

# Quantum Computing: Quick introduction (to a quick introductory course)

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# What are you letting yourselves in for?

First 5 weeks or so - A not very advanced introduction to quantum computing from me.

- ▶ Quantum mechanics
- ▶ Quantum circuit model of quantum computing
- ▶ Party tricks - dense coding, teleportation.....
- ▶ Quantum advantage - Deutsch's algorithm
- ▶ Finding a needle in a haystack - Grover's algorithm
- ▶ Breaking the code - Shor's algorithm

Second 5 weeks - more interesting stuff from [Matias Ruiz](#) speaking, from afar, after this.

## Our Mission, should we choose to accept it...

Understanding how to “read” quantum circuits and bra/ket notation, such as....

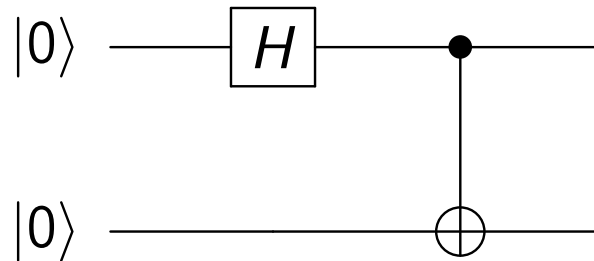


Figure: Quantum circuit for preparing the Bell state  $|\psi^{00}\rangle$

### Step 1

$$H \otimes I |00\rangle = (H |0\rangle) \otimes (I |0\rangle) = \left( \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \otimes |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |10\rangle).$$

### Step 2

$$\text{CNOT}_{12} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |10\rangle) \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) = |\psi^{00}\rangle$$

# Do Quantum party tricks

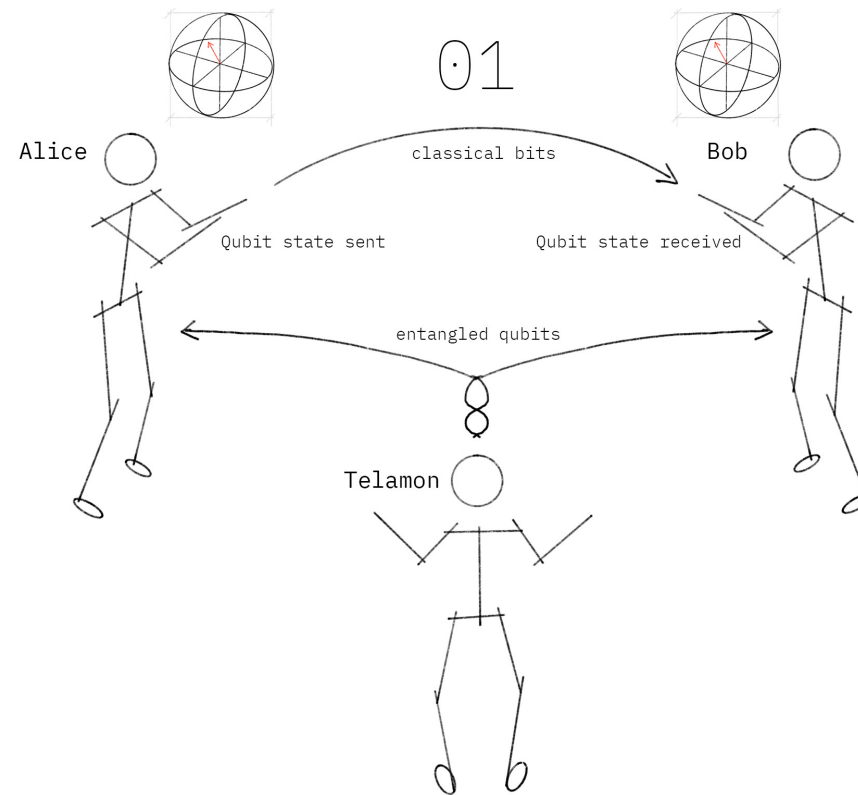
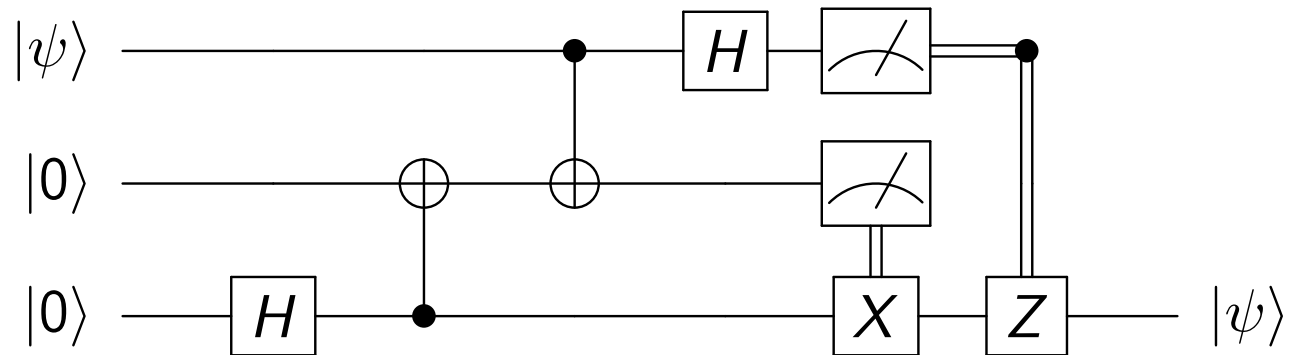


