

Introduction to Quantum Computing



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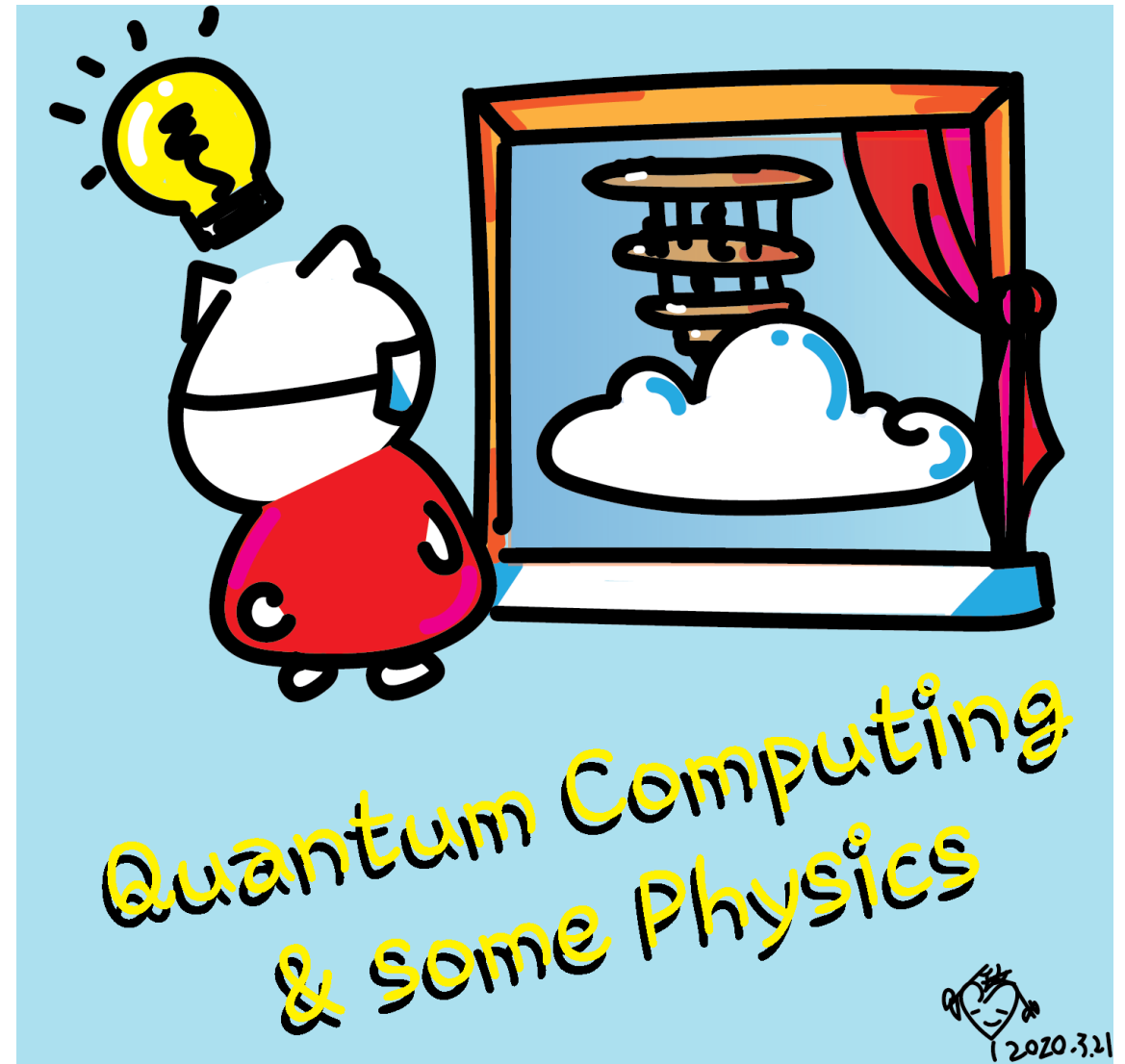
August 9, 2020

