

Classical and Quantum Computation

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**Graduate Studies
in Mathematics**

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ABSTRACT. The book is an introduction to a new rapidly developing topic: theory of quantum computing. The authors begin with a brief description of complexity theory for classical computations. Then they give a detailed presentation of the basics of quantum computing, including all known efficient quantum algorithms.

The book can be used by graduate and advanced undergraduate students and by researchers working in mathematics, quantum physics, and communication.

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10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 18 17 16 15 14 13

Contents

Foreword	vii
Notation	xi
Introduction	1
Part 1. Classical Computation	9
1. Turing machines	9
1.1. Definition of a Turing machine	10
1.2. Computable functions and decidable predicates	11
1.3. Turing's thesis and universal machines	12
1.4. Complexity classes	14
2. Boolean circuits	17
2.1. Definitions. Complete bases	17
2.2. Circuits versus Turing machines	20
2.3. Basic algorithms. Depth, space and width	23
3. The class NP: Reducibility and completeness	27
3.1. Nondeterministic Turing machines	27
3.2. Reducibility and NP-completeness	30
4. Probabilistic algorithms and the class BPP	36
4.1. Definitions. Amplification of probability	36
4.2. Primality testing	38
4.3. BPP and circuit complexity	42

5.	The hierarchy of complexity classes	44
5.1.	Games machines play	44
5.2.	The class PSPACE	48
Part 2.	Quantum Computation	53
6.	Definitions and notation	54
6.1.	The tensor product	54
6.2.	Linear algebra in Dirac's notation	55
6.3.	Quantum gates and circuits	58
7.	Correspondence between classical and quantum computation	60
8.	Bases for quantum circuits	65
8.1.	Exact realization	65
8.2.	Approximate realization	71
8.3.	Efficient approximation over a complete basis	75
9.	Definition of Quantum Computation. Examples	82
9.1.	Computation by quantum circuits	82
9.2.	Quantum search: Grover's algorithm	83
9.3.	A universal quantum circuit	88
9.4.	Quantum algorithms and the class BQP	89
10.	Quantum probability	92
10.1.	Probability for state vectors	92
10.2.	Mixed states (density matrices)	94
10.3.	Distance functions for density matrices	98
11.	Physically realizable transformations of density matrices	100
11.1.	Physically realizable superoperators: characterization	100
11.2.	Calculation of the probability for quantum computation	102
11.3.	Decoherence	102
11.4.	Measurements	105
11.5.	The superoperator norm	108
12.	Measuring operators	112
12.1.	Definition and examples	112
12.2.	General properties	114
12.3.	Garbage removal and composition of measurements	115
13.	Quantum algorithms for Abelian groups	116

13.1.	The problem of hidden subgroup in $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^k$; Simon's algorithm	117
13.2.	Factoring and finding the period for raising to a power	119
13.3.	Reduction of factoring to period finding	120
13.4.	Quantum algorithm for finding the period: the basic idea	122
13.5.	The phase estimation procedure	125
13.6.	Discussion of the algorithm	130
13.7.	Parallelized version of phase estimation. Applications	131
13.8.	The hidden subgroup problem for \mathbb{Z}^k	135
14.	The quantum analogue of NP: the class BQNP	138
14.1.	Modification of classical definitions	138
14.2.	Quantum definition by analogy	139
14.3.	Complete problems	141
14.4.	Local Hamiltonian is BQNP-complete	144
14.5.	The place of BQNP among other complexity classes	150
15.	Classical and quantum codes	151
15.1.	Classical codes	153
15.2.	Examples of classical codes	154
15.3.	Linear codes	155
15.4.	Error models for quantum codes	156
15.5.	Definition of quantum error correction	158
15.6.	Shor's code	161
15.7.	The Pauli operators and symplectic transformations	163
15.8.	Symplectic (stabilizer) codes	167
15.9.	Toric code	170
15.10.	Error correction for symplectic codes	172
15.11.	Anyons (an example based on the toric code)	173
Part 3.	Solutions	177
S1.	Problems of Section 1	177
S2.	Problems of Section 2	183
S3.	Problems of Section 3	195
S5.	Problems of Section 5	202
S6.	Problems of Section 6	203

