



Friday, October 15, 2021

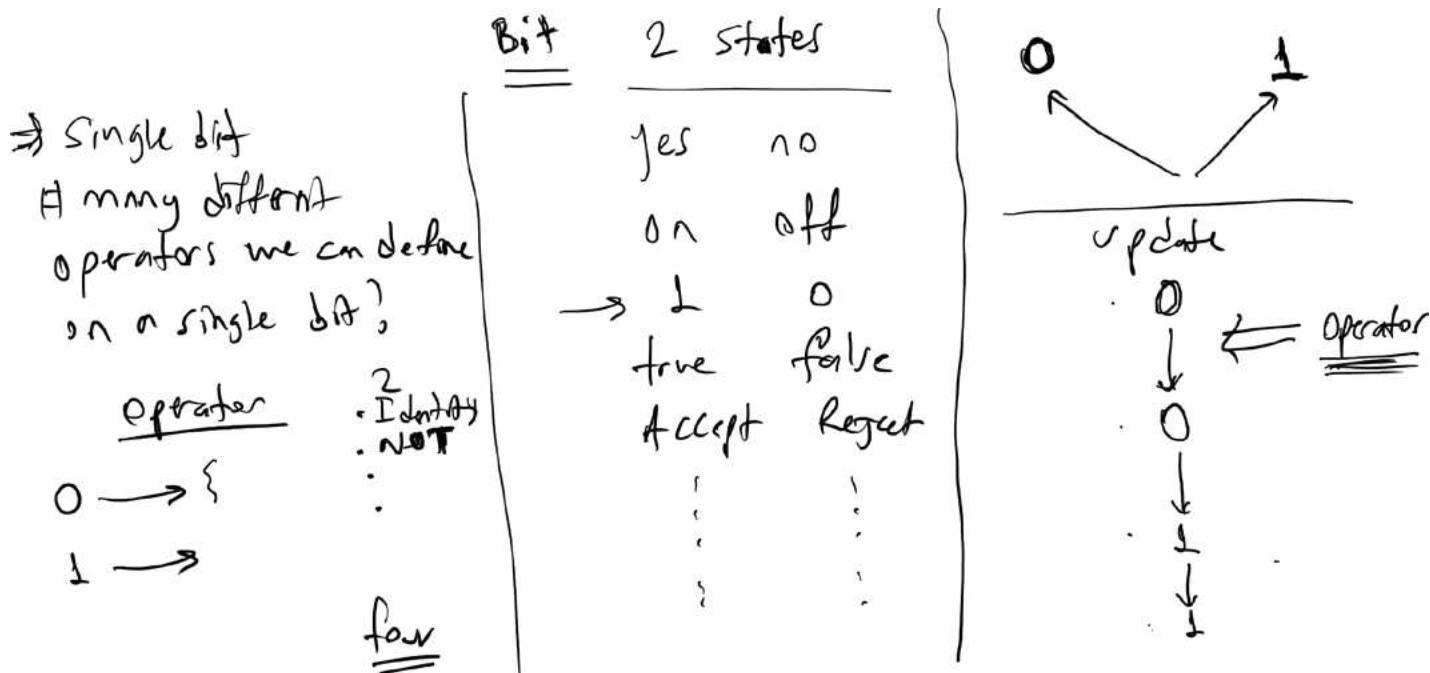
# Basics of classical system



