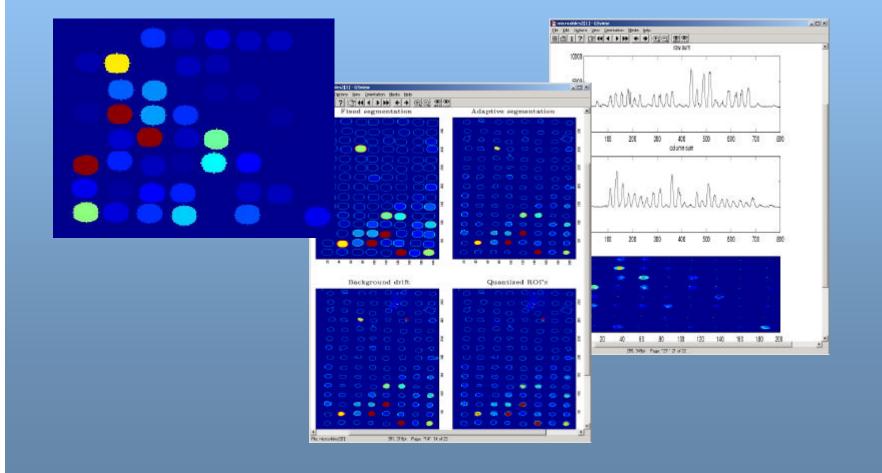
"Year 2020" - Topics in Information Theory for Further Studies



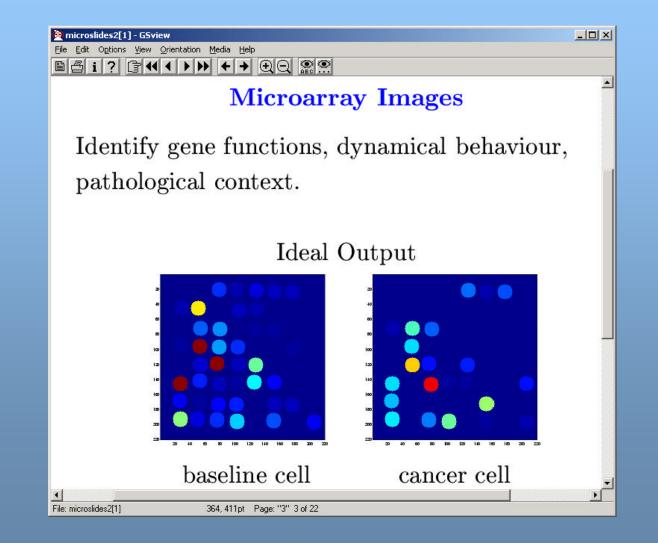
Comprestimation



Comprestimation

- lossy compression of "non-natural" images (regular lossy compression uses MSE)
- compression of images so that the statistical inferences on the compressed images remain valid
- E.g. compression of microarray images

Microarray images



Comprestimation cont.



- also known as "Multi-terminal data compression"
- T. Han & S.Amari; R. Jörnsten & B. Yu;



Three Concepts: Information '02



Algorithmic Information Theory



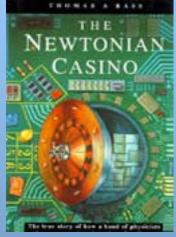
Algorithmic Information Theory

- ...as used by Chaitin for "metamathematics"
- incompleteness theorems
 - ✓ Gödel (logic)
 - ✓Turing (algorithm)
 - The Halting Probability Omega (information, randomness)