S7. Problems of Section 7	204
S8. Problems of Section 8	204
S9. Problems of Section 9	216
S10. Problems of Section 10	221
S11. Problems of Section 11	224
S12. Problems of Section 12	230
S13. Problems of Section 13	230
S15. Problems of Section 15	234
Appendix A. Elementary Number Theory	237
A.1. Modular arithmetic and rings	237
A.2. Greatest common divisor and unique factorization	239
A.3. Chinese remainder theorem	241
A.4. The structure of finite Abelian groups	243
A.5. The structure of the group $(\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})^*$	245
A.6. Euclid's algorithm	247
A.7. Continued fractions	248
Bibliography	251
Index	255

Foreword

In recent years interest in what is called “quantum computers” has grown extraordinarily. The idea of using the possibilities of quantum mechanics in organizing computation looks all the more attractive now that experimental work has begun in this area.

However, the prospects for physical realization of quantum computers are presently entirely unclear. Most likely this will be a matter of several decades. The fundamental achievements in this area bear at present a purely mathematical character.

This book is intended for a first acquaintance with the mathematical theory of quantum computation. For the convenience of the reader, we give at the outset a brief introduction to the classical theory of computational complexity. The second part includes the descriptions of basic effective quantum algorithms and an introduction to quantum codes.

The book is based on material from the course “Classical and quantum computations”, given by A. Shen (classical computations) and A. Kitaev (quantum computations) at the Independent Moscow University in Spring of 1998. In preparing the book we also used materials from the course Physics 229 — Advanced Mathematical Methods of Physics (Quantum Computation) given by John Preskill and A. Kitaev at the California Institute of Technology in 1998–99 (solutions to some problems included in the course were proposed by Andrew Landahl). The original version of this book was published in Russian [37], but the present edition extends it in many ways.

The prerequisites for reading this book are modest. In essence, it is enough to know the basics of linear algebra (as studied in a standard university course), elementary probability, basic notions of group theory, and a

few concepts from the theory of algorithms (some computer programming experience may do as well as the formal knowledge). Some topics require an acquaintance with Lie groups and homology of manifolds — but only at the level of definitions.

To reduce the amount of information the reader needs to digest at the first reading, part of the material is given in the form of *problems* and *solutions*. Each problem is assigned a grade according to its difficulty: 1 for an exercise in use of definitions, 2 for a problem that requires some work, 3 for a difficult problem which requires a nontrivial idea. (Of course, the difficulty of a problem is a subjective thing. Also, if several problems are based on the same idea, only the first of them is marked as difficult). The grade appears in square brackets before the problem number. Some problems are marked with an exclamation sign, which indicates that they are almost as important as the main text. Thus, [1!] means an easy but important exercise, whereas [3] is a difficult problem which is safe to skip.

Further reading

In this book we focus on algorithm complexity (in particular, for quantum algorithms), while many related things are not covered. As a general reference on quantum information theory we recommend the book by Michael Nielsen and Isaac Chuang [51], which includes such topics as the von Neumann entropy, quantum communication channels, quantum cryptography, fault-tolerant computation, and various proposed schemes for the realization of a quantum computer. Another book on quantum computation and information was written by Josef Gruska [30]. Most original papers on the subject can be found in the electronic archive at <http://arXiv.org>, section “Quantum Physics” (`quant-ph`).

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The book was written while A. K. was a member of Microsoft Research and Caltech, and while A. S. and M. V. were members of Independent Moscow University. The preparation of the original Russian version was started

while all three of us were working at IMU, and A.K. was a member of L.D.Landau Institute for Theoretical Physics.

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Notation

\vee	disjunction (logical OR)
\wedge	conjunction (logical AND)
\neg	negation
\oplus	addition modulo 2 (and also the direct sum of linear subspaces)
\oplus	controlled NOT gate (p. 62)
\sqcup	blank symbol in the alphabet of a Turing machine
$\delta(\cdot, \cdot)$	transition function of a Turing machine
δ_{jk}	Kronecker symbol
$\chi_S(\cdot)$	characteristic function of the set S
f_{\oplus}	invertible function corresponding to the Boolean function f (p. 61)
$\overline{x_{n-1} \cdots x_0}$	number represented by binary digits x_{n-1}, \dots, x_0
$\gcd(x, y)$	greatest common divisor of x and y
$a \bmod q$	residue of a modulo q
$\frac{a}{b}$	representation of the rational number a/b in the form of an irreducible fraction
$a \mid b$	a divides b
$a \equiv b \pmod{q}$	a is congruent to b modulo q
$A \Rightarrow B$	A implies B
$A \Leftrightarrow B$	A is logically equivalent to B
$L_1 \propto L_2$	Karp reduction of predicates (L_1 can be reduced to L_2 (p. 30))
$\lfloor x \rfloor$	the greatest integer not exceeding x
$\lceil x \rceil$	the least integer not greater than x