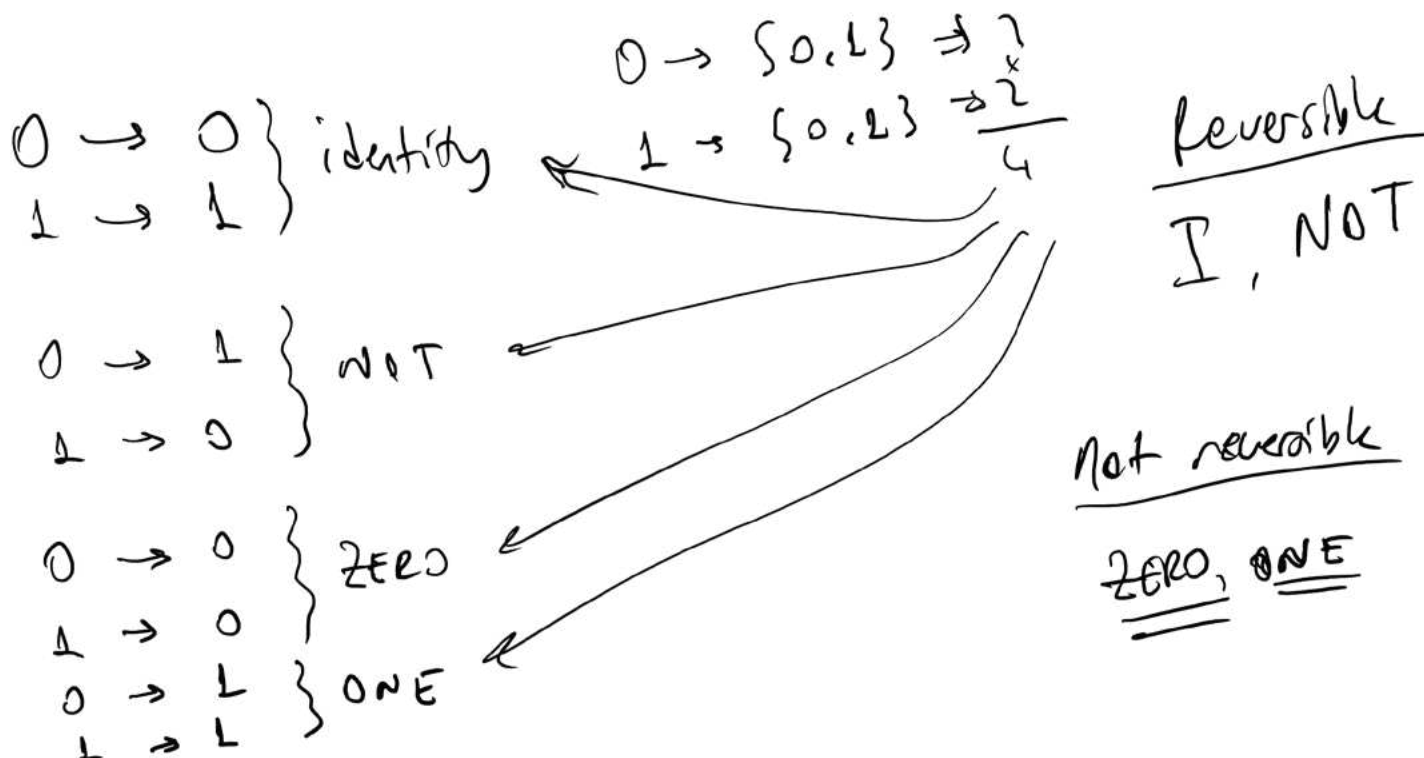
中国科学技术大学  
University of Science and Technology of China

