

A Geometrical Approach to Quantum Holonomic
Computing Algorithms
Anatoliy K. Prykarpatsky*), Denis L. Blackmore**) and Natalia K. Prykarpatska*)

*) *Dept. of Applied Mathematics at the AMM-University of Science and Technology, 30 Mickiewicz Al. Bl. A4, 30059 Krakow, Poland and Dept. of Nonlinear Math. Analysis at the Institute of APMM of the Nat. Acad. of Sciences, Lviv, 79601 (email: prykanat@cyberagl.com, pryk.anat@ua.fm)*
**) Dept. of Mathematical Sciences at the NJIT, Newark, NJ 07102, USA

ABSTRACT. The work continues a presentation of modern quantum mathematics backgrounds started in [3]. A general approach to quantum holonomic computing based on geometric Lie - algebraic structures on Grassmann manifolds and related with them Lax type flows is proposed. Making use of the differential geometric techniques like momentum mapping reduction, central extension and connection theory on Stiefel bundles it is shown that the associated holonomy groups properly realizing quantum computations can be effectively found concerning diverse practical problems. Two examples demonstrating 2-form curvature calculations important for describing the corresponding holonomy Lie algebra are presented in detail.

Keywords: quantum computers, quantum algorithms, dynamical systems, Grassmann manifolds, symplectic structures, connections, holonomy groups, Lax type integrable flows

The unitary mapping in a Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}^{(n+k)}$

$$(0.1) \quad U_f : \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}_+} \alpha_x |(x), (a) \rangle \mapsto \sum_{x \in \mathbb{Z}_+} \alpha_x |(x), (a) \oplus (f(x) \rangle$$

for all $\alpha_x \in \mathbb{C}$, $x \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, is called a quantum computation for a mapping $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. One sees that the unitary operator $U_f : \mathcal{H}^{(n+k)} \mapsto \mathcal{H}^{(n+k)}$ counts all values of pairs $|(x), (f(x)) \rangle$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$, which are exactly searched for.

Algorithms like that above can effectively solve, as is well known [4], the following important for applications problems not solvable generally in a reasonable time by usual classical computers:

- i) factorization of a large integer $x \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ by its primes (P. Shor, 1994) and application it to encrypting messages encoded via the RSA system;
- ii) search or sorting algorithm for finding an item in structured and unstructured data sets (L.K. Grover, 1996; T. Hogg, 1997);
- iii) fast discrete Fourier transform (P. Shor, 1994);
- iv) finding minimal periods of periodic functions (P. Shor, 1994; A. Kitayev, 1995) and other, and further controlling its action on information data vector from the proper quantum computation medium. Some examples which were recently treated by means of the Quantum Computing Algorithms are discussed:
 1. Public key Cryptography: (RSA)-cryptosystem;
 2. Holonomic Quantum Computations: a) Two-mode quantum-optical model, b) Lax-type flows model

REFERENCES

[1] Faddeev L.D., Takhtadjan L. A.: Hamiltonian approach in the soliton theory. Springer, NY, 1986.manifolds:classical and quantum aspects, 1998, Kluwers, the Netherlands

- [2] Prykarpatsky A. K. and Mykytiuk I. V.: Algebraic integrability of nonlinear dynamical systems on manifolds: classical and quantum aspects, 1998, Kluwers, the Netherlands
- [3] Prykarpatsky A.K. Quantum Mathematics and its Applications. Part 1. *Automatyka, AGH Publisher, Krakow, 2002, v.6, N1, p. 234-2412*; Quantum Mathematics: Holonomic Computing Algorithms and Their Applications. *Part 2. Automatyka, 2004, v.7, N1.*
- [4] Rieffel E. and Polak W.: An introduction to Quantum Computing for Non-Physicists, xxxlanl archive: quant-ph/9809016
- [5] Zanardi P. and Rasetti M.: Holonomic Quantum Computation, *Phys. Lett, A 264 (1999), 94*; quant-ph/9904011, quant-ph/9907103