A^*	set of all finite words in the alphabet A
E^*	group of characters on the Abelian group E , i.e., $\text{Hom}(E, \mathbf{U}(1))$
z^*	complex conjugate of z
\mathcal{M}^*	space of linear functionals on the space \mathcal{M}
$\langle \xi $	bra-vector (p. 56)
$ \xi\rangle$	ket-vector (p. 56)
$\langle \xi \eta \rangle$	inner product
A^\dagger	Hermitian adjoint operator
\widehat{G}	unitary operator corresponding to the permutation G (p. 61)
$I_{\mathcal{L}}$	identity operator on the space \mathcal{L}
$\Pi_{\mathcal{M}}$	projection (the operator of projecting onto the subspace \mathcal{M})
$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{F}} A$	partial trace of the operator A over the space (tensor factor) \mathcal{F} (p. 96)
$A \cdot B$	superoperator $\rho \mapsto A\rho B$ (p. 108)
$\mathcal{M}^{\otimes n}$	n -th tensor degree of \mathcal{M}
$\mathbb{C}(a, b, \dots)$	space generated by the vectors a, b, \dots
$\Lambda(U)$	operator U with quantum control (p. 65)
$U[A]$	application of the operator U to a quantum register (set of qubits) A (p. 58)
$\mathcal{E}[A], \mathcal{E}(n, k)$	error spaces (p. 156)
$\sigma(\alpha_1, \beta_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_n)$	basis operators on the space $\mathcal{B}^{\otimes n}$ (p. 162)
$\text{SympCode}(F, \mu)$	symplectic code (p. 168)
$ \cdot $	cardinality of a set or modulus of a number
$\ \cdot\ $	norm of a vector (p. 71) or operator norm (p. 71)
$\ \cdot\ _{\text{tr}}$	trace norm (p. 98)
$\ \cdot\ _{\diamond}$	superoperator norm (p. 110)
$\mathbf{Pr}[A]$	probability of the event A
$\mathbf{P}(\cdot \cdot)$	conditional probability (in various contexts)
$\mathbf{P}(\rho, \mathcal{M})$	quantum probability (p. 95)
$f(n) = O(g(n))$	there exist numbers C and n_0 such that $f(n) \leq Cg(n)$ for all $n \geq n_0$
$f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$	there exist numbers C and n_0 such that $f(n) \geq Cg(n)$ for all $n \geq n_0$
$f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$	$f(n) = O(g(n))$ and $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ at the same time
$f(n) = \text{poly}(n)$	means the same as $f(n) = n^{O(1)}$
$\text{poly}(n, m)$	abbreviation for $\text{poly}(n + m)$

\mathbb{N}	set of natural numbers, i.e., $\{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$
\mathbb{Z}	set of integers
\mathbb{R}	set of real numbers
\mathbb{C}	set of complex numbers
\mathbb{B}	classical bit (set $\{0, 1\}$)
\mathcal{B}	quantum bit (qubit, space \mathbb{C}^2 — p. 53)
\mathbb{F}_q	finite field of q elements
$\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$	ring of residues modulo n
\mathbb{Z}_n	additive group of the ring $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$
$(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^*$	multiplicative group of invertible elements of $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$
$\text{Sp}_2(n)$	symplectic group of order n over the field \mathbb{F}_2 (p. 165)
$\text{ESp}_2(n)$	extended symplectic group of order n over the field \mathbb{F}_2 (p. 164)
$\mathbf{L}(\mathcal{N})$	space of linear operators on \mathcal{M}
$\mathbf{L}(\mathcal{N}, \mathcal{M})$	space of linear operators from \mathcal{N} to \mathcal{M}
$\mathbf{U}(\mathcal{M})$	group of unitary operators in the space \mathcal{M}
$\mathbf{SU}(\mathcal{M})$	special unitary group in the space \mathcal{M}
$\mathbf{SO}(\mathcal{M})$	special orthogonal group in the Euclidean space \mathcal{M}

