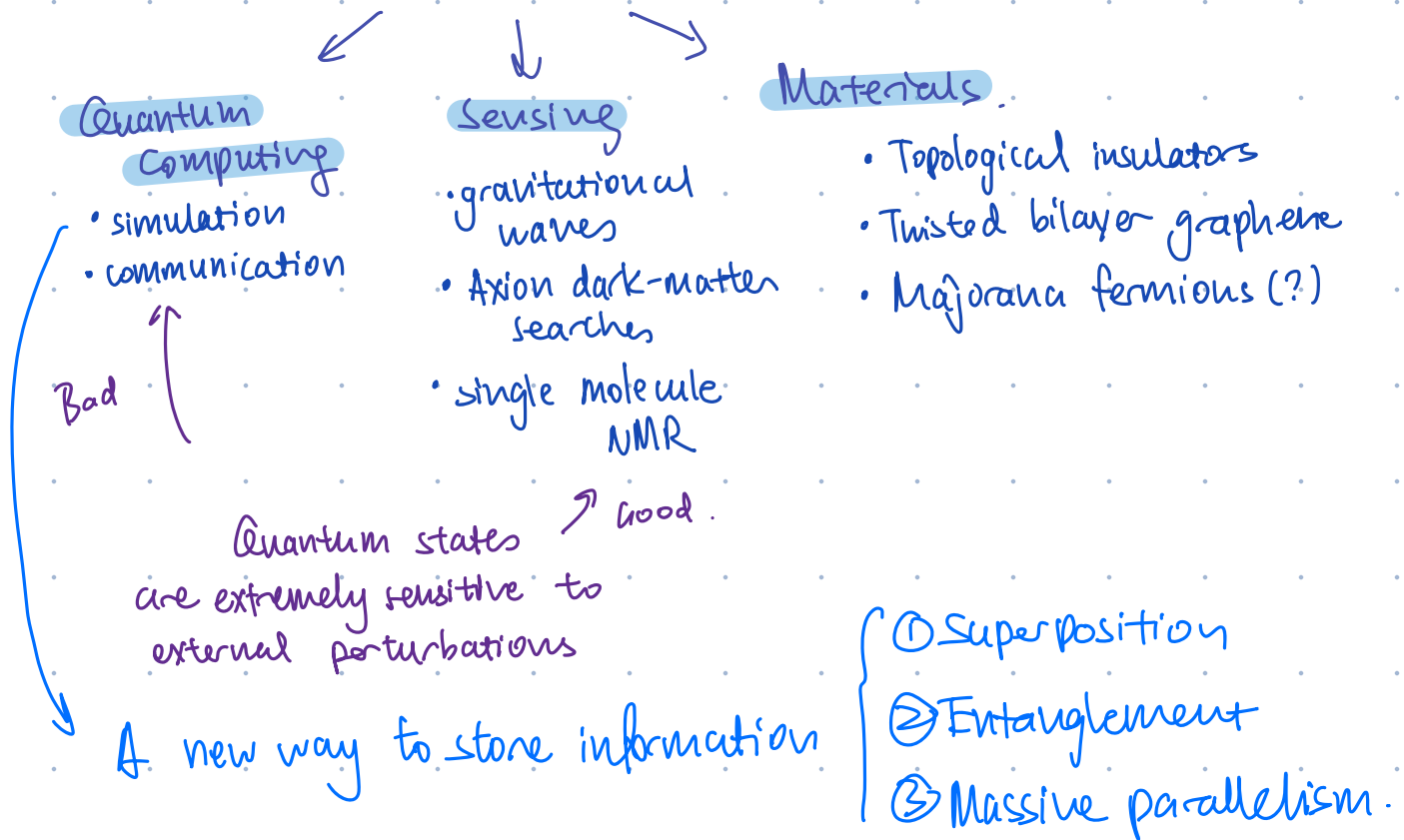
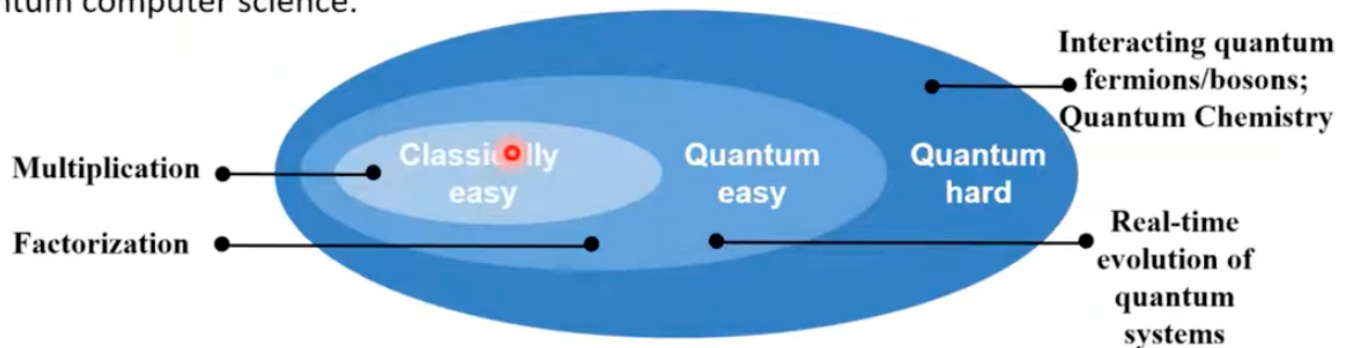


