

UVOD V **KVANTNO RAČUNALNIŠTVO**

Matija Pretnar

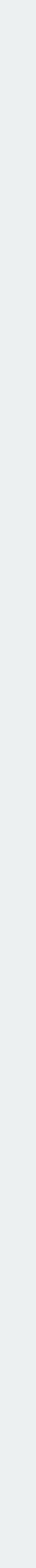
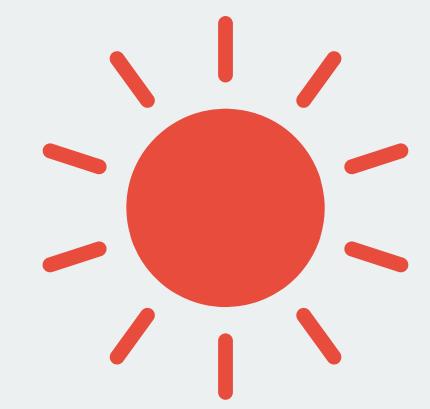


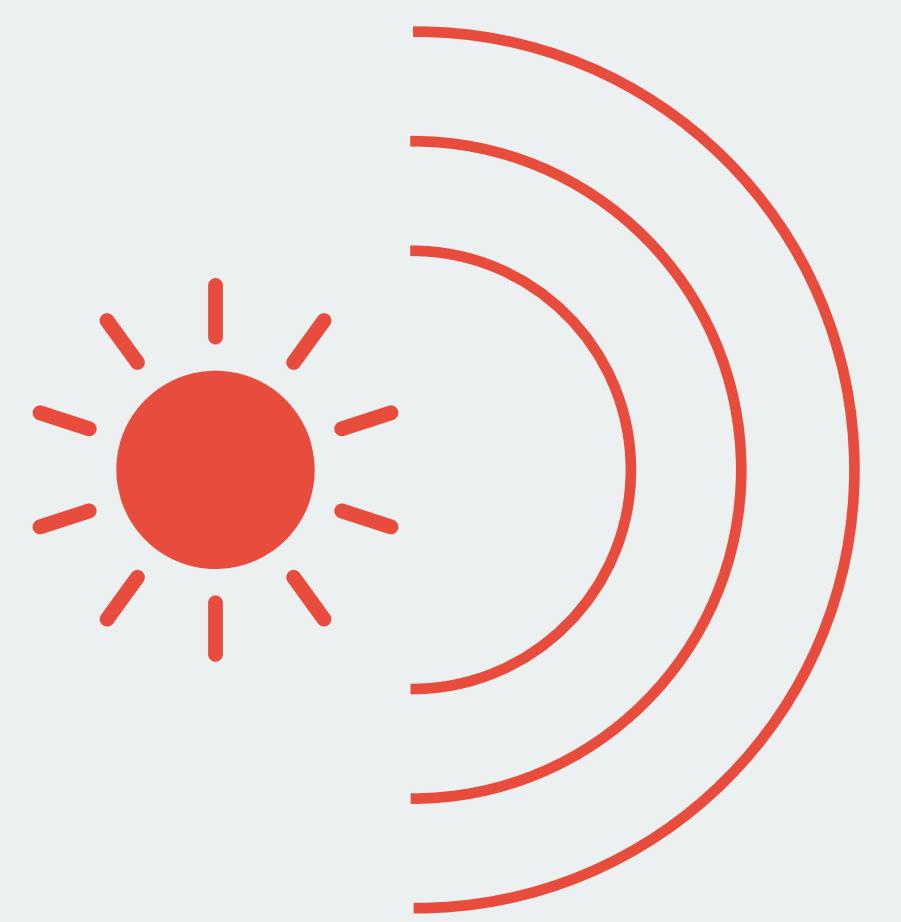
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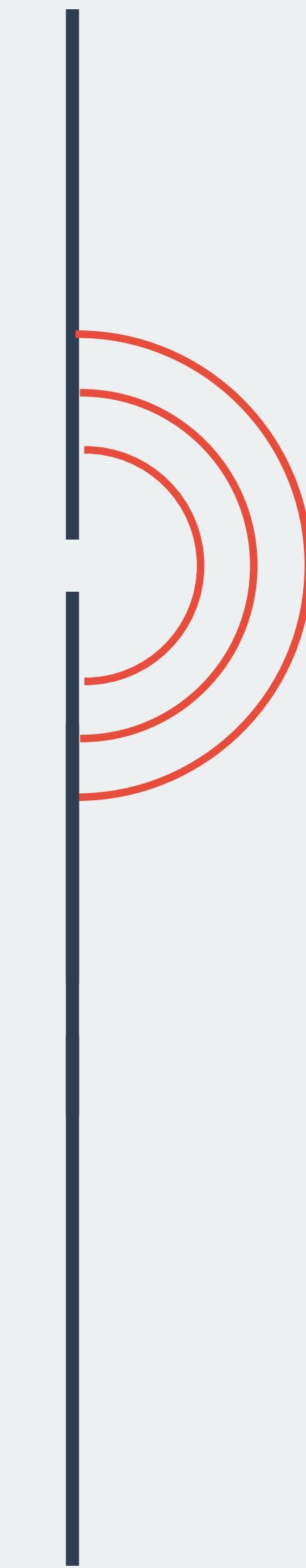
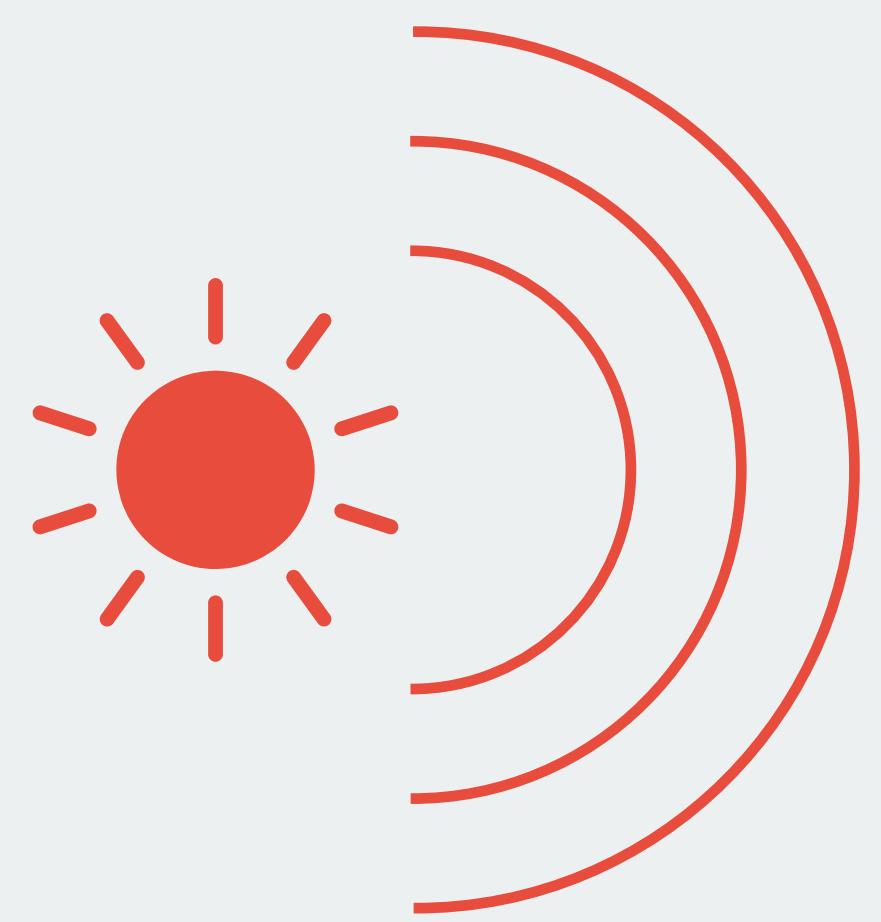
UNIVERZA V LJUBLJANI
Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko

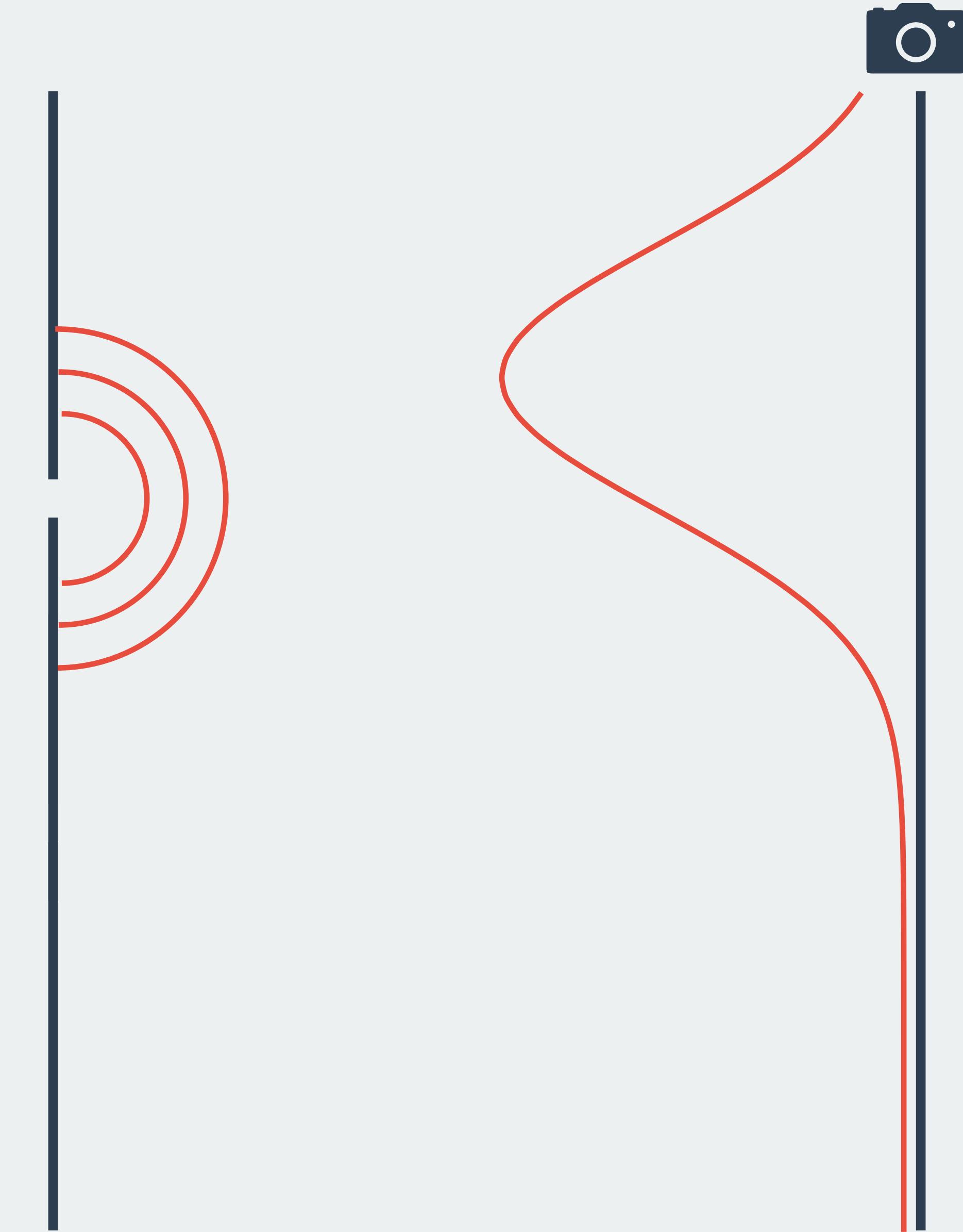
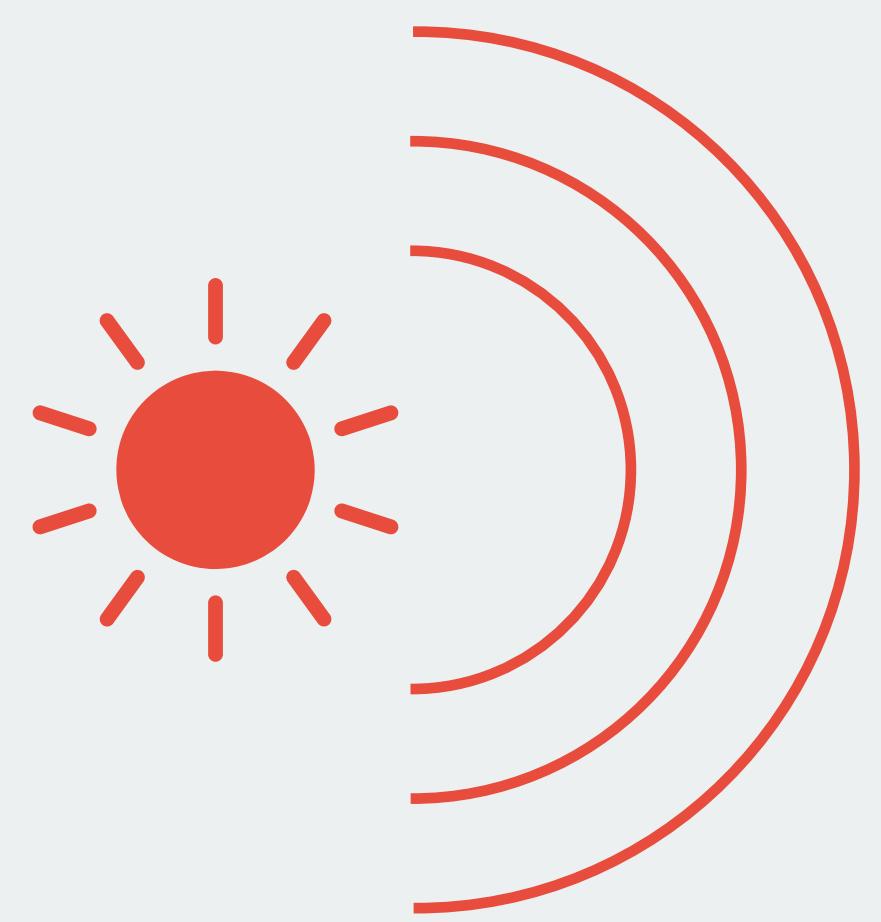
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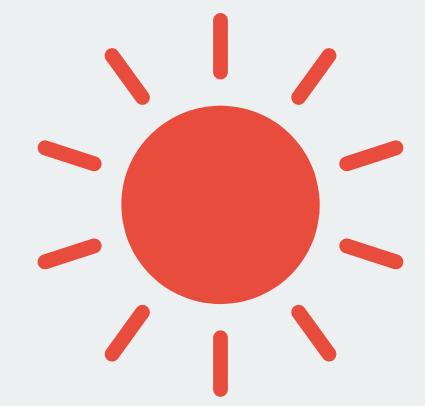
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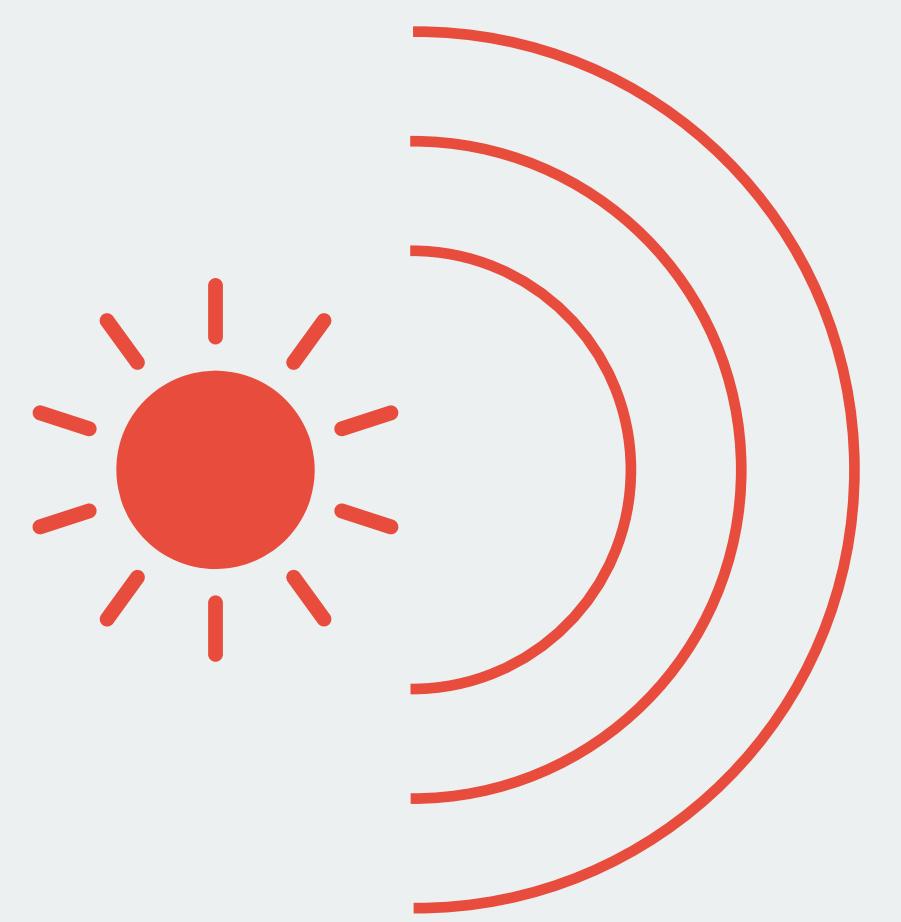