Notation for matrices:

$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad K = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix},$$

Pauli matrices: $\sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Notation for complexity classes:

NC	(p. 23)	NP	(p. 28)	BQP	(p. 91)
P	(p. 14)	MA	(p. 138)	BQNP	(p. 139)
BPP	(p. 36)	Π_k	(p. 46)	PSPACE	(p. 15)
PP	(p. 91)	Σ_k	(p. 46)	EXPTIME	(p. 22)
P/poly	(p. 20)				

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Index

- Algorithm, 9
 - for finding the hidden subgroup
 - in \mathbb{Z}^k , 136
 - for period finding, 122, 128
 - Grover's, 83
 - Grover's (for the solution of the general search problem), 87
 - nondeterministic, 28
 - primality testing, 40
 - probabilistic, 36
 - quantum, 90, 91
 - Simon's (for finding the hidden subgroup in \mathbb{Z}_2^k), 118
 - Amplification of probability, 37, 83, 139, 141
 - Amplitudes, 55, 92
 - Ancilla, 60
 - Angle between subspaces, 147
 - Anyons, 173
 - Automaton
 - finite-state, 24

 - Basis
 - classical, 55
 - Bit, 1
 - quantum (qubit), 53
 - Bra-vector, 56

 - Carmichael numbers, 39
 - Check matrix
 - for a linear classical code, 155
 - Check operator, 167
 - Chernoff's bound, 127, 231
 - Church thesis, 12
 - Circuit
 - Boolean, 17
 - depth, 23
 - fan-in, 23
 - fan-out, 23
 - formula, 18
 - graph, 17
 - size, 19
 - width, 27
 - quantum, 60
 - complete basis, 73
 - standard basis, 73
 - universal, 89
 - reversible, 61
 - complete basis, 61
 - uniform sequence of, 22, 23, 90
- Circuit complexity, 20
 - Clause, 33
 - CNF, 19, 33
 - Code
 - Hamming, 155
 - repetition, 154
 - Shor, 161
 - Code distance
 - classical, 154
 - Codes, error-correcting, 151
 - classical, 152
 - linear, 155
 - quantum, 152
 - congruent symplectic, 168
 - symplectic, 167, 168
 - toric, 170
 - Codevector, 152
 - Codeword, 152
 - Complexity classes, 14
 - BQNP, 138
 - Π_k , 46
 - Σ_k , 45, 46

- P/poly, 20
- BPP, 36, 37
- MA, 138
- Arthur and Merlin, 30, 139
- BPP, 150
- BQNP, 150, 151
- BQP, 91
- definition using games, 44, 139, 151
- dual class (co- A), 44
- EXPTIME, 22
- MA, 150
- NC, 23
- NP, 28, 150
 - Karp reducibility, 30
- NP-complete, 31
- P, 14
- PP, 91
- PSPACE, 15, 150
- Computation
 - nondeterministic, 27
 - probabilistic, 36
 - quantum, 83
 - reversible, 63
- Copying
 - of a quantum state, 103
- Decoherence, 102
- Density matrix, 95
- Diagonalization, 179
- distance function, 77
- DNF, 19
- Element — cf. Operator
- Elementary transformation, 58
- Encoding
 - for a quantum code, 153
 - one-to-many, 153
- Error
 - classical, 161
 - phase, 161
- Fidelity, 99
 - distance, 99
- Function
 - Boolean, 17
 - basis, 17
 - complete basis, 18
 - conjunction, 19
 - disjunction, 19
 - negation, 19
 - standard complete basis, 18, 19
 - computable, 11, 12
 - majority, 26, 83
 - partial, 10, 138
 - total, 10
- Garbage, 62
 - removal, 63
- Gate
 - controlled NOT, 62
 - Deutsch, 75
 - Fredkin, 206
 - quantum, 60
 - Toffoli, 61
- Group
 - $(\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})^*$, 120, 121
 - $\text{ESp}_2(n)$, 164, 166
 - $\text{SO}(3)$, 66, 75
 - $\text{Sp}_2(n)$, 165
 - $\text{U}(1)$, 66
 - $\text{U}(2)$, 66
 - character, 118
- Hamiltonian, 156, 173
 - k -local, 142
 - cycle, 28
 - graph, 28
- Inner product, 56
- Ket-vector, 56
- Language, 12
- Literal, 19
- Measurement, 92, 105
 - conditional probabilities, 114
 - destructive, 107
 - POVM, 107
 - projective, 107
- Measuring operator, 112, 113
 - conditional probabilities, 112
 - eigenvalues, 113
- Miller–Rabin test, 38
- Net, 77
 - α -sparse, 77
 - in $\text{SU}(M)$, 77
 - quality, 77
- Norm
 - of a superoperator
 - stable, 110
 - unstable, 108
 - operator, 71
 - trace, 98
- Operator
 - applied to a register, 58
 - approximate representation, 72
 - using ancillas, 73
 - Hermitian adjoint, 56
 - permutation, 61
 - projection, 93
 - realized by a quantum circuit, 60

