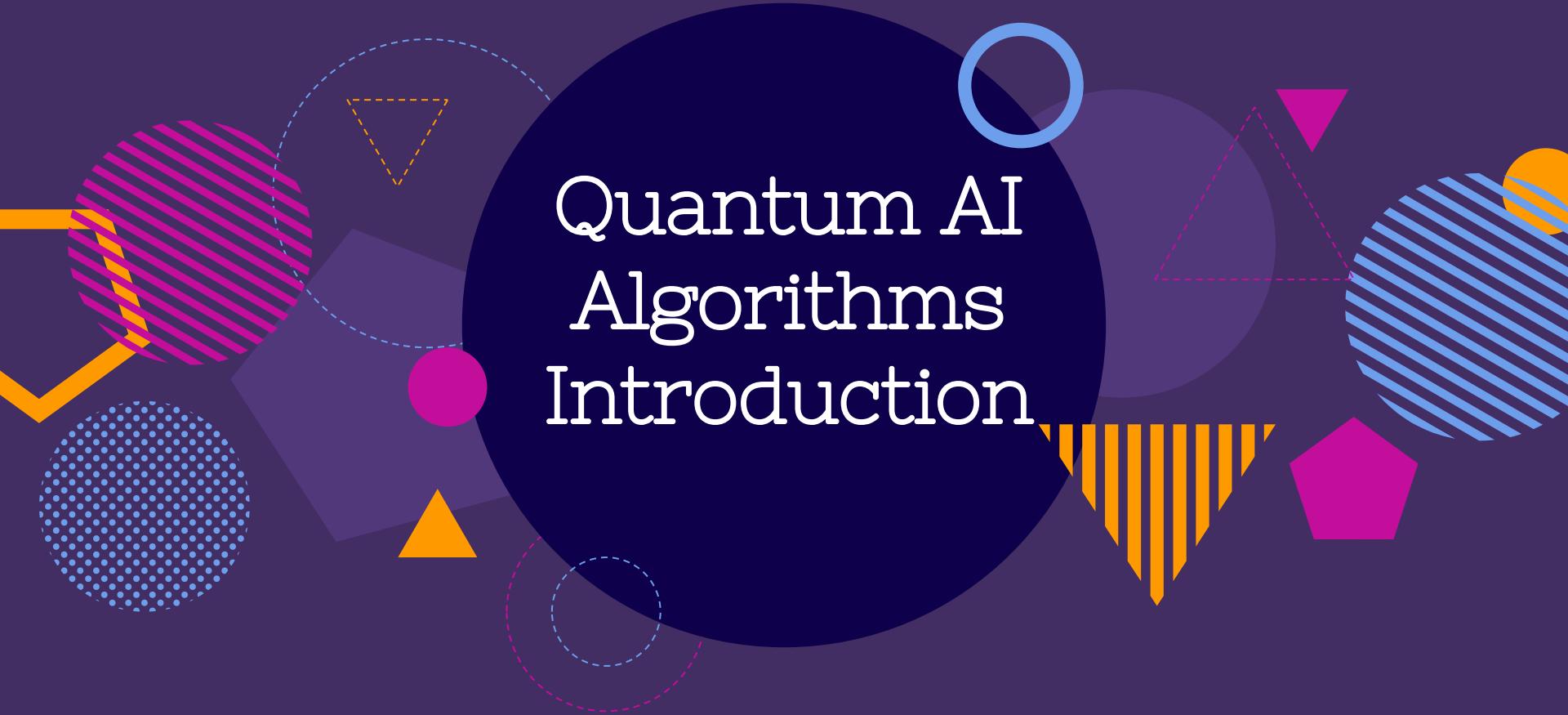
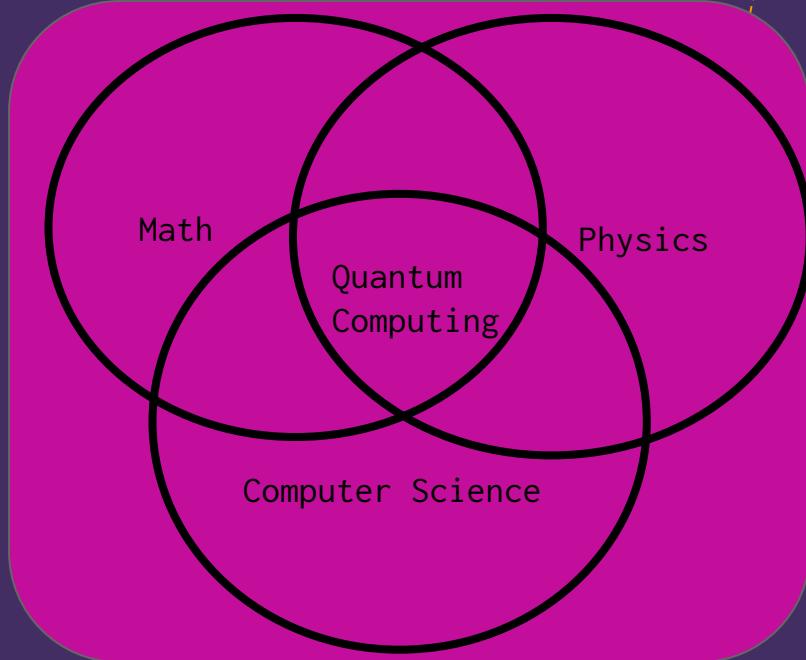
