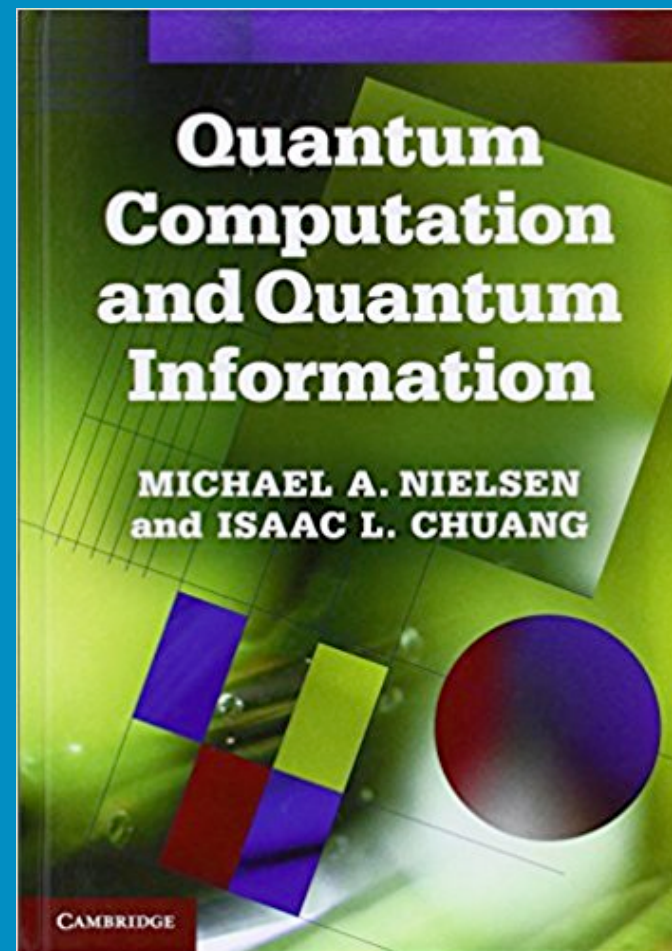# Quantum Computing Modeling in Scala

Constantin Gonciulea
Distinguished Engineer, JPMorgan Chase

Quantum
Computation
and Quantum
Information

MICHAEL A. NIELSEN
and ISAAC L. CHUANG

CAMBRIDGE

"

The postulates of quantum mechanics were derived after a long process of trial and (mostly) error, which involved a considerable amount of guessing and fumbling by the originators of the theory.

Quantum Postulates

What quantum state is, how it changes, how it is measured and composed

State Space

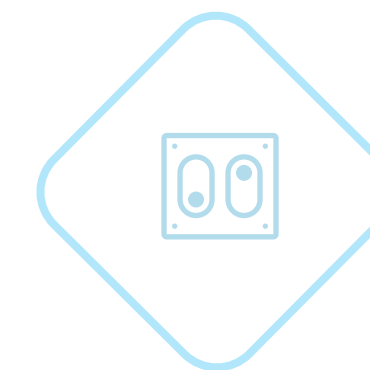A quantum system is completely described by its state vector

Evolution

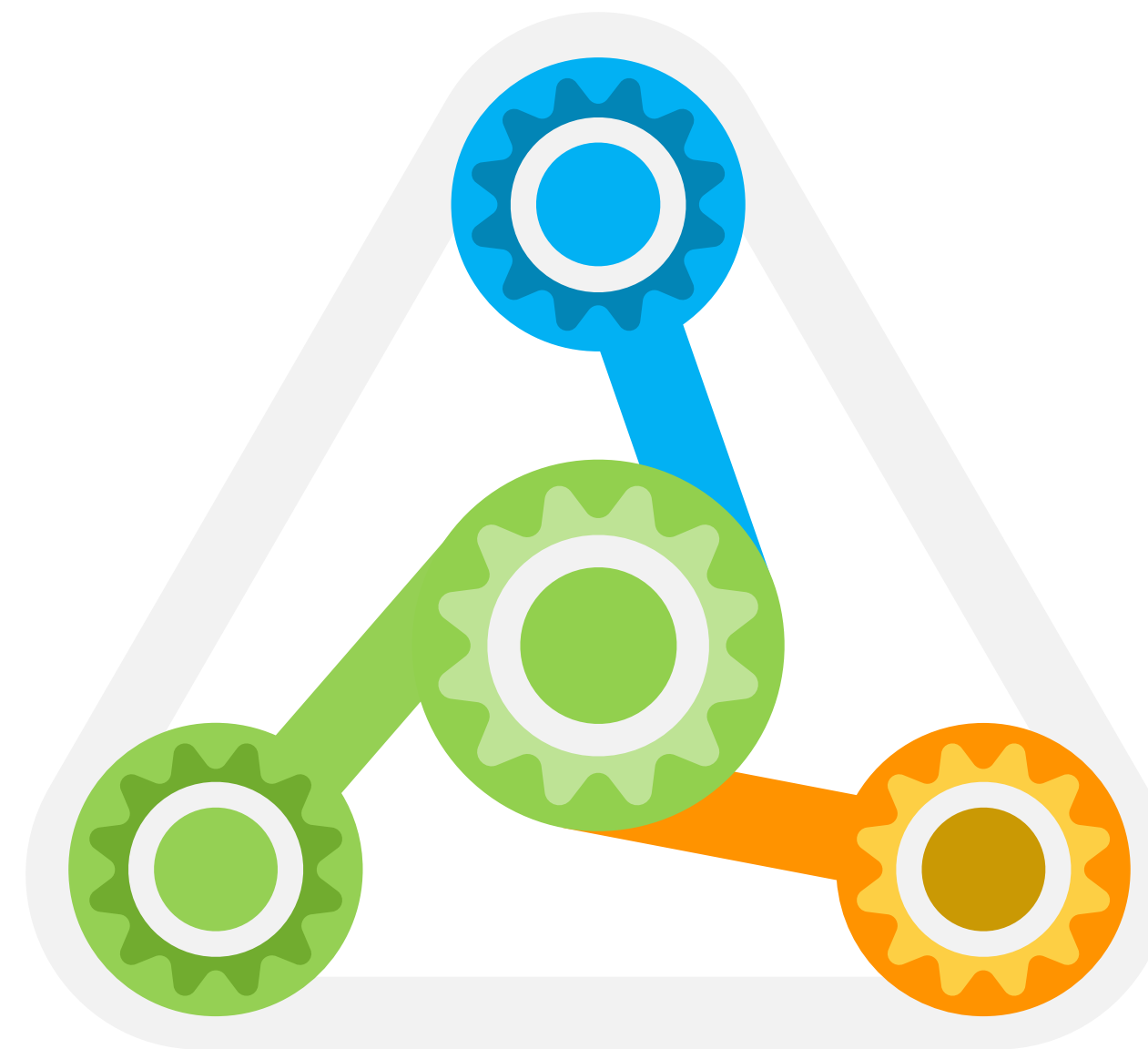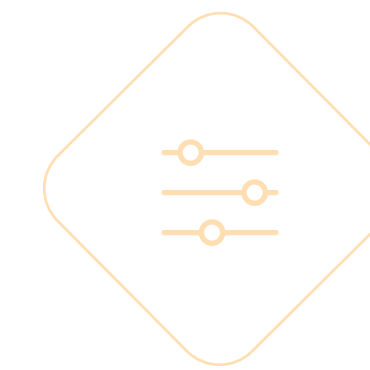States at two different times are related by a unitary operator

