

- Bir vektör birim vektörler cinsinden ifade edilebilir.  $\vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$ ; Burada  $\hat{i}$  : x yönündeki birim vektör,  $\hat{j}$  : y yönündeki birim vektör,  $\hat{k}$  : z yönündeki birim vektördür.
- Bir vektör uygun baz vektörleri üzerinden genişletilebilir. Baz vektörleri birim vektörlerdir. Herbir bileşeni uygun bir birim vektörü ile çarpılıp toplanırsa vektörün tamamı elde edilir.
- Birim vektörler, Kartezyen koordinat sisteminin eksenlerini ifade etmek için de kullanılabilir. Örneğin, üç boyutlu x,y,z eksenlerinde eş yönlü birim vektörün Kartezyen koordinat sistemi;

- $\hat{i} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{j} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \hat{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}; \vec{A} = A_x \hat{i} + A_y \hat{j} + A_z \hat{k}$



# Vektör

- *Baz vektörleri:*

- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- A vektörünü baz vektörleri cinsinden yazılabilir. Bir vektör bir katsayı ile çarpılırsa sonuçyine bir vektör olur. Bir vektör bir katsayı ile çarpıldığında vektörün tüm bileşenleri o katsayı ile çarpılır.

- $\vec{A} = a_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + a_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + a_n \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- $\vec{B} = \alpha \vec{A} = \alpha \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha a_1 \\ \alpha a_2 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha a_n \end{pmatrix}$

- $\vec{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \dots + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_n \end{pmatrix}$ , Bir vektör baz vektörleri şeklinde genişletilebilir.

$\mathbb{C}^n$ 

$\mathbb{C}^n$  is the vector space of  $n$ -tuples of complex numbers:  $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$ .

with addition  $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 + \beta_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n + \beta_n \end{bmatrix}$

and scalar multiplication  $z \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ \alpha_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} z\alpha_1 \\ \vdots \\ z\alpha_n \end{bmatrix}$

# Vector Spaces

A vector space over  $\mathbb{C}$  is a set  $\mathbf{V}$  with

- a commutative, associative addition operation  $+$  that has
  - an identity  $\mathbf{0}$ :  $|v\rangle + \mathbf{0} = |v\rangle$
  - inverses:  $|v\rangle + (-|v\rangle) = \mathbf{0}$
- an operation of multiplication by a scalar  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$  such that:
  - $\alpha(\beta|v\rangle) = (\alpha\beta)|v\rangle$
  - $(\alpha + \beta)|v\rangle = \alpha|v\rangle + \beta|v\rangle$  and  $\alpha(|u\rangle + |v\rangle) = \alpha|u\rangle + \alpha|v\rangle$
  - $1|v\rangle = |v\rangle$ .

## Vectors

Formally, the state of a qubit is a unit vector in  $\mathbb{C}^2$ —the 2-dimensional complex *vector space*.

The vector  $\begin{bmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{bmatrix}$  can be written as

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

where,  $|0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $|1\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .

$|\phi\rangle$ — a *ket*, Dirac notation for vectors.

We begin by considering a simple memory consisting of only one bit. This memory may be found in one of two states: the zero state or the one state. We may represent the state of this memory using [Dirac notation](#) so that

$$|0\rangle := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}; \quad |1\rangle := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

A quantum memory may then be found in any quantum superposition  $|\psi\rangle$  of the two classical states  $|0\rangle$  and  $|1\rangle$ :

$$|\psi\rangle := \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \end{pmatrix}; \quad |\alpha|^2 + |\beta|^2 = 1.$$

In general, the coefficients  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are [complex numbers](#).

**DEFINITION 3.2.1:** The “ket”. When using a vector  $\vec{v}$  to represent a quantum state, we’ll use a different notation known as “ket”, written  $|v\rangle$  (“ket v”). This is a notation commonly used in quantum mechanics and doesn’t change the nature of the vectors at all. That is, both notations below are equivalent:

$$|v\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} \longleftrightarrow \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

**DEFINITION 3.2.2:** The “bra”. The conjugate transpose of a “ket”  $|v\rangle$  is denoted by:

$$\langle v| = (|v\rangle)^\dagger$$

$\langle v|$  is called “bra v”. Again, we stress the fact that this is just a notation and doesn’t change the meaning of the conjugate transpose.

**DEFINITION 3.2.3:** The “braket”. Given two vectors  $|v\rangle$  and  $|w\rangle$ , we use the following notation for the inner product:

$$\langle v|w\rangle = |v\rangle \bullet |w\rangle$$

$\langle v|w\rangle$  is known as the braket of  $|v\rangle$  and  $|w\rangle$ .

### EXAMPLE

$$|v\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad |w\rangle = \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

We can calculate the inner product:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle w|v\rangle &= \frac{-i}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{-i}{2} (1+i) \\ &= \frac{1-i}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we can also calculate:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v|w\rangle &= \frac{i}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{i}{2} (1-i) \\ &= \frac{1+i}{2} \end{aligned}$$

We can observe that, as proved above,  $\langle w|v\rangle = \overline{\langle v|w\rangle}$

## Entanglement

An  $n$ -qubit system can exist in any superposition of the  $2^n$  *basis* states.

$$\alpha_0|000000\rangle + \alpha_1|000001\rangle + \cdots + \alpha_{2^n-1}|111111\rangle$$

with  $\sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1} |\alpha_i|^2 = 1$

Sometimes such a state can be decomposed into the states of individual bits

$$\frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

## Entanglement

Compare the two (2-qubit) states:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

If we measure the first qubit in the first case, we see  $|0\rangle$  with probability 1 and the state remains unchanged.