Figure: Alice teleports a state to Bob

# Teleportation - Circuit



We might even factor 15 using Shor's algorithm

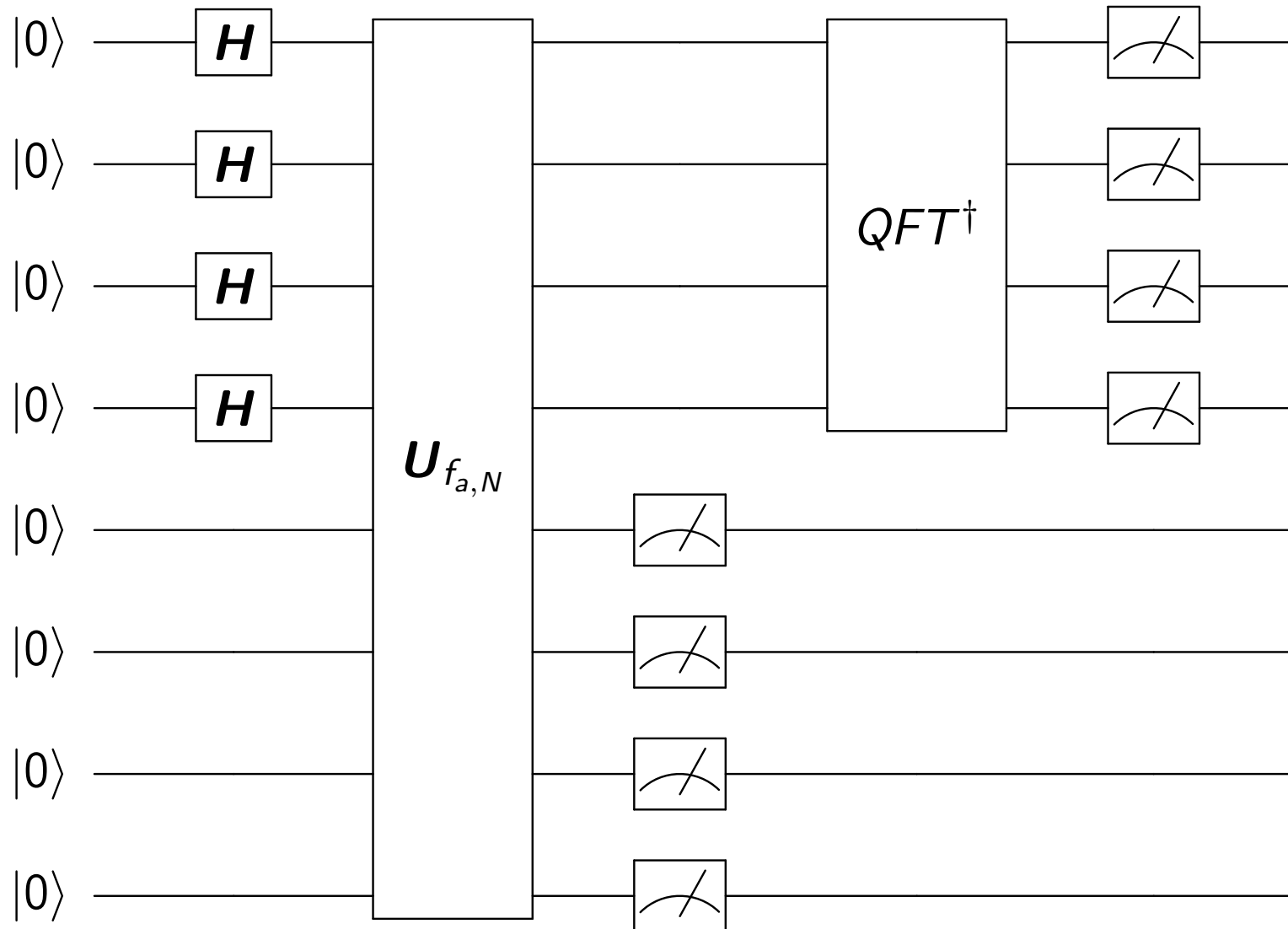


Figure: Factor 15 (5,3)

## Second Half: applications of quantum computing

Last 5 weeks – two topics (broadly speaking):

- ▶ (3/3.5 lectures) Some cool applications of what you'd have learned with Des:
  - ▶ Solving PDEs