Measurement
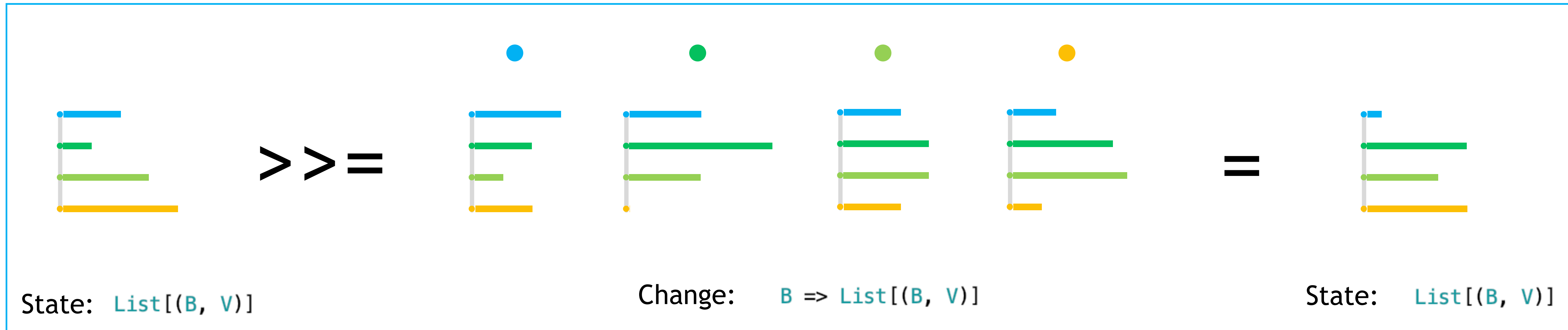
Only certain outcomes may occur in an experiment

Composition

The state space of a composite system is the tensor product of component states

Monadic State Evolution

The system state is defined by labeled values (allocations)

State: `List[(B, V)]`   Change: `B => List[(B, V)]`   State: `List[(B, V)]`

Examples: resource allocation, accounting systems, probabilistic systems, quantum systems

Compare with typical monads:

Container: M[A]   Change: A => M[A]   Container: M[A]

State Representation and Evolution

Unified monadic approach to classical, probabilistic and quantum state

```scala
trait UState[+This <: UState[This, B, V], B, V] {
  protected val bins: List[(B, V)]
  protected val m: Monoid[V]

  protected val normalizeStateRule: List[(B, V)] => List[(B, V)] = identity

  protected val combineBinsRule: List[(B, V)] => List[(B, V)] = { bs =>
    bs.groupBy(_._1).toList.map {
      case (b, vs) => (b, vs.map(_._2).foldLeft(m.empty)(m.combine))
    }
  }
  protected val updateStateRule: ((B, V), B => List[(B, V)]) => List[(B, V)]

  def create(bins: List[(B, V)]): This

  def normalize(): This = create(normalizeStateRule(bins))

  def flatMap(f: B => List[(B, V)]): This = {
    val updates: List[(B, V)] = bins.flatMap({ case bv => updateStateRule(bv, f) })
    create(normalizeStateRule(combineBinsRule(updates)))
  }

  def >>=(f: B => List[(B, V)]): This = flatMap(f)
}
```
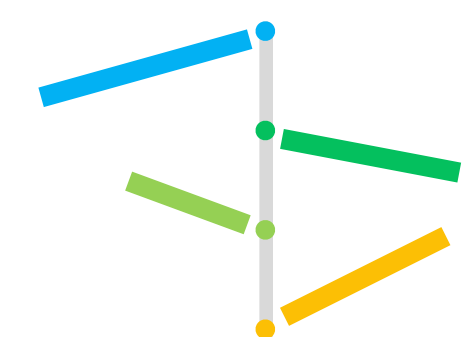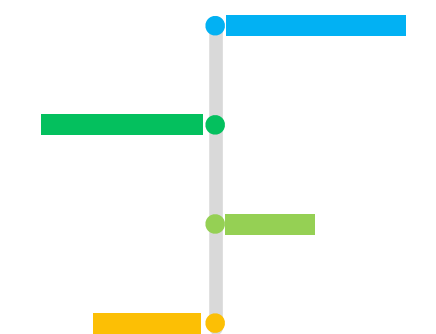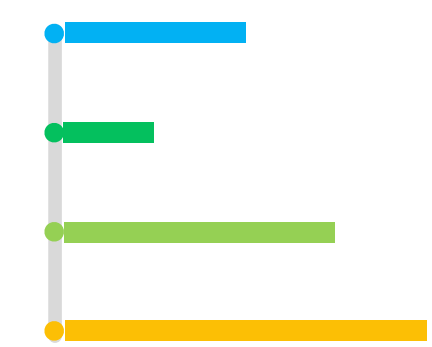
State: `List[(B, V)]`

Change: `B => List[(B, V)]`

Portfolio Balancing

Percentage based resource allocation

```scala
val bins: List[(String, Double)] = List("a" -> .2, "b" -> .1, "c" -> .3, "d" -> .4)

val m = MState[String](bins)
val changeA = List("a" -> .25, "b" -> .5, "c" -> .25)
val changeB = List("b" -> 1.0)
val changeC = List("c" -> 1.0)
val changeD = List("d" -> 1.0)

val state = m >>= Map("a" -> changeA, "b" -> changeB, "c" -> changeC, "d" -> changeD)

assert(state.bins.toSet == Set("a" -> .05, "b" -> .2, "c" -> .35, "d" -> .4))
```
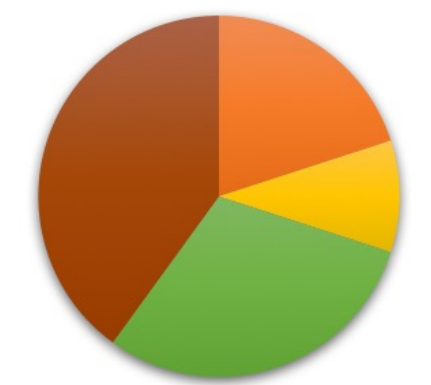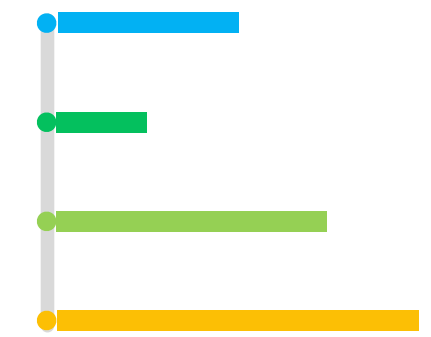
Implementation

```scala
case class MState[B](bins: List[(B, Double)]) extends UState[MState[B], B, Double] {
  val m = new Monoid[Double] {
    override val empty: Double = 0.0
    override val combine: (Double, Double) => Double = _ + _
  }

  override val updateStateRule: ((B, Double), B => List[(B, Double)]) => List[(B, Double)] = {
    case ((b, v), f) => f(b).map { case (c, u) => (c, u * v) }
  }

  override def create(bins: List[(B, Double)]) = MState(bins)
}
```

