

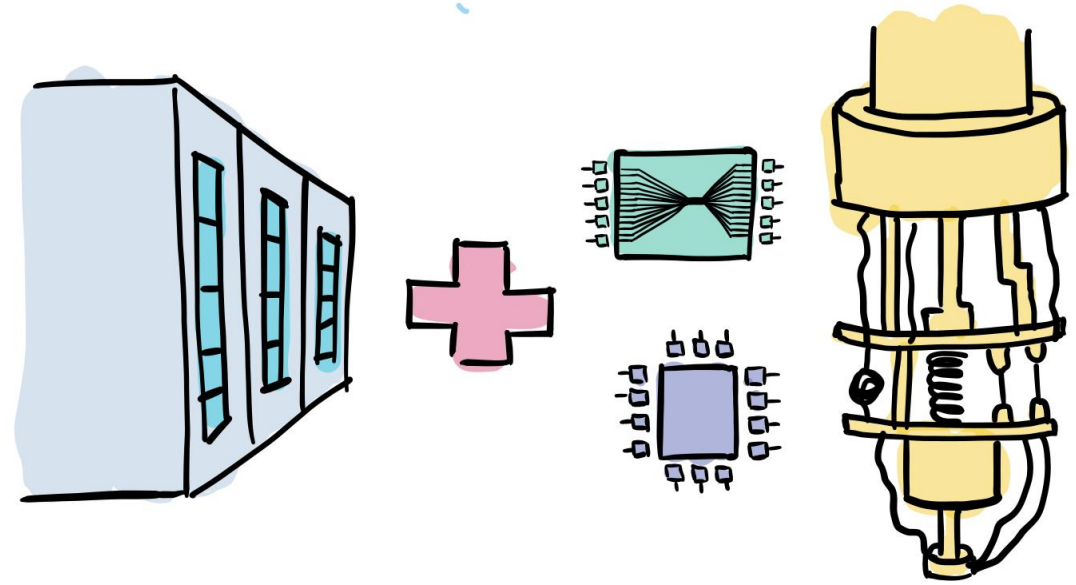
WHAT ARE QUANTUM COMPUTERS, AND HOW CAN WE TRAIN THEM IN PYTHON?

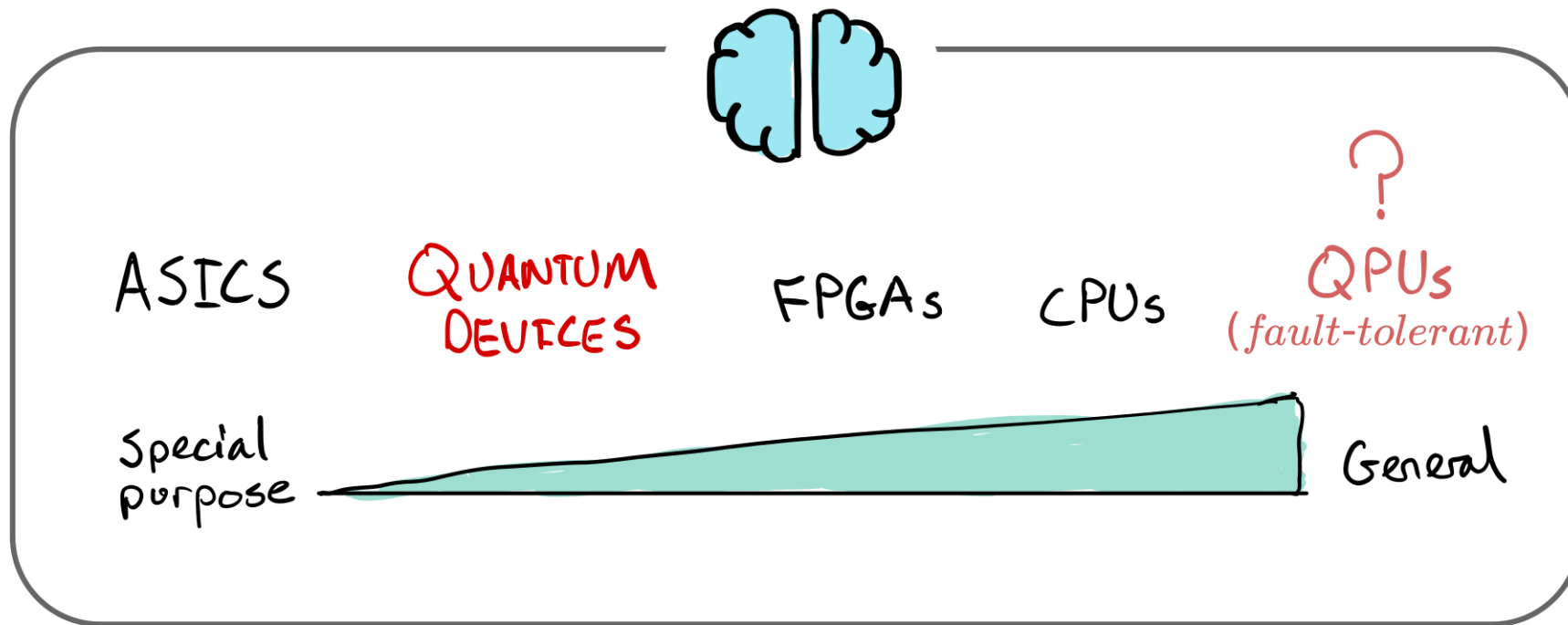
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Quantum Software Developer, Xanadu