  - ▶ Simulating molecules
  - ▶ Optimisation
  - ▶ Machine learning
- ▶ (1.5/2 lectures) Adiabatic quantum computing: another paradigm in quantum computing

# How to solve PDEs using a quantum computer?

- The HHL algorithm: solve

$$Ax = b$$

- Simulate a quantum system  $\Rightarrow$  solve the Schrodinger equation

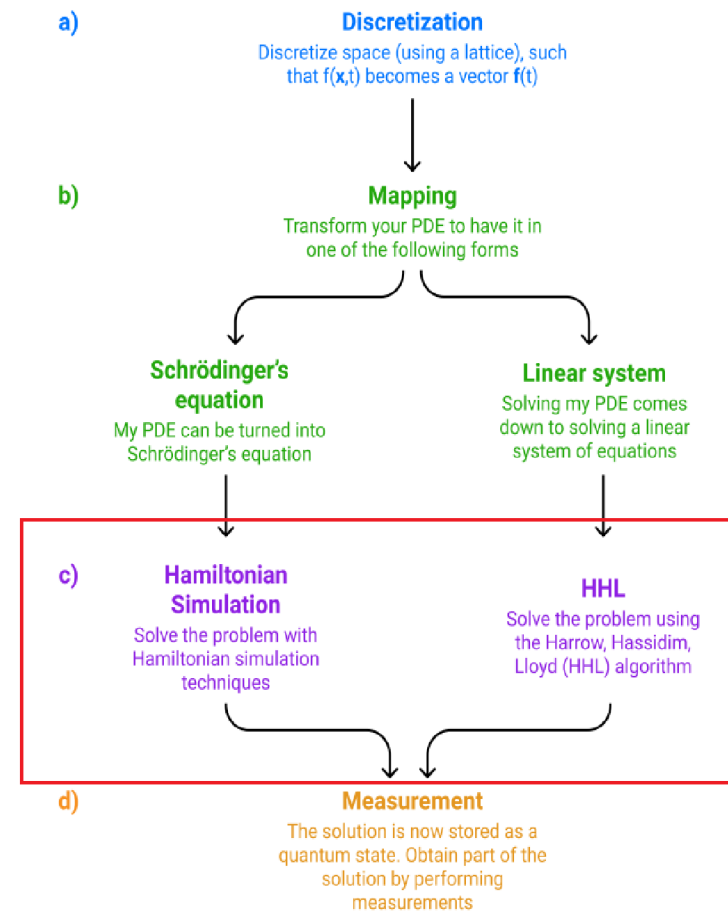


Figure: [A. Pesah, 2020]