Invariant: sum = 1

Account Balances

State of a closed accounting system

```scala
val bins: List[(String, Double)] = List("a" -> 2, "b" -> 3, "c" -> 5, "d" -> -8, "e" -> -2)

val z = ZState[String](bins)
val changeA = List("a" -> -1.0, "b" -> 1.0)
val changeB = List("b" -> -2.0, "c" -> 1.0, "d" -> 1.0)

val state = z >>= Map("a" -> changeA, "b" -> changeB, "c" -> Nil, "d" -> Nil, "e" -> Nil)

assert(state.bins.toSet == Set("a" -> 1.0, "b" -> 2.0, "c" -> 6.0, "d" -> -7.0, "e" -> -2.0))
```
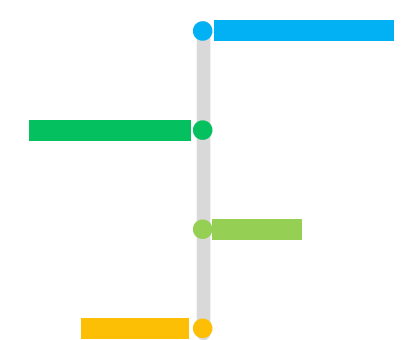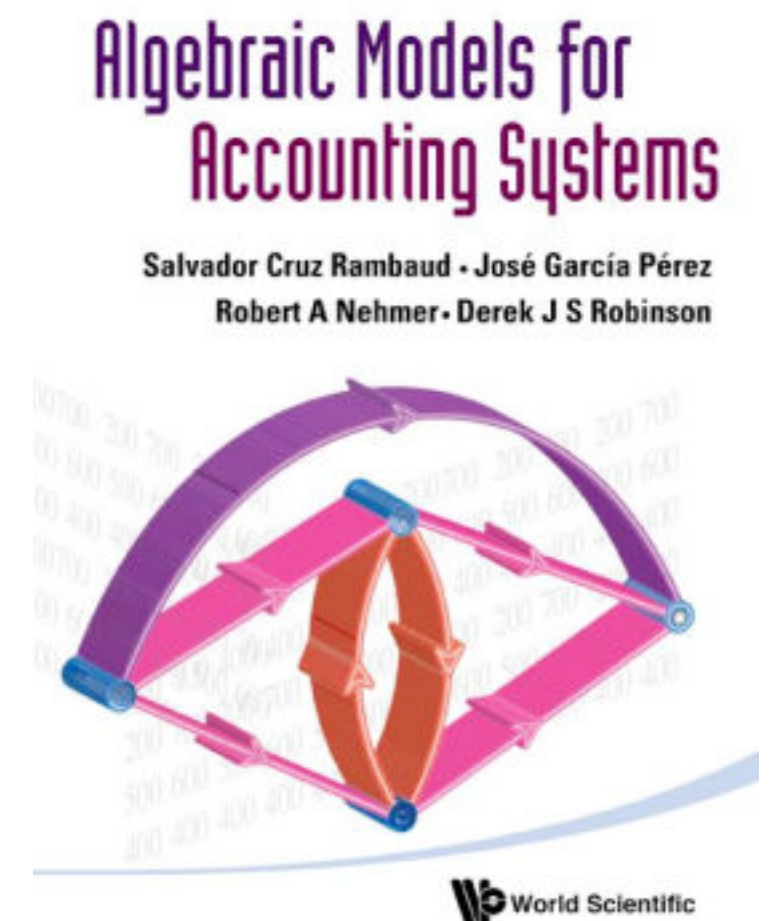
Implementation

```scala
case class ZState[B](bins: List[(B, Double)]) extends UState[ZState[B], B, Double] {
  val m = new Monoid[Double] {
    override val empty: Double = 0.0
    override val combine: (Double, Double) => Double = _ + _
  }
  override val updateStateRule: ((B, Double), B => List[(B, Double)]) => List[(B, Double)] = {
    case ((b, v), f) => List((b -> v)) ++ f(b)
  }

  override def create(bins: List[(B, Double)]) = ZState(bins)
}
```

Algebraic Models for Accounting Systems

Salvador Cruz Rambaud · José García Pérez
Robert A Nehmer · Derek J S Robinson

World Scientific

Invariant: sum = 0

Probabilistic State

Each possible outcome is assigned a probability

Repeatedly rolling one of the 5 platonic solid dice yields the following sequence: 6, 6, 8, 7, 7, 5, 4.
Guess which die was used?


```
Priors:
4  0.2      ##########
6  0.2      ##########
8  0.2      ##########
12 0.2      ##########
20 0.2      ##########

After a 6 is rolled:
4  0.0
6  0.3921  ##################
8  0.2941  ##############
12 0.1960  #########
20 0.1176  #####

After 6, 8, 7, 7, 5, 4 are rolled after the first 6:
4  0.0
6  0.0
8  0.9432  #################################################
12 0.0552  ##
20 0.0015
```
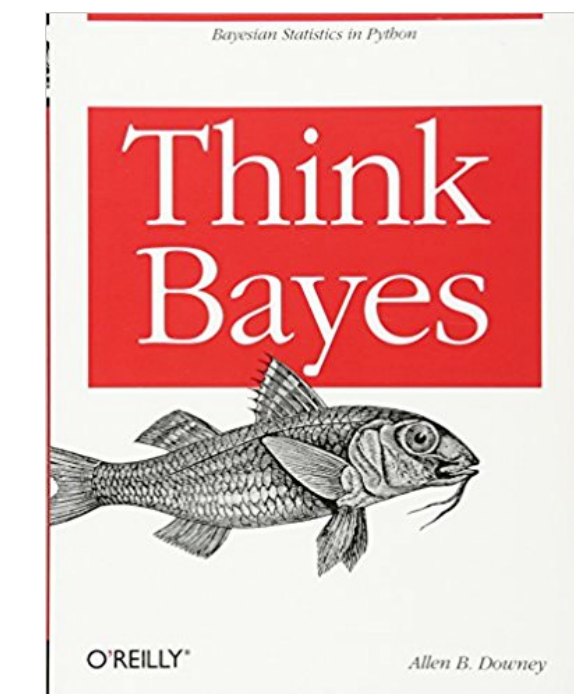
Probabilistic State