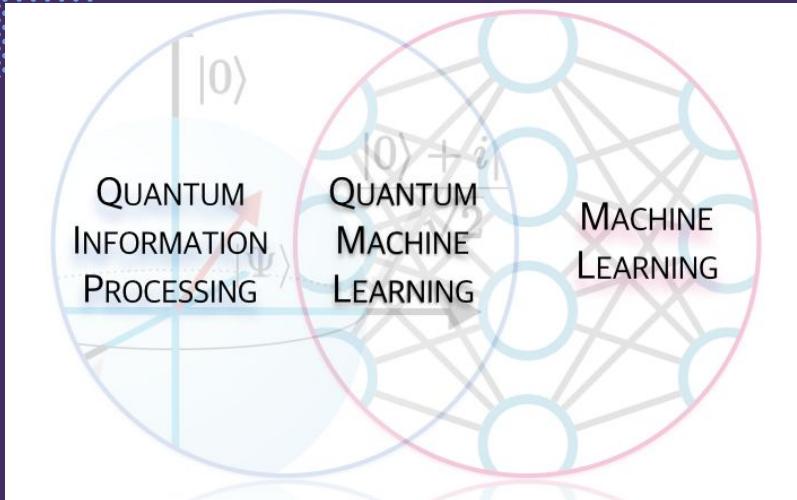