# Variational Quantum Algorithms – very popular

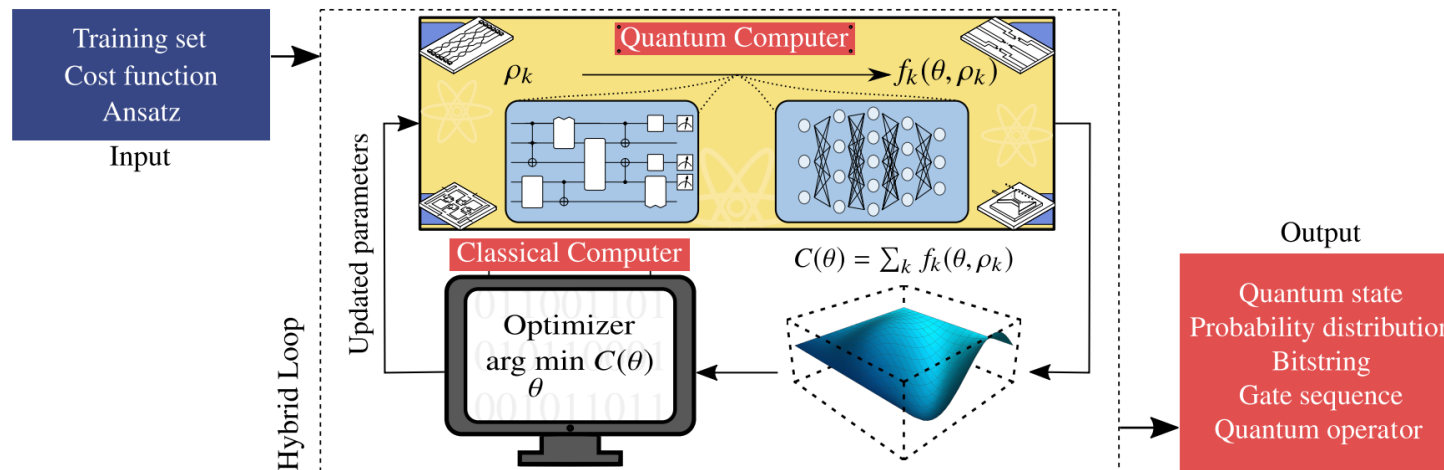


Figure: [Cerezo et al. 2021]

- Find eigenvalues: Variational Quantum Eigensolver (**VQE**)  $\Rightarrow$  Simulate molecules in computational chemistry
- **QAOA**: a quantum combinatorial optimisation algorithm