Bayes Theorem

```scala
case class PState[B](bins: List[(B, Double)]) extends UState[PState[B], B, Double] {
  val m = new Monoid[Double] {
    override val empty: Double = 1.0
    override val combine: (Double, Double) => Double = _ * _
  }

  override val updateStateRule: ((B, Double), B => List[(B, Double)]) => List[(B, Double)] = {
    case ((b, v), f) => f(b).map { case (c, u) => (c, u * v) }
    //case ((b, v), f) => List((b -> v)) ++ f(b)   // both work
  }

  override val normalizeStateRule = { bs: List[(B, Double)] =>
    val sum = bs.map(_._2).foldLeft(0.0)(_ + _)
    if (sum == 1.0) bins else bs.map {
      case (b, v) => (b, v / sum)

    }
  }

  override def create(bins: List[(B, Double)]) = PState(bins)
}
```
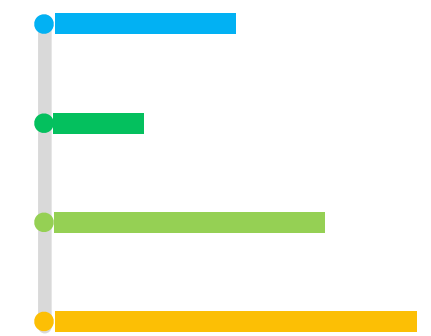
Invariant: normalized sum = 1

Change: data point likelihoods

```scala
val change = Map(
  "a" -> List("a" -> 0.2),
  "b" -> List("b" -> 0.7),
  "c" -> List("c" -> 0.0))
```

Quantum State

Complex numbers (2 -dimensional vectors) as values

```scala
case class QState[B](bins: List[(B, Complex)]) extends UState[QState[B], B, Complex] {
  val m = new Monoid[Complex] {
    override val empty: Complex = Complex.zero
    override val combine: (Complex, Complex) => Complex = Complex.plus
  }

  override val updateStateRule: ((B, Complex), B => List[(B, Complex)]) => List[(B, Complex)]
    case ((b, v), f) => f(b).map { case (c, u) => (c, u * v) }
  }

  override def create(bins: List[(B, Complex)]) = QState(bins)
}
```


$$a = \mathrm{Re}(z)$$
$$b = \mathrm{Im}(z)$$
$$\varphi = \mathrm{Arg}(z)$$
$$|z| = \mathrm{Abs}(z)$$
$$\bar{z} = \mathrm{Conj}(z)$$
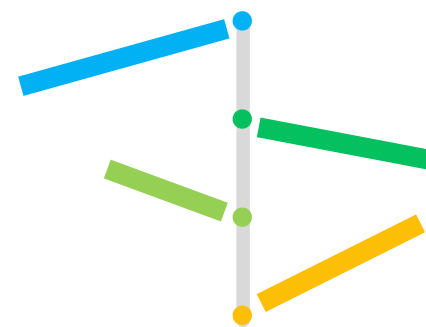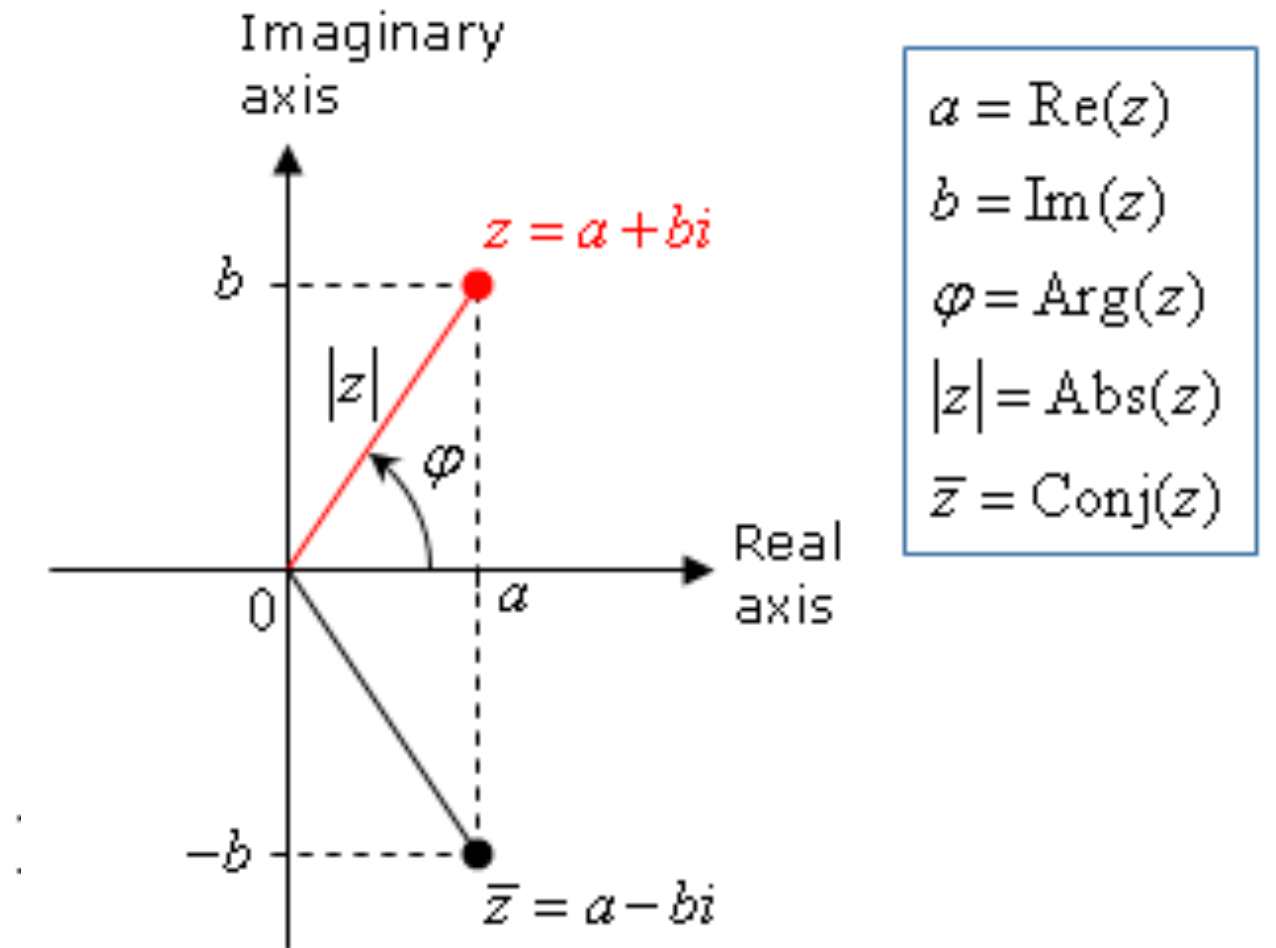
Invariant:
sum of squared magnitudes
= 1