http://www.umcs.maine.edu/~chaitin/

Physics, information and games

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LATEST UPDATE! - December 1998 The system has had (is still having in fact) major upgrades and now runs on a much more powerful computer. The program now incl automatic parameter which increases the advantage from; "15-30%" to 20-40%.	udes at least one
Hi I'm Daniel Huzley.	
I am searching for an investor to financially back a tour of carinos using this computer. This project has my fullest attention and has taken some f running into thousands of dollars of investment. I have therefore found it necessary to advertise. A financial and personal commitment to this proj required. The internal program uses some 4000 instructions, 8000 equations and over 100 sub-routines in order to predict accurately the outcom been tested against a regulation size roulette wheel over many thousand of spins. This computer can be put against any roulette wheel with many conditions. I believe this to be the most powerful and adaptable device of it's kind	ect is therfore ne of roulette and has
All legalities have been investigated and the use of such a device is still legal in most countries.	
Applicants should have a solid background of information regarding the table layout of numbers, ability to learn basic concept and application to understanding of the future potential of this concept, and a willingness to progress in this direction will be required. The rewards involved have a just money. You should also be of stable and friendly personality. Travel is involved and so time is of importance. If you are betting with scared reply.	greater meaning than
The advantage stated of 15-30% is of a typical nature. Therefore it is probable that some fluctuations will occur before the positive rewards can	
	🗳 Internet 🅢





Three Concepts: Information '02

2020: Quantum Odyssey

"On Quantum Computing and information transmission"



Motivation

- Computers as physical systems
- Technological issues
 - ✓miniaturization and speedup Moore's law
 - ✓ need for energy efficiency

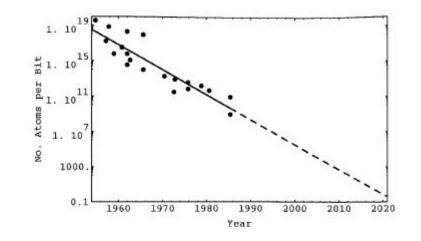


Fig. 1.1 The number of atoms needed to represent one bit of information as a function of calendar year. As the vertical axis is on a logarithmic scale, the straight line fit suggests the trend is exponential. Extrapolation of the trend suggests that the oneatom-per-bit level is reached in about the year 2020. Adapted from [Keyes88].

Three Concepts: Information '02

Why would we bother?

- Cryptography: QC can break RSA codes
- Communication of messages that betray the presence of eavesdropping
- Teleportation: moving qubits around without having them ever being transmitted over an insecure channel



Central concepts

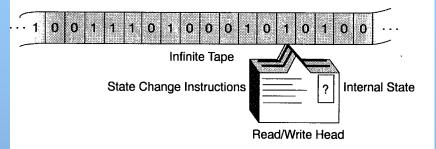
- Superposition: a "blend" of 0 and 1 simultaneously, i.e., quantum parallel mode
- Reversible computing: logical irreversibility implies thermodynamic irreversibility (i.e., heat dissipation)



Charles Bennett

The Capabilities of Computers

(Deterministic) Turing Machine



Probabilistic Turing Machine

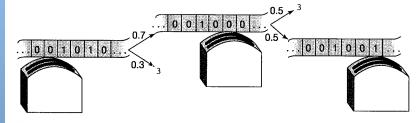


Fig. 2.2 In a probabilistic classical Turing machine there are multiple possible successor states, only one of which is actually selected. Unselected paths are terminated (×). The probabilities of transitioning between various states are shown. Notice that the sum of the probabilities on all the paths emanating from a state is 1.

Quantum Turing Machine

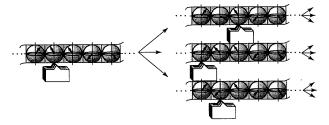


Fig. 2.3 In the quantum Turing machine each cell on the tape can hold a qubit whose state is represented as an arrow contained in a sphere. All paths are pursued simultaneously. Instead of probabilities on each path we now have amplitudes. Amplitudes are complex numbers whose square moduli are probabilities.

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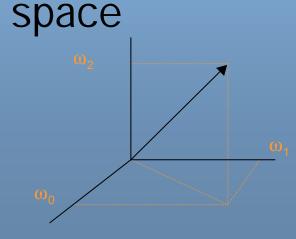
Proving vs. providing proof

- QTM can simulate a TM QTM universal
- TM provides a proof as the sequence of steps performed
- QTM can provide an answer without a proof trace (worse: if you try to "peek" QTM that would disrupt the proof!)