# Quantum computing for data science and machine learning

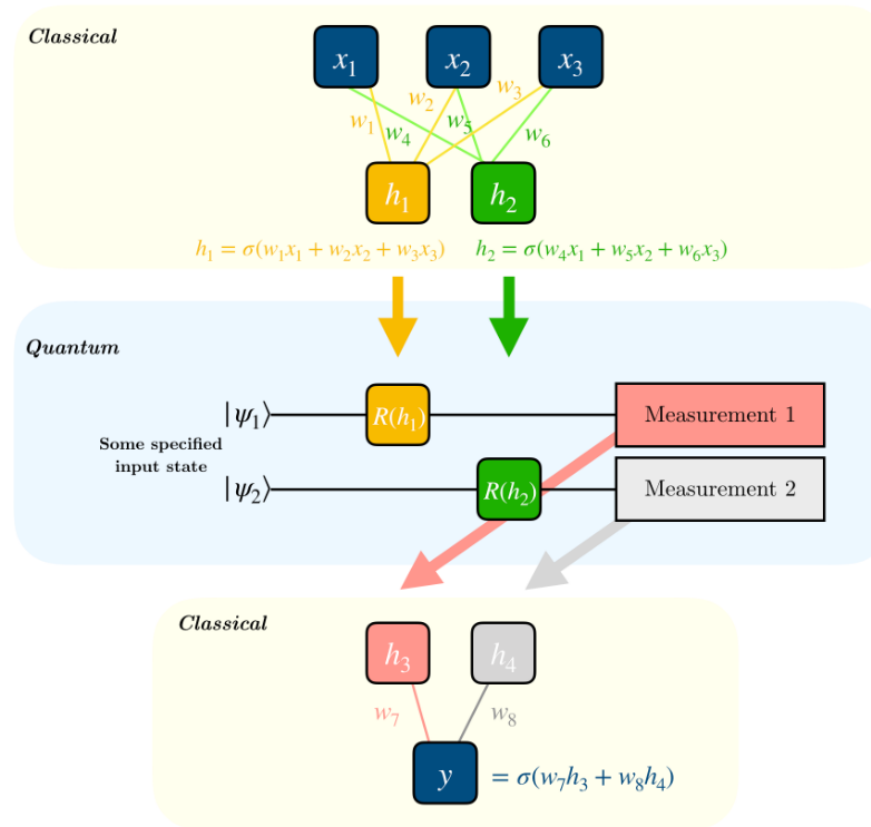
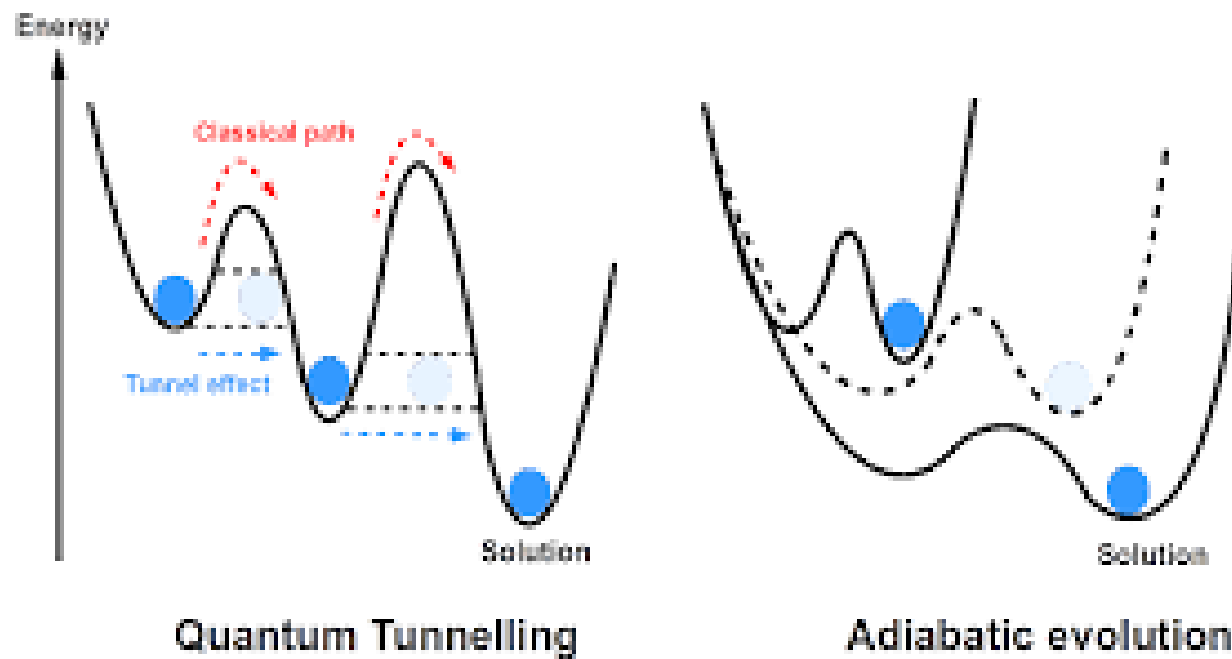


Figure: <https://qiskit.org/> (09-2022)

- Many quantum equivalent of standard ML algorithms: quantum PCA, quantum SVM and others