Quantum State Transformations

Standard single qubit transformations
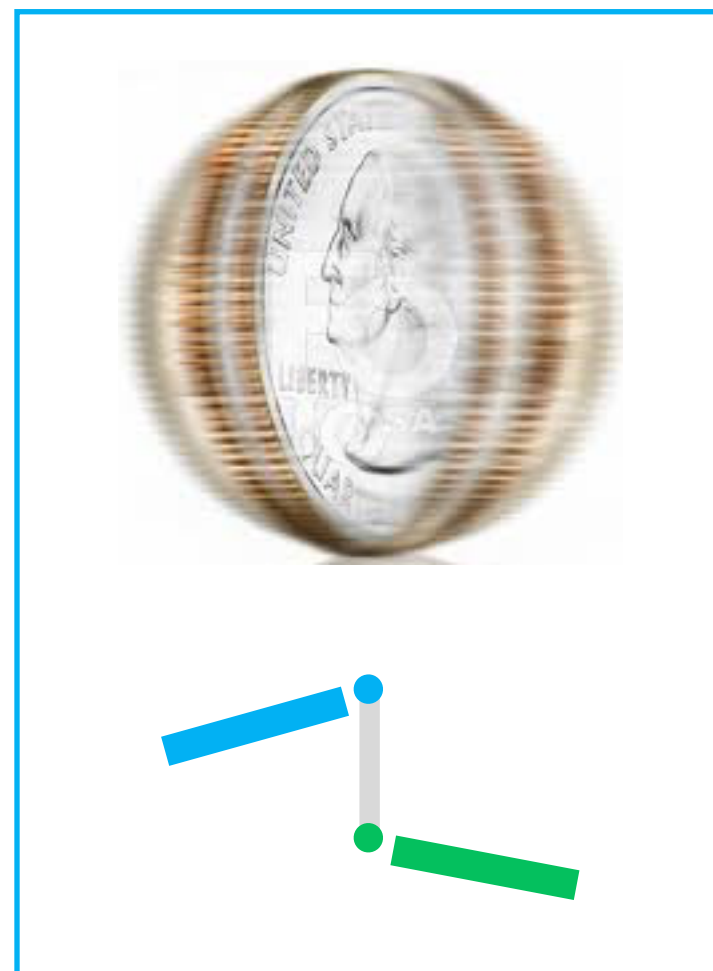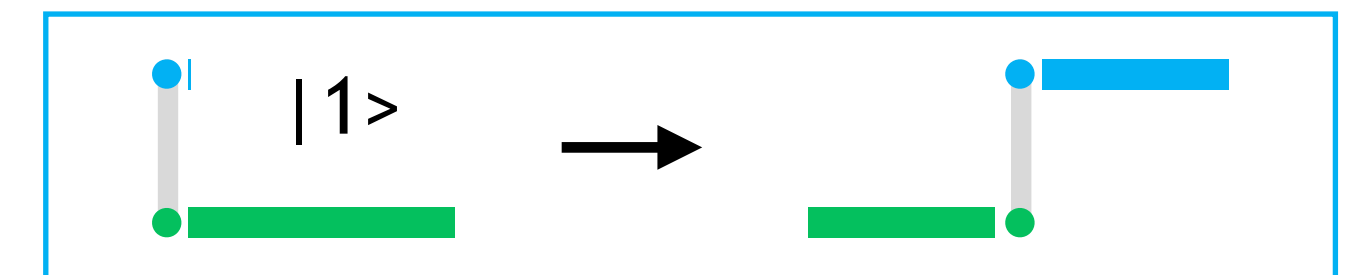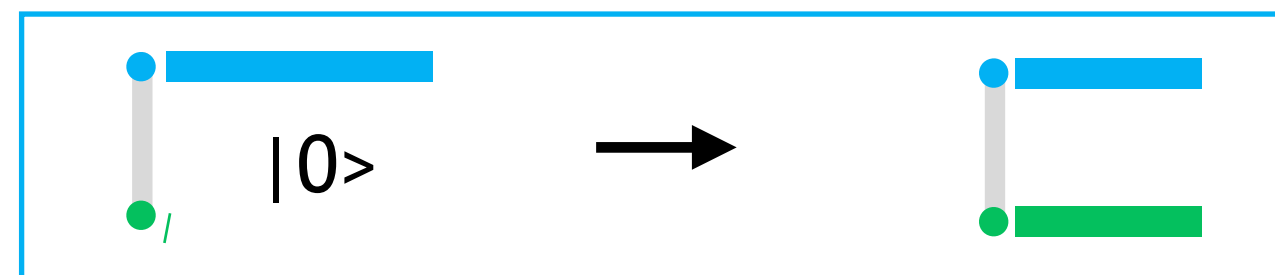

X transformation
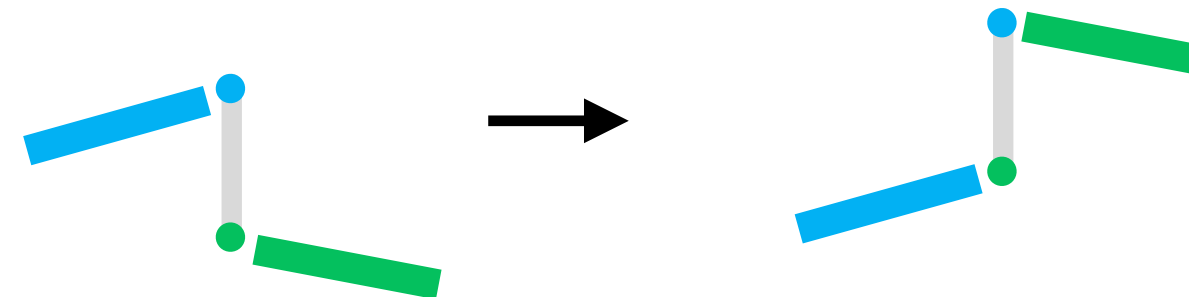
Z transformation
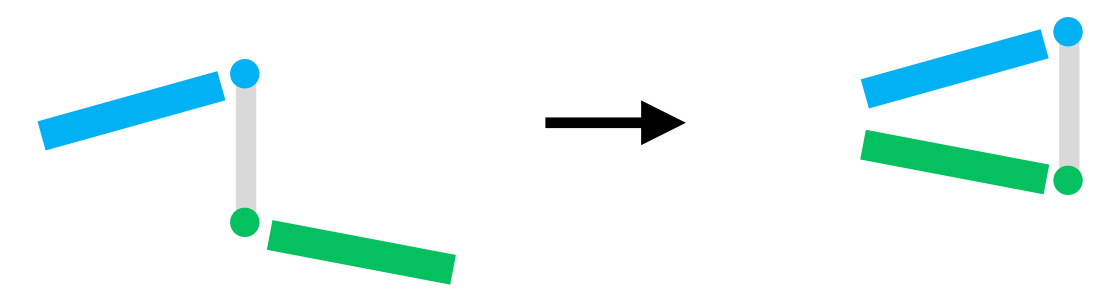
Hadamard transformation

```scala
val sq = toComplex(1 / math.sqrt(2))
val H = Map(
  "|0>" -> List("|0>" -> sq, "|1>" -> sq),
  "|1>" -> List("|0>" -> sq, "|1>" -> -sq)
)
```


|0>

|1>

Quantum Postulates

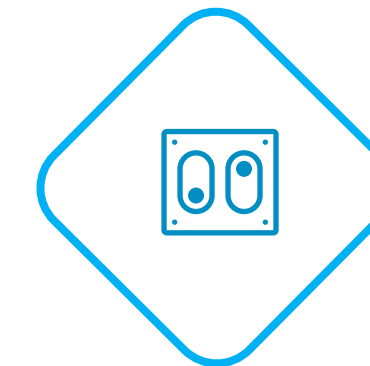What quantum state is, how it changes, how it is measured and composed

