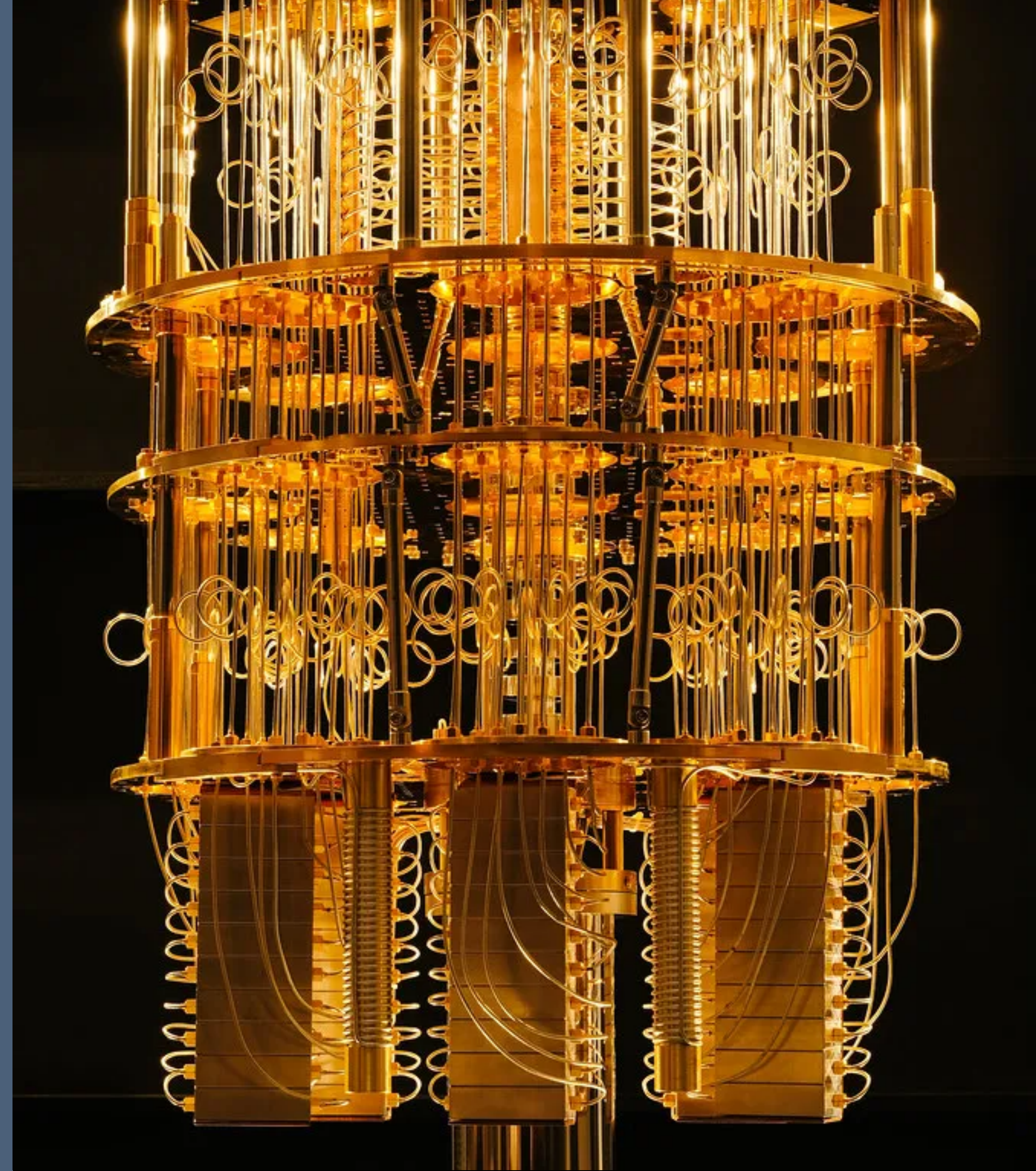


# Quantum Computing 101

An Easy Introduction to a Hard Topic

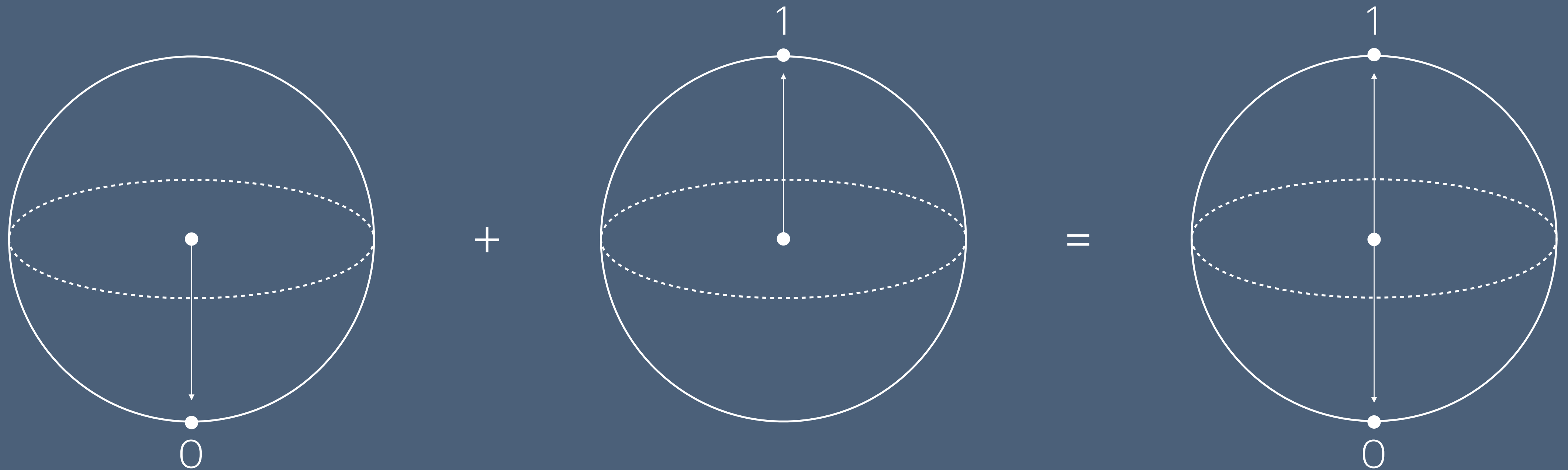
# Quantum Computers

- Use the principles of quantum mechanics to process information
- Use qubits instead of bits
- They have to be kept at extremely low temperatures - close to absolute zero (0 Kelvin or  $-273.15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) - to enable superconductivity
- This is colder than outer space (average of 2.7 Kelvin)!