# Quantum AI Algorithms Introduction





Intersection of 3 Fields

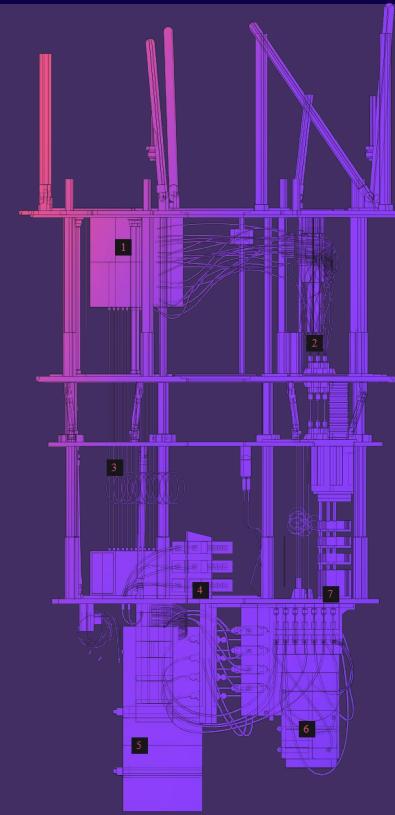
# Background on Classical Computers

# What is a Classical Computer?

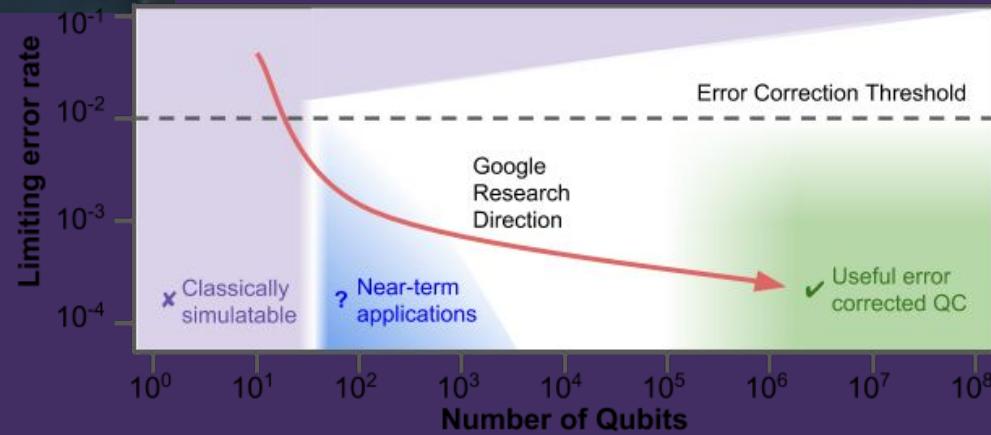
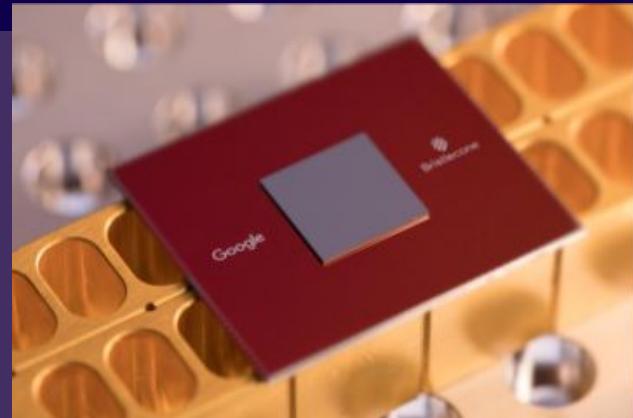
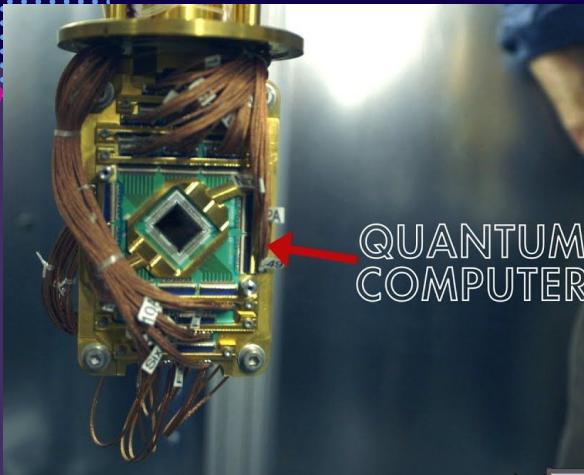
- Physical input (Ex : keyboard, mouse) → binary info
  - ◆ Binary computing
  - ◆ Reads bits - 0s and 1s
- CPU (Computer chip) → Modules → Logic gates → Transistors (processor)
  - ◆ 4 main functions to process data
    - **Fetches** instruction from memory, **decodes** assembly code instructions into binary instructions, **executes** calc with ALU, **output** data written to memory
    - ◆ Module - collection of circuits
    - ◆ Logic gates - tiny computers inside computer
- Memory (RAM)
  - ◆ Stores data being processed by CPU
- Output
  - ◆ Converts info to physical output (Ex : laptop, robot)
- Only classical algos work