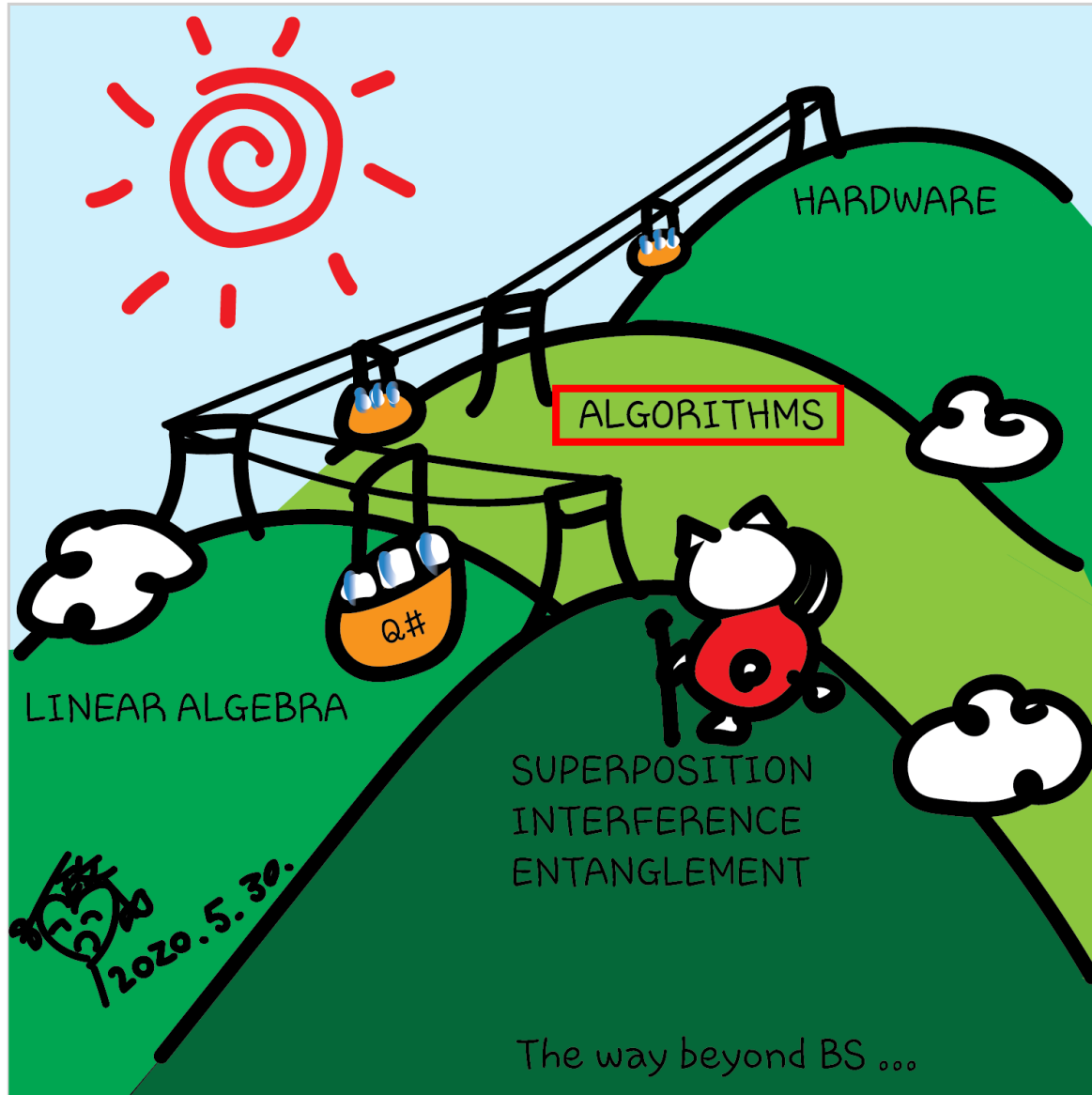
Hackaday, session 17

Other communities, session 9

Class structure

- [Comics on Hackaday – Quantum Computing through Comics](#) every Sun
- 30 mins – 1 hour every Sun, one concept (theory, hardware, programming), Q&A
- Contribute to Q# documentation
<http://docs.microsoft.com/quantum>
- Coding through Quantum Katas
<https://github.com/Microsoft/QuantumKatas/>
- Discuss in Hackaday project comments throughout the week
- Take notes





2020.5.30.