# Superposition

Bits vs qubits



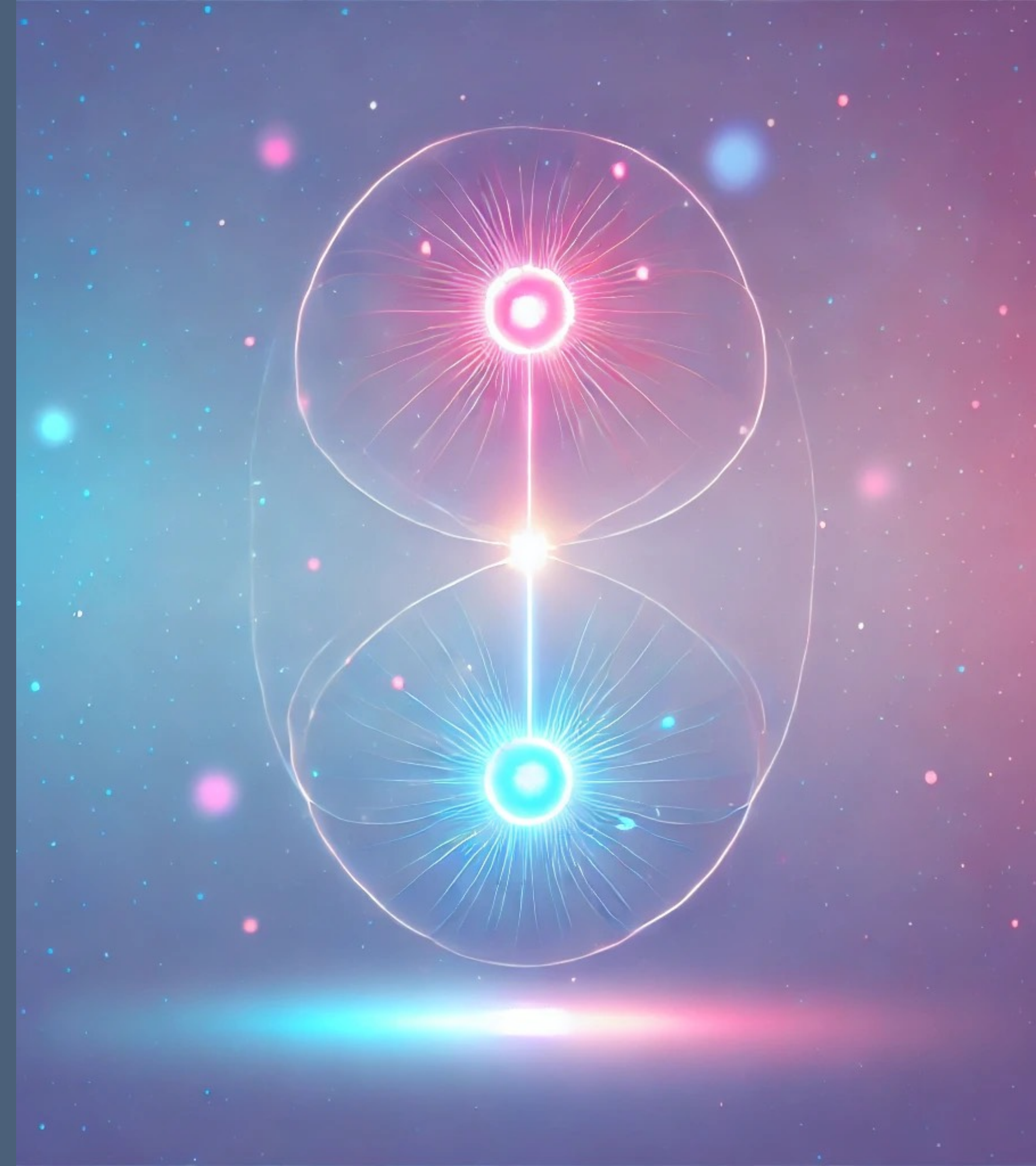
Classical bit

Qubit

# Entanglement

“Spooky action at a distance”

- When two particles become linked in such a way that the state of one immediately influences the state of the other, no matter how far apart they are.
- Einstein called it “spooky action at a distance” as it seems to defy the rule that nothing can travel faster than the speed of light.