# Quantum Computing Fundamentals - Intro to Quantum Mechanics Basics

# Inside a Quantum Computer



# Inside a Quantum Computer

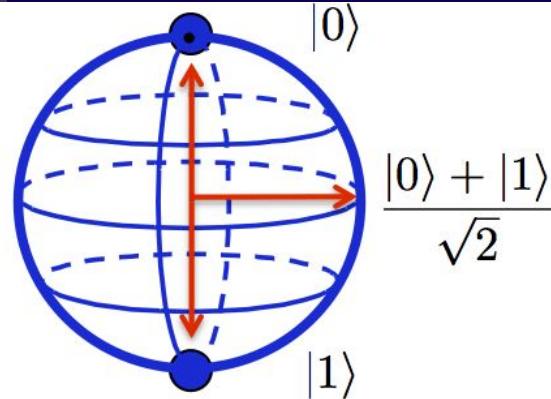


# Bit System

0

1

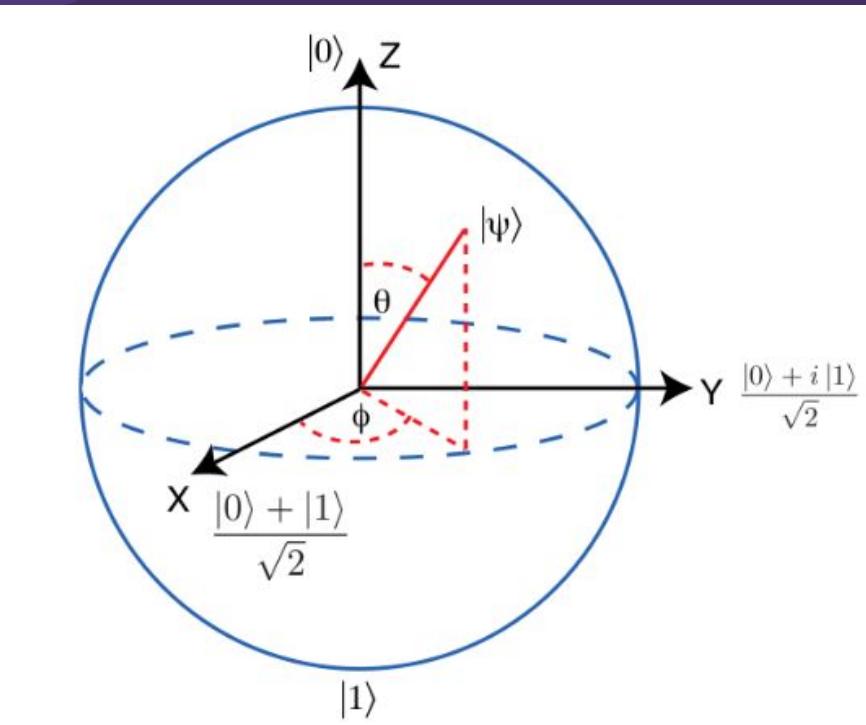
**Classical Bit**



**Qubit**

## Superposition

- Spin of particle is in superposition of states (Qubit can be in any proportion of both states at once)
  - Qubit's state = combination along all 3 axes
    - Changing probabilities through logic gates
    - **In multiple states simultaneously BUT once measured → exists in only 1 state**
- Able to analyze more poss than classical comp at one instance of time



linear combination

$$\alpha_0 |\mathbf{0}\rangle$$

up spin

$$+ \alpha_1 |\mathbf{1}\rangle$$

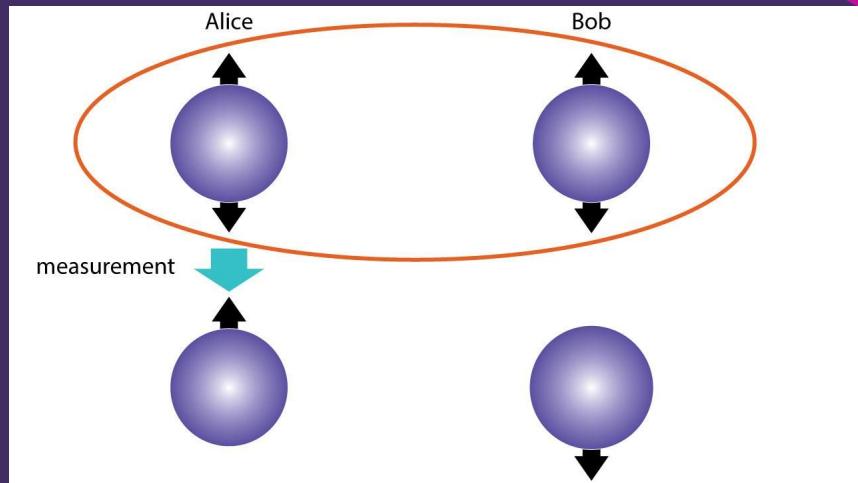
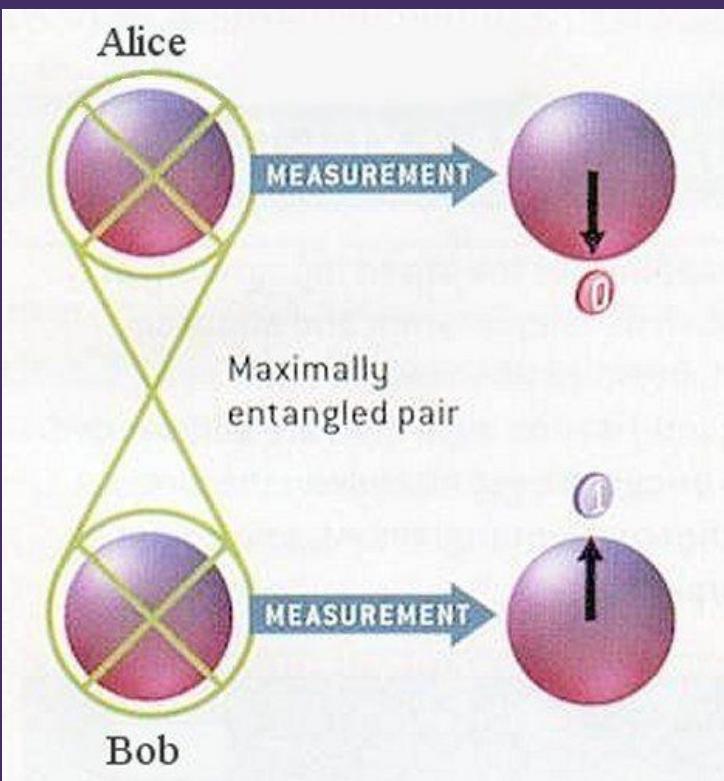
down spin

