

The future of computing: Quantum

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The future of computing: Quantum

- Our world is quantum mechanical.
- Quantum computers enable novel computations.

Quantum effects for computing

- Superposition: a qubit can be both 0 and 1 simultaneously (with some amplitudes)
- Interference: computations in superposition can collectively contribute to the final result
- Entanglement: qubits can have stronger than classical correlations

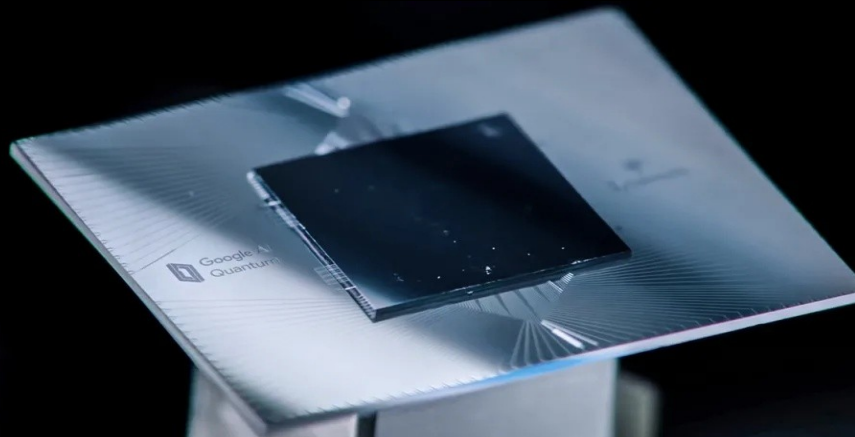
Quantum supremacy

A close-up, slightly angled view of a quantum chip mounted on a circuit board. The chip is a dark, square component with numerous fine lines and connections. The text 'Google AI Quantum' is visible on the board. The background is dark and out of focus, with some blue and white light patterns.

-Quantum computers have the potential to solve some problems exponentially more efficiently than classical computers.

-Google just reported passing the cross-over point, where a quantum chip can be much faster in practice than the best available supercomputer.

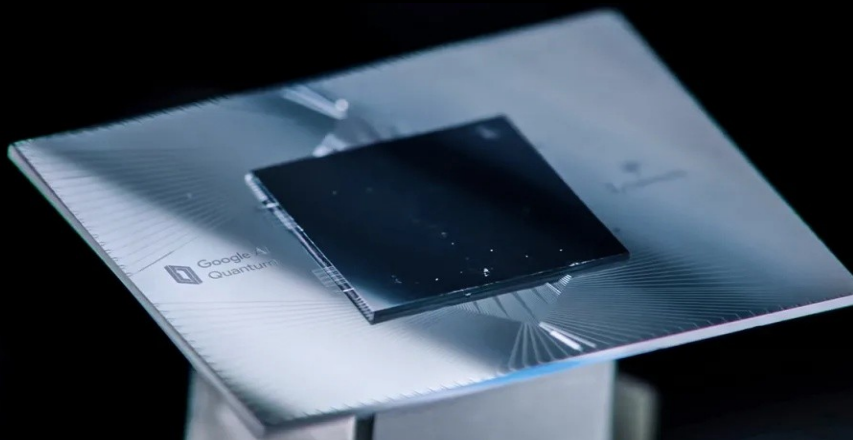
Boaz Barak's analogy (quoted by Scott Aaronson)



VS.



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vs.



“Deep Blue vs. Kasparov”

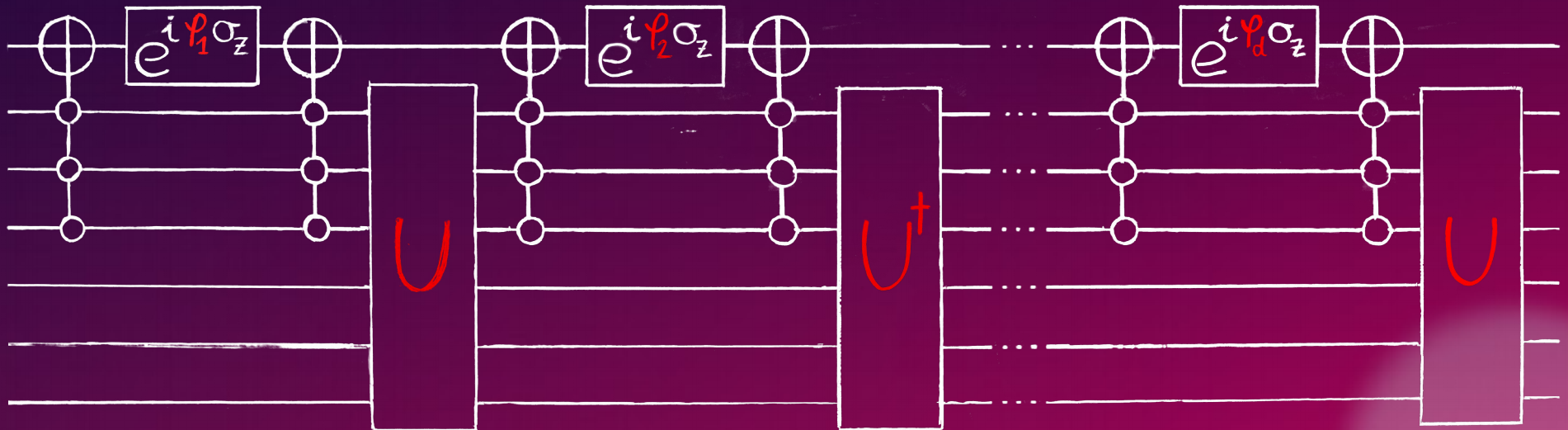


Main techniques for quantum algorithms

- Quantum Fourier transform: Shor's algorithm for factoring, breaking RSA crypto-system, etc.
- Hamiltonian simulation: dynamical simulation of quantum systems for chemistry, material science, etc.
- Grover search: generic quadratic speed-up for unstructured search problems
- Large-dimensional regression (HHL algorithm): speeding-up various machine learning applications