State Space

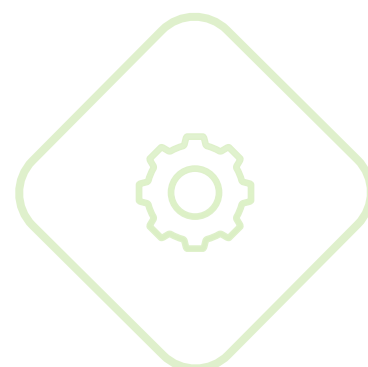A quantum system is completely described by its state vector

Measurement

Only certain outcomes may occur in an experiment

Evolution

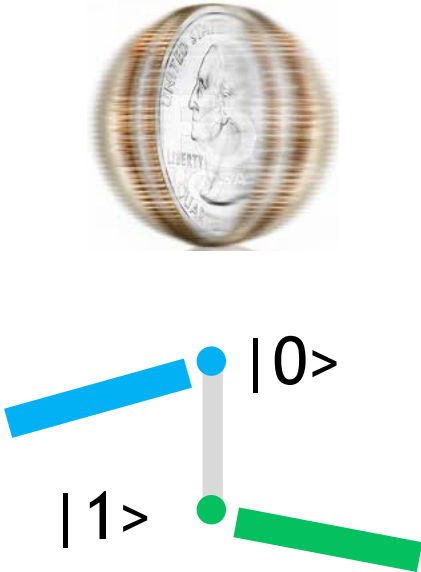States at two different times are related by a unitary operator
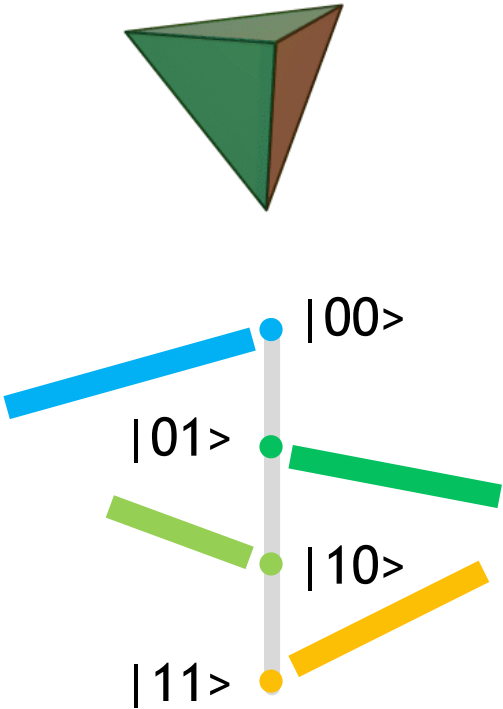
Composition

The state space of a composite system is the tensor product of component states
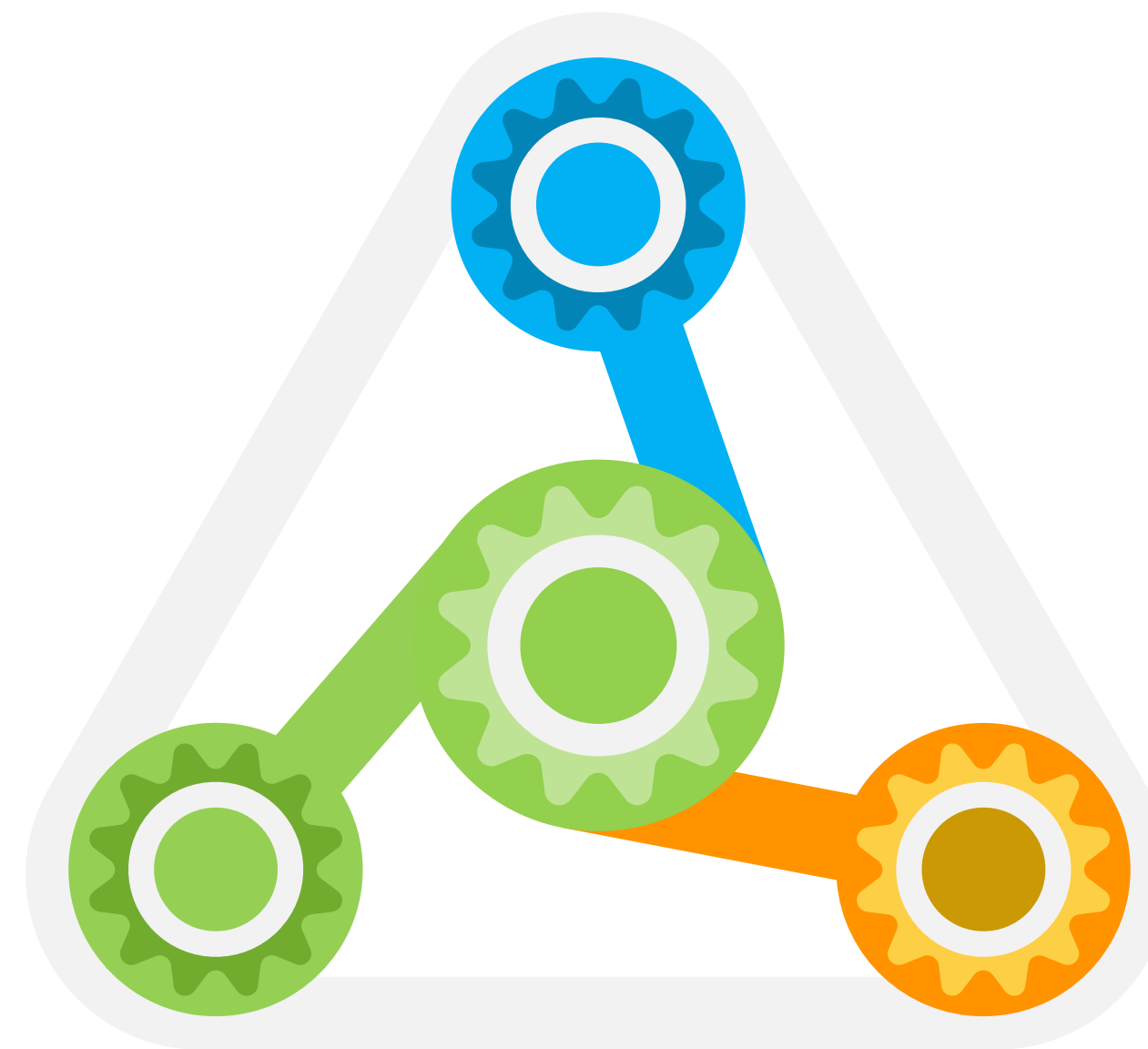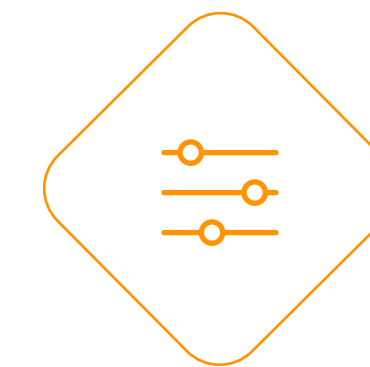
Composition and Measurement