In the second case (*an EPR pair*), measuring the first bit gives  $|0\rangle$  or  $|1\rangle$  with equal probability. After this, the second qubit is also determined.

# Vector

- A vector is a column of numbers (any numbers, even complex). The amount of numbers is referred to as the dimension of the vector.

**Vector Addition.** Adding vectors is easy, just add each corresponding component! If  $\vec{v}$  and  $\vec{w}$  are complex vectors written explicitly as:

$$\vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

adding them gives:

$$\vec{v} + \vec{w} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 + w_1 \\ v_2 + w_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

# Properties of vector addition and scalar multiplication

1.  $\vec{v} + \vec{w} = \vec{w} + \vec{v}$  (commutativity)
2.  $\vec{v} + (\vec{w} + \vec{u}) = (\vec{v} + \vec{w}) + \vec{u}$  (associativity)
3.  $c(\vec{v} + \vec{w}) = c\vec{v} + c\vec{w}$  (distributivity of scalar multiplication)
4.  $(c + d)\vec{v} = c\vec{v} + d\vec{v}$  (distributivity of scalar addition)
5. There exists a unique additive zero, denoted  $\vec{0}$  such that  $\vec{v} + \vec{0} = \vec{v}$  for any vector  $\vec{v}$ .
6. For any vector  $\vec{v}$ , there exists an additive inverse  $-\vec{v}$  such that  $\vec{v} + (-\vec{v}) = \vec{0}$ .





***Matris***

# Matris

- Bir vektöre etki ettiğinde genel olarak başka bir vektör üreten sisteme matris denir.



- $A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$
- Bir matris vektörlerin toplamıdır.  $a_{ij}$  ile gösterilir.  $i$ : satırı,  $j$ : ise sütunu gösterir.
- $B = AX$
- $\begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

# Matris

- $b_1 = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n$
- $b_2 = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n$
- $b_n = a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + a_{nn}x_n$
- $b_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}$  Burada  $i=1,2, \dots, n$ ;  $j=1,2, \dots, n$ .

# Birim Matris

- Birim matris bir matrise etki ettiği zaman o matrisin kendisi elde edilir. Birim matrisin tüm köşegen elemanlar 1 dir. Köşegen dışındaki elemanlar 0 dır.

- $IA = A$

- $I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- Bir vektör birim matris ile çarpıldığında vektörü değiştirmez.

- $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

# Conjugate and Transpose of Matrix

$A^*$  - complex conjugate of matrix  $A$ .

$$\text{if } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6i \\ 3i & 2+4i \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } A^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6i \\ -3i & 2-4i \end{bmatrix}$$

$A^T$  - transpose of matrix  $A$ .

$$\text{if } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6i \\ 3i & 2+4i \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3i \\ 6i & 2+4i \end{bmatrix}$$

$A^\dagger$  - Hermitian conjugate (adjoint) of matrix  $A$ .

Note  $A^\dagger = (A^T)^*$

$$\text{if } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6i \\ 3i & 2+4i \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } A^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3i \\ -6i & 2-4i \end{bmatrix}$$

## Matrices

Given a choice of bases  $|v_1\rangle, \dots, |v_n\rangle$  and  $|w_1\rangle, \dots, |w_m\rangle$ , let

$$A|v_j\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_{ij}|w_i\rangle$$

Then, the matrix representation of  $A$  is given by the entries  $\alpha_{ij}$ .

Multiplying this matrix by the representation of a vector  $|v\rangle$  in the basis  $|v_1\rangle, \dots, |v_n\rangle$  gives the representation of  $A|v\rangle$  in the basis  $|w_1\rangle, \dots, |w_m\rangle$ .

## Examples

A  $45^\circ$  rotation of the real plane that takes  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$  to  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$  and

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  to  $\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$  is represented, in the standard basis by the matrix

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

The operator  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  does not correspond to a transformation of the real plane.

## Adjoins

Associated with any linear operator  $A$  is its *adjoint*  $A^\dagger$  which satisfies

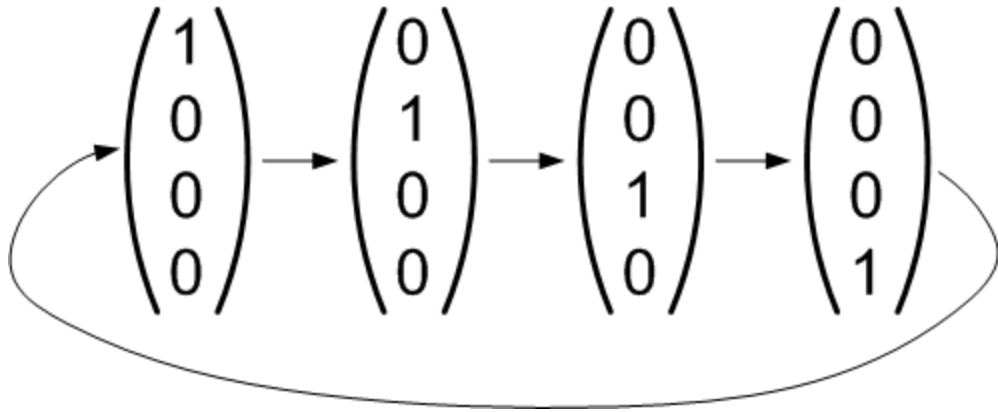
$$\langle v|Aw \rangle = \langle A^\dagger v|w \rangle$$

In terms of matrices,  $A^\dagger = (A^*)^T$

where  $*$  denotes complex conjugation and  $T$  denotes transposition.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+i & 1-i \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} 1-i & -1 \\ 1+i & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Örnek: Aşağıdaki işlemi gerçekleştiren matris nedir?



