

Introduction to Quantum Programming and Semantics

Lecture 4: Graphical calculus

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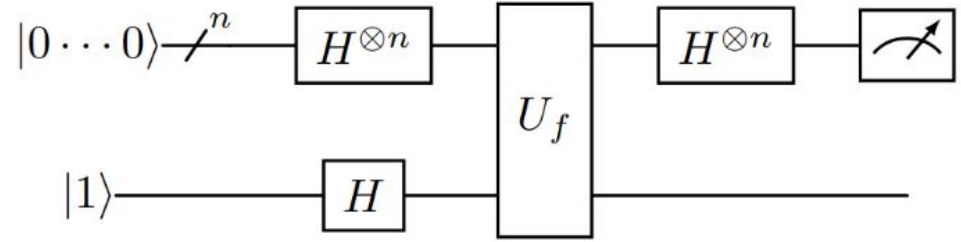


University of Edinburgh

Overview

- String diagrams
- States, effects, scalars
- Entanglement

Deutsch-Jozsa



$$|01\rangle \xrightarrow{H \otimes H} \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} |01\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} |01\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle - |01\rangle + |10\rangle - |11\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1} x (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) + |1\rangle (|0\rangle - |1\rangle))$$

$$\xrightarrow{U_f} \frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle (|0 \oplus f_0\rangle - |1 \oplus f_0\rangle) + |1\rangle (|0 \oplus f_1\rangle - |1 \oplus f_1\rangle))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle (-1)^{f_0} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) + |1\rangle (-1)^{f_1} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle))$$

ignore last

$$\xrightarrow{\quad} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle \cdot (-1)^{f_0} + |1\rangle (-1)^{f_1})$$

$$\xrightarrow{H} \frac{1}{2}$$

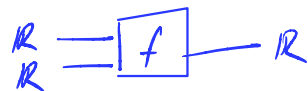
$$\xrightarrow{|00\rangle} \left| \frac{1}{2} ((-1)^{f_0} + (-1)^{f_1}) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^n} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1} x (|0 + fx\rangle - |1 \oplus fx\rangle)$$

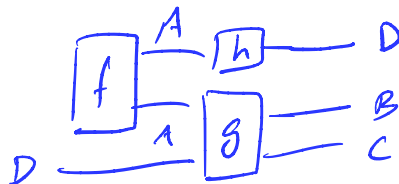
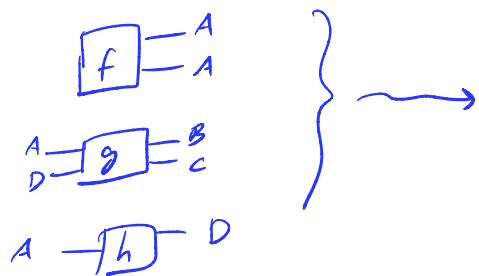
$$= \sum_{y=0}^{2^n-1} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1} (-1)^{f_x} (-1)^{x \cdot y} \right) |y\rangle$$

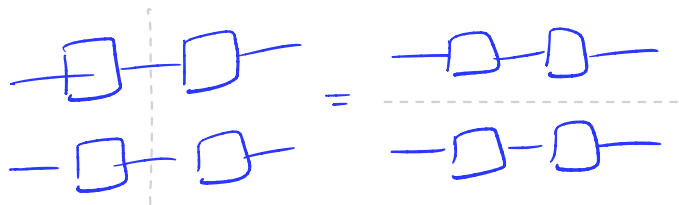
String diagrams

String diagrams



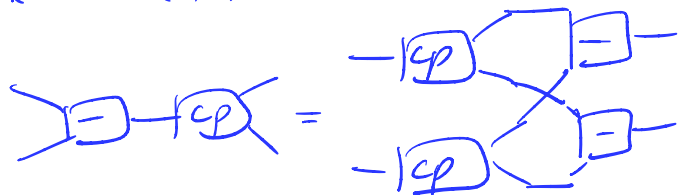
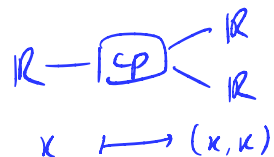
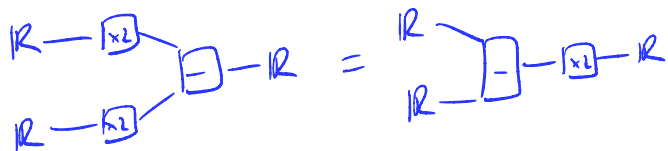
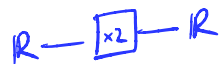
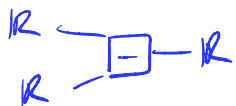
$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y$$