Qubits, superposition, entanglement

| Qubits	Quantum State	Measurement Outcomes
	One amplitude for each possible outcome	The probability of an outcome is the squared magnitude of its associated amplitude

Calculating Fibonacci Numbers

Counting binary words with no consecutive ones

```
def fib(n: Int): QState[Word] = {
  var state = pure(Word.fromInt(0, n))
  for (i <- 0 until n) state = state >>= wire(i, H)
  for (i <- 0 until n − 1)  state = state >>= controlled(i, i + 1, ZERO)
  state
}
```

Circuit implementation:

```
for (i <- 0 until n − 1)  state = state >>= wire(i + 1, Ry(−math.Pi/4)) >>=
 controlled(i, i + 1, X) >>= wire(i + 1, Ry(math.Pi/4)) >>= controlled(i, i + 1, X)
```
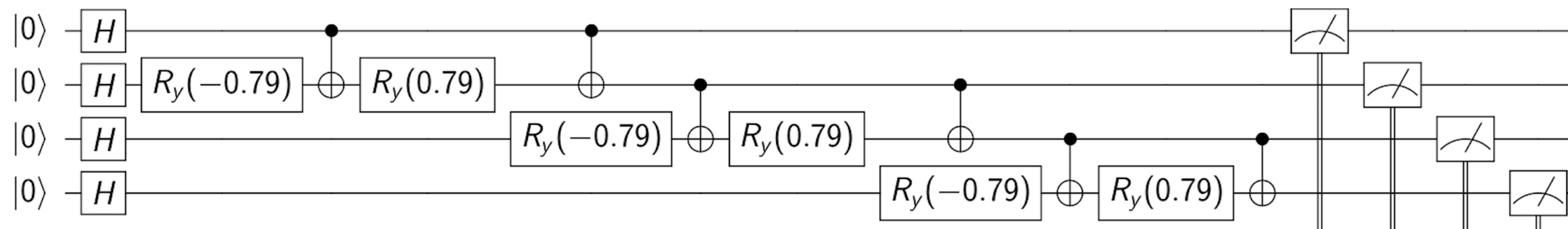

F(1) = 2
F(2) = 3
F(3) = 5
F(4) = 8
F(5) = 13
F(6) = 21
F(7) = 34
F(8) = 55
F(9) = 89
F(10) = 144
F(11) = 233
F(12) = 377
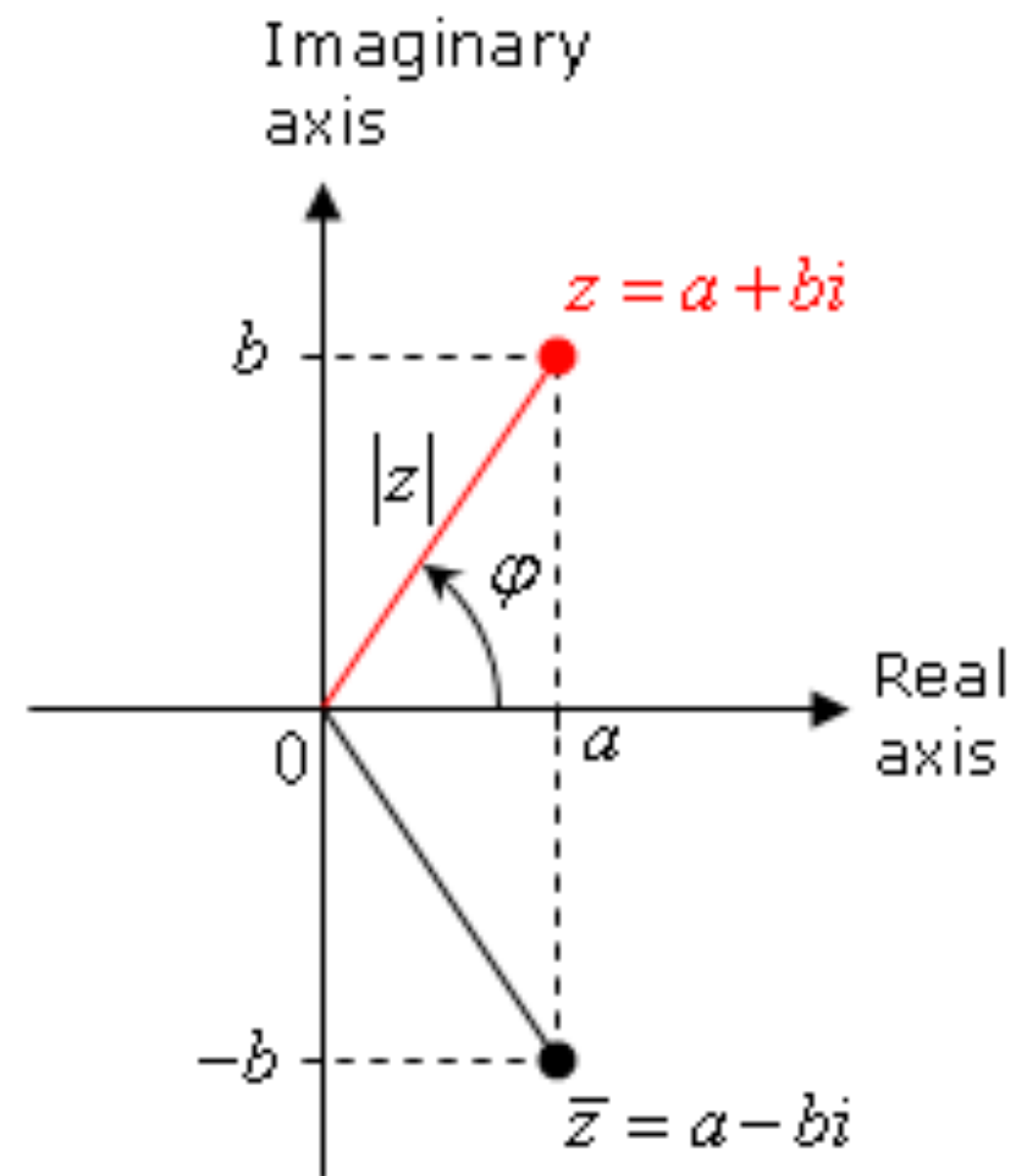F(13) = 610
F(14) = 987
F(15) = 1597