Quantum Computing & Programming Workshop | October 15-16 & 22-23 & 29-30, 2021

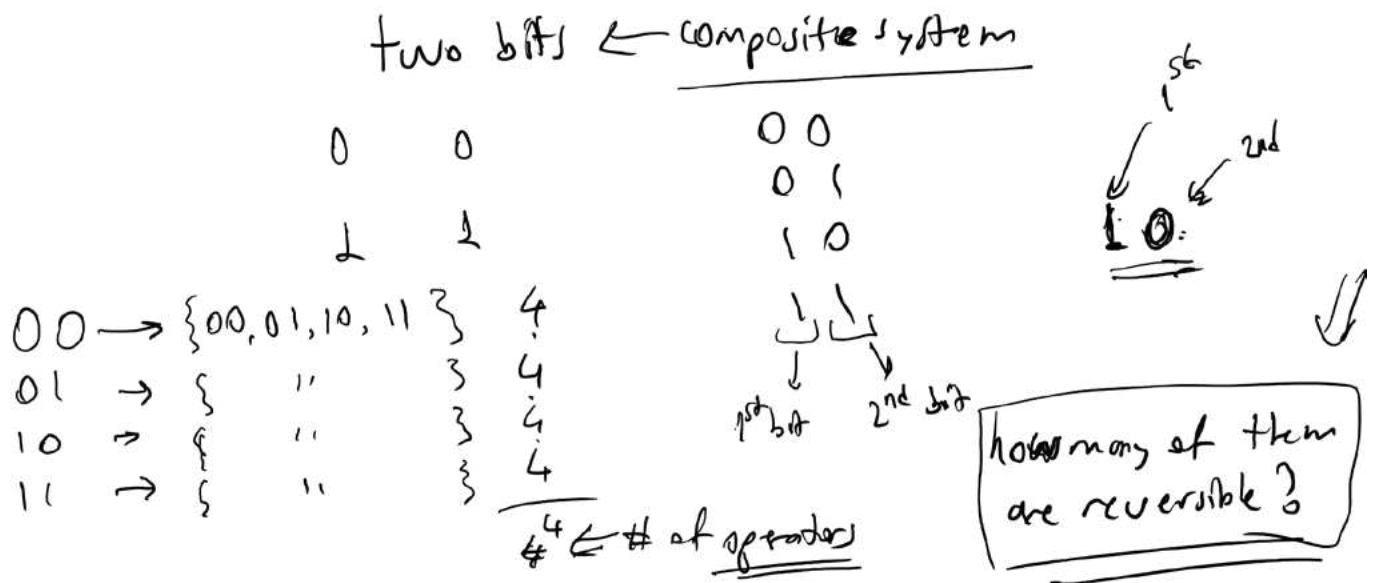
## ■ A single bit



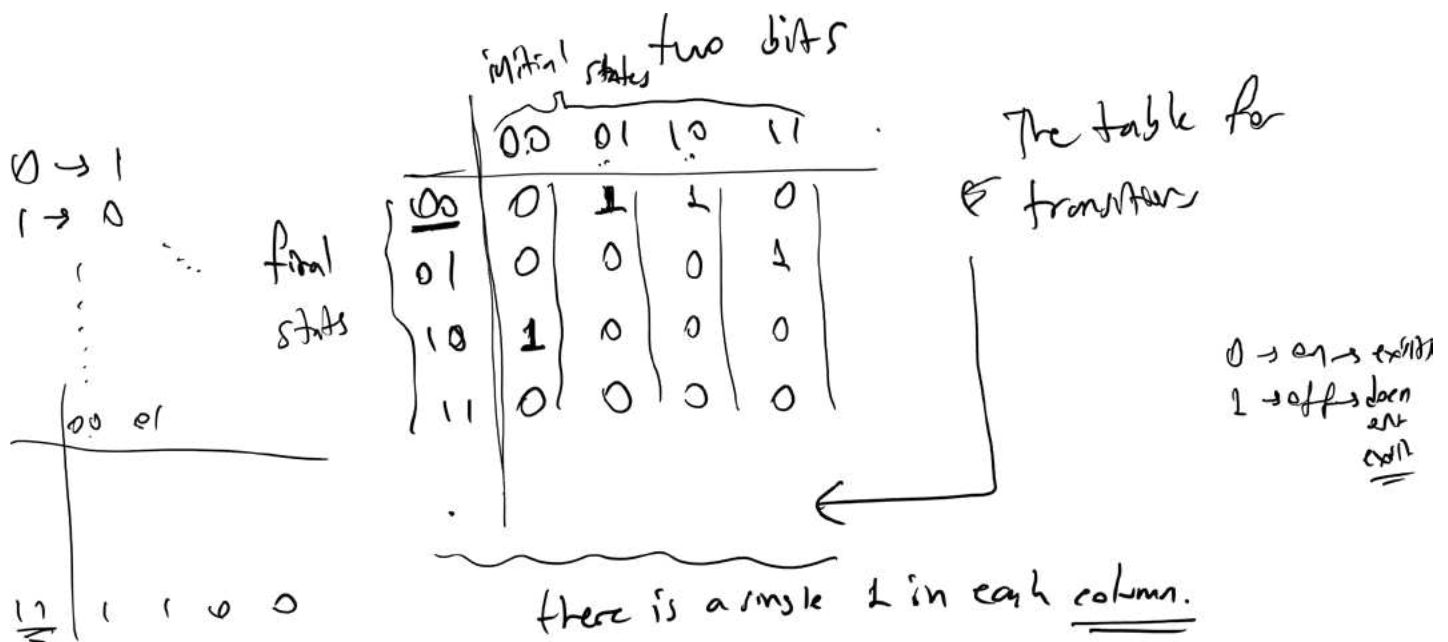
## ■ Reversibility



## ■ Two bits



## ■ Transition table



## # of operators

$B_1, B_2, B_3 = B$   
 $0 \quad 0 \quad 0$   
 $1 \quad 1 \quad 1$   


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 $B \rightarrow 9 \text{ states}$   
 $000 \rightarrow 0$   
 $001 \rightarrow 1$   
 $010 \rightarrow 2$   
 $011 \rightarrow 3$   
 $100 \rightarrow 4$   
 $101 \rightarrow 5$   
 $110 \rightarrow 6$   
 $111 \rightarrow 7$   
 $2 \quad 1 \quad 1 \rightarrow 8$

