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Quantum Abstract Interpretation

Seminar for the **Introduction to Quantum Computing** course

Università di Pisa
Dipartimento di Informatica

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Roadmap

Introduction

As quantum computing advances, we would like to have some means to prove correctness properties on quantum programs, *especially* since quantum programming is counterintuitive.

Reasons

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No: **exponential** space and time cost.

Example

$$n_{qubits} = 1$$

$$|0\rangle \langle 0|$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$2^2 = 4$ complex numbers

Example

$$n_{qubits} = 2$$

$$|00\rangle \langle 00|$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$2^4 = 16$ complex numbers

Example

$$n_{qubits} = 3$$

$$|000\rangle \langle 000|$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$2^6 = 64$ complex numbers

Example

$$n_{qubits} = 300$$

$$|0\rangle^{\otimes 300} \langle 0|^{\otimes 300}$$

?????

Example

$$n_{qubits} = 300$$

$$|0\rangle^{\bigotimes 300} \langle 0|^{\bigotimes 300}$$

$$2^{600} = 41495155688809929585124078636911611510124462322424368 \\ 99995657329690652811412908146399707048947103794288197886611 3 \\ 007891823951510754117753078868748341139636870611818034015095 \\ 23685376$$

Bigger than the number of atoms in the universe.

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Solution: abstract interpretation

Ingredients

- Abstract domain
  - Abstraction function
  - Concretization function
  - Abstract operations
- Assertions

Density Matrix

Instead of dealing with a state $|\phi\rangle$ in vector form, we use its *density matrix*:

$\rho_\phi = |\phi\rangle \langle\phi|$ (For a pure state)

- positive semi-definite
- $Tr(\rho) = 1$
- projection ($P = P^\dagger = P^2$)

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Example:

$$|\beta_{00}\rangle = \frac{|00\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_{\beta_{00}} &= |\beta_{00}\rangle\langle\beta_{00}| = \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)(\langle 00| + \langle 11|) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle\langle 00| + |00\rangle\langle 11| + |11\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Reduced Density Matrix

Suppose we have a composite quantum system $AB = A \otimes B$, and we want to focus our attention on a state $|\phi\rangle \in AB$ with respect to the subsystem A.

$$A = \mathbb{C}^{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}^{2^n} \quad B = \mathbb{C}^{2^m} \times \mathbb{C}^{2^m}$$

$$AB = (\mathbb{C}^{2^n} \times \mathbb{C}^{2^n}) \otimes (\mathbb{C}^{2^m} \times \mathbb{C}^{2^m})$$

$$Tr_B[\rho] : AB \to A \qquad Tr_A[\rho] : AB \to B$$

$$Tr_B[\alpha \otimes \beta] = \alpha \cdot Tr(\beta) \qquad Tr_A[\alpha \otimes \beta] = Tr(\alpha) \cdot \beta$$

$$Tr_S[\rho + \sigma] = Tr_S[\rho] + Tr_S[\sigma] \text{ (Linearity)}$$

Alternatively:

$$Tr_B[\rho] = \sum_{v=0}^{2^m} (I_A \otimes \langle v|)\rho(I_A \otimes |v\rangle) \quad Tr_A[\rho] = \sum_{v=0}^{2^n} (\langle v| \otimes I_B)\rho(|v\rangle \otimes I_B)$$

Where v labels vectors of an orthonormal basis of the subspace we are tracing out.

Example

$$A = C^2 \times C^2 \quad B = C^2 \times C^2 \quad AB = A \otimes B$$

$$\rho_{\beta_{00}} = |\beta_{00}\rangle \langle\beta_{00}| = \frac{|00\rangle \langle 00| + |00\rangle \langle 11| + |11\rangle \langle 00| + |11\rangle \langle 11|}{2}$$

$Tr_B[\rho_{\beta_{00}}] =$

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$$Tr_B[\rho_{\beta_{00}}] = \frac{(Tr_B[|00\rangle \langle 00|] + Tr_b[|00\rangle \langle 11|] + Tr_b[|11\rangle \langle 00|] + Tr_b[|11\rangle \langle 11|])}{2}$$

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Loss of precision

Computing a reduced density matrix **discards information**!

$$\rho_{\beta_{00}} = \frac{|00\rangle\langle 00| + |00\rangle\langle 11| + |11\rangle\langle 00| + |11\rangle\langle 11|}{2} \qquad \text{(Pure state)}$$

$$\rho_2 = \frac{|00\rangle\langle 00| + |01\rangle\langle 01| + |10\rangle\langle 10| + |11\rangle\langle 11|}{4} \qquad \text{(Mixed state)}$$

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$$Tr_B[\rho_{\beta_{00}}] = \frac{|0\rangle\langle 0| + |1\rangle\langle 1|}{2} = Tr_B[\rho_2]$$

The partial traces of two different initial states can be equal.

Moreover, for a state $\rho \in A \otimes B$, even if we know $Tr_B[\rho]$ and $Tr_A[\rho]$, we cannot uniquely determine ρ.

Linear Subspaces

Each projection P corresponds to a linear subspace $\{v \mid Pv = v\}$.

The support of a matrix P is the subspace orthogonal to its kernel, i.e., the set $\{v \mid Pv \neq 0\}$.