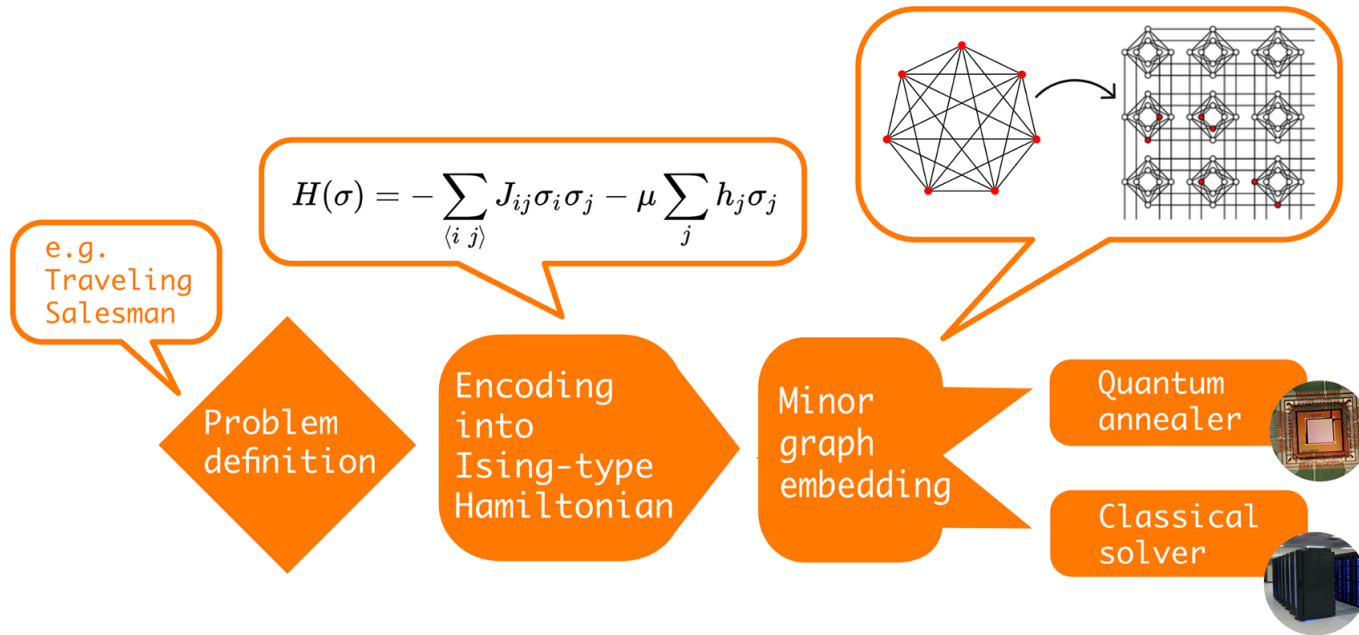
# Quantum Adiabatic Computing

$$H(t) = (1 - t)H_0 + tH_p$$

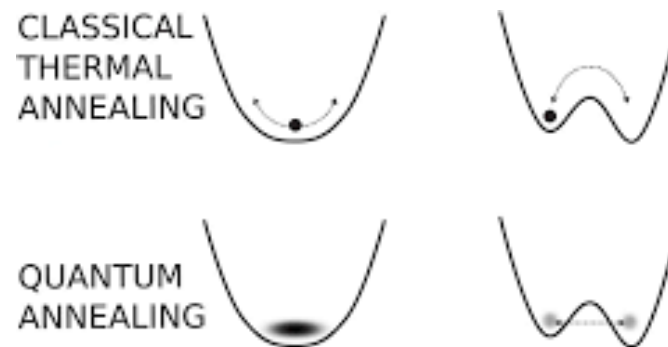


[cite someone]

# Quantum annealing: quantum computers for combinatorial optimisation (and maybe more)



[Fingerhuth et al. (2018)]



[Johnson et al. (2011)]

# Overview

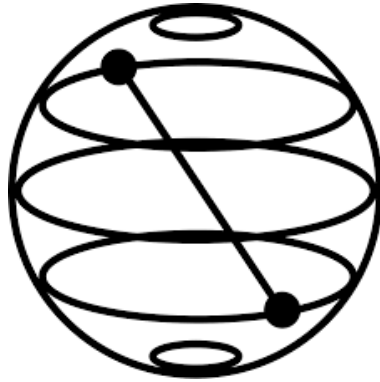
8 weeks		2 weeks
<b>Gate-based</b>		<b>Quantum Adiabatic Computing</b>
<b>Foundamentals:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Quantum mechanics<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- principles</li><li>- braket notation</li><li>- single and multiple qbits</li></ul></li><li>- Party tricks: dense coding and teleporation</li><li>- Deutsch's algorithm</li><li>- Grover's algorithm</li><li>- Quantum phase and QFT</li><li>- Shor's algorithm</li></ul>	<b>Applications:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- HHL algoithm</li><li>- Quantum simulations</li><li>- Variational Quantum Algorithms<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- VQE</li><li>- QAOA</li></ul></li><li>- Quantum Computing in Data Science<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Quantum PCA</li><li>- Quantum SVM</li><li>- Quantum NNs</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Quantum Adiabatic Theorem</li><li>- Quantum Adiabtict Algorithms</li><li>- Iising Model and QUBO</li><li>- Quantum Annealing</li></ul>

# Evaluation

Compulsory for students taking credits on this course.