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



# Conjugate and Transpose of Matrix

$A^*$  - complex conjugate of matrix  $A$ .

$$\text{if } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6i \\ 3i & 2+4i \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } A^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -6i \\ -3i & 2-4i \end{bmatrix}$$

$A^T$  - transpose of matrix  $A$ .

$$\text{if } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6i \\ 3i & 2+4i \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3i \\ 6i & 2+4i \end{bmatrix}$$

$A^\dagger$  - Hermitian conjugate (adjoint) of matrix  $A$ .

Note  $A^\dagger = (A^T)^*$

$$\text{if } A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6i \\ 3i & 2+4i \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } A^\dagger = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3i \\ -6i & 2-4i \end{bmatrix}$$



# ***Basis of a Vector Space***

## Basis

A *basis* of a vector space  $\mathbf{V}$  is a *minimal* collection of vectors  $|v_1\rangle, \dots, |v_n\rangle$  such that every vector  $|v\rangle \in \mathbf{V}$  can be expressed as a linear combination of these:

$$|v\rangle = \alpha_1|v_1\rangle + \dots + \alpha_n|v_n\rangle.$$

$n$ —the size of the basis—is uniquely determined by  $\mathbf{V}$  and is called the *dimension* of  $\mathbf{V}$ .

Given a basis, every vector  $|v\rangle$  can be represented as an  $n$ -tuple of numbers.

## Bases for $\mathbb{C}^n$

The standard basis for  $\mathbb{C}^n$  is  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \dots, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$   
(written  $|0\rangle, \dots, |n-1\rangle$ ).

But other bases are possible:  $\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$  is a basis for  $\mathbb{C}^2$ .

We'll be interested in *orthonormal* bases. That is bases of vectors of unit length that are mutually orthogonal. Examples are  $|0\rangle, |1\rangle$  and  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$ .

## Basis

Any pair of vectors  $|\phi\rangle, |\psi\rangle \in \mathbb{C}^2$  that are linearly independent could serve as a basis.

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

The basis is determined by the measurement process or device.

Most of the time, we assume a standard (orthonormal) basis  $|0\rangle$  and  $|1\rangle$  is given.

This will be called the *computational basis*

## Example

The vector  $\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$  measured in the computational basis gives either outcome with probability  $1/2$ .

Measured in the basis

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

it gives the first outcome with probability 1.

## Basis Change

$$E = \{|e_i\rangle\}_{i=1}^n$$

$$|\phi\rangle = \alpha_1 |e_1\rangle + \alpha_2 |e_2\rangle + \cdots + \alpha_n |e_n\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S = \{|s_i\rangle\}_{i=1}^n$$

## Basis Change

$$\begin{aligned} |\phi\rangle &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i |e_i\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i I |e_i\rangle = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \sum_{j=1}^n |s_j\rangle \langle s_j | e_i \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n |s_j\rangle \langle s_j| = I$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha_1 |000\rangle + \alpha_2 |001\rangle + \alpha_3 |010\rangle + \alpha_4 |011\rangle + \alpha_5 |100\rangle + \alpha_6 |101\rangle + \alpha_7 |110\rangle + \alpha_8 |111\rangle$$

	Binary	Decimal	
$ 010\rangle =$	0	000	0
	0	001	1
	1	010	2
	0	011	3
	0	100	4
	0	101	5
	0	110	6
	0	111	7

# Ortonormal vektör set

- Quantum mekaniğinde ve dirac notasyonunda dalga vektörünün adı. Bu dalga vektörünün kompleks konjugesine ise bra denir. (bracket) kelimesinden türetilmişlerdir.
- Bütün ketler  $|>$  bir sütun vektör ile gösterilir.
- Sütun vektörünün kaç tane girdisi var ise o vektörün boyutunu da gösterir.
- Bunlar bir ortonormal vektör set oluştururlar.