Thank You

Credits

Appendix

Complex Numbers

Complex numbers (2 -dimensional vectors) as values

$$a = \mathrm{Re}(z)$$
$$b = \mathrm{Im}(z)$$
$$\varphi = \mathrm{Arg}(z)$$
$$|z| = \mathrm{Abs}(z)$$
$$\bar{z} = \mathrm{Conj}(z)$$

$$x = r \cos(\phi + \theta)$$
$$y = r \sin(\phi + \theta)$$

$$x' = x \cos\theta - y \sin\theta$$
$$y' = x \sin\theta + y \cos\theta$$

$$x = r \cos\phi$$
$$y = r \sin\phi$$

http://www.thefouriertransform.com/math/complexmath.php
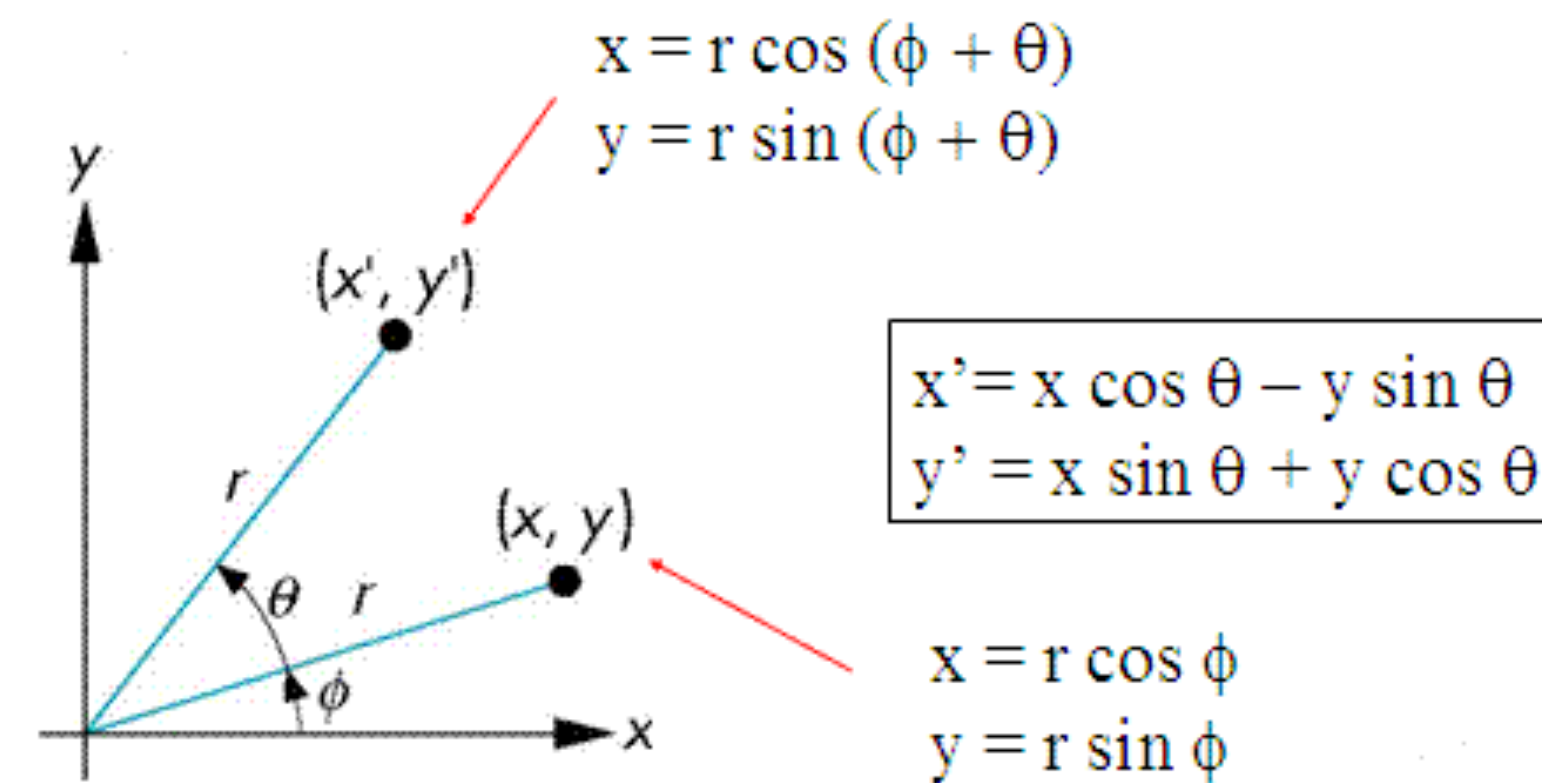
Circuits and Gates

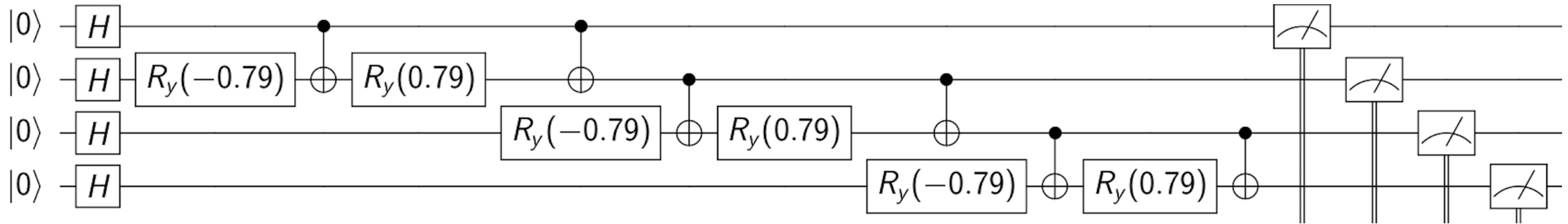Composing and measuring qbits


```
"Ry(pi/2)Z" should "equal H" in forAll { state: QState[Std] =>

  val y: QState[Std] = state >>= Z >>= Ry(math.Pi/2)
  val h: QState[Std] = state >>= H

  assert(y(S0).toString == h(S0).toString)
  assert(y(S1).toString == h(S1).toString)

}
```

```
"Ry(theta)" should "mix the amplitudes of |0> and |1> (like vector rotation)"
  val theta = ts._1
  val state = ts._2

  val y: QState[Std] = Ry(theta)(state)

  // same formula as 2-dimensional vector rotation (but with half angle)
  val t0 = state(S0) * math.cos(theta/2) - state(S1) * math.sin(theta/2)
  val t1 = state(S0) * math.sin(theta/2) + state(S1) * math.cos(theta/2)

  assert(y(S0) == t0)
  assert(y(S1) == t1)
```