- ▶ Written assignment
- ▶ Jupyter notebook assignment to introduce you to [Qiskit](#) (what is that? in a minute)
- ▶ Small presentation (possibly in groups, depending on number of people taking the class) on a research paper, a topic not (fully) covered during the course, or a given quantum algorithm (that could find in the Quantum Algorithm Zoo; what is that? in a minute).

## Useful Resources I: **online**



```
q = QuantumRegister(2, 'q')
c = ClassicalRegister(2, 'c')

def firstBellState():
    circuit = QuantumCircuit(q, c)

    circuit.h(q[0]) # Hadamard gate
    circuit.cx(q[0], q[1]) # CNOT gate
    circuit.measure(q, c) # Qubit Measurement

    print(circuit)

job = execute(circuit, backend, shots=8192)

job_monitor(job)
counts = job.result().get_counts()

print(counts)
```

**Qiskit**: online open source open development kit for coding quantum algorithms in Python (and which does a **much** better job of explaining things than we ever will)

<https://qiskit.org>

Play with simulators, online and downloadable, and even real (but not very big) quantum computers.

# Useful Resources I: online

## Quantum Algorithm Zoo

This is a comprehensive catalog of quantum algorithms. If you notice any errors or omissions, please email me at [stephen.jordan@microsoft.com](mailto:stephen.jordan@microsoft.com). (Alternatively, you may submit a pull request to the [repository](#) on github.) Your help is appreciated and will be [acknowledged](#).

### Algebraic and Number Theoretic Algorithms

**Algorithm:** Factoring

**Speedup:** Superpolynomial

**Description:** Given an  $n$ -bit integer, find the prime factorization. The quantum algorithm of Peter Shor solves this in  $\tilde{O}(n^3)$  time [\[82,125\]](#). The fastest known classical algorithm for integer factorization is the general number field sieve, which is believed to run in time  $2^{\tilde{O}(n^{1/3})}$ . The best rigorously proven upper bound on the classical complexity of factoring is  $O(2^{n/4+o(1)})$  via the Pollard-Strassen algorithm [\[252, 362\]](#). Shor's factoring algorithm breaks RSA public-key encryption and the closely related quantum algorithms for discrete logarithms break the DSA and ECDSA digital signature schemes and the Diffie-Hellman key-exchange protocol. A quantum algorithm even faster than Shor's for the special case of factoring "semiprimes", which are widely used in cryptography, is given in [\[271\]](#). If small factors exist, Shor's algorithm can be beaten by a quantum algorithm using Grover search to speed up the elliptic curve factorization method [\[366\]](#). Additional optimized versions of Shor's algorithm are given in [\[384, 386\]](#). There are proposed classical public-key cryptosystems not believed to be broken by quantum algorithms, cf. [\[248\]](#). At the core of Shor's factoring algorithm is order finding, which can be reduced to the [Abelian hidden subgroup problem](#) which is solved using the quantum

### Navigation

[Algebraic & Number Theoretic](#)

[Oracular](#)

[Approximation and Simulation](#)

[Optimization, Numerics, & Machine Learning](#)

[Acknowledgments](#)

[References](#)

### Translations

This page has been translated into:

[Japanese](#)

[Chinese](#)

### Other Surveys

For overviews of quantum algorithms I

[Nielsen and Chuang](#)

<https://quantumalgorithmzoo.org/>



## Useful resources II: **ArXiv** and other research papers

*Quantum computing from a mathematical perspective: a description of the quantum circuit model* by J. Ossorio-Castill and José M. Tornero

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1810.08277>

*Quantum Algorithm Implementations for Beginners* by 20 million authors

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1804.03719>

(which we will both shamelessly plagiarize, along with Qiskit)

*Adiabatic Quantum Computing* by Albash and others

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.04471>

...and other research papers to be provided in due time

## Useful resources III: **Books**

*Quantum Computation and Quantum Information* by Michael A. Nielsen and Isaac L. Chuang

*Quantum Computer Science: An Introduction* by N. David Mermin

*Mathematics of quantum computing: An Introduction* by Wolfgang Scherer