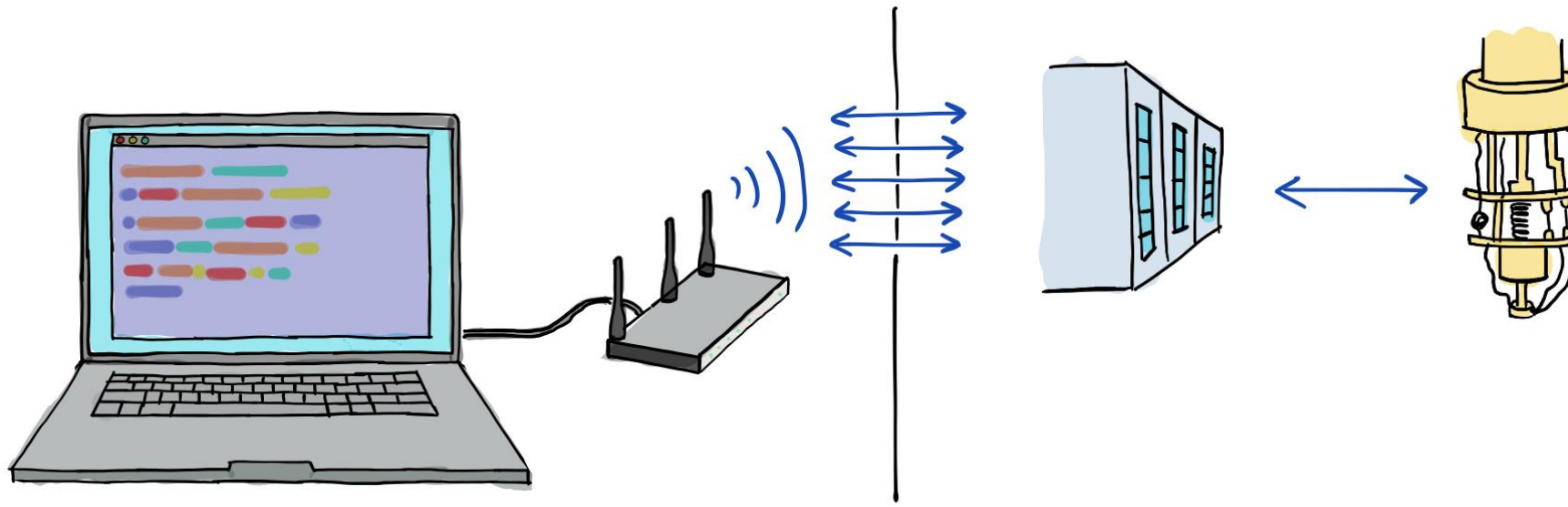
WHAT ARE QUANTUM COMPUTERS?


- **Programmable computers** that harness **subatomic particles** to store data and perform computation
- Quantum properties such as **entanglement** and **superposition** allow computation in an **exceptionally large computational spaces**
- Near-term quantum computers are **specialized devices**
- Near-term quantum computers are **small** and **noisy**





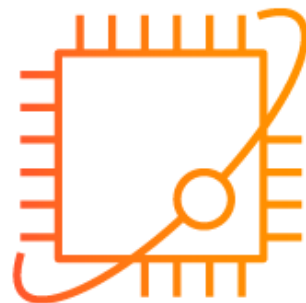
- Think of near-term quantum devices as black boxes
- They perform matrix-multiplication in exponentially large vector spaces
- We extract *classical* data from the black box via measurement statistics