LINEAR ALGEBRA

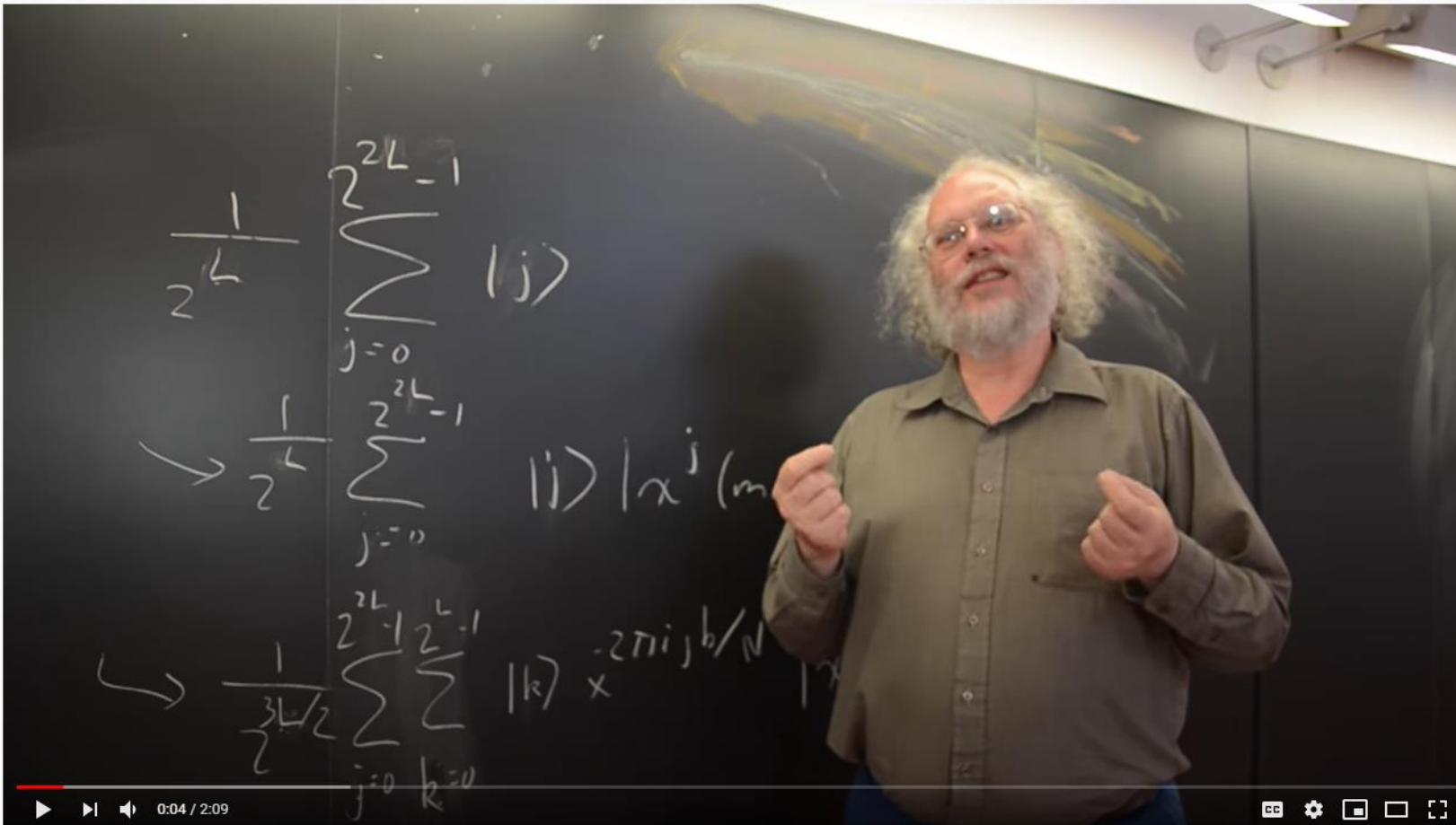
SUPERPOSITION
INTERFERENCE
ENTANGLEMENT

The way beyond BS ...

ALGORITHMS

HARDWARE

Q#



What is Shor's factoring algorithm?

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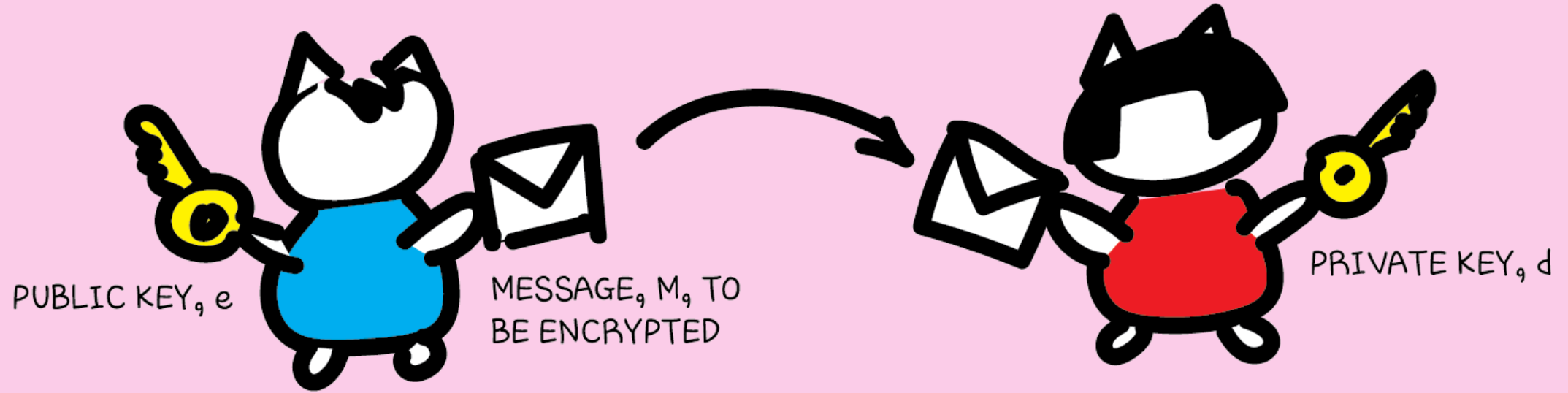
SUBSCRIBE

Peter Shor introduces his eponymous mathematical concept. Visit physicsworld.com for more videos, webinars and podcasts.
<http://physicsworld.com/cws/channel/m...>

invented in 1994 by the American mathematician [Peter Shor](#)

ENCRYPT MESSAGE USING e :
 $C = M^e \text{ Mod } N$

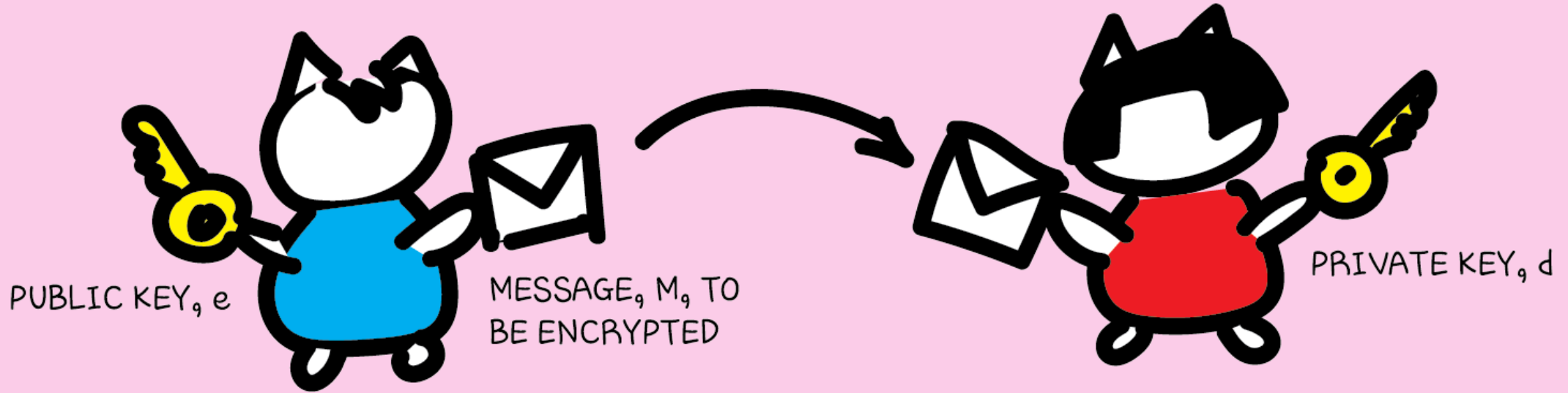
DECRYPT CIPHER USING d :
 $M = C^d \text{ Mod } N$