- using ancillas, 60
 - unitary, 57
 - with quantum control, 65
- Oracle, 26, 35, 83, 117
 - quantum, 118
 - randomized, 117
- Partial trace, 96
- Pauli matrices, 66
- Phase estimation, 125, 128
- Polynomial growth, 14
- POVM, 107
- Predicate, 12
 - decidable, 12
- Problem
 - TQBF*, 50
 - 3-CNF, 33
 - 3-SAT, 33
 - 3-coloring, 34
 - CLIQUE, 35
 - determining the discrete logarithm, 136
 - Euler cycle, 35
 - FACTORING, 120
 - general search, 83
 - quantum formulation of, 84
 - hidden subgroup, 117, 135
 - ILP, 34
 - independent set, 198
 - LOCAL HAMILTONIAN, 142
 - matching
 - perfect, 35
 - PERIOD FINDING, 120
 - PRIMALITY, 38
 - satisfiability, 31
 - TQBF, 64
 - with oracle, 83
- Pseudo-random generator, 43
- Purification, 97
 - unitary equivalence, 98
- Quantum computer, 53
- Quantum Fourier transform, 88, 135, 218
- Quantum probability
 - for simple states, 93
 - general definition, 95
 - simplest definition, 55, 82
- Quantum register, 58
- Quantum teleportation, 108, 227–229
- Resolution method, 195
- Schmidt decomposition, 97
- Set
 - enumerable, 16
- Singular value, 57
 - decomposition, 57
- State of a quantum system
 - basis, 53
 - entangled, 60
 - mixed, 95
 - product, 60
 - pure, 95
- Superoperator, 100, 106
 - physically realizable, 100
 - characterization, 100, 101
- Superposition of states, 54
- Syndrome, 172
- Tensor product, 55
 - of operators, 57
 - universality property, 55
- Transformation, error-correcting, 158, 161
 - classical, 154
 - for symplectic codes, 172
- Turing machine, 10
 - alphabet, 9, 10
 - blank symbol, 10
 - cell, 10
 - computational table, 20, 32
 - configuration, 11
 - control device, 10
 - external alphabet, 10
 - head, 10
 - initial configuration, 11
 - initial state, 10
 - input, 11
 - multitape, 16
 - nondeterministic, 28
 - computational path, 28
 - output, 11
 - probabilistic, 36
 - state, 10
 - step (or cycle) of work, 11
 - tape, 10
 - universal, 14
 - with oracle, 26, 50
- Turing thesis, 12
- Witness, 38

This book presents a concise introduction to an emerging and increasingly important topic, the theory of quantum computing. The development of quantum computing exploded in 1994 with the discovery of its use in factoring large numbers—an extremely difficult and time-consuming problem when using a conventional computer. In less than 300 pages, the authors set forth a solid foundation to the theory, including results that have not appeared elsewhere and improvements on existing works.

The book starts with the basics of classical theory of computation, including NP-complete problems and the idea of complexity of an algorithm. Then the authors introduce general principles of quantum computing and pass to the study of main quantum computation algorithms: Grover's algorithm, Shor's factoring algorithm, and the Abelian hidden subgroup problem. In concluding sections, several related topics are discussed (parallel quantum computation, a quantum analog of NP-completeness, and quantum error-correcting codes).

This is a suitable textbook for a graduate course in quantum computing. Prerequisites are very modest and include linear algebra, elements of group theory and probability, and the notion of an algorithm (on a formal or an intuitive level). The book is complete with problems, solutions, and an appendix summarizing the necessary results from number theory.

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