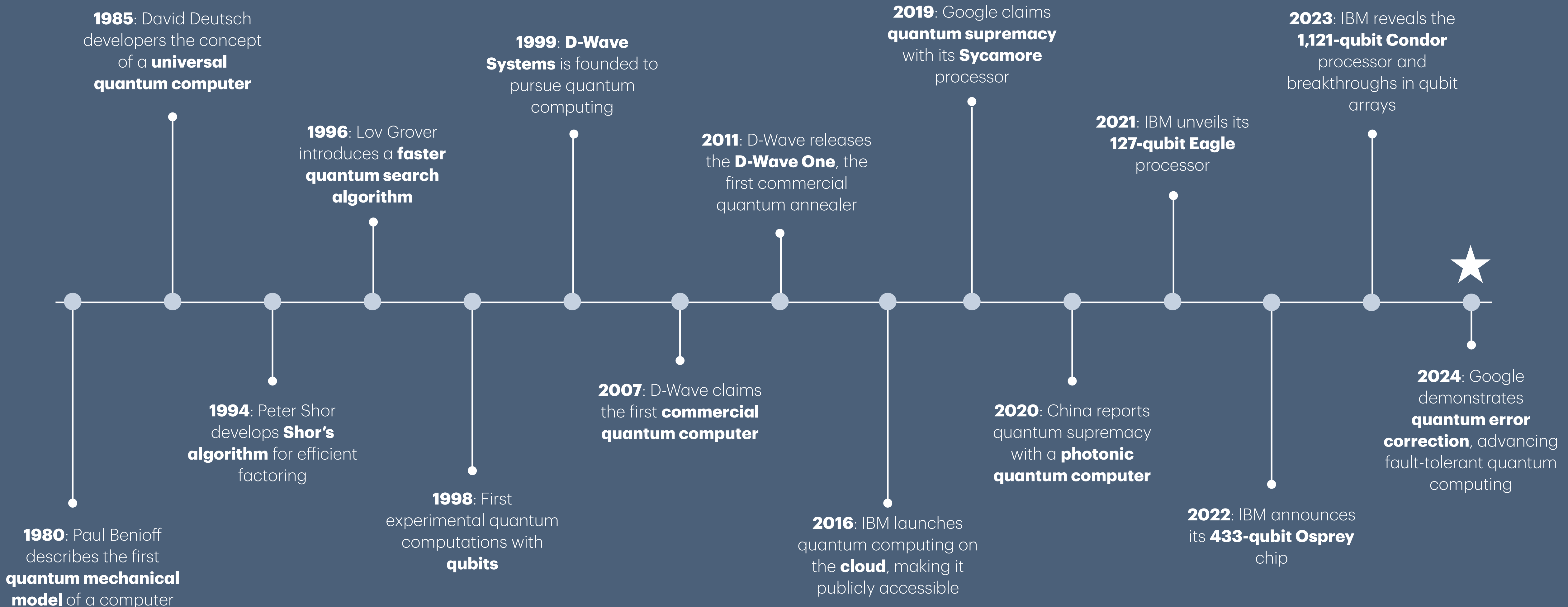
# Quantum Circuits and Coding

- Quantum computers use quantum gates to manipulate qubits, similar to how classical computers use logical gates for bits
- A quantum circuit is a collection of interconnected quantum gates
- The Hadamard (H) gate turns a state of  $|0\rangle$  or  $|1\rangle$  into an equal superposition of  $|0\rangle$  and  $|1\rangle$
- It can be represented in matrix form as:

$$H \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The screenshot shows the IBM Quantum Composer interface. The top navigation bar includes "Home", "Catalog", and "Composer". The main workspace displays a quantum circuit with a single qubit  $q[0]$  and a classical register  $c4$ . An H gate is applied to  $q[0]$ . The left sidebar contains a search bar and a grid of quantum gates including H, X, Y, Z, T, S, RZ, RX, RY, RXX, RZZ, U, RCCX, and RC3X. The bottom section features three visualization panels: "Probabilities" (a bar chart showing 50% probability for both 0 and 1), "Statevector" (a bar chart showing equal amplitudes for 0 and 1, with an "Output state" box displaying  $[0.707+0j, 0.707+0j]$ ), and "Q-sphere" (a Bloch sphere with a state vector pointing to the top pole, representing  $|0\rangle$ ).

# Key Milestones in Quantum Computing



# Why Quantum Computing Matters

100+ High Value Industry Use Cases

## Simulation



- Pharma
- Aerospace
- Chemistry
- Energy
- Finance

*~\$330 billion*

## Optimisation



- Finance
- Insurance
- Logistics
- Aerospace

*~\$220 billion*

## Machine Learning



- Automotive
- Finance
- Tech

*~\$250 billion*

## Cryptography



- Government
- Corporate

*~\$80 billion*

# Quantum Computing Resources

- Learning:
  - IBM Quantum Learning: <https://learning.quantum.ibm.com/>
  - Learn quantum programming with PennyLane: <https://pennylane.ai/qml/>
- Programming:
  - IBM Qiskit: <https://www.ibm.com/quantum/qiskit>
  - Google Cirq: <https://quantumai.google/cirq>
  - Microsoft Q#: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/quantum/>
- YouTube:
  - Quantum Computing for Computer Scientists: [https://youtu.be/F\\_Riqjdh2oM?si=XJWZtpvujF5qIWmD](https://youtu.be/F_Riqjdh2oM?si=XJWZtpvujF5qIWmD)
  - Understanding Quantum Information & Computation: <https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLOFEBzvs-VvqKKMXX4vbi4EB1uaErFMSO&si=uiMvezeeswCaSerF>





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