THE RSA ENCRYPTION SCHEME

ENCRYPT MESSAGE USING e :
 $C = M^e \text{ Mod } N$

DECRYPT CIPHER USING d :
 $M = C^d \text{ Mod } N$



THE RSA ENCRYPTION SCHEME

$$M^{ed} \text{ Mod } N = M$$

$$N = p * q$$

$$r = (p-1)(q-1)$$

$$e * d \text{ Mod } r = 1$$

PUBLIC: N, e

PRIVATE: p, q, d, r

N is really large - it is infeasible to factorize it classically to get p and q , thus, d and r .

Example

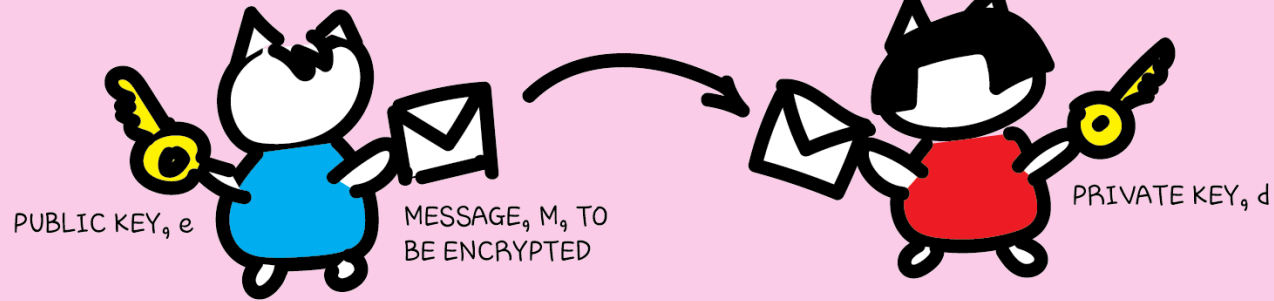
- $p = 101$ and $q = 113$
- $N = p * q = 101 * 113 = 11413$
- $r = (p - 1)(q - 1) = (101 - 1)(113 - 1) = 11200$
- Find two numbers e and d that are relatively prime to N and for which $e * d = 1 \pmod r$
- Say $e = 13$
- Then $d = 9477$ so that $e * d \pmod r = 1$
- $e * d = 123201$

Example

- $msg = 123$
- Encrypted message = cipher = $(m)^e \bmod N = (123)^{13} \bmod 11413 = 5790$
- Decrypted message = $msg = (cipher)^d \bmod N = 5790^{9477} \bmod 11413 = 123$