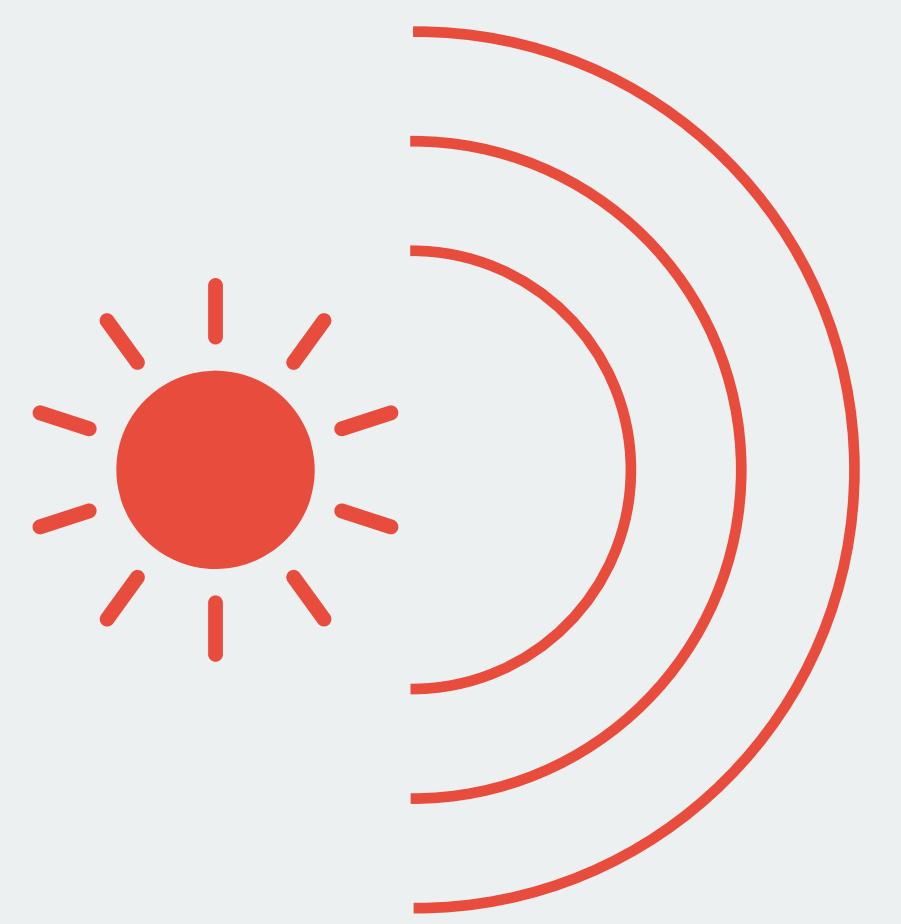


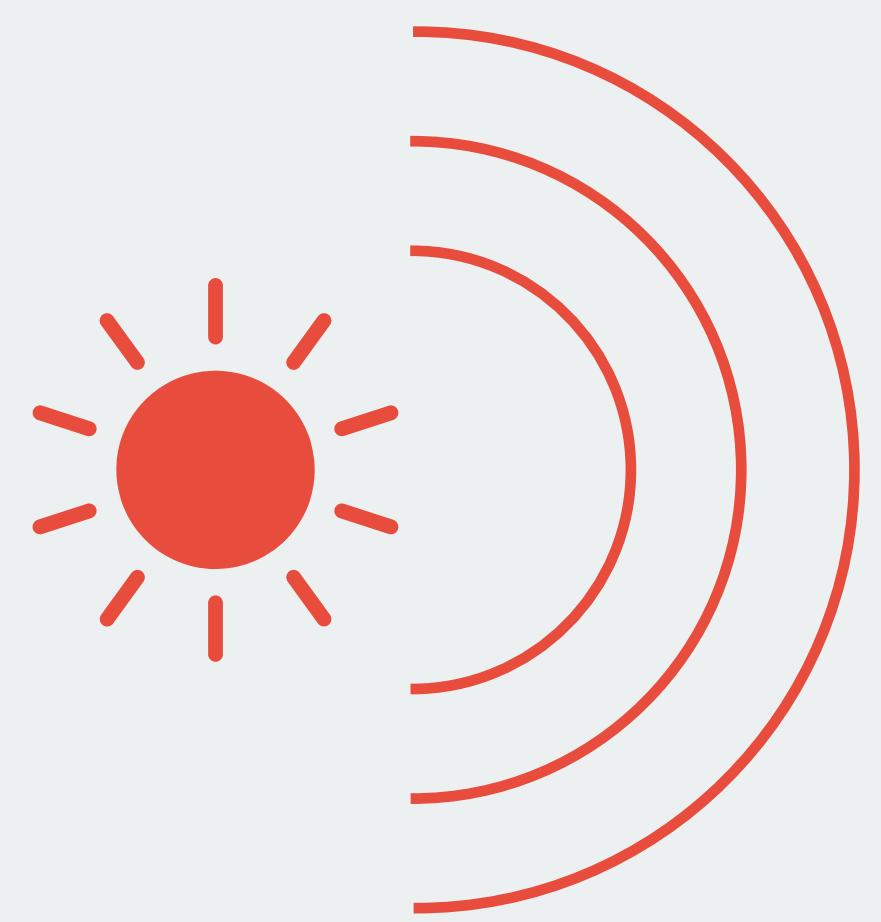


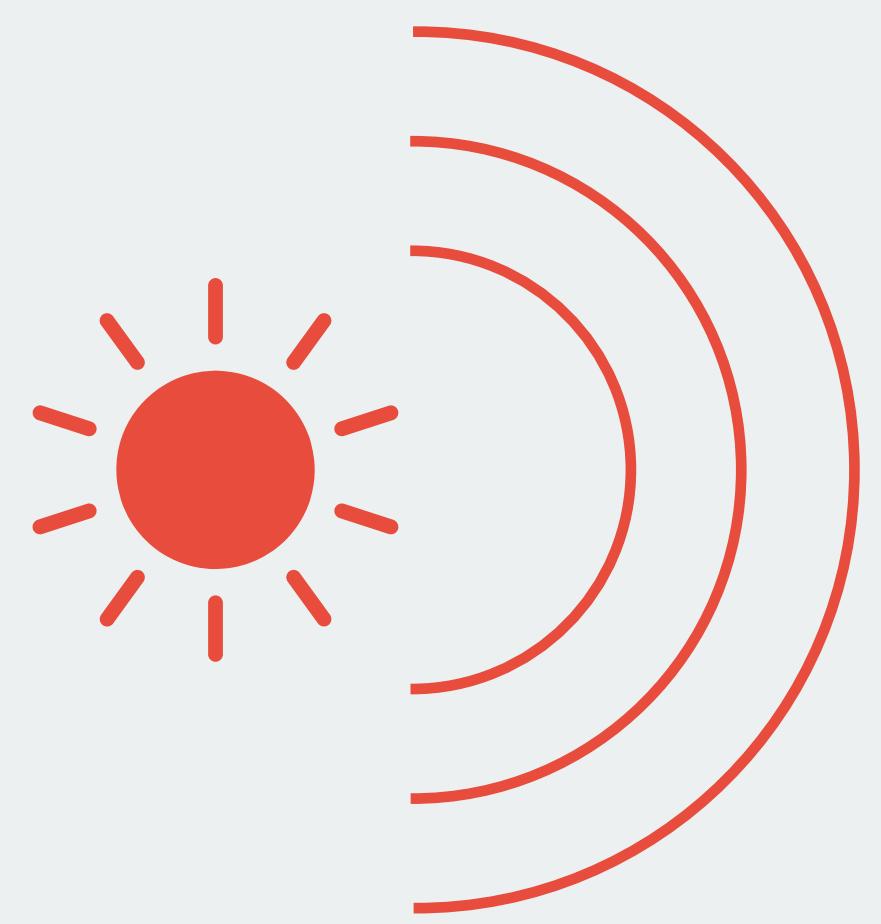


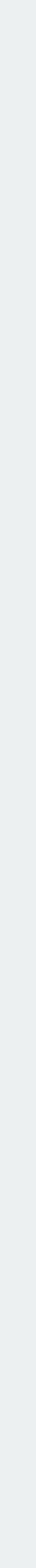
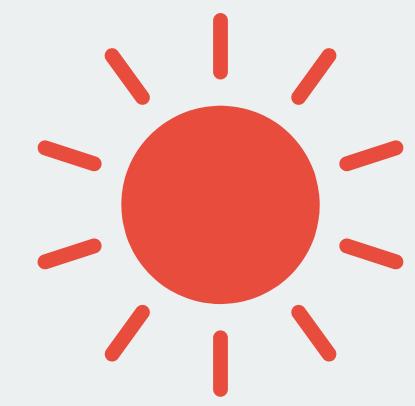


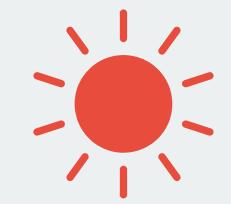


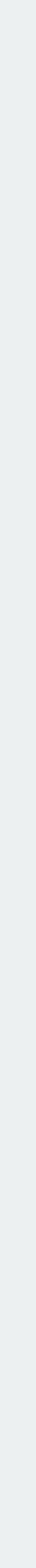
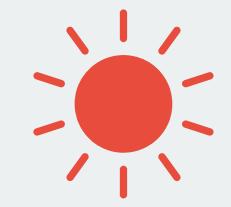


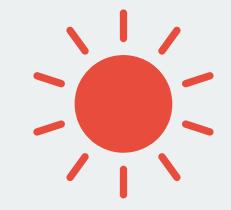


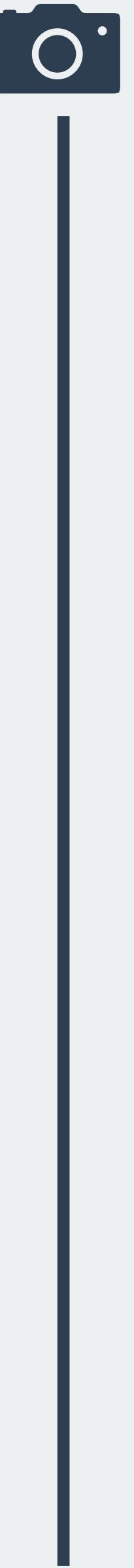
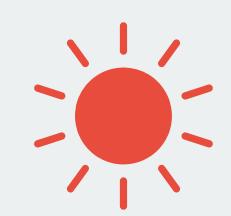


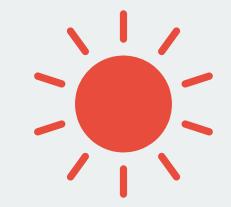


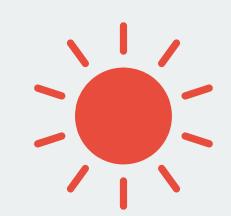


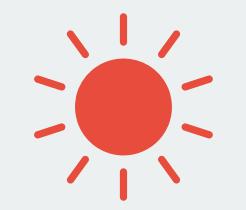


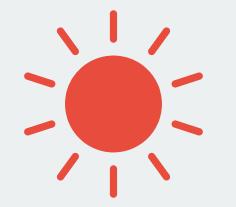


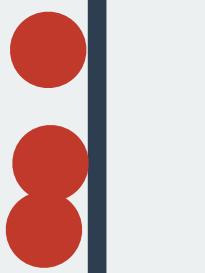


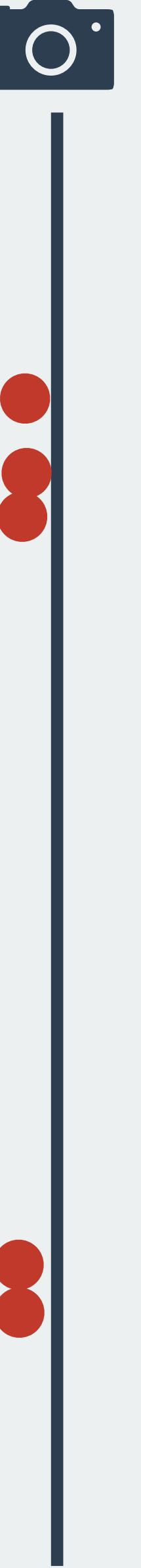
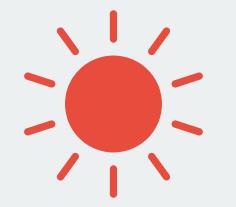