	00	01	10	11
00	0	0	1	0
01	1	0	0	0
10	0	1	0	0
11	0	0	0	1

$0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3$   
 $000 \quad 001 \dots 111$   
 $001$

$0 \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 3$   
 $000 \quad 001 \dots 111$   
 $001$

$2^n = N$   
 $N \rightarrow \# \text{ of ops.}$   
 $N! \rightarrow \text{reversible}$

## Probabilistic bit

probabilistic bit ?

$0$   
 $1$

$\left. \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\} \text{deterministic states} \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{basis} \\ \text{state} \end{matrix} \right.$

Vectors table with a single column  
 $\left( \begin{array}{c} \text{pr of being state 0} \\ \text{pr of being state 1} \end{array} \right)$

$\text{state } 0 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\text{state } 1 \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $\text{are these probabilistic state or not?}$

$\text{pr} = \frac{1}{3}, 0$   
 $\text{pr} = \frac{2}{3}, 1$

$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \end{pmatrix}$   
probabilistic state.

## ■ Linear state

probabilistic state

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0.3, 0 \\ 0.7, 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

co-efficients

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

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix} = 0.3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0.7 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.3 \\ 0.7 \end{pmatrix}$$

a linear combination of basis state.

$$0.1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0.3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0.4 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + 0.2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $\begin{pmatrix} 0.1, s_1 \\ 0.3, s_2 \\ 0.4, s_3 \\ 0.2, s_4 \end{pmatrix}$

## ■ Coefficients

probabilistic state

$n$ -state  $\Rightarrow n$  deterministic states  
basis states.

$$p_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + p_2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + p_3 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

linear combination of basis states,  
where the coefficients are probabilities.

stochastic vector

$0 \leq p_1, p_2, p_3 \leq 1$  and  $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 = 1$

$\begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$

## ■ Stochastic vector

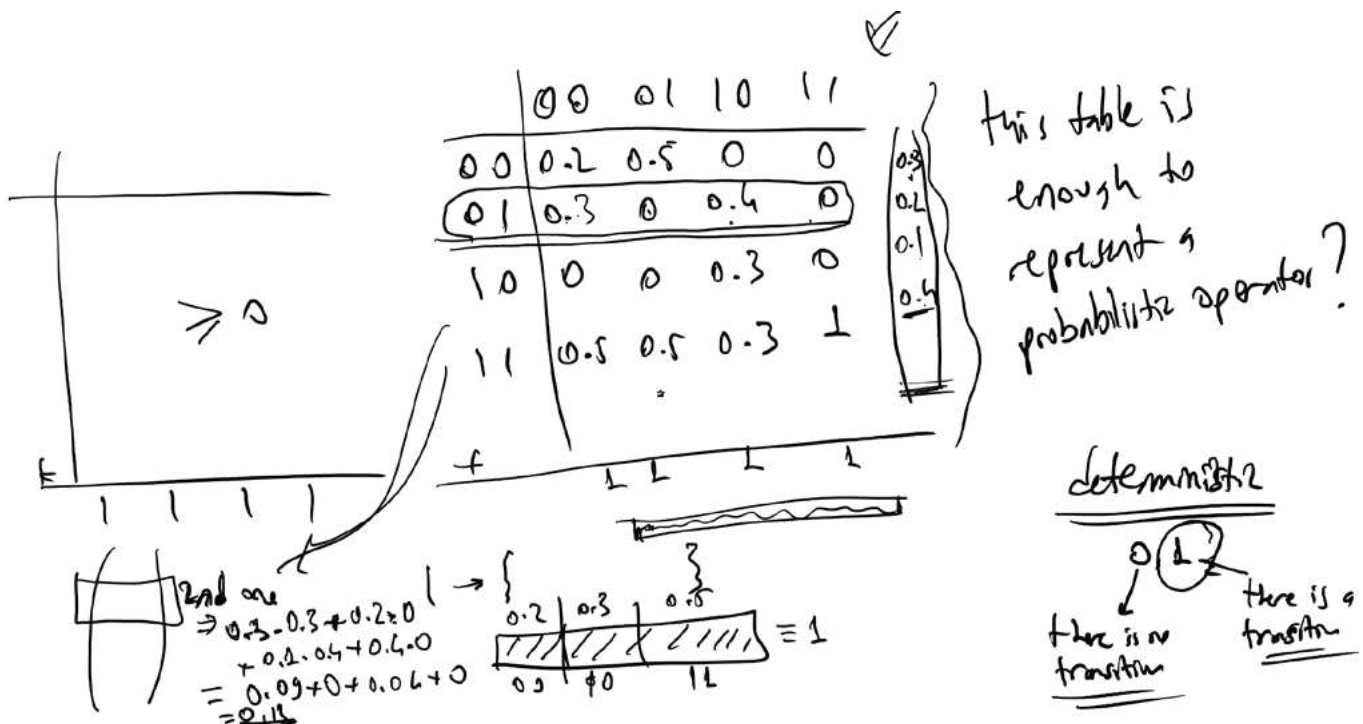
probabilistic state  $\leftrightarrow$  stochastic vector.