ENCRYPT MESSAGE USING e :
 $C = M^e \text{ Mod } N$

DECRYPT CIPHER USING d :
 $M = C^d \text{ Mod } N$



THE RSA ENCRYPTION SCHEME

$$M^{ed} \text{ Mod } N = M$$

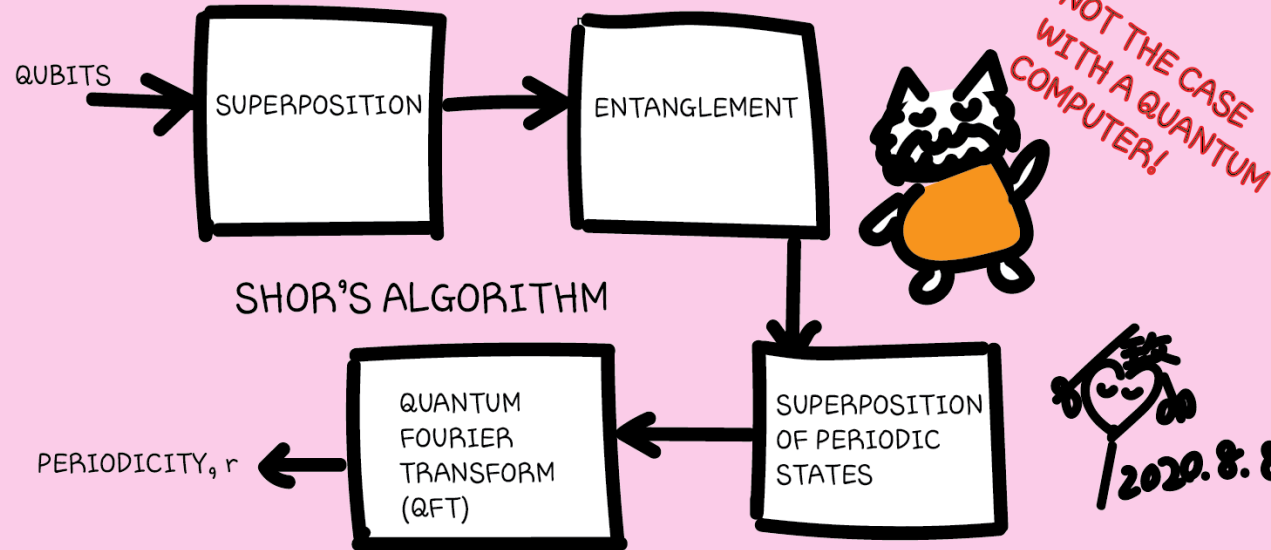