$$\alpha_0 |\mathbf{0}\rangle + \alpha_1 |\mathbf{1}\rangle$$

amplitude

# Entanglement

- Pair of particles remain “connected” even when very far from each other
  - Actions affect each other
- Ex : laser beam fired through medium (crystal) will cause photons to be entangled
- Benefit - innovations over long dist comm (preserve quantum state)
  - Ex - teleporting humans



# History of Quantum

## Einstein

- Didn't believe in entanglement and quantum computing properties
  - Believed entanglement didn't exist
- “Spooky Action At A Distance” – published with student in Princeton

## Bohr

- Believed in quantum mechanics
  - Thought entanglement existed
- Ultimately, Bohr turned out to be correct

# Impact & Applications

- Immense speedup
  - Solving complex equations
    - Med - Molecular related simulations + calculation
- Cryptography
  - More secure, hackers need to know quantum mechanics to crack codes
  - Quantum encryption → encrypt data
- Teleportation & long distance comm
  - Built off of entanglement theory
- *Machine Learning = pattern recognition*
  - *Dealing with large datasets*
  - *More permutations of large data = more comparisons = more powerful AI*

# Examples of How Quantum Computers Work

## Classical Computer

1. Players can only use feet to kick ball
2. No hands allowed



## Quantum Computer

1. Players use both feet and hands
  - a. Rules of game changed : classical physics → quantum physics
2. In some cases faster for athlete to use hands; other cases → feet is better option
  - a. Similarly, quantum computers can't speedup all problems

# Examples of How Quantum Computers Work

## Classical Computer

1. Peel each onion layer
2. Then chop up each individual layer
3. End up with result
4. More time consuming



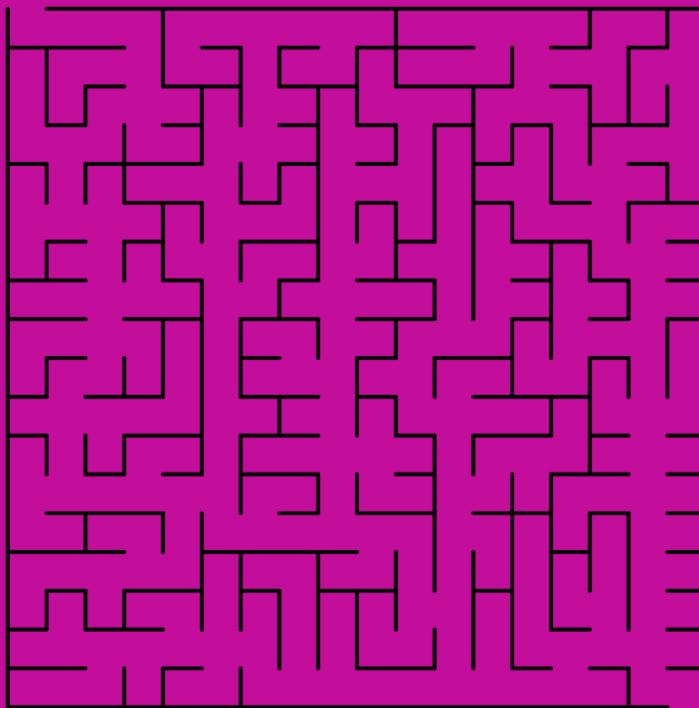
## Quantum Computer

1. Chop through all layers at one go, iterating process till onion is completely chopped
2. Analogous to superposition
3. More time efficient