Ortonormal vektör set:

- 0 ile 0'in iç çarpımı  $\langle 0|0\rangle = 1$
- 1 ile 1'in iç çarpımı  $\langle 1|1\rangle = 1$
- 0 ile 1'in iç çarpımı  $\langle 0|1\rangle = 0$
- 1 ile 0'in iç çarpımı  $\langle 1|0\rangle = 0$

$$\langle i|j\rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad \delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } i \neq j \\ 1 & \text{for } i = j \end{cases}$$

Handwritten mathematical equations on a chalkboard:

$$\langle 0|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$
$$\langle 1|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$
$$\langle 0|1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$
$$\langle 1|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

# Ortogonal - Ortanormal

- Şimdi, gösterildiği gibi iç çarpımı hesaplayarak  $\langle 0 | 0 \rangle$  değerini 1'e indirebiliriz:
- $\langle 0 | 0 \rangle = [10] \cdot [10] = 1 \times 1 + 0 \times 0 = 1$
- $\langle 0 | 1 \rangle = [10] \cdot [01] = 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 = 0$
- ve çünkü  $\langle 0 | 1 \rangle$  ortogonaldir, iç çarpımı 0'dır, gösterildiği gibi:
- $\langle 0 | 1 \rangle = [10] \cdot [01] = 1 \times 0 + 0 \times 1 = 0$

## Orthonormal Basis


$$E = \{e_i\}_{i=1}^n$$

$$e_i \cdot e_i = 1,$$

$$i \neq j \iff e_i \cdot e_j = 0$$



## Reverse Basis Change

$$|\psi\rangle = \begin{matrix} \text{representation in } E \\ \left( \begin{array}{c} \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i \langle e_1 | s_i \rangle \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i \langle e_2 | s_i \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \psi_i \langle e_n | s_i \rangle \end{array} \right) \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \mathbf{U}^{-1} = \mathbf{U}^* \\ \left( \begin{array}{cccc} \langle e_1 | s_1 \rangle & \langle e_1 | s_2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle e_1 | s_n \rangle \\ \langle e_2 | s_1 \rangle & \langle e_2 | s_2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle e_2 | s_n \rangle \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \langle e_n | s_1 \rangle & \langle e_n | s_2 \rangle & \cdots & \langle e_n | s_n \rangle \end{array} \right) \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \left( \begin{array}{c} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{array} \right) \\ \text{representation in } S \end{matrix}$$


## Unitary Operators

$$U^*U = UU^* = I$$

## Unitary Operators

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad Y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

X, Y, Z: Pauli quantum logic gates.  
H: Hadamard Quantum Logic Gate.  
A matrix is a quantum logic gate if it is Hermitian and its product with itself is the identity matrix.

## Unitary Operators

A linear operator  $A$  is *unitary* if

$$AA^\dagger = A^\dagger A = I$$

Unitary operators are normal and therefore diagonalisable.

Unitary operators are norm-preserving and invertible.

$$\langle Au|Av \rangle = \langle u|v \rangle$$

All eigenvalues of a unitary operator have modulus 1.

# Unitary Vector

Example:

$$|\psi\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

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

$$|\psi'\rangle = U|\psi\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ a \end{bmatrix} = b|0\rangle + a|1\rangle$$

Example:

$$\text{Let } |\psi\rangle = 1|0\rangle + 0|1\rangle = |0\rangle$$

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

$$|\psi'\rangle = U|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|1\rangle$$

Important:  $U$  must be unitary, that is  $U^\dagger U = I$

Example:

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ then } U^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$U^\dagger U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = I$$



# *Linear Operator*

## Linear Operator

$$A : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$$

$$A(\alpha |x\rangle + \beta |y\rangle) = \alpha A|x\rangle + \beta A|y\rangle$$

## Linear Operator

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

## Linear Operator

$$A|x\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Burada,

- A-Matrisi Quantum Lojik Kapıdır.
- x: Qubit fonksiyonudur. Ket olarak gösterilir.

# matrix multiplication

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax + by \\ cx + dy \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ax + by + cz \\ dx + ey + fz \\ gx + hy + iz \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} w & x \\ y & z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} aw + by & ax + bz \\ cw + dy & cx + dz \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

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

### Obtaining Matrix

$$A|e_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} \\ a_{21} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ a_{n1} \end{pmatrix}$$

### Obtaining Matrix

$$A|e_k\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1k} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & \cdots & a_{2k} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ & & \cdot & & \\ & & \cdot & & \\ & & \cdot & & \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nk} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \cdot \\ 1 \\ \cdot \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1k} \\ a_{2k} \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ a_{nk} \end{pmatrix}$$

column k

row k

### Operations with Operators

$$(\lambda A)|x\rangle = \lambda(A|x\rangle) = A(\lambda|x\rangle)$$

$$(A + B)|x\rangle = A|x\rangle + B|x\rangle$$

### Operations with Operators

$$A + B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} + b_{11} & a_{12} + b_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} + b_{1n} \\ a_{21} + b_{21} & a_{22} + b_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} + b_{2n} \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ a_{n1} + b_{n1} & a_{n2} + b_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} + b_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda a_{11} & \lambda a_{12} & \cdots & \lambda a_{1n} \\ \lambda a_{21} & \lambda a_{22} & \cdots & \lambda a_{2n} \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ \lambda a_{n1} & \lambda a_{n2} & \cdots & \lambda a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$