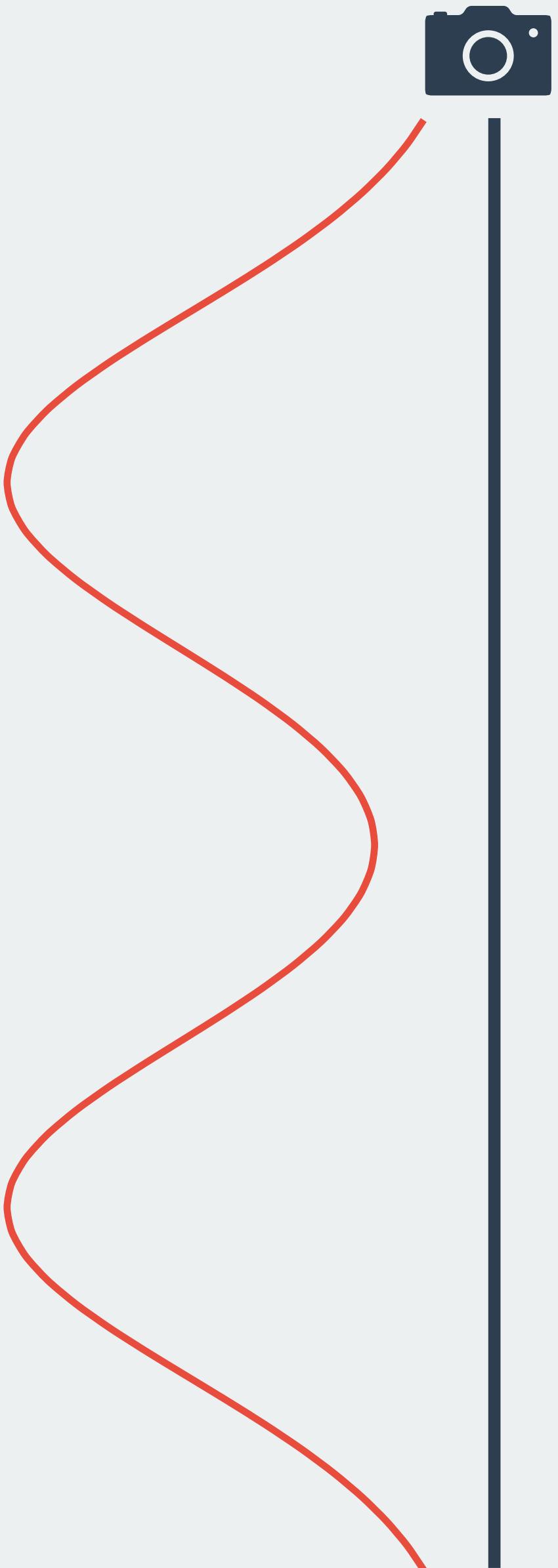
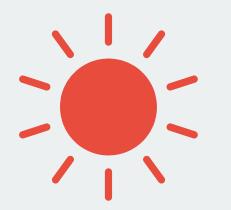












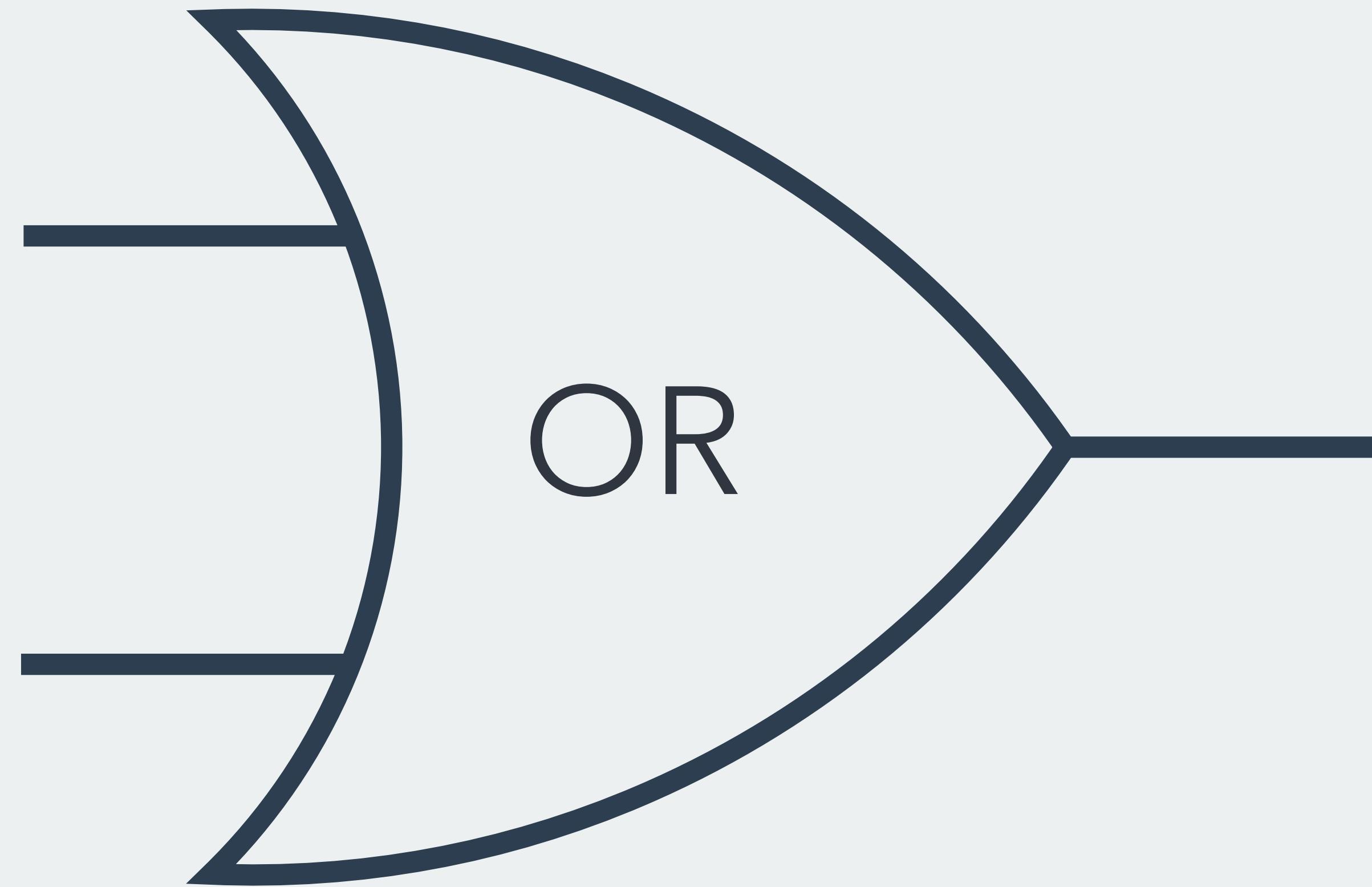
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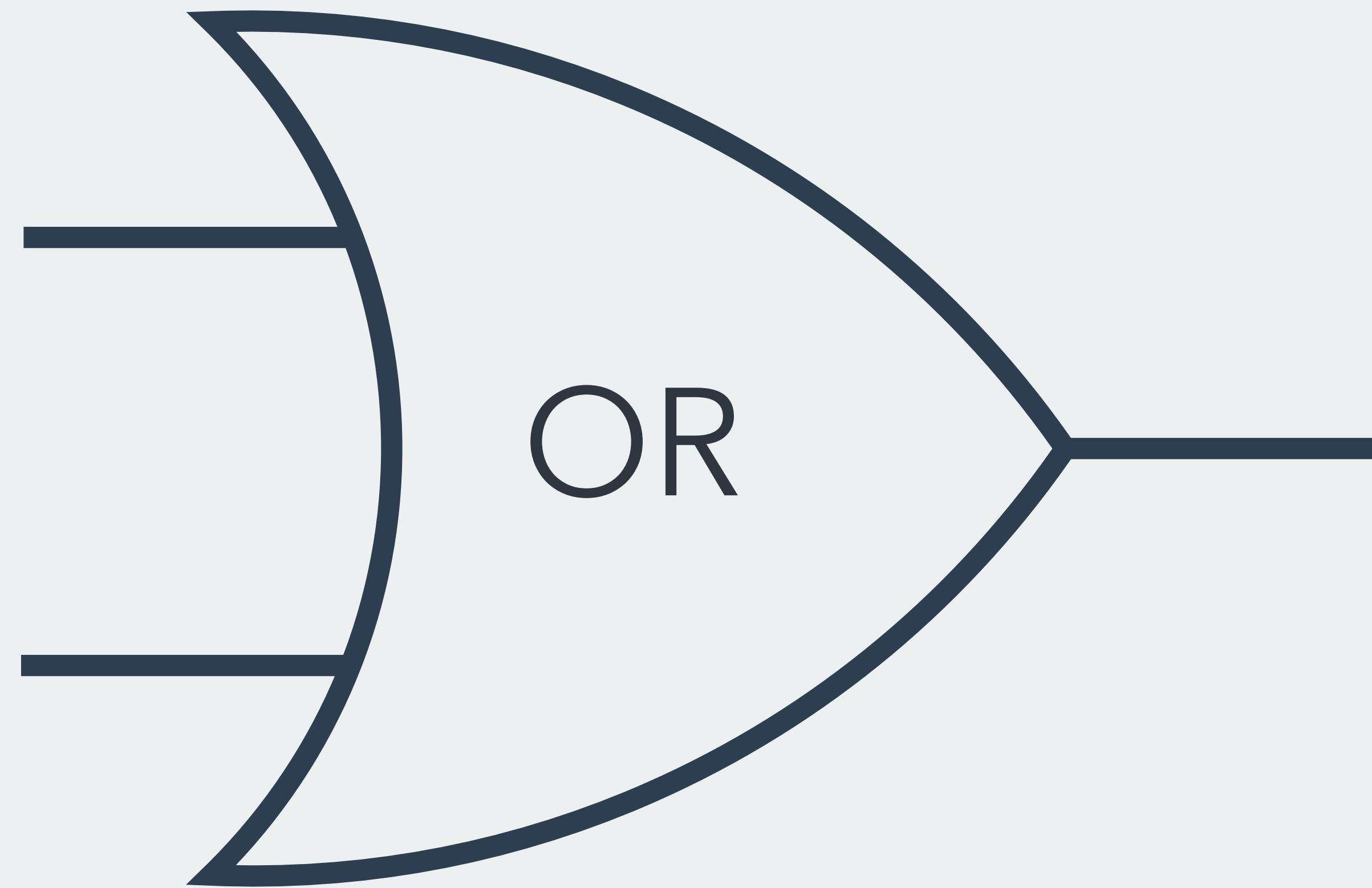
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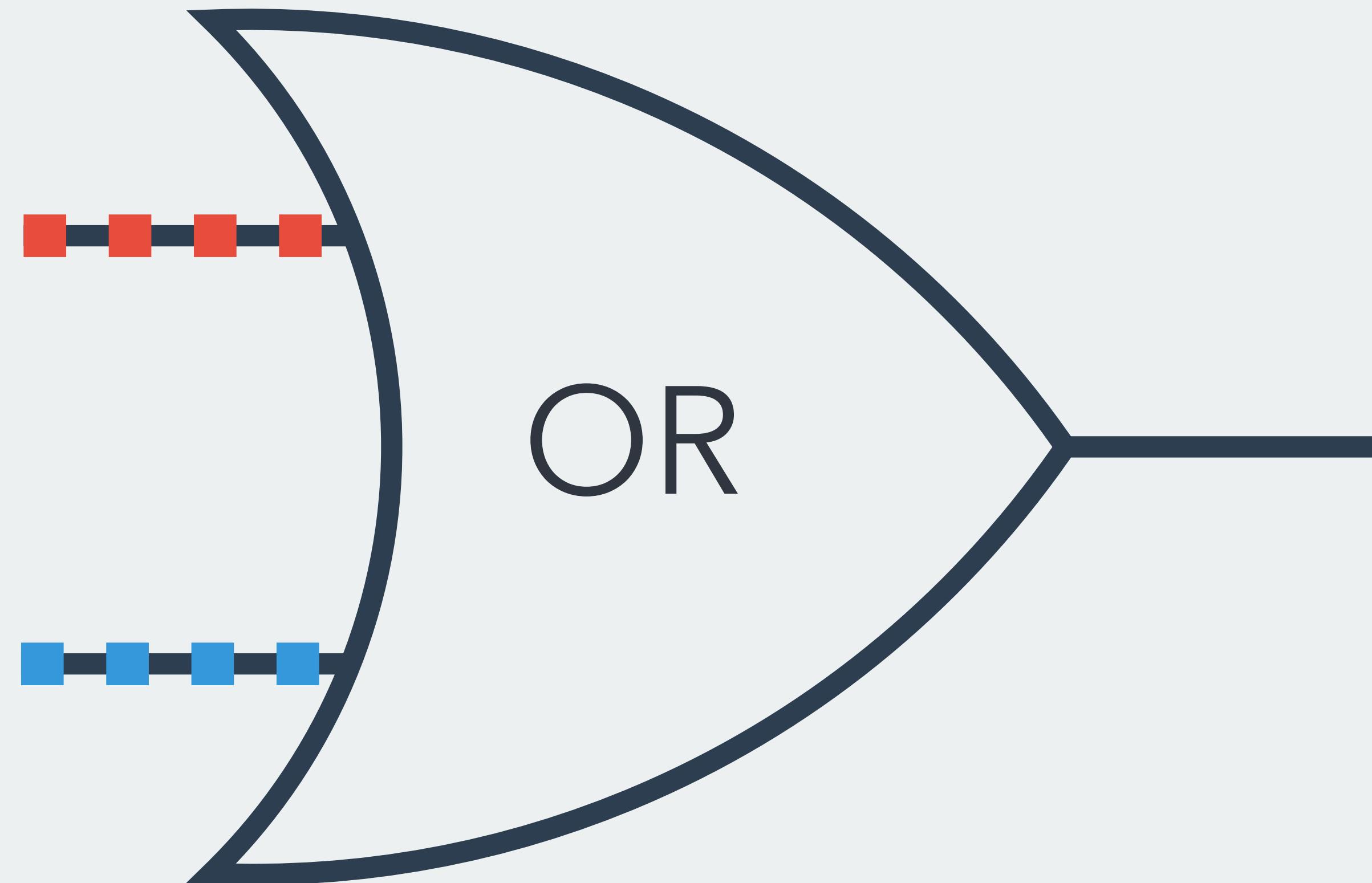


