

Supplementary Material

1 PARAMETER SHIFT RULE

The parameter shift rule (Romero et al., 2018; Mitarai et al., 2018; Schuld et al., 2019) is commonly used to update the parameters of VQA. We consider a single-parameterized unitary $U(\theta_i) = e^{-i\frac{\theta_i}{2}B}$, where B is an idempotent Hermitian operator satisfying $B^2 = I$. The derivative of the unitary $U(\theta_i)$ is given by $\frac{\partial U(\theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} = -iU(\theta_i)B/2$, and its conjugate is $\frac{\partial U^\dagger(\theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} = iBU^\dagger(\theta_i)/2$. For any operator ρ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U(\theta_i)\rho U^\dagger(\theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} &= \frac{\partial U(\theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i}\rho U^\dagger(\theta_i) + U(\theta_i)\rho \frac{\partial U^\dagger(\theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} \\ &= -iU(\theta_i)B\rho U^\dagger(\theta_i)/2 + iU(\theta_i)\rho BU^\dagger(\theta_i)/2 \\ &= U(\theta_i)(-iB\rho + i\rho B)U^\dagger(\theta_i)/2. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S1})$$

As $U(\theta_i) = \cos(\theta_i/2)I - i \sin(\theta_i/2)B$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} -iB\rho + i\rho B &= (I - iB)\rho(I + iB)/2 - (I + iB)\rho(I - iB)/2 \\ &= e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}B}\rho e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}B} - e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}B}\rho e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}B} \\ &= U\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\rho U^\dagger\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - U\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\rho U^\dagger\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{S2})$$

Thus,

$$\frac{\partial U(\theta_i)\rho U^\dagger(\theta_i)}{\partial \theta_i} = \frac{U\left(\theta_i + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\rho U^\dagger\left(\theta_i + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) - U\left(\theta_i - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\rho U^\dagger\left(\theta_i - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{2}. \quad (\text{S3})$$

For any observable O , the derivative of the expectation value $\text{tr}[U(\theta_i)\rho U^\dagger(\theta_i)O]$ is given by

$$\frac{\partial \text{tr}[U(\theta_i)\rho U^\dagger(\theta_i)O]}{\partial \theta_i} = \frac{\text{tr}[U\left(\theta_i + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\rho U^\dagger\left(\theta_i + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)O] - \text{tr}[U\left(\theta_i - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)\rho U^\dagger\left(\theta_i - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)O]}{2}. \quad (\text{S4})$$

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