## Operations with Operators

$$0_{n,n} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad -A = \begin{pmatrix} -a_{11} & -a_{12} & \cdots & -a_{1n} \\ -a_{21} & -a_{22} & \cdots & -a_{2n} \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots \\ -a_{n1} & -a_{n2} & \cdots & -a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A + B = B + A$$

$$(A + B) + C = A + (B + C) = A + B + C$$

$$\lambda(A + B) = \lambda A + \lambda B$$

## Product of Operators

$$(AB) |x\rangle = A(B |x\rangle)$$

$$A(BC) = (AB)C = ABC$$

$$A(B + C) = AB + AC$$

$$\underline{AB \stackrel{?}{=} BA}$$

## Product of Operators

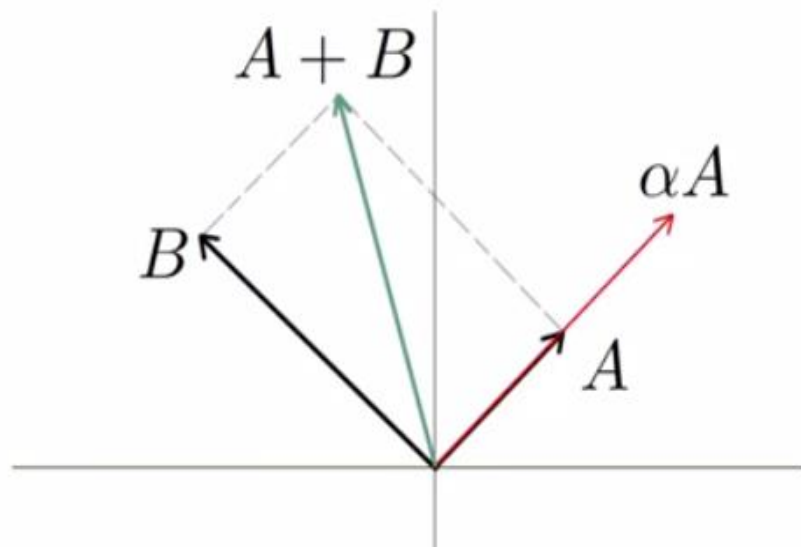
$$(AB) |x\rangle = A(B |x\rangle)$$

$$[A, B] = AB - BA$$



***Inner Product***  
***(Skaler Çarpım)***

## Linear Vector Space



## Operations Properties

$$0 \cdot A = \vec{0}, \quad A + \vec{0} = A$$

$$\alpha(A + B) = \alpha A + \alpha B$$

$$A + B = B + A$$

$$(A + B) + C = A + (B + C) = A + B + C$$

## Inner Product

$$\cdot : \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$x, y \in \mathcal{H}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}$$

1.  $x \cdot y = \overline{y \cdot x}$
2.  $x \cdot \alpha y = \alpha(x \cdot y)$
3.  $x \cdot x \geq 0$  ( $x \cdot x = 0 \iff x = \vec{0}$ )

## Inner Product in Euclidean Space

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{y} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_3 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$$

## Inner Products

An inner product on  $\mathbf{V}$  is an operation that associates to each pair  $|u\rangle, |v\rangle$  of vectors a *complex number*

$$\langle u|v\rangle.$$

The operation satisfies

- $\langle u|\alpha v + \beta w\rangle = \alpha\langle u|v\rangle + \beta\langle u|w\rangle$
- $\langle u|v\rangle = \langle v|u\rangle^*$  where the  $*$  denotes the complex conjugate.
- $\langle v|v\rangle \geq 0$  (note:  $\langle v|v\rangle$  is a real number) and  $\langle v|v\rangle = 0$  iff  $|v\rangle = \mathbf{0}$ .

## Inner Product on $\mathbb{C}^n$

The standard inner product on  $\mathbb{C}^n$  is obtained by taking, for

$$|u\rangle = \sum_i u_i|i\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad |v\rangle = \sum_i v_i|i\rangle$$

$$\langle u|v\rangle = \sum_i u_i^* v_i$$

Note:  $\langle u|$  is a *bra*, which together with  $|v\rangle$  forms the *bra-ket*  $\langle u|v\rangle$ .

## Inner Product in Euclidean Space

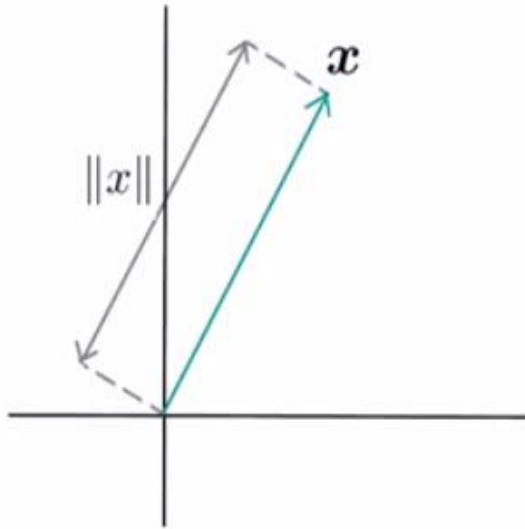
$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i = \mathbf{y} \cdot \mathbf{x}$$

$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \alpha \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \alpha y_i = \alpha \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = \alpha (\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y})$$

$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \geq 0$$

## Inner Product in Euclidean Space

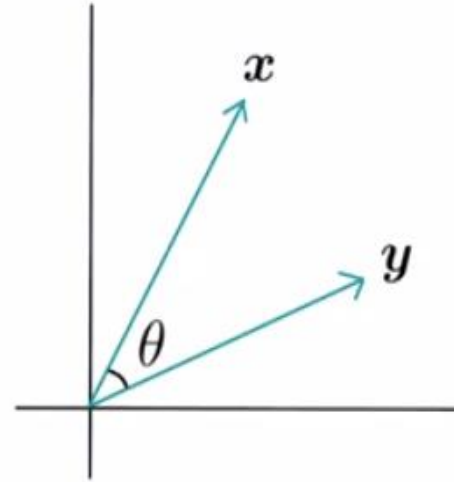
$$\|\mathbf{x}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x}}$$



