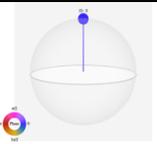
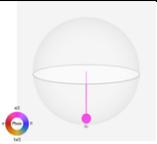
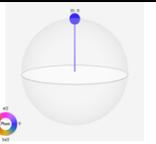
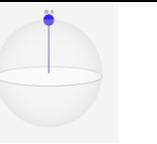
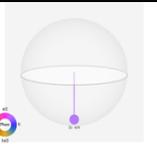
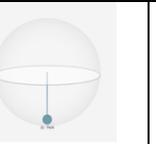


Pauli – X gate		Pauli Y gate		Pauli Z gate		Hadamard Gate	
NOT gate Bit-flip		Phase-flip and Bit flip gate		Phase-flip gate		Coin flip 50%-50 % distribution Qubit is in Superposition state in computational basis	
X 0> = 1> X 1> = 0>		Y 0>= i 1> Y 1>= -i 0>		Z 0>= 0> Z 1>= - 1>		H 0>= 1/√2(0>+ 1>) H 1>= 1/√2(0>- 1>)	
X= 1><0 + 0><1		Y=i 1><0>-i 0><1		Z= 0><0 - 1><1		$H = \frac{\sigma_x + i\sigma_y}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sigma_x + \frac{\sigma_y - i\sigma_z}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \sigma_x$	
$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$		$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$		$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$	
Rotates by π about the X-axis of the Bloch sphere		Rotates by π about the Y-axis of the Bloch sphere		Rotates by π about the Z-axis of the Bloch sphere		Rotation around the axis located at halfway between x and z axis or Half rotation of the Bloch Sphere	
Standard Basis on the Bloch Sphere		Standard Basis on the Bloch Sphere		Standard Basis on the Bloch Sphere		+>, -> are called Polar basis	
+X>		-X>		+Y>		-Y>	
				Computational Basis on the Bloch Sphere			
				0>		1>	
X 0> = 1>		X 1> = 0>		Y 0>= i 1>		Y 1>= -i 0>	
Z 0>= 0>		Z 1>= - 1>		H 0>= 1/√2(0>+ 1>)		H 1>= 1/√2(0>- 1>)	
XXX= X XYX= Y XZX= Z		YXY=-X YYY= Y YZY=-Z		ZXZ=-X ZYZ=-Y ZZZ= Z		HXH = Z HYH = -Y HZH = X	

S gate	Sdg/ S dagger/ S†	T gate	Tdg gate/ T dagger/ T†	P gate				
Induces $\pi/2$ phase Square root of Z gate $2\sqrt{Z}$ -gate S-gate is not its own inverse Also called as $\pi/4$	Induces $-\pi/2$ phase S dagger is the conjugate transpose (or Hermitian transpose) of the S gate Inverse of the S gate	Induces $\pi/4$ phase fourth root of the Z gate $4\sqrt{Z}$ -gate Also called as $\pi/8$ $e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\pi}{8}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\pi}{8}} \end{bmatrix}$	Induces $-\pi/4$ phase T dagger is the conjugate transpose (or Hermitian transpose) of the T gate Inverse of the T gate	Phase gate Parametrised gate Requires a parameters (ϕ)				
SS=Z P-gate with $\phi=\pi/2$	S† S† = Z P-gate with $\phi= -\pi/2$	TTTT=Z P-gate with $\phi=\pi/4$	T† T† T† T† = Z P-gate with $\phi= -\pi/4$	P(ϕ) ϕ is a real number				
quarter-turn around the Bloch sphere or rotates the qubit by $\pi/2$ radians along the z-axis		rotates the qubit by $\pi/4$ radians along the z-axis		Rotates the qubit with the parameters ϕ around the Z-axis direction.				
S 0>= 0> S 1>= i 1>	S† 0>= 0> S† 1>= -i 1>	T 0>= 0> T 1>= i 1>	T† 0>= 0> T† 1>= -i 1>	$\Phi=0$, we get identity				
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ or $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{bmatrix}$ or $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix}$ or $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i) \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{bmatrix}$ or $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1-i) \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\phi} \end{bmatrix}$				
S 0>= 0> S 1>= i 1>	S† 0>= 0> S† 1>= -i 1>	T 0>= 0> T 1>= i 1>	T† 0>= 0> T† 1>= -i 1>	P 0>= 0> $\phi = \pi, P 1>= - 1>$ $\phi = \pi/2, P 1>= i 1>$ $\phi = \pi/4, P 1>= -i 1>$				
								$\phi = \pi, Z$ $\phi = \pi/2, S$ $\phi = \pi/4, T$

Identity gate	Rotation Gates: Non-Clifford gates	Phase Gates	U
No operation, basis remain unchanged I 0>= 0> I 1>= 1> Matrix representation: $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Rotation through angle θ (radians) around the x-axis $R_x(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) & -i \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ -i \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) & \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{pmatrix}$ Rotation through angle θ (radians) around the y-axis $R_y(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) & -\sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) & \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{pmatrix}$ Rotation through angle θ (radians) around the z-axis $R_z(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{\theta}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$	Z S Sdg T Tdg P	$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) & -e^{i\lambda} \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) \\ e^{i\phi} \sin(\frac{\theta}{2}) & e^{i(\phi+\lambda)} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2}) \end{bmatrix}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none">General form of a single unitarySingle qubit rotation with $U(\theta, \phi, \lambda)$parametrised gatemost general of all single-qubit quantum gatesSuperposition : $u(\pi/2, 0, \pi)$P gate using $u(0, 0, \lambda)$