probabilistic operator!

$$\begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ p_n \end{pmatrix} \geq 0 \quad \equiv \quad \begin{pmatrix} \phantom{0} \\ \phantom{0} \\ \vdots \\ \phantom{0} \end{pmatrix} \geq 0$$

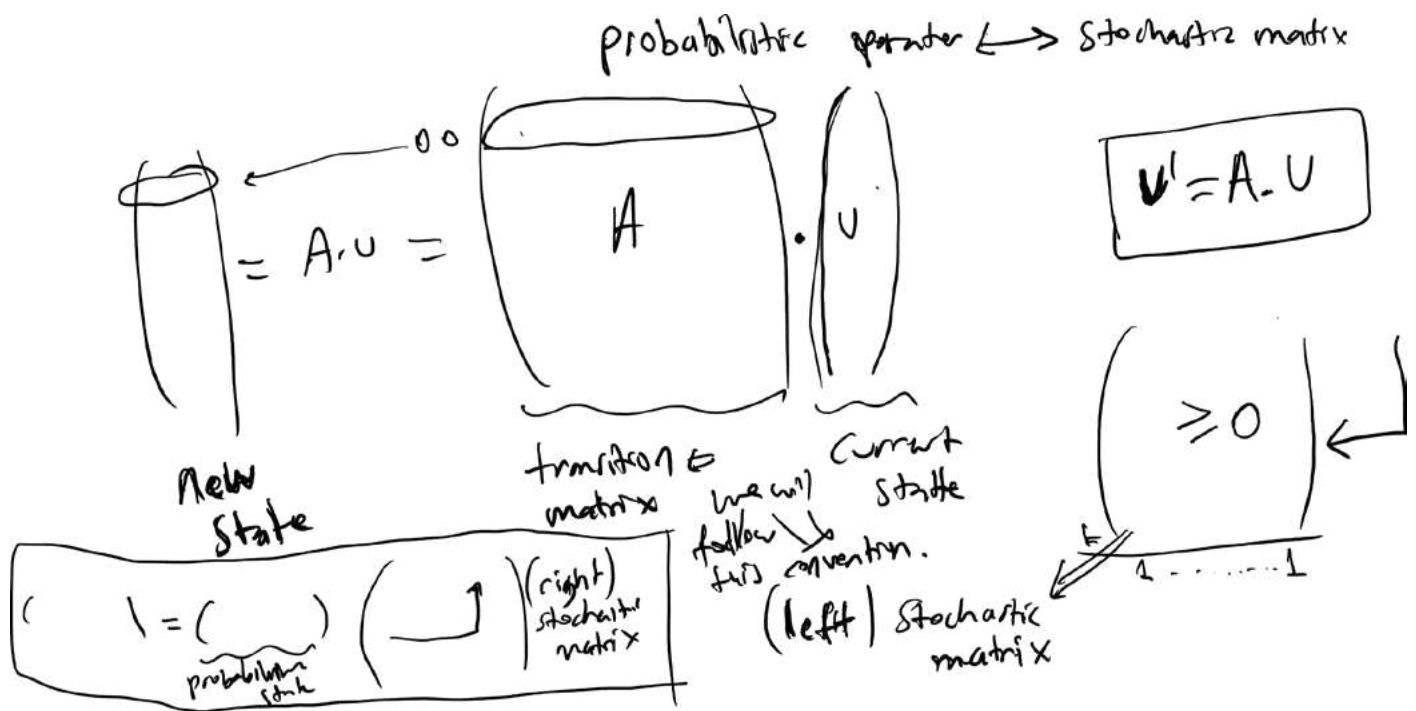
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## ■ Probabilistic operator