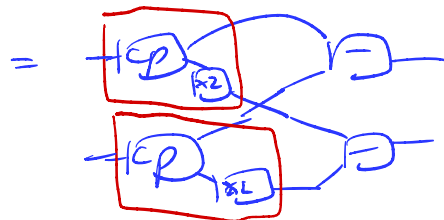
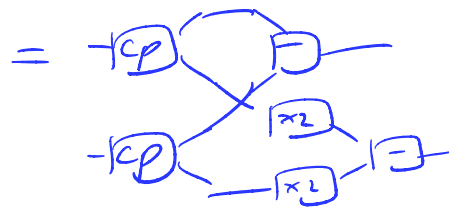
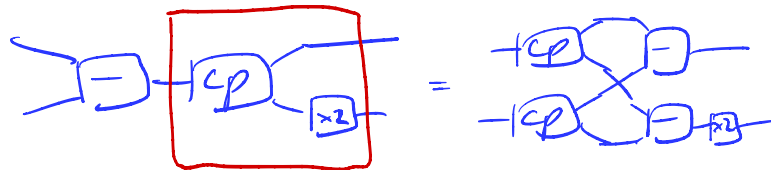


$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \boxed{f} \text{---} \boxed{g} \text{---} \boxed{h} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \boxed{k} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \boxed{e} \text{---} \text{---} \end{array} \right] = ([h] \otimes \text{id}) \circ ([g] \otimes \text{id} \otimes [e]) \circ ([f] \otimes [k])$$

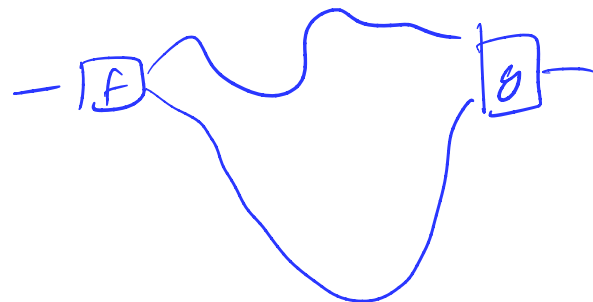
Diagrammatic reasoning



$(x, y) \mapsto (x, x, y, y)$
 $\mapsto (x, y, x, y) \mapsto (x-y, x-y)$



Isotopy

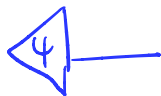
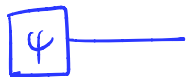


Soundness and completeness

algebra	pictures
$\otimes, \circ$	2d, no X
$\otimes, \circ$, braided (topological q. comp.)	3d, 
$\otimes, \circ$, symmetry	4d, X

States, effects, scalars

States



Effects



//



postselection

(Silq)

Scalars

$$[\boxed{\alpha}] : \mathbb{C}^{(2^0)} = \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^{(2^0)} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\boxed{\alpha} \quad \boxed{\beta}$$

$\equiv$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{\alpha} \\ \boxed{\beta} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\beta} \quad \boxed{\alpha}$$

$\equiv$

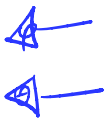
$$[\boxed{\psi} \longleftrightarrow \boxed{\varphi}] = [\boxed{\psi}] \circ [\boxed{\varphi}] = \langle \psi | \varphi \rangle$$

$\mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$

Entanglement

Entanglement

bipartite state is of form 

it is separable if  =  for some states φ, θ

it is entangled otherwise

Summary:

- String diagrams have (4d) graphical calculus
- Sound and complete for sequential and parallel composition
- States, effect, and scalars are derived concepts
- Entanglement makes sense at graphical level

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