

# Lecture 1

## Course Background

$QC \rightleftarrows ML$

Online Synchronous

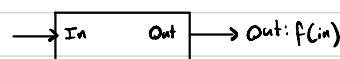
- Exercises - completeness only
- Assignments - mostly correctness
- Final Proj - midterm checkin Due date Test
- Test - final report lots of overlaps final project

Focus is on application

↳ Don't need to fully understand quantum physics

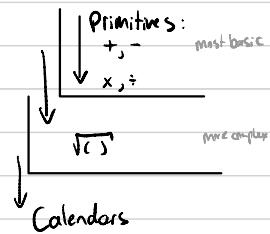
↳ no quantum 'fluff'

aligned  
 $\text{Computation} \sim \text{function } f : \text{int} \rightarrow \text{out}$



E.g. search binary list

pred: ==, >, <

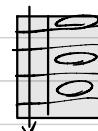


Structure primitives

Math

Eng build

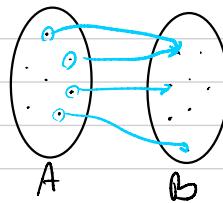
CS algorithm How long does it take?



We build computers to implement functions

$f : A \rightarrow B$

Mapping from set A  $\rightarrow$  set B



only one arrow emitted per element in A

$A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$  continuous  
 $A \subseteq \mathbb{Z}$  discrete

if w/ any 2 elements of A, then there is another element (infinitely)

$\mathbb{R} = 0 \oplus \mathbb{R} \oplus 0$

$\mathbb{Z} = 0 \oplus \mathbb{Z} \oplus 0$  for computable functions we limit ourselves to discrete sets

can approximate real sets  $\rightarrow$  discrete sets

↳ take small enough steps to digitize

e.g. can digitize an image

$f:$

Eng:

Decomposed into primitive operations

Set of discrete primitive

Operations is as simple as cutting



Only need 3 functions for a digital computer

AND

$$\begin{array}{c} a \\ b \end{array} \overline{\overline{\overline{\overline{\mid}}}} \times \begin{array}{c} a \in \{0,1\} \\ b \in \{0,1\} \end{array}$$

a	b	v
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

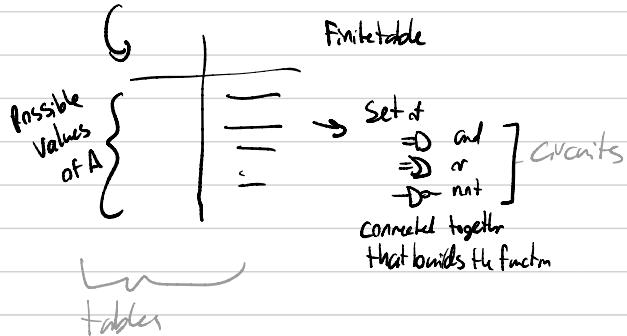
Can show any discrete function into a table

If  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$   
or  $a, b \in [0,1]$  need infinitely infinite size table

## Discrete Comp

Finite discrete sets; add functions using these  
 → computable function

$f: \text{discrete } A \xrightarrow{\text{finite}} \text{discrete } B$



e.g.  $\sqrt{x}$     $0 \leq x \leq 3.5 \pm \frac{1}{2}$

x	y
0	0.0
0.5	0.5
1	1
1.5	1.5
2	1.41
2.5	1.58
3	1.73
3.5	1.87

x <sub>1</sub>	x <sub>0</sub>	x <sub>-1</sub>	y
0	0	0	0.00
0	0	1	0.01
0	1	0	0.00
0	1	1	0.00
1	0	0	0.00
1	0	1	0.11
1	1	0	0.00
1	1	1	0.00
2	0	0	0.00
2	0	1	0.00
2	1	0	0.00
2	1	1	0.00
3	0	0	0.00
3	0	1	0.00
3	1	0	0.00
3	1	1	0.00

$0, 1$

$$- \quad \overline{2^2} \quad \overline{2^1} \quad \overline{2^0} \cdot \overline{2^{-1}}$$

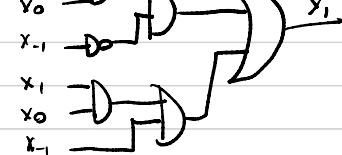
$y_0$



3 binary digits

$y_1 = 1$  when

$$y_1 =$$



Boole, Shannon responsible for this idea