## ■ Transition matrix



## ■ Coin-flipping

# Coin flipping

toss a coin  $\xrightarrow{\text{outcomes}}$

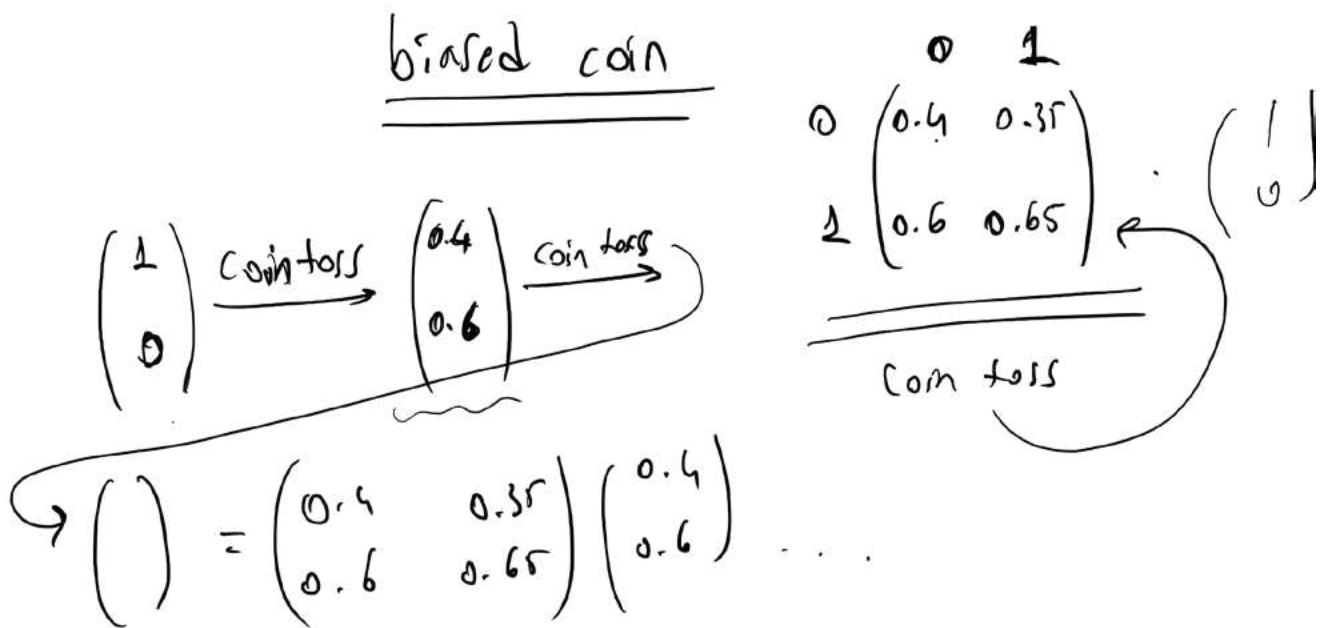
		Heads $\equiv 0$	} probabilistic bit
		Tails $\equiv 1$	