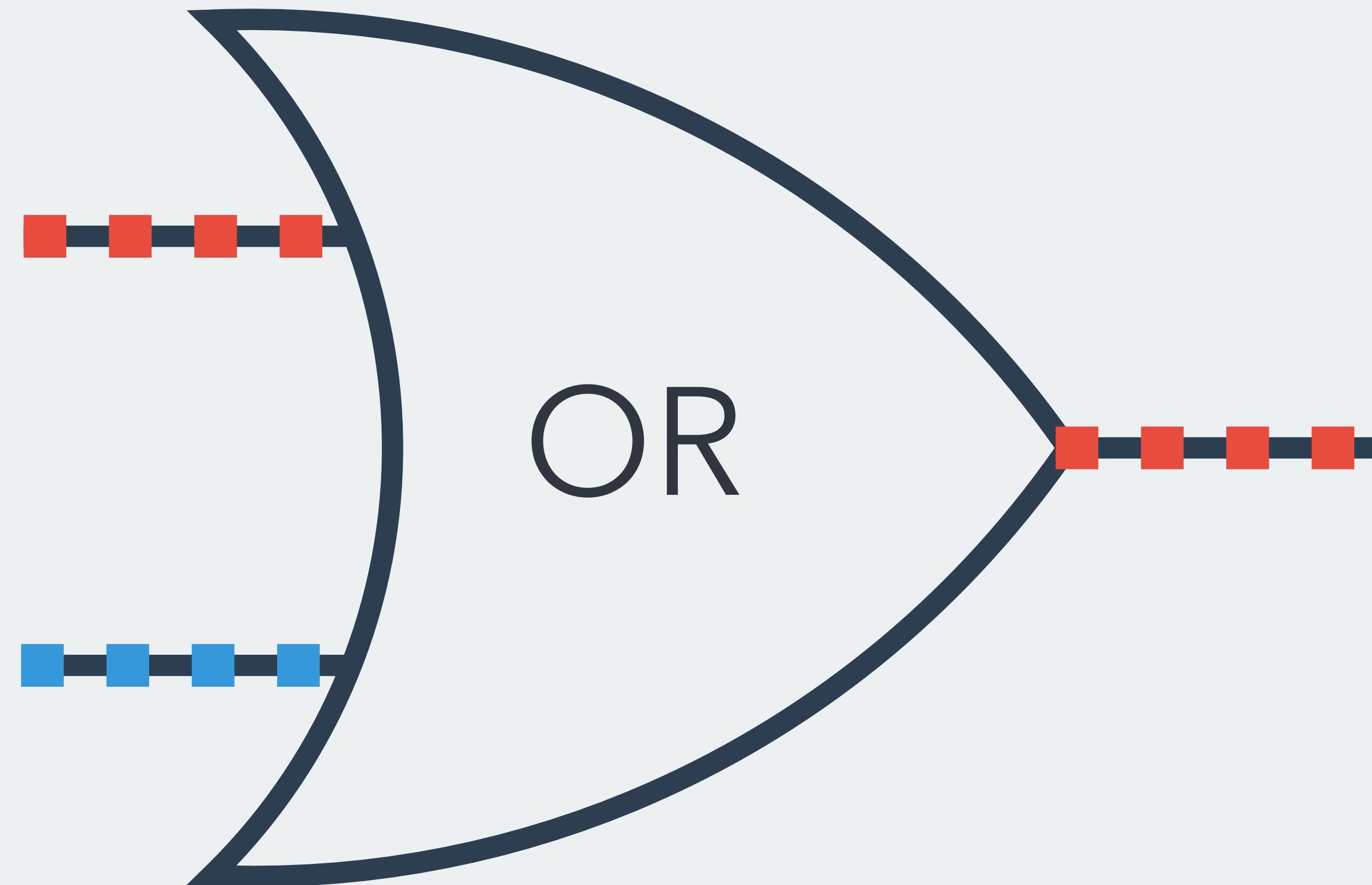
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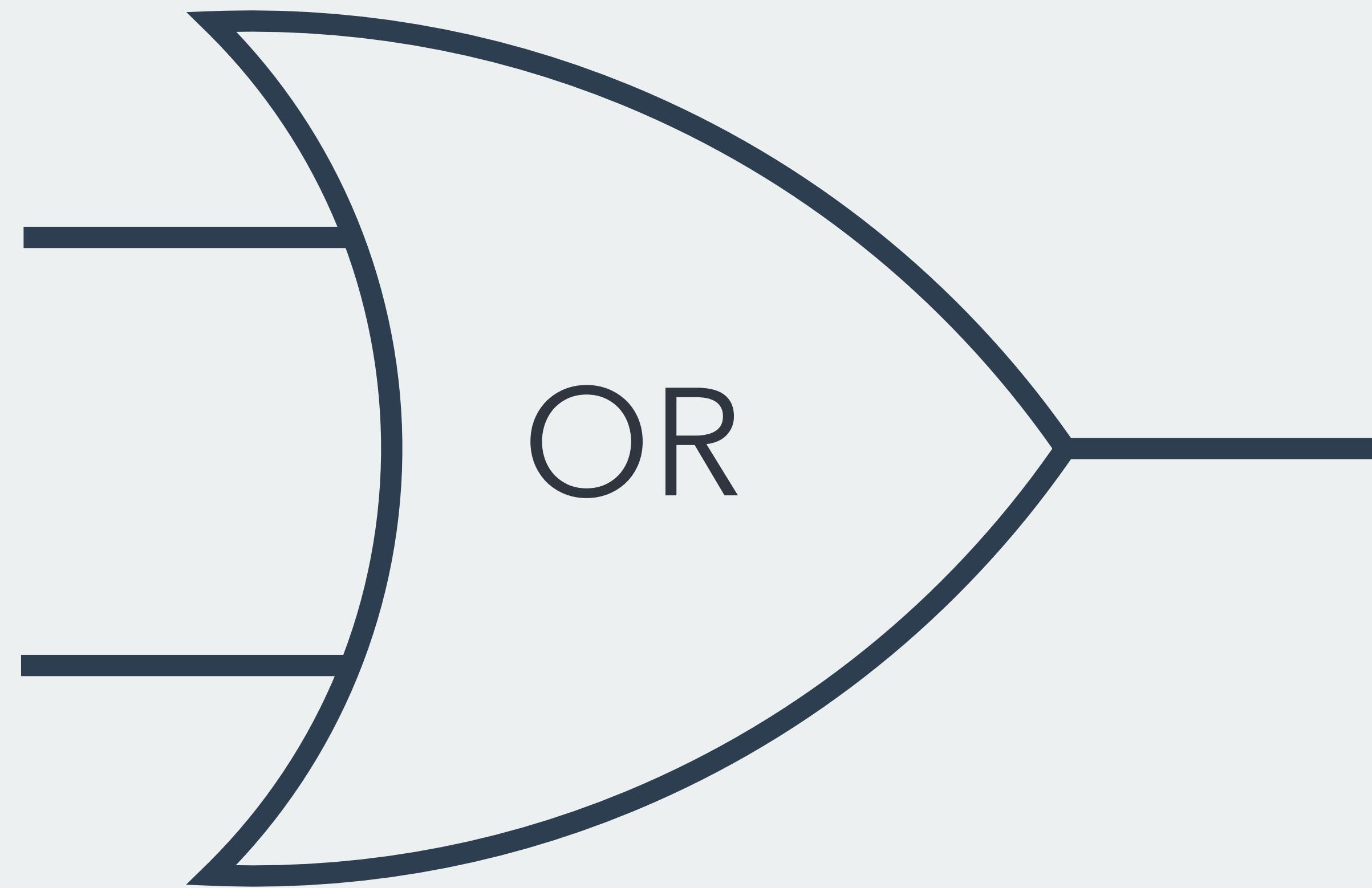
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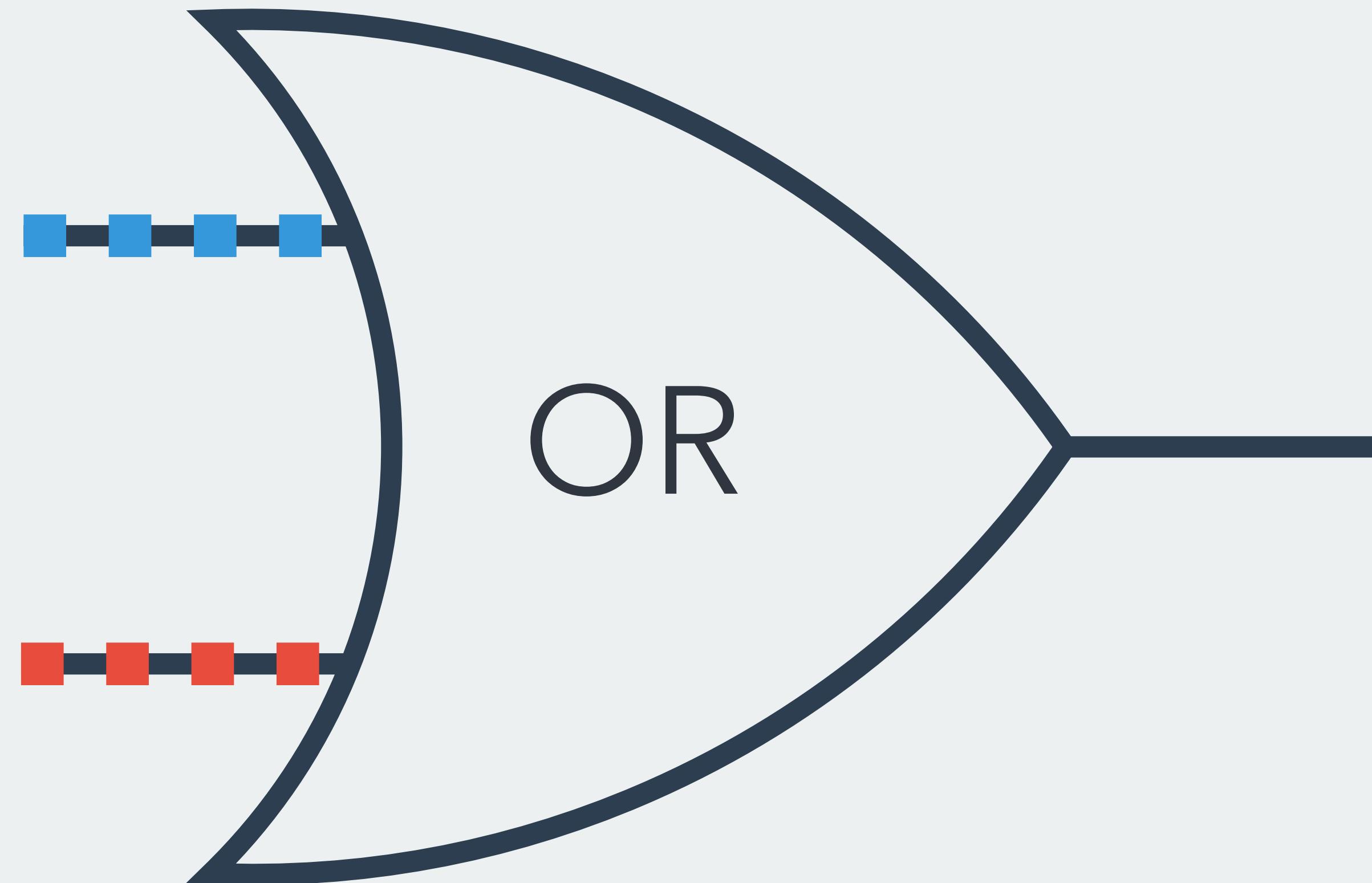


