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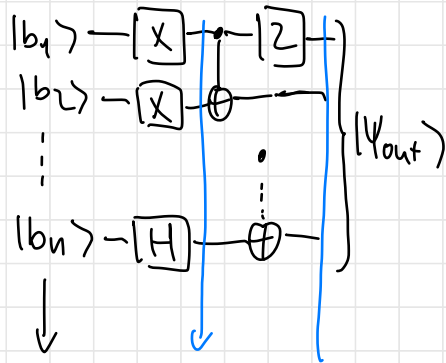
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# GENERAL CIRCUITS



$$\rightsquigarrow |\Psi_1^{(n)}\rangle + \boxed{U} + |\Psi_{out}\rangle$$

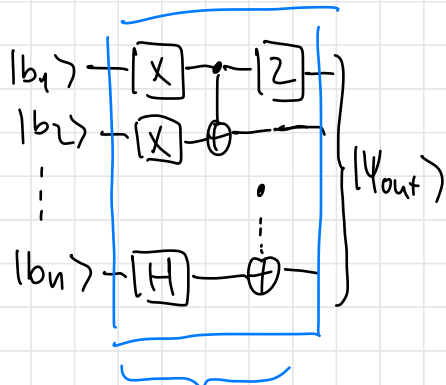
$$|\Psi_0^{(n)}\rangle = |\Psi_1\rangle \cdots |\Psi_n\rangle = |\Psi_{out}\rangle$$

M-M product

$$|\Psi\rangle \xrightarrow{\boxed{A}} \boxed{B} \xrightarrow{\boxed{C}} |\Psi'\rangle \Rightarrow |\Psi'\rangle = \overbrace{CBA}^{\text{M-M product}} |\Psi\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\Psi_1\rangle \xrightarrow{\boxed{A}} |\Psi'_1\rangle \\ |\Psi_2\rangle \xrightarrow{\boxed{B}} |\Psi'_2\rangle \end{aligned} \Rightarrow |\Psi'_1\rangle \otimes |\Psi'_2\rangle = (A|\Psi_1\rangle) \otimes (B|\Psi_2\rangle) = (A \otimes B) |\Psi_1\rangle |\Psi_2\rangle$$

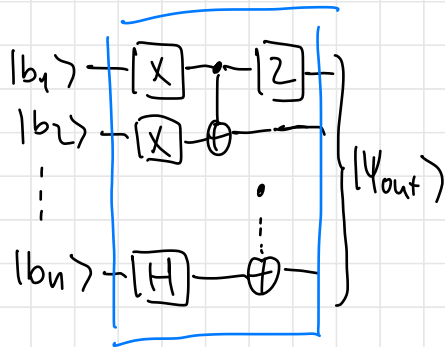
NOTE



$$U \in \mathbb{C}^{2^n \times 2^n}$$

CIRCUIT  $\Rightarrow$  EXPONENTIALLY-SIZED MATRIX!

NOTE



$$U \in \mathbb{C}^{2^n \times 2^n}$$

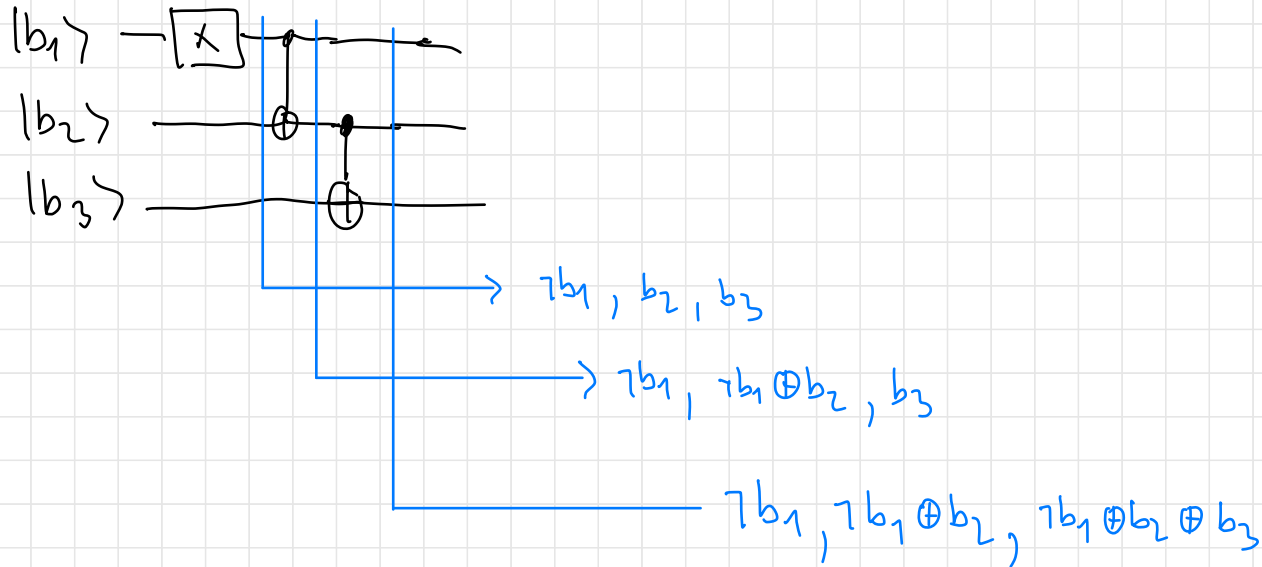
CIRCUIT  $\Rightarrow$  EXPONENTIALLY-SIZED MATRIX!

FOR SPECIAL INPUTS, AND CIRCUITS

CAN EVALUATE OUTPUT WITHOUT

COMPUTING MATRIX ("EFFICIENT SIMULATION")

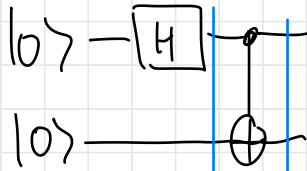
EXAMPLE: "CLASSICAL CIRCUIT ON CLASSICAL INPUT"



COMPLETE SPECIFICATION...

LOGICAL OPERATIONS..

From bitstrings to interesting superpositions...



$$|00\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |10\rangle)$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\text{CNOT}|00\rangle + \text{CNOT}|10\rangle) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle + |11\rangle)}}$$

MATRICES!

# QUANTUM V. CLASSICAL UNIVERSALITY

## CLASSICAL

- ALL FUNCTIONS  $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}^m$

- AND, OR, NOT, FANOUT

ALSO:

NAND + FANOUT

- PROBABILISTIC = DETERMINISTIC + RAND

## QUANTUM

- ALL "n-qubit unitaries" := unitary  $\left( \begin{matrix} 2^n \times 2^n \\ [SU(2^n)] \end{matrix} \right)$

- ALL 1-qubit unitaries + CNOT

## EXACT UNIVERSALITY

$H + \pi/8$  ARE APPROXIMATELY UNIVERSAL FOR  $SU(2)$

CNOT +  $H + \pi/8$  ARE APPROXIMATELY UNIVERSAL FOR  $SU(2^n)$

BONUS: SOLOVAY-KITAEV TH.

"APPROXIMATION IS EFFICIENT"

$$\text{COST APPROXIMATE} = \text{COST EXACT} \times O(\text{polylog}(1/\epsilon))$$

NEXT LESSON: Chapter 1.4 OF NIELSEN & CHANG

de Wolf notes: Chapter 2