# Examples of How Quantum Computers Work

## Classical Computer

1. Starts exploring each path
2. Eventually gets out of one of the exits
3. Not as efficient, large time complexity



## Quantum Computer

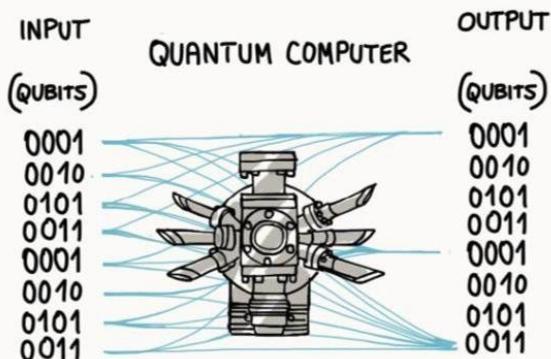
1. Have several clones of yourself
2. Everyone starts exploring path, one finds exit
3. Superposition of states like qubit
4. More time efficient

## Examples of How Quantum Computers Work



# Examples of How Quantum Computers Work





- A QUANTUM SYSTEM REPLACES CLASSICAL BITS WITH QUANTUM QUBITS

- QUBITS FOLLOW THE SUPERPOSITION PRINCIPLE AND CAN EXIST AS "0" AND "1" AT THE SAME TIME

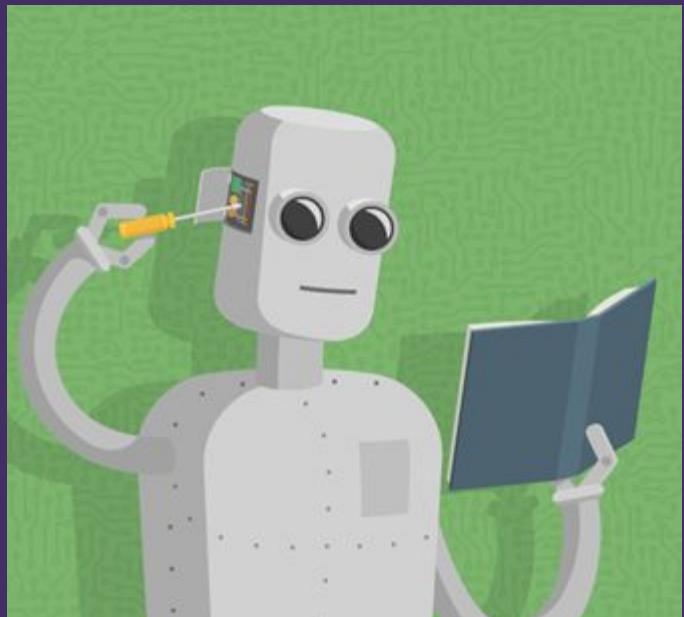
- USING QUBITS INSTEAD OF BITS, WITH A SINGLE INPUT ONE COULD PROCESS ALL THE POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF "0" AND "1"'S IN A STRING AT THE SAME TIME

- QUANTUM ALGORITHMS USING THIS ABILITY COULD SOLVE CERTAIN TYPES OF PROBLEMS MUCH, MUCH FASTER THAN ANY CLASSICAL COMPUTER

# Machine Learning - A Branch of AI

# What is Machine Learning?

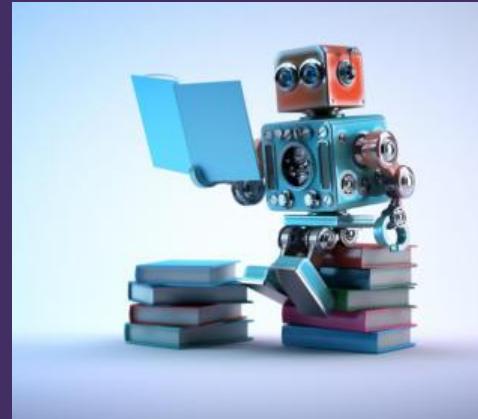
- ★ Type of AI
  - Subfield
- ★ Use statistical techniques
  - Computers learn with data
  - Not hard core programming