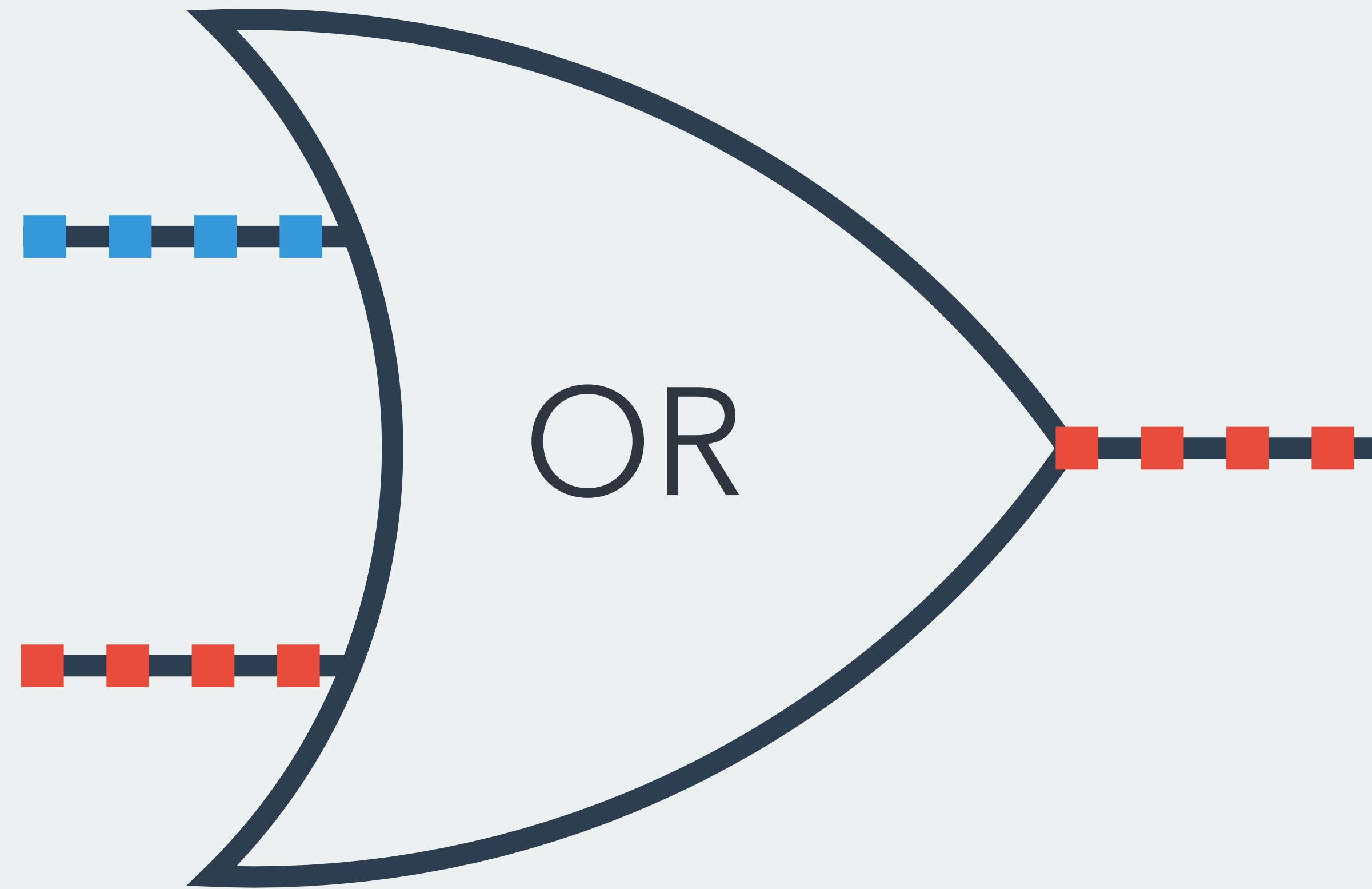


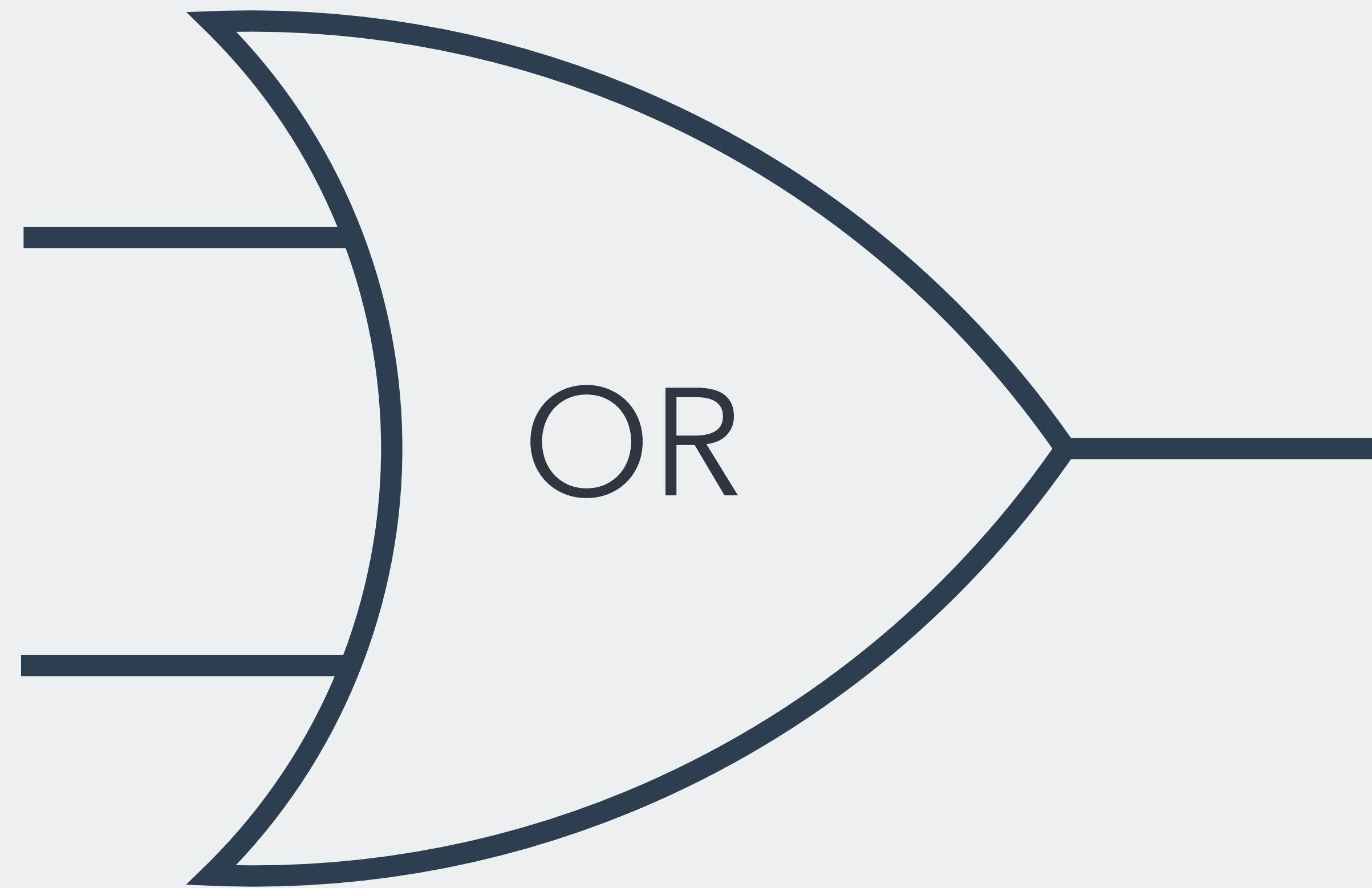