## The 2nd Quantum Revolution (Overview)

- The 1st quantum revolution brought us inventions such as the transistor, the laser, and the atomic clock.
  - ↳ However, they did not use the full power of quantum mechanics.
- The 2nd Revolution is a 3-legged stool.



Classification of problem complexity is an on-going research topic in quantum computer science.



# What is Computation?

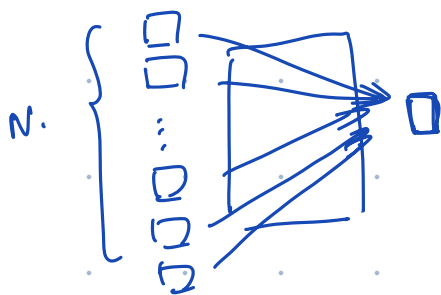
- A computation is a mapping from an  $N$ -bit input to an  $M$ -bit output.

$$f: \{0,1\}^N \rightarrow \{0,1\}^M$$

We can denote this mapping as  $Z(N, M)$ .

- How many functions are there?

↳ Consider the case of  $M=1$ .

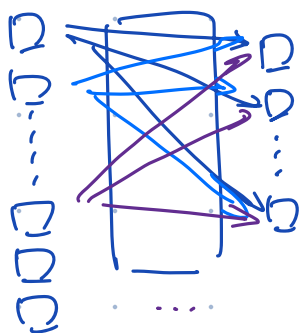


- The input space has  $S=2^N$  distinct inputs
- For one fixed input, the # of possible outputs is 2.

- The total number of functions are:

$$Z(N, M=1) = 2^S = 2^{2^N}$$

↳ Consider the case  $M$



- The input space has  $S=2^N$  distinct inputs
- For one fixed input, the number of possible outputs is  $2^M$

- The total number of functions are:

$$Z(N, M) = \underbrace{(2^M)^{2^N}}_{\substack{\text{\# of input slots} \\ \text{\# of output slots/input}}}$$

# Basic Gates

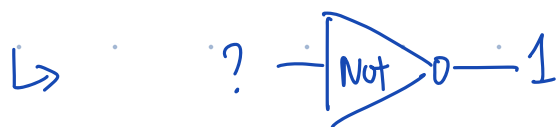
• Identity, Not, Zero, One

• Energy consumption of computation.

↳ Charlie Bennet showed that in principle, the minimum energy required to compute a function is 0, unless you erase information.

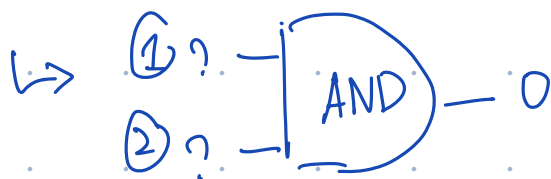
↳ Erasing information happens when a computation is irreversible.

↳ irreversible means: given the output, you can't figure out the input.



NOT is reversible.

Given the output, you can find the input.



AND is irreversible

You can't uniquely determine the input.

↳ Bennett shows that any irreversible computation can be written as a reversible one,

by keeping copies of the intermediate results ("garbage bits").

↳ There exists a link between conservation of information & energy.