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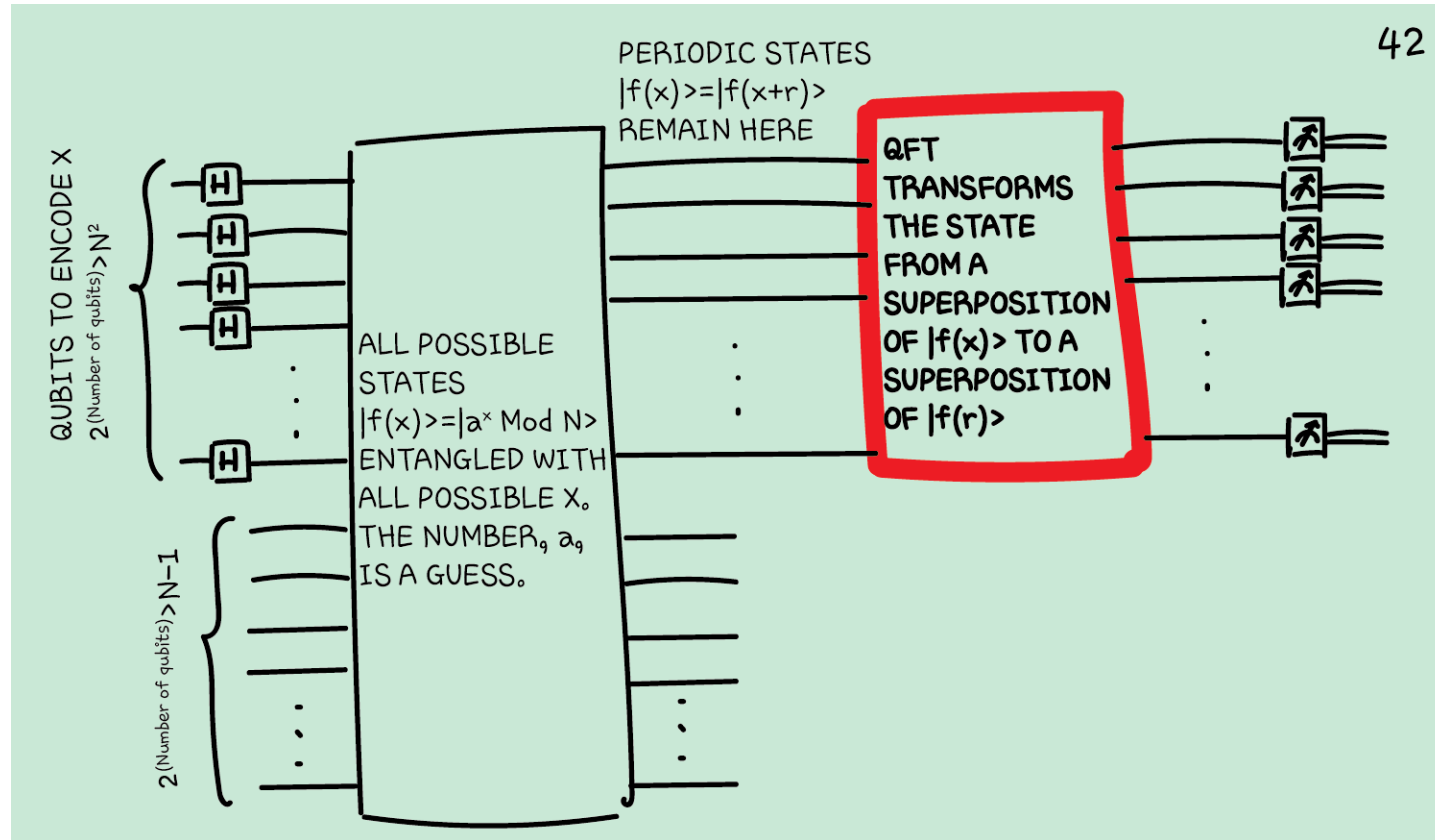
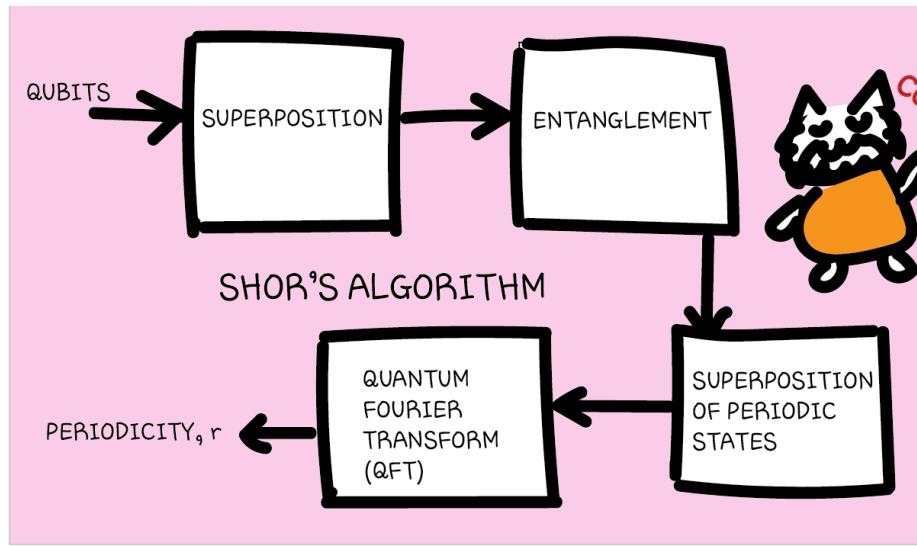
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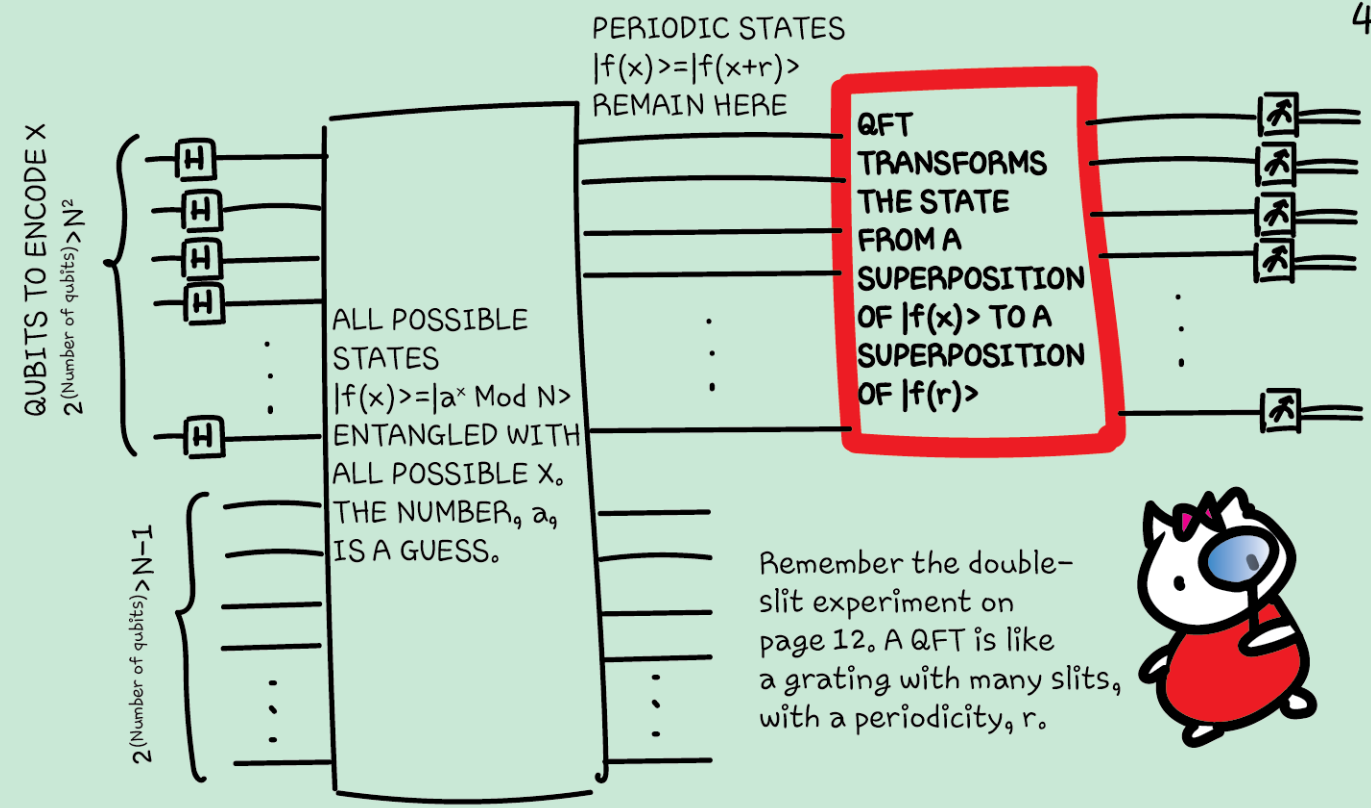