Abstract Domain

$$\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{C}^{2^n} \otimes \mathbb{C}^{2^n}, \quad S = (s_1, \ldots, s_m), \quad 1 \leq m \leq 2^n, \quad s_i \subseteq [n]$$

$$AbsDom(S) = \left\{ (P_{s_1}, \ldots, P_{s_m}) \mid P_{s_i} \text{ is a projection in } \mathbb{C}^{2^{|s_i|}} \otimes \mathbb{C}^{2^{|s_i|}} \right\}$$

Intuitively, given a tuple S of sets of qubits, an abstract state $\overline{\sigma} \in AbsDom(S)$ is a tuple of projections over those qubits.

Special case:

$$T = ([n]) \implies AbsDom(T) = \mathcal{D}$$

Fineness Relation

Let $S = (s_1, ..., s_m)$ and $T = (t_1, ..., t_m)$ (with $1 \leq m \leq 2^n$), then:

$$\underbrace{S \trianglelefteq T}_{\text{“T is finer than S”}} \quad \triangleq \forall i \in [m].\ s_i \subseteq t_i$$

T is “more concrete” than S.

Least element: $\bot = (\emptyset, ..., \emptyset)$.
Greatest element: $\top = ([n], ...[n])$.
$AbsDom(\top)$ corresponds to a state so abstract that it holds no information at all.
$AbsDom(\top)$ corresponds to tuples where every projection is a concrete state.

Abstraction Function

$$S \trianglelefteq T \triangleq \forall i \in [m].\ s_i \subseteq t_i$$
$$\alpha_{T \to S} : AbsDom(T) \to AbsDom(S)$$

$$\alpha_{T \to S}(Q_{t_1}, \ldots, Q_{t_m}) = (P_{s_1}, \ldots, P_{s_m})$$
$$P_{s_i} = \bigcap_{t_j.\ s_i \subseteq t_J} supp(Tr_{t_j \setminus s_i}[Q_{t_j}])$$

Given an abstract state $\overline{\tau} \in AbsDom(T) = (Q_{t_1}, \ldots, Q_{t_m})$, we want to compute $\overline{\sigma} \in AbsDom(S) = (P_{s_1}, \ldots, P_{s_m})$. For each $i \in [m]$:

1. Find all Q_{t_j}s such that $s_i \subseteq t_j$. We know that at least one exists (for $j = i$), since $S \trianglelefteq T$.
2. For each Q_{t_j} found, trace out the bits in t_j that are not in s_i.
3. Compute the support of the traced matrices (to preserve the structure of projections).
4. Compute the intersection of the supports.

Concretization Function

$$S \trianglelefteq T \triangleq \forall i \in [m].\ s_i \subseteq t_i$$
$$\gamma_{S \to T} : AbsDom(S) \to AbsDom(T)$$

$$\gamma_{S \to T}(P_{s_1}, \ldots, P_{s_m}) = (Q_{t_1}, \ldots, Q_{t_m})$$
$$Q_{t_j} = \bigcap_{s_i .\ s_i \subseteq t_J} P_{s_i} \otimes I_{t_j \setminus s_i}$$

Given an abstract state $\overline{\sigma} \in AbsDom(S) = (P_{s_1}, \ldots, P_{s_m})$, we want to compute $\overline{\tau} \in AbsDom(T) = (Q_{t_1}, \ldots, Q_{t_m})$. For each $j \in [m]$:

1. Find all P_{s_i}s such that $s_i \subseteq t_j$. We know at least one exists (for $i = j$), since $S \trianglelefteq T$.
2. Extend the projection to the space of all qubits in t_j, by computing the tensor product with the identity matrix.
3. Compute the intersection of the extended projections.

Order Relation on Abstract States

$$1 \leq m \leq 2^n, \quad S = (s_1, \ldots s_m), \quad \forall i \in [m].\ s_i \subseteq [n]$$
$$\overline{\sigma} \in AbsDom(S) = (P_{s_1}, \ldots, P_{s_m}), \quad \overline{\tau} \in AbsDom(S) = (Q_{s_1}, \ldots, Q_{s_m})$$

$$\overline{\sigma} \sqsubseteq \overline{\tau} \triangleq \forall i \in [m].\ \underbrace{P_{s_i} \subseteq Q_{s_i}}_{\substack{\text{Subspace interpretation} \\ \text{of projections}}}$$

Monotonicity

$$S \trianglerighteq T$$

$$\forall \overline{\sigma}, \overline{\tau} \in \mathit{AbsDom}(T).\ \overline{\sigma} \sqsubseteq \overline{\tau} \implies \alpha_{T \to S}(\overline{\sigma}) \sqsubseteq \alpha$$

Computing the Projection of a Support

To compute a projection corresponding to $supp(A)$, we:

1. take the rows $\{r_1, ..., r_n\}$ of A;
2. extract an orthonormal set of vectors $\{b_1, ..., b_n\}$ that span the same subspace as the rows;
3. create the matrix $B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ ... \\ b_n \end{pmatrix}$;
4. return $BB^\dagger$.

Computing the Projection of an Intersection

$$\{P_1, \ldots, P_k\}, \quad \forall i \in [k].\ P_i = C^n \times C^n$$

$$\bigcap_{i \in [k]} P_i = I_n - supp(kI_n - \sum_{i \in [k]} P_i)$$