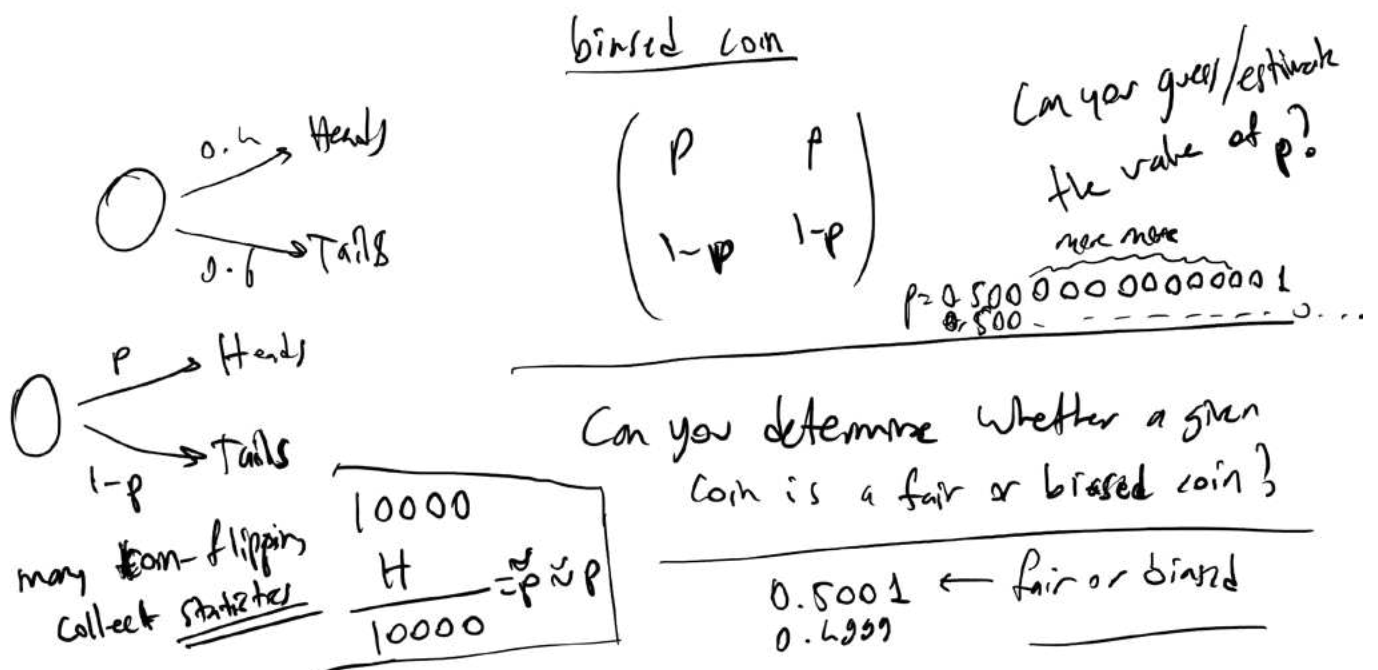
Fair coin

		0	1
0	$\left( \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$		
1	$\left( \begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right)$		