Bits and Qubits

- Each bit is represented by the state of a simple 2-state quantum system e.g., spin state)
- We need finite dimensional Hilbert



"Complex linear vector space"

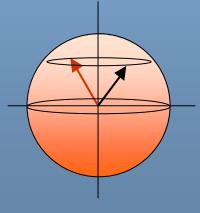
Bra-ket

For a simple two-state system you can write the state as a "ket (vector)"

$$|\mathbf{y}\rangle = \mathbf{w}_0 |\mathbf{y}_0\rangle + \mathbf{w}_1 |\mathbf{y}_1\rangle \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}_0 \\ \mathbf{w}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Probability interpretation

P(system in state
$$|\mathbf{y}_i\rangle$$
) = $\frac{|\mathbf{w}_i|^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} |\mathbf{w}_i|^2}$



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i=0

Unitary operators

 2-state system has 2 eigenstates called |ψ₀> and |ψ₁> (basis)

$$|0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, |1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$|\mathbf{y}\rangle = \mathbf{w}_0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \mathbf{w}_1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{w}_0 \\ \mathbf{w}_1 \end{pmatrix}$$



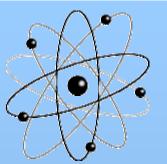
Unitary operators continued

 To change the quantum world one needs an operator, e.g. NOT

$$NOT | 0 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = | 1 \rangle,$$
 NOT is reversible!
$$NOT | 1 \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = | 0 \rangle$$

One can also have non-classical gates such as $\sqrt{\text{NOT}}$

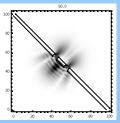
Universality



- In classical computation AND and NOT are enough to build any circuit
- In quantum computing it is enough to use a 2-qubit gate (Barenco et al)

$$\hat{A}(\boldsymbol{f}, \boldsymbol{a}, \boldsymbol{q}) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{i\boldsymbol{a}}\cos(\boldsymbol{q}) & -ie^{i(\boldsymbol{a}-\boldsymbol{q})}\sin(\boldsymbol{q}) \\ 0 & 0 & -ie^{i(\boldsymbol{a}+\boldsymbol{q})}\sin(\boldsymbol{q}) & e^{i\boldsymbol{a}}\cos(\boldsymbol{q}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Fundamentals



- One can have quantum interference whenever there is more than one way of obtaining a particular result
- measuring a quantum system:
 - ✓ if the system is in eigenstate the outcome is one of the eigenvalues
 - ✓ if the system is in superposition state the result is given by

 $P(\text{system in state } |\mathbf{y}_i\rangle) = \frac{|\mathbf{w}_i|^2}{n-1}$

"A good quantum calculation"

- Create a superposition of register elements
- Calculate in "one shot" all function values F(j)
- Do something clever with all the F(j) values

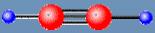
(Use **interference** to increase the amplitudes and thus probabilities of the solution states)



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Quantum entanglement (EPR)

- If two systems (particles) are "Quantum correlated" one talks about entanglement
- For entangled particles their joint state is not factorizable as the direct product of two simpler states
- Produced by conservation of some attribute



Teleportation



dissociationinformation transmissionreconstitution

1010010...

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Well, at least a qubit ...

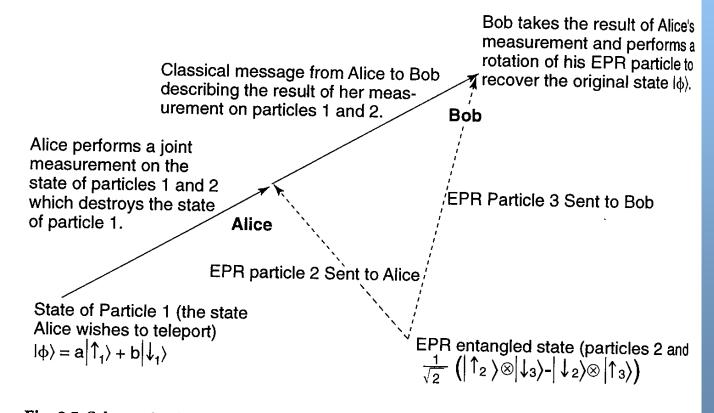


Fig. 9.5 Schematic view of quantum teleportation using EPR.