P E N N Y  L A N E



Qiskit



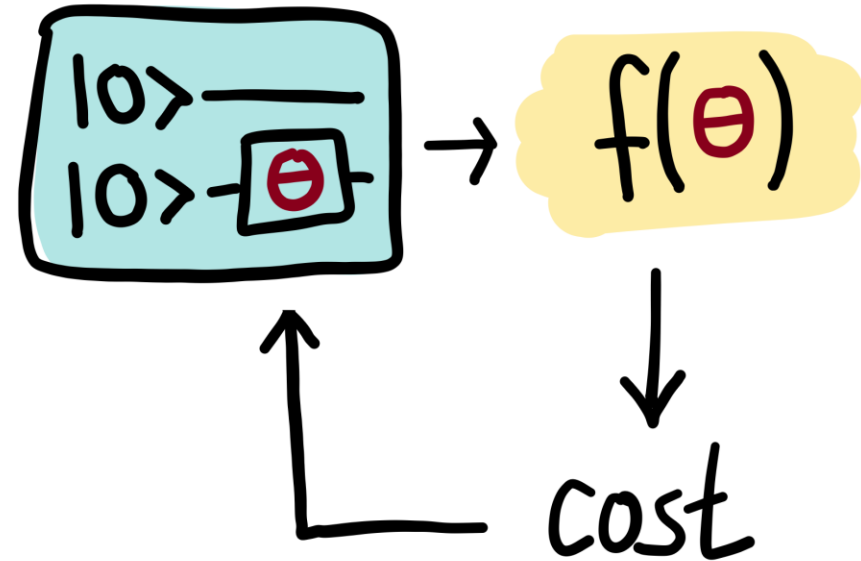
Amazon Braket



Cirq

PARAMETRIZED QUANTUM FUNCTIONS

- Accepts floating point parameters
- Contains quantum instructions dependent on these parameters
- Returns measurement statistics



PLEASE CAN WE HAVE THE GRADIENT

$\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w_1}{\partial w_2} \frac{\partial w_2}{\partial x}$

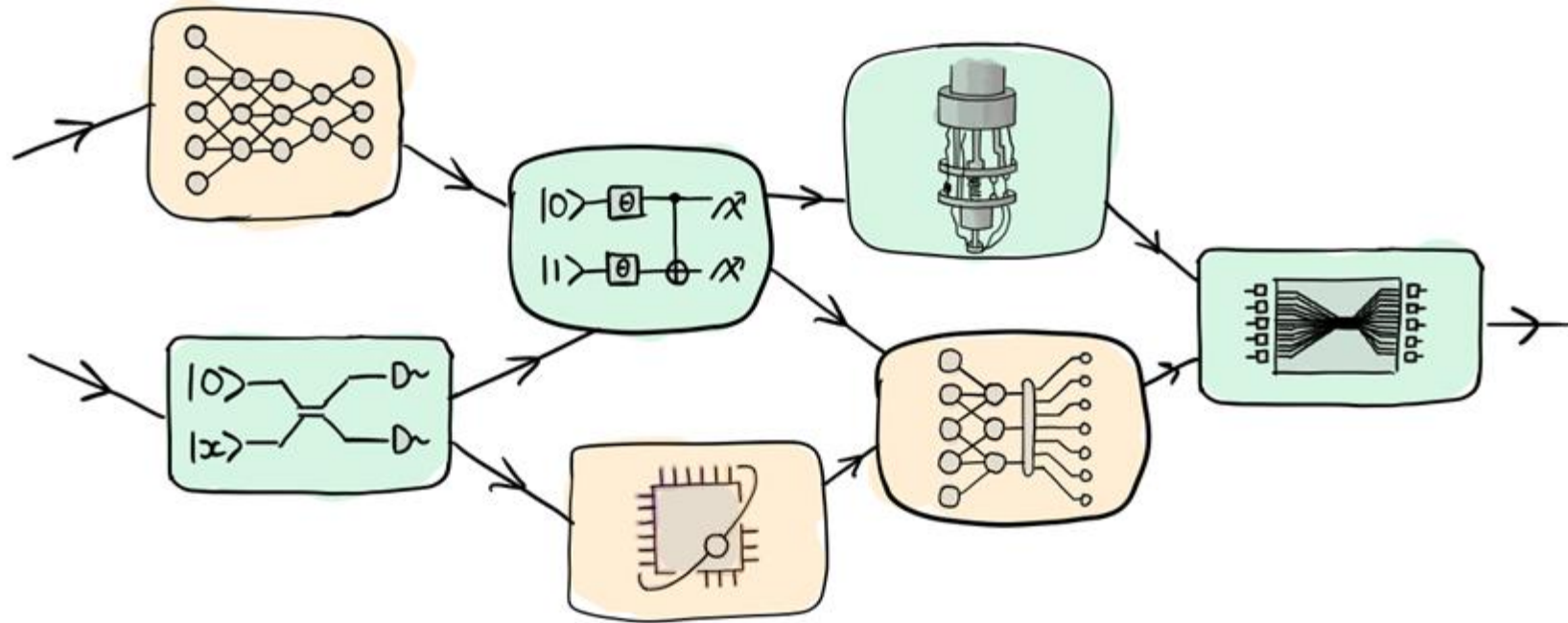
Quantum Gradients

$\langle 0 | U(\theta)^\dagger \hat{O} U(\theta) | 0 \rangle$

$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x+s) - f(x-s)]$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(t) = iH\psi(t)$

BUILDING A DIFFERENTIABLE QUANTUM PROGRAM





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