What is this Quantum thing people keep talking about?

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The later two are more general than classical physics.







Quantum computing?

Nature isn't classical, dammit, and if you want to make a simulation of nature, you'd better make it quantum mechanical, and by golly it's a wonderful problem, because it doesn't look so easy.

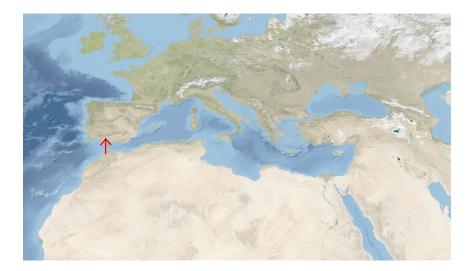
– Richard Feynman



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- A qubit state is a (unit) vector in \mathbb{C}^2 .
- Takeaway: Amplitudes are like probabilities but can be negative.

Basic overview - Interference

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- Amplitudes can cancel each other out or strengthen each other.
- Quantum algorithms cancel the unwanted stuff and strengthen the wanted stuff.



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- If we measure we only see *n* classical bits, but until then all possibilities can interfere.
- Some correlations do not happen in classical probabilities:

$$\sqrt{1/2} \ket{00} + \sqrt{1/2} \ket{11}$$

This is entanglement.

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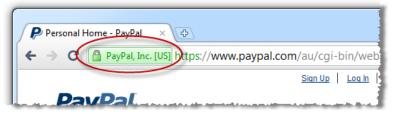
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Big application: factoring large integers & breaking RSA encryption.



Grover search

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- Most versatile quantum algorithm:
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 - Easy to apply to graph algorithms, NP-hard problems, optimization, ect.

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- Luckily there is error correction: use multiple physical qubits to create a logical qubit.
- Roughly factor 1000 overhead. We now have ≈ 100 physical qubits on the same chip.