## Inner Product in Euclidean Space

$$\|\mathbf{x}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}}{\|\mathbf{x}\| \|\mathbf{y}\|}$$



## Inner Product in Hilbert Space

$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^* y_i$$

$$\|\mathbf{x}\| = \sqrt{\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{x}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{|\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}|}{\|\mathbf{x}\| \|\mathbf{y}\|}$$

## Inner Product in Hilbert Space

$$\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^* y_i$$

## Inner Product in Hilbert Space

$$f \cdot g = \int f^* g$$



# *Norms*

## Norms

Norm: Çünkü quantum lojik kapısı olup olmadığını belirlemede çok önemli bir kriterdir. Quantum lojik kapısı olabilmesi için ifadenin normu 1'e eşit olmalıdır.

The *norm* of a vector  $|v\rangle$  (written  $\| |v\rangle \|$ ) is the *non-negative, real number*:

$$\| |v\rangle \| = \sqrt{\langle v|v\rangle}.$$

A *unit vector* is a vector with norm 1.

Two vectors  $|u\rangle$  and  $|v\rangle$  are *orthogonal* if  $\langle u|v\rangle = 0$ .

An *orthonormal* basis for an inner product space  $\mathbf{V}$  is a basis made up of *pairwise orthogonal, unit vectors*.

the term *Hilbert space* is also used for an inner product space



***Outer Product***  
***(Vektörel Çarpma)***



## Outer Product

With a pair of vectors  $|u\rangle \in \mathbf{U}$ ,  $|v\rangle \in \mathbf{V}$  we associate a linear operator  $|u\rangle\langle v| : \mathbf{V} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$ , known as the *outer product* of  $|u\rangle$  and  $|v\rangle$ .

$$(|u\rangle\langle v|)|v'\rangle = \langle v|v'\rangle|u\rangle$$

$|v\rangle\langle v|$  is the *projection* on the one-dimensional space generated by  $|v\rangle$ .

Any linear operator can be expressed as a linear combination of outer products:

$$A = \sum_{ij} A_{ij} |i\rangle\langle j|.$$

## Tensor Products

In matrix terms,

$$A \otimes B = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11}B & A_{12}B & \cdots & A_{1m}B \\ A_{21}B & A_{22}B & \cdots & A_{2m}B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \\ A_{m1}B & A_{m2}B & \cdots & A_{mm}B \end{bmatrix}$$

*outer product* :  $\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b}$

$$\mathbf{a} \otimes \mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ \vdots \\ a_i \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ \vdots \\ b_j \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{bmatrix} a_1b_1 & a_1b_2 & \cdots & a_1b_j \\ a_2b_1 & a_2b_2 & \cdots & a_2b_j \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_ib_1 & a_ib_2 & \cdots & a_ib_j \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{C}$$

## Tensor Products

If  $\mathbf{U}$  is a vector space of dimension  $m$  and  $\mathbf{V}$  one of dimension  $n$  then  $\mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{V}$  is a space of dimension  $mn$ .

Writing  $|uv\rangle$  for the vectors in  $\mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{V}$ :

- $|(u + u')v\rangle = |uv\rangle + |u'v\rangle$
- $|u(v + v')\rangle = |uv\rangle + |uv'\rangle$
- $z|uv\rangle = |(zu)v\rangle = |u(zv)\rangle$

Given linear operators  $A : \mathbf{U} \rightarrow \mathbf{U}$  and  $B : \mathbf{V} \rightarrow \mathbf{V}$ , we can define an operator  $A \otimes B$  on  $\mathbf{U} \otimes \mathbf{V}$  by

$$(A \otimes B)|uv\rangle = |(Au), (Bv)\rangle$$

# tensor product of vectors

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \\ x_1 \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 y_0 \\ x_0 y_1 \\ x_1 y_0 \\ x_1 y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ y_1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} z_0 \\ z_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 y_0 z_0 \\ x_0 y_0 z_1 \\ x_0 y_1 z_0 \\ x_0 y_1 z_1 \\ x_1 y_0 z_0 \\ x_1 y_0 z_1 \\ x_1 y_1 z_0 \\ x_1 y_1 z_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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



# ***Eigenvalue Equation***

# Özdeğer, Özvektör

- Özdeğer ve Özvektörler, matrisin orjinal yapısı ile ilgili stratejik bilgiler verdiği için, matrisin quantum lojik kapısının matematiksel ifadesi olduğun çok kritik değerlerdir.
- Özdeğerler, bir matrisin orijinal yapısını görmek için kullanılan alternatif bir yoldur.
- Bazı vektörler bir **A** matrisi ile çarpıldıkları zaman yön değiştirir, bazıları ise değiştirmezler.
- Bazı özel **x** vektörleri, **Ax** vektörü ile aynı yönde kalmaktadır. İşte bu vektörlere “özvektörler” denir.
- Bir özvektörün **A** matrisi ile çarpımı olan **Ax** vektörü, orijinal **x** vektörünün  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  olmak üzere  $\lambda$  katıdır.