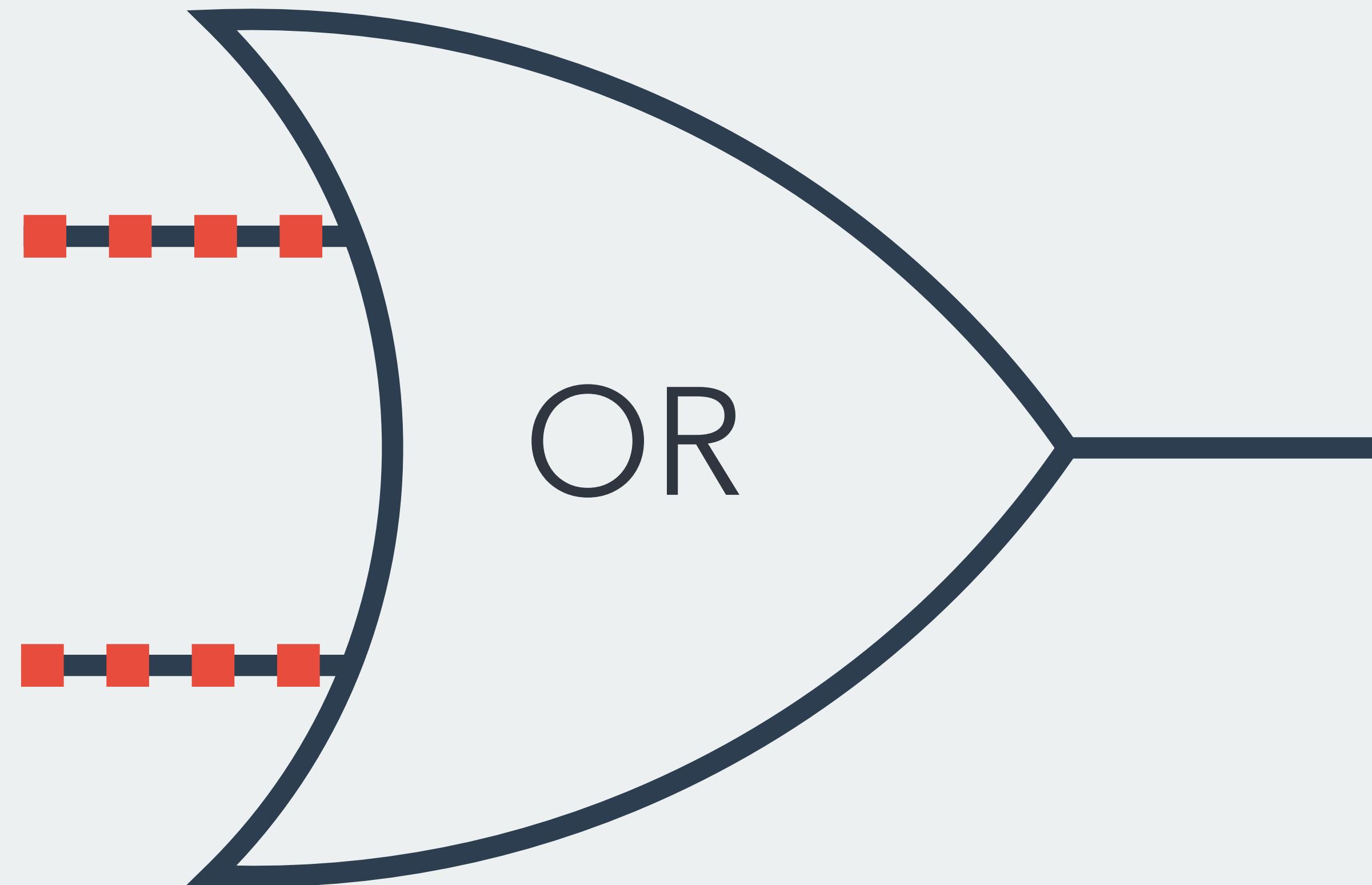


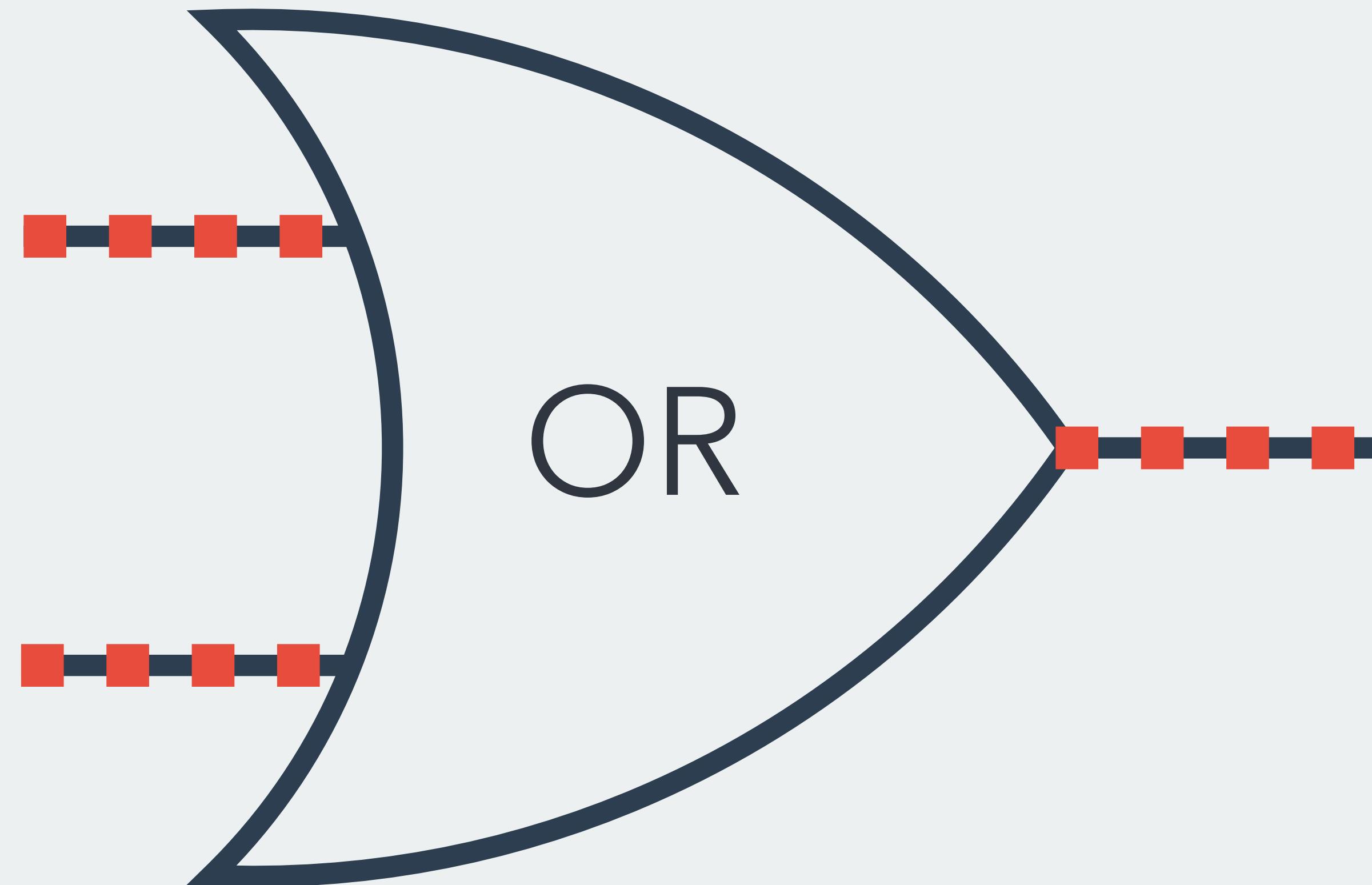


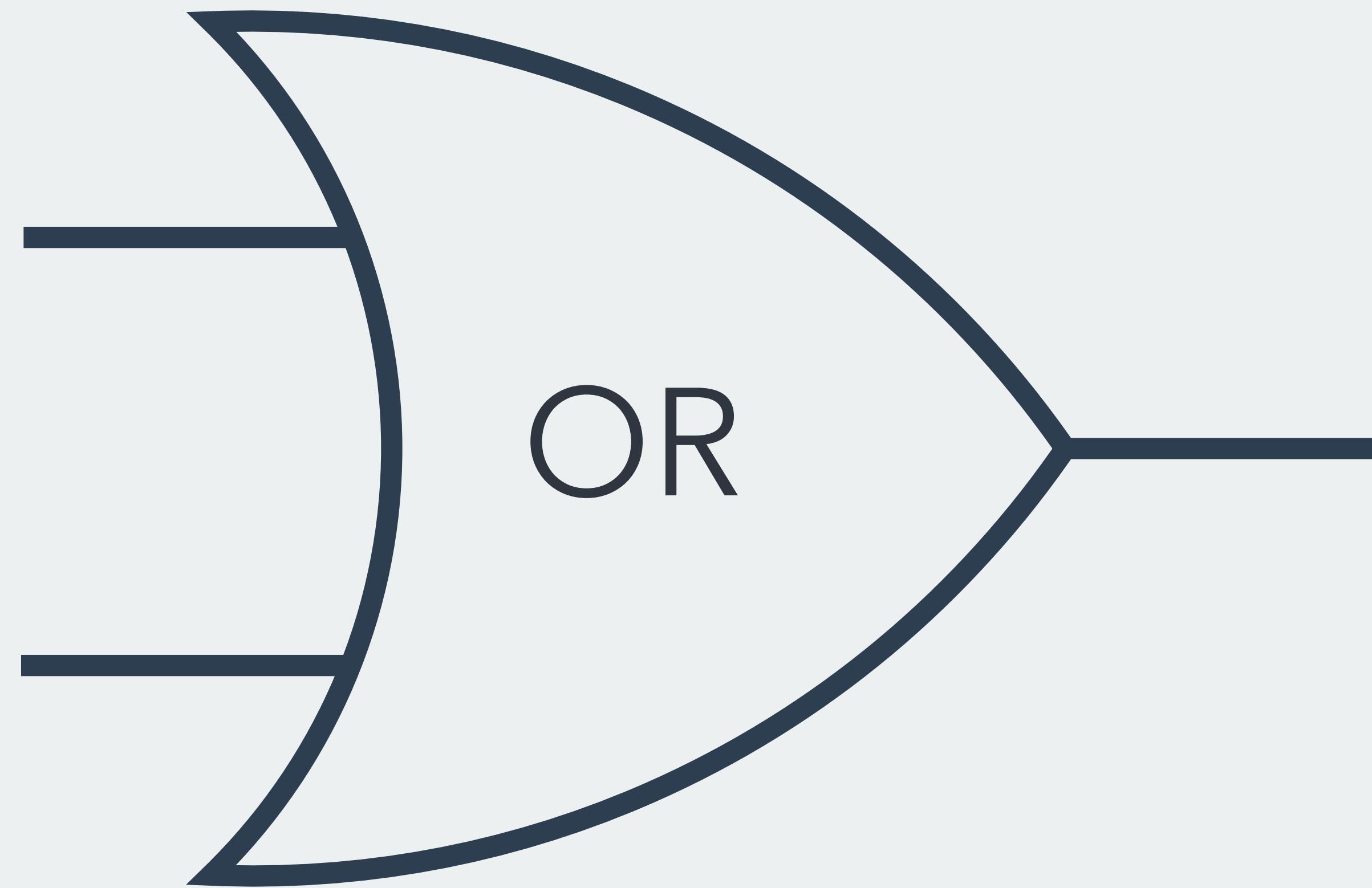