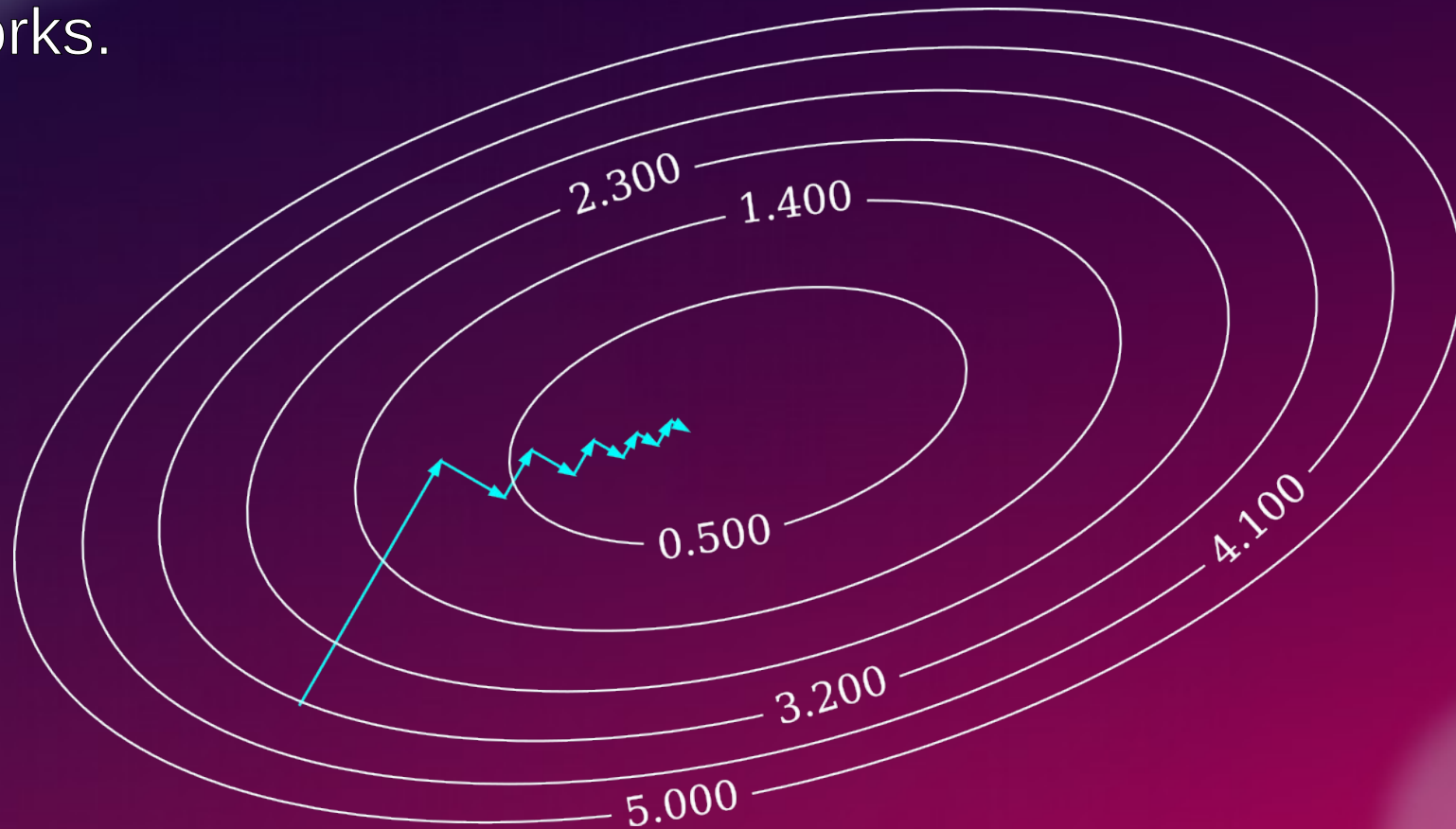
Quantum Singular Value transformation

- A common unification / generalization of Hamiltonian simulation, Grover search and regression (HHL).
- Block-encodings: exponentially faster matrix operations
- Efficient circuits & near-term applicability



Some applications / other results

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- Speeding up gradient computation using quantum computers with applications to variational circuits and quantum neural networks.
- Speeding up Linear Programs, Semidefinite Programs, and general convex optimization problems + finding limitations on quantum speed-ups.
- Efficiently working with the lowest-energy states of some structured Hamiltonians (quantum mechanical systems).
- Using quantum machine learning ideas to speed up classical machine learning tasks.

I would like to thank my wonderful co-authors. Especially, my PhD advisor Ronald de Wolf, for introducing me to these fascinating topics and guiding me throughout my PhD years.

* source of images:

-Pinterest

-Google

-IBM / digitaltrends.com

-Wikipedia