# Tanım: Özdeğer, Özvektör

- $\mathbf{A}$  bir  $n \times n$  boyutlu kare matris olsun. Eğer  $\lambda$  bir skaler ve  $\mathbf{x}$  vektörü de sıfır olmayan,  $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , bir sütun vektörü olmak üzere,  $\mathbf{Ax}=\lambda\mathbf{x}$  eşitliği sağlanıyorsa  $\mathbf{x}$  vektörü,  $\mathbf{A}$  matrisinin özvektörü,  $\lambda$  skaleri de  $\mathbf{A}$  matrisinin özdeğeridir.
- Aynı zamanda  $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\lambda$  özdeğerine karşılık gelen özvektördür.
- Bir skaler olan  $\lambda$ ,  $n \times n$  boyutlu  $\mathbf{A}$  matrisi için  $\mathbf{Ax}=\lambda\mathbf{x}$  denkleminde  $\mathbf{x}$ 'in sonsuz çözümü olduğu durumda bir özdeğer tanımlar.
- Temel denklem  $\mathbf{Ax}=\lambda\mathbf{x}$  şeklindedir. Burada  $\lambda$  skaleri  $\mathbf{A}$  matrisinin bir özdeğeridir. Bu skaler, özvektörün  $\mathbf{A}$  matrisi ile çarpılması halinde elde edilen yeni vektörün uzunluğunun, orijinal  $\mathbf{x}$  vektörüne göre büyüdüğü, küçüldüğü ya da aynı kalıp kalmadığı bilgisini vermektedir.
- Özdeğer sıfır değerini alabilir. Bu durumda  $\mathbf{Ax}=\mathbf{0x}$  olur ve özvektör  $\mathbf{x}$ , sıfır uzayında tanımlıdır.
- Eğer  $\mathbf{A}$  birim matris ise,  $\mathbf{Ix}=\mathbf{x}$  olur. Bu durumda  $n \times 1$  boyutlu tüm vektörler özvektördür ve  $\mathbf{A}$  matrisinin tüm özdeğerleri  $\lambda=1$ 'dir.
- $\mathbf{A}$  matrisinin  $T$ :Real  $n$  değerleri için bir doğrusal dönüşümün tanım matrisi olduğu varsayalım.
- Bu durumda  $\mathbf{Ax}=\lambda\mathbf{x}$  eşitliği sağlanıyorsa  $T(\mathbf{x})=\lambda\mathbf{x}$  olur. Bunun anlamı, eğer  $\mathbf{x}$ ,  $\mathbf{A}$  matrisinin özvektörü ise  $T$  dönüşümünün sonucunda  $\mathbf{x}$  vektörünün görüntüsü bir skalerle çarpımı olan  $\lambda\mathbf{x}$  vektörüdür.

## Eigenvalue Equation

$$A |\phi\rangle = \lambda |\phi\rangle$$

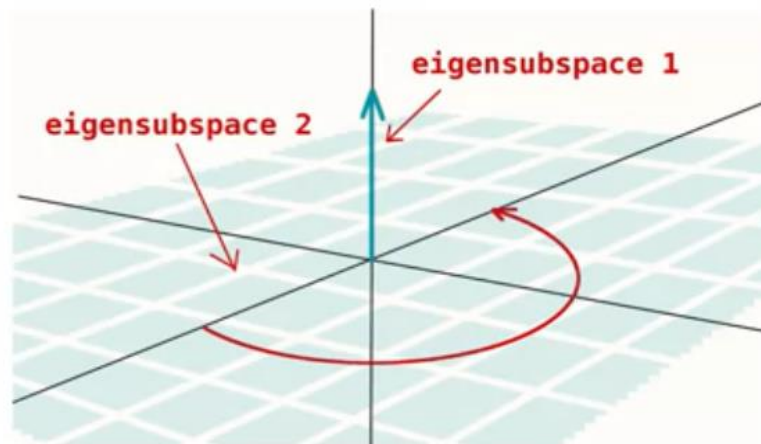
## Properties

$$A |\phi\rangle = \lambda_1 |\phi\rangle \implies A(\alpha |\phi\rangle) = \lambda_1 \alpha |\phi\rangle$$

$$\forall |\phi_k\rangle \in \{|\phi_i\rangle\}_{i=1}^p \quad A |\phi_k\rangle = \lambda_2 |\phi_k\rangle \implies$$

$$\implies A(\sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i |\phi_i\rangle) = \lambda_2 (\sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i |\phi_i\rangle)$$

## Example — Rotation



## Hermitian Operators

### 1 Eigenvalues are real

$$\langle x | A | x \rangle = (\langle x | A) | x \rangle = \lambda^* \|x\|$$

$$\langle x | A | x \rangle = \langle x | (A | x \rangle) = \lambda \|x\|$$

$$A^* = A$$

### 2 Eigenvectors for different eigenvalues are mutually orthogonal

$$A |x\rangle = \lambda |x\rangle$$

$$A |y\rangle = \mu |y\rangle$$

$$\langle x | A | y \rangle = \lambda \langle x | y \rangle = \mu \langle x | y \rangle \implies \langle x | y \rangle = 0$$



# Eigenvalues of matrices are used in analysis and synthesis

## Eigenvalues

An *eigenvector* of a linear operator  $A : \mathbf{V} \rightarrow \mathbf{V}$  is a non-zero vector  $|v\rangle$  such that

$$A|v\rangle = \lambda|v\rangle$$

for some complex number  $\lambda$

$\lambda$  is the *eigenvalue* corresponding to the eigenvector  $v$ .