## ■ Biased coins

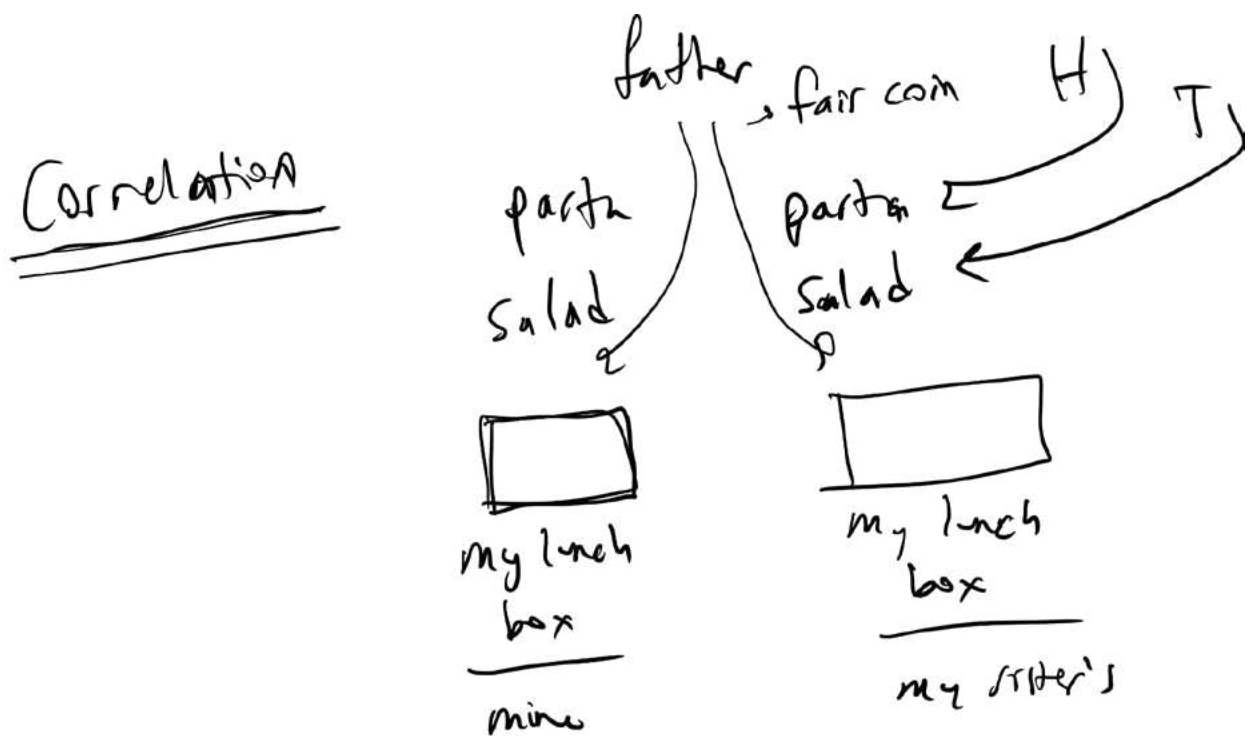


## ■ Finding bias

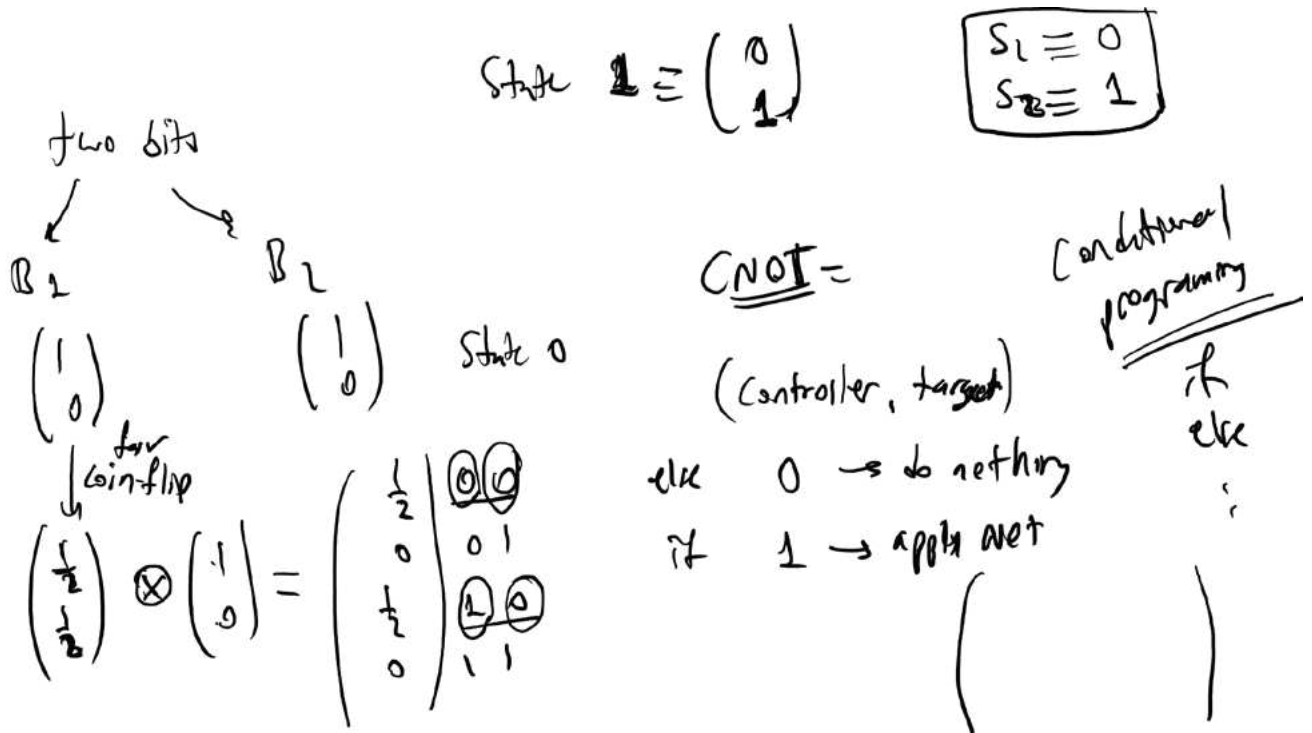




## ■ Correlation



## ■ CNOT



## ■ Correlated bits

Handwritten derivation showing the transformation of a quantum state through CNOT and NOT gates, illustrating correlated and uncorrelated bits.

**Initial State:**

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**CNOT Gate:**

$$\text{CNOT} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Intermediate State:**

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{CNOT}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**NOT Gate:**

$$\text{NOT} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Final State:**

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{NOT}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

**Correlation Analysis:**

The final state is  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ , which is a product state, indicating no correlation between the bits.

Handwritten notes indicate that the initial state is "correlated" and the final state is "not correlated".