SHOR'S ALGORITHM

NOT THE CASE WITH A QUANTUM COMPUTER!

2020.8.8.







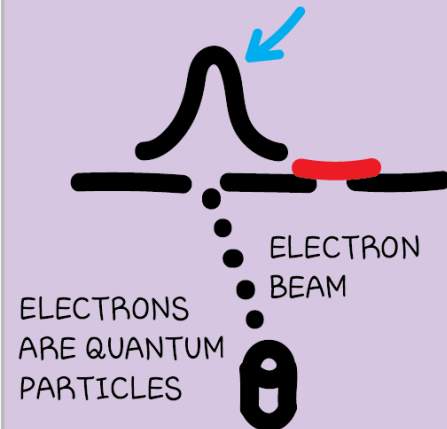
So, the things we observe (**measure**) are the results of interference. Possible results from constructive interference are more likely to be measured. The other possibilities cancel each other out through destructive interference.



2020.4.5.

The famous double-slit experiment is a direct manifestation of quantum interference.

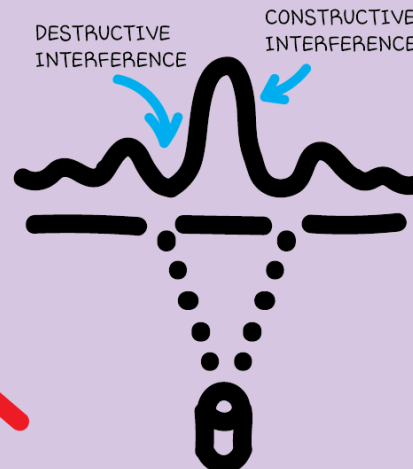
When one slit is blocked, most electrons are found here



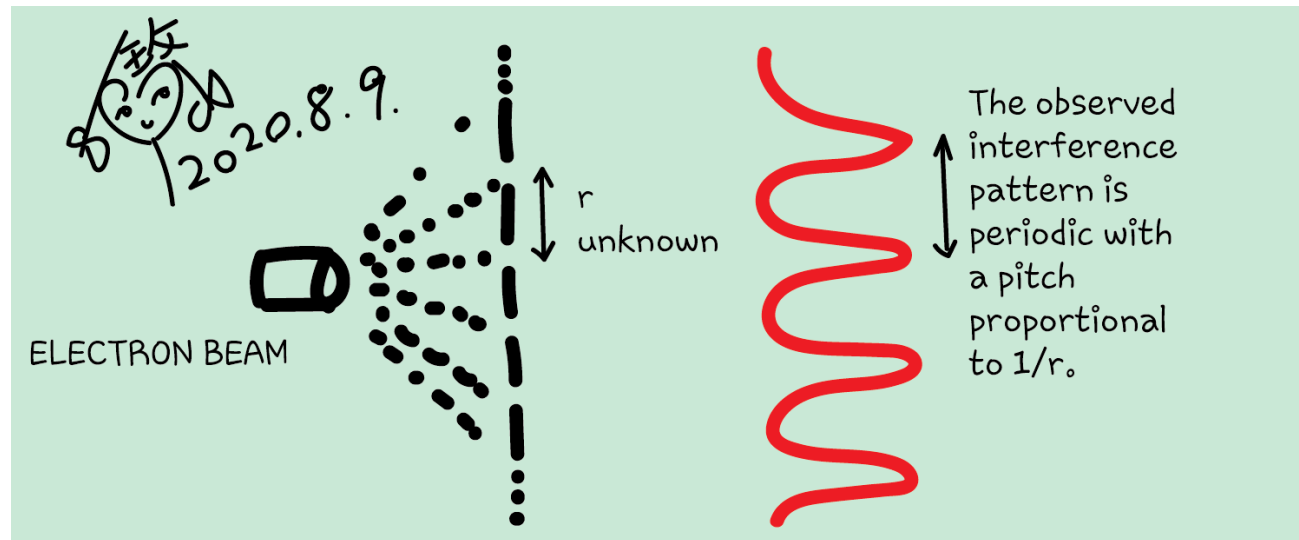
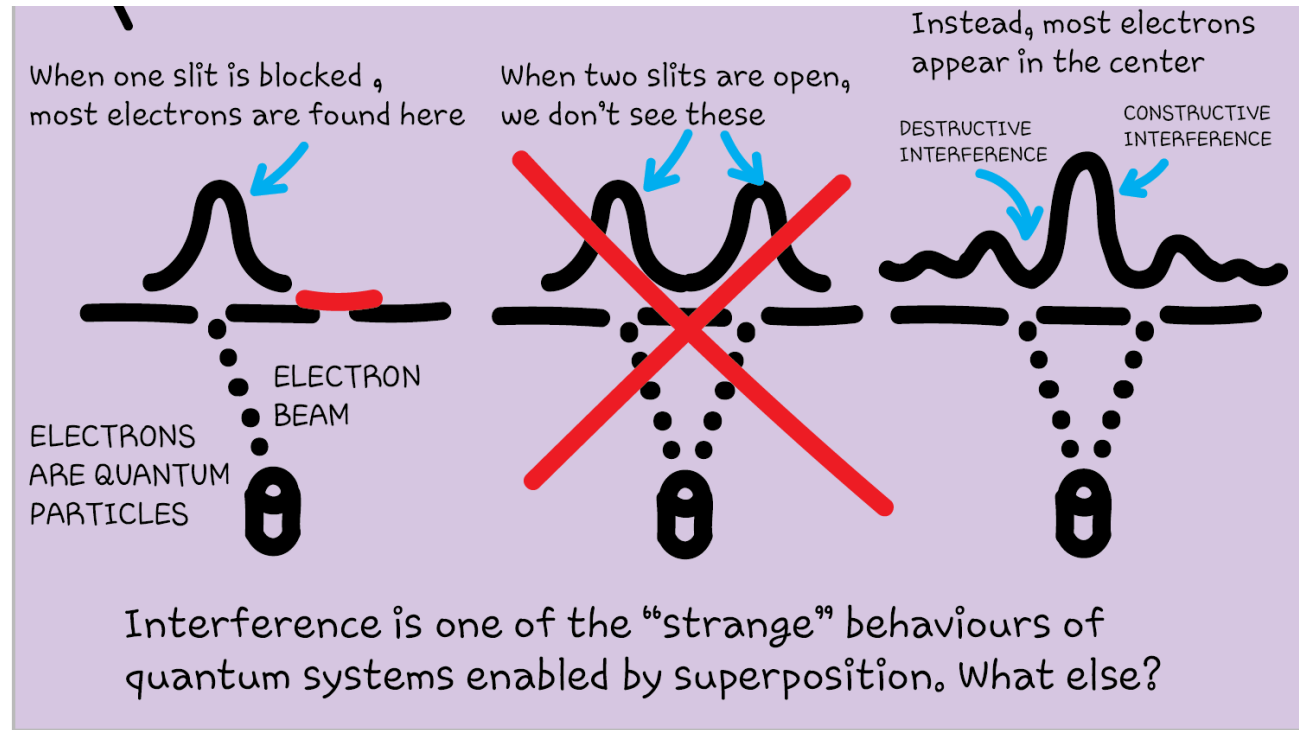
When two slits are open, we don't see these