## Importance



- ★ Make machine smart by learning from data
- ★ Objective : make most accurate model
  - Churn datasets for prediction
- ★ Prediction → Number of factors & intensity + randomness of outcome



# Applications

- ★ Snapchat filters & Facebook friend tagging
  - Image recognitions
- ★ Health monitoring
  - Personal data is fed → machines better understand data
- ★ Price changes when buying things online
  - Track patterns of prices in certain products and predict new price



## Applications

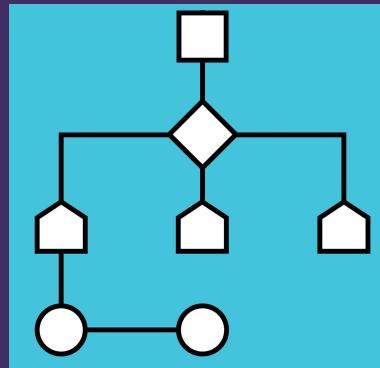
- ★ Siri + Cortana
  - Neural nets to understand human interaction
- ★ Google Maps
  - Faster routes → less travel time
- ★ Google search recommendations
- ★ Netflix movie recommendations
- ★ Spotify's music recommendations



# Quantum AI + Quantum Machine Learning

## Connection to Quantum Computing + Mechanics

- Using quantum mechanics → new quantum computers
- Quantum algos run on quantum computers
- Can make AI even more powerful
  - Quantum AI/ML
    - Algos vary from classical algos



# Understanding Quantum AI

- Advanced math (Linear Algebra) needed & strong understanding of advanced computing algos
- Instead → focus mainly on concepts + Python programming



```
37     if path:
38         self.file = open(os.path.join(
39             self.file_dir, path))
40         self.fingerprints = []
41
42     @classmethod
43     def from_settings(cls, settings):
44         debug = settings.get("debug", False)
45         return cls(job_dirs=settings["job_dirs"],
46                    request_fingerprint=settings["request_fingerprint"],
47                    request_seen=settings["request_seen"])
48
49     def request_seen(self, request):
50         fp = self.request_fingerprint(request)
51         if fp in self.fingerprints:
52             return True
53         self.fingerprints.add(fp)
54         if self.file:
55             self.file.write(fp + os.linesep)
56
57     def request_fingerprint(self, request):
58         pass
```

Ted Talk Explaining Quantum Computing

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QR969uMICM>

Join Github Page

<https://github.com/AI-Inspire>

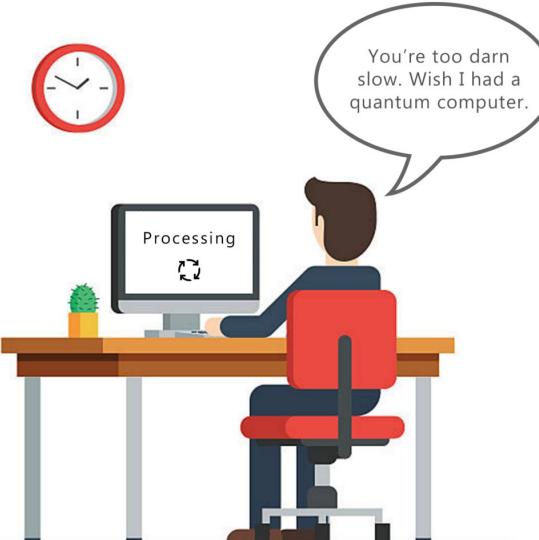
## Next Session



```
= P(b[b.length - 1].b, inp_array)); }  
= a.reverse(); b = m(a, " "); -1 < b &&  
= b < a.splice(b, 1); a.splice(b, 1); return a; } fun  
rn a.replace(RegExp("", "g"), " "); }  
, b) { for (var c = 0, d = 0;d < b.length;  
= a && c++;) return c; } function m(a, b)  
= -1, d = 0;d < a.length;d++) { if (a[d] ==  
break; } } return c; } function s()
```

# Hope you've learned something new about Quantum!

Normal Computer



Quantum Computer