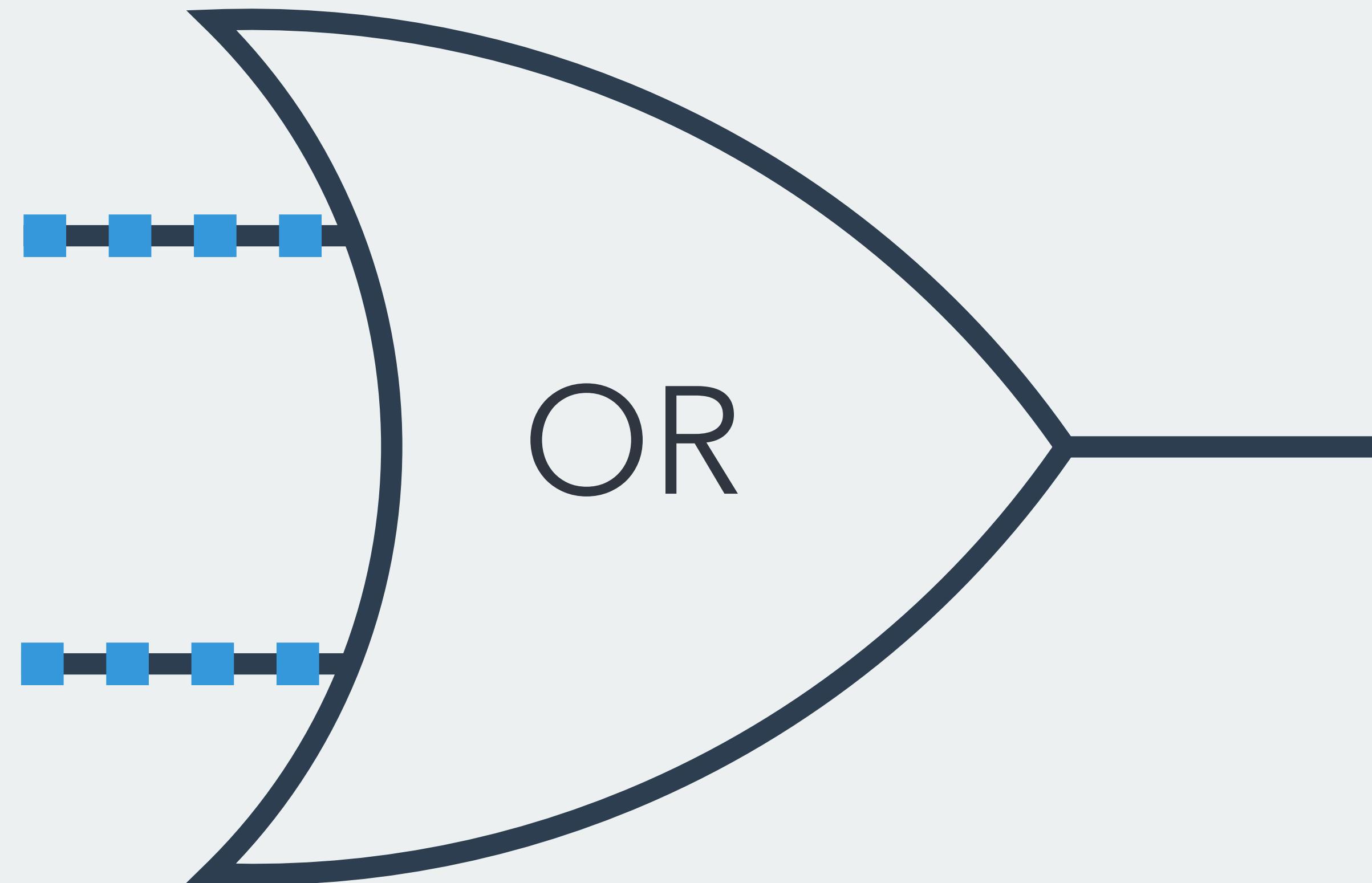


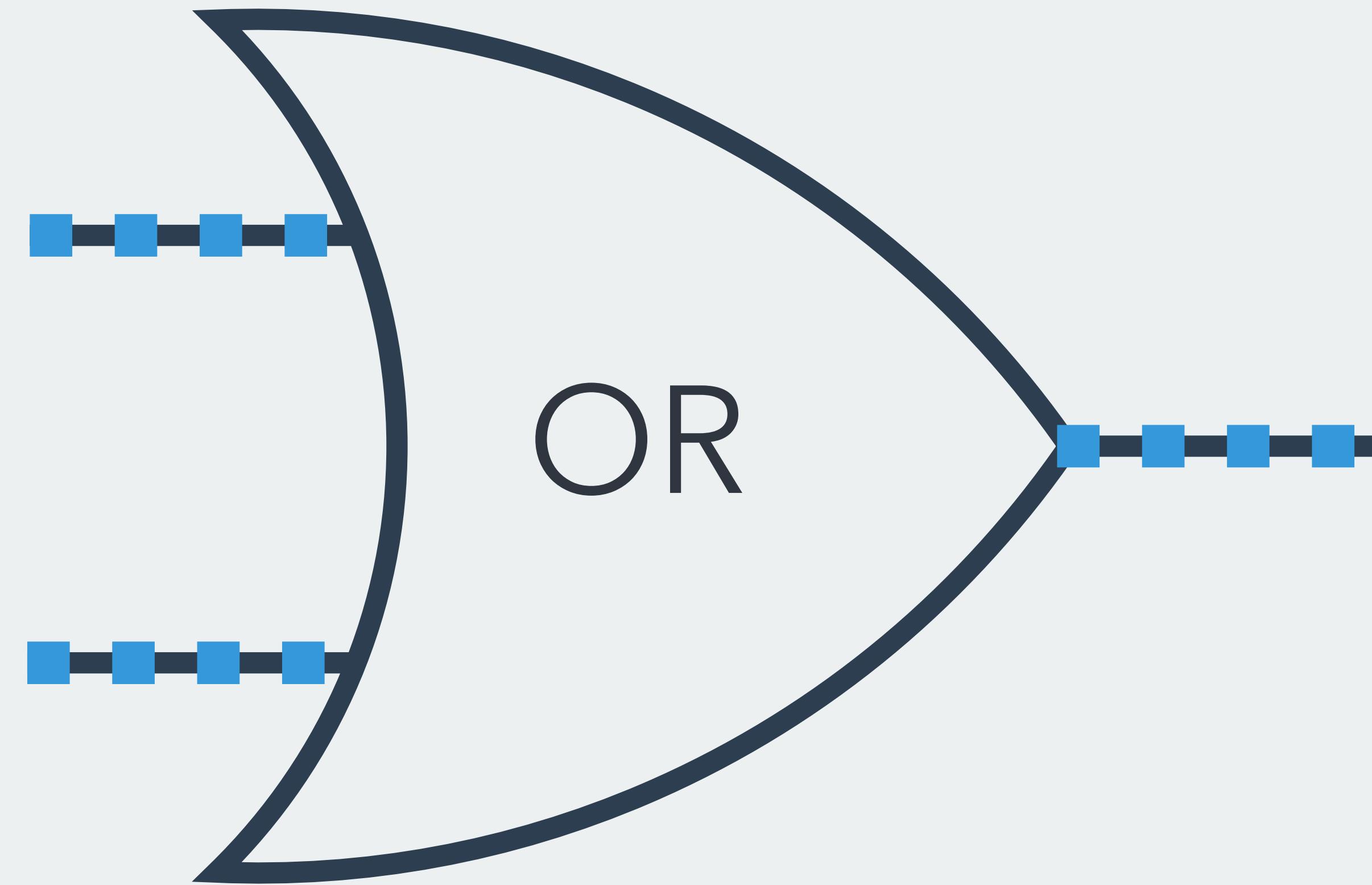