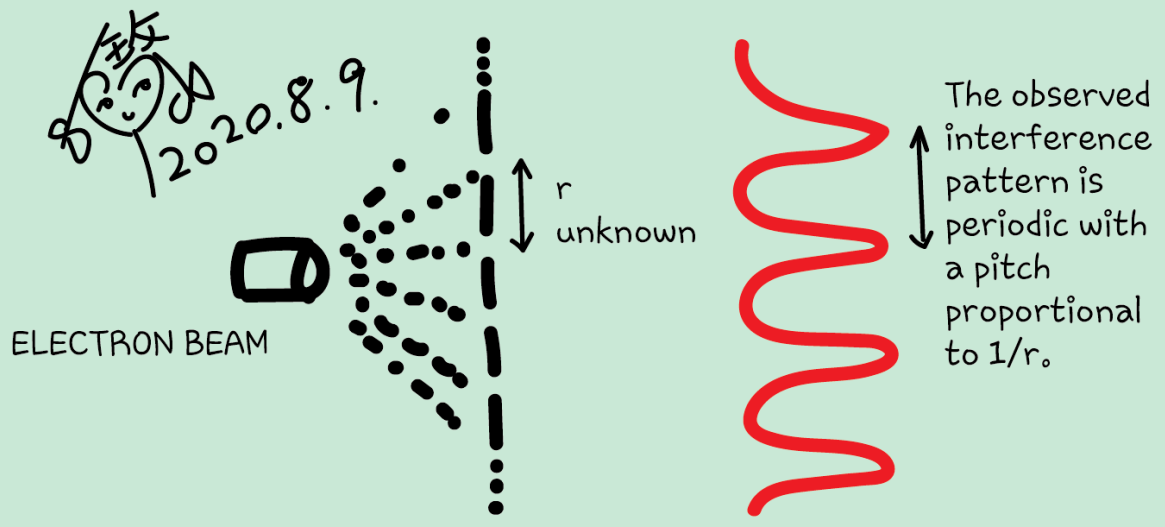
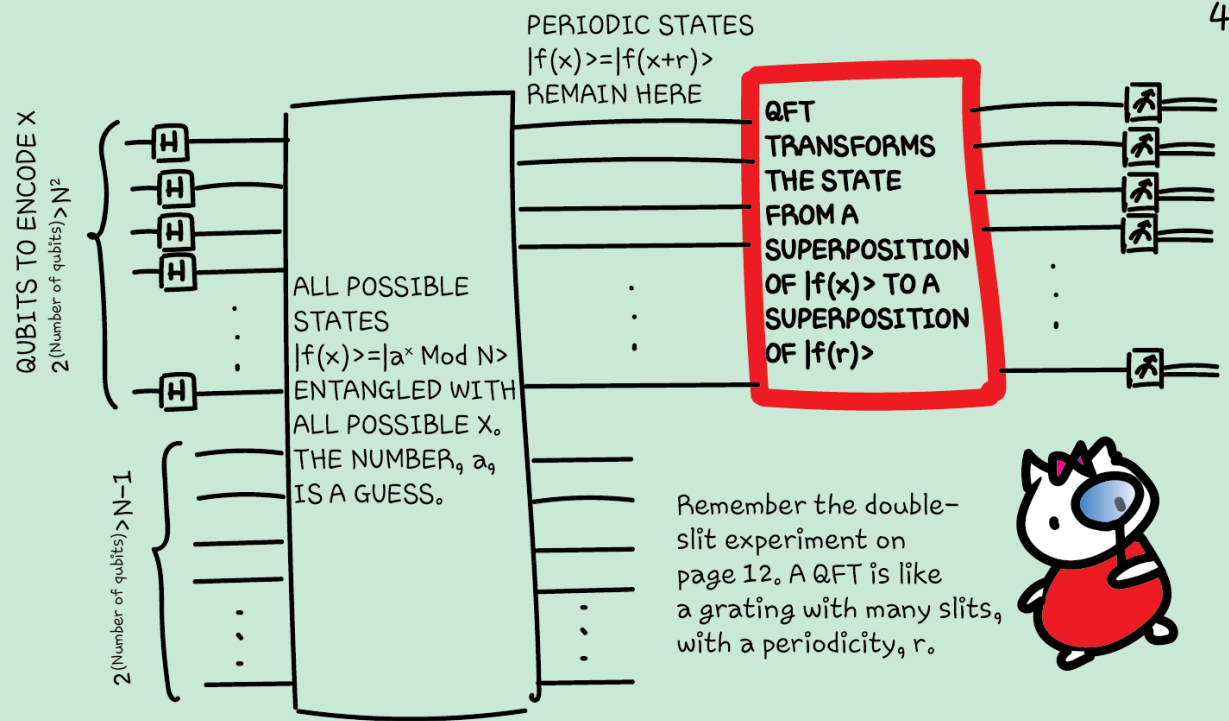


Instead, most electrons appear in the center



Interference is one of the "strange" behaviours of quantum systems enabled by superposition. What else?





Shor's Algorithm high-level videos

- How Quantum Computers Break Encryption | Shor's Algorithm Explained <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvTqbM5Dq4Q>
- Hacking at Quantum Speed with Shor's Algorithm | Infinite Series <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wUwZZaI5u0c&t=854s>

Questions

- Post in chat or on Hackaday project
<https://hackaday.io/project/168554-quantum-computing-through-comics>
- FAQ: Past Recordings on Hackaday project or my YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/c/DrKittyYeung>
- A quantum career Q&A session?