The eigenvalues of  $A$  are obtained as solutions of the characteristic equation:

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

Each operator has at least one eigenvalue.

## Diagonal Representation

A linear operator  $A$  is *diagonalisable* if

$$A = \sum_i \lambda_i |v_i\rangle \langle v_i|$$

where the  $|v_i\rangle$  are an orthonormal set of eigenvectors of  $A$  with corresponding eigenvalues  $\lambda_i$ .

Equivalently,  $A$  can be written as a matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & & \lambda_n \end{bmatrix}$$

in the basis  $|v_1\rangle, \dots, |v_n\rangle$  of its eigenvectors.



# *Hermitian Operator*

## Normal and Hermitian Operators

An operator  $A$  is said to be *normal* if

$$AA^\dagger = A^\dagger A$$

**Fact:** An operator is diagonalisable if, and only if, it is normal.

$A$  is said to be *Hermitian* if  $A = A^\dagger$

A normal operator is Hermitian if, and only if, it has real eigenvalues.

## Action on the Left

$$\langle \phi | \in \mathcal{H}^*$$

$$\langle \phi |_A : \langle \phi |_A |x\rangle = \langle \phi | (A |x\rangle)$$

$$\langle \phi |_A = |\phi_A\rangle^*, \quad |\phi_A\rangle - ?$$

## Action on the Left

$$\langle \phi | A = \langle \phi |_A$$

$$|\phi_A\rangle = (\langle \phi | A)^*$$

## Action on the Left

$$\langle \phi | A = (\phi_1^* \ \phi_2^* \ \cdots \ \phi_n^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$

## Matrix Element

$$(\langle \phi | A) | \psi \rangle =$$

$$= (\phi_1^* \ \phi_2^* \ \cdots \ \phi_n^*) \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1 \\ \psi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \psi_n \end{pmatrix}$$

## Matrix Element

$$\langle \phi | A | \psi \rangle =$$

$$= (\langle \phi | A) | \psi \rangle = \langle \phi | (A | \psi \rangle)$$

## Hermitian Adjoint

$$|\phi\rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle \phi| \xrightarrow{A} \langle \phi| A = \langle \phi_A| \xrightarrow{*} |\phi_A\rangle$$

## Hermitian Adjoint

$$(\langle \phi | A)^* = A^* | \phi \rangle$$

## Hermitian Conjugation

$$1. \alpha \xrightarrow{*} \bar{\alpha} \xrightarrow{*} \alpha$$

$$2. |\phi\rangle \xrightarrow{*} \langle \phi| \xrightarrow{*} |\phi\rangle$$

$$3. A \xrightarrow{*} A^* \xrightarrow{*} A$$

## Hermitian Conjugation

$$(\alpha |a\rangle \langle b| \langle c| ABC |d\rangle)^* =$$

$$= \bar{\alpha} \langle d| C^* B^* A^* |c\rangle |b\rangle \langle a|$$

## Hermitian Adjoint

$$A^* = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}^* & a_{21}^* & \cdots & a_{n1}^* \\ a_{12} & a_{22}^* & \cdots & a_{n2}^* \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ & & \cdot & \\ a_{1n}^* & a_{2n}^* & \cdots & a_{nn}^* \end{pmatrix}$$

## Hermitian Operators

$$A^* = A$$

## Projection Operator

$$|\phi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}, \quad \|\phi\| = 1$$

$$|\phi\rangle \langle\phi|$$

## Projection Operator

$$|\phi\rangle \langle\phi| = (\phi_1^* \ \phi_2^* \ \cdots \ \phi_n^*) \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \phi_n \end{pmatrix}$$

## Projection Operator

$$|\phi\rangle \langle\phi|\psi\rangle$$

## Projection Operator

$$P_i = |\phi_i\rangle \langle\phi_i|, \quad i = 1 \cdots k \quad \langle\phi_i|\phi_j\rangle = 0$$

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^k P_i$$



## Closure Relation

$$P_i = |e_i\rangle \langle e_i|, \quad i = 1 \cdots n \quad \langle e_i | e_j \rangle = 0$$

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^n |e_i\rangle \langle e_i| = I$$

## Projection, Eigenvalues

$$(|\phi\rangle \langle \phi|) |\phi\rangle = |\phi\rangle \langle \phi | \phi \rangle = |\phi\rangle, \quad \lambda_1 = 1, \quad \text{degeneracy} = 1$$

$$|\psi\rangle \perp |\phi\rangle$$

$$(|\phi\rangle \langle \phi|) |\psi\rangle = |\phi\rangle \langle \phi | \psi \rangle = 0, \quad \lambda_2 = 0, \quad \text{degeneracy} = n - 1$$

# Usage Notes

- A lot of slides are adopted from the presentations and documents published on internet by experts who know the subject very well.
- I would like to thank who prepared slides and documents.
- Also, these slides are made publicly available on the web for anyone to use
- If you choose to use them, I ask that you alert me of any mistakes which were made and allow me the option of incorporating such changes (with an acknowledgment) in my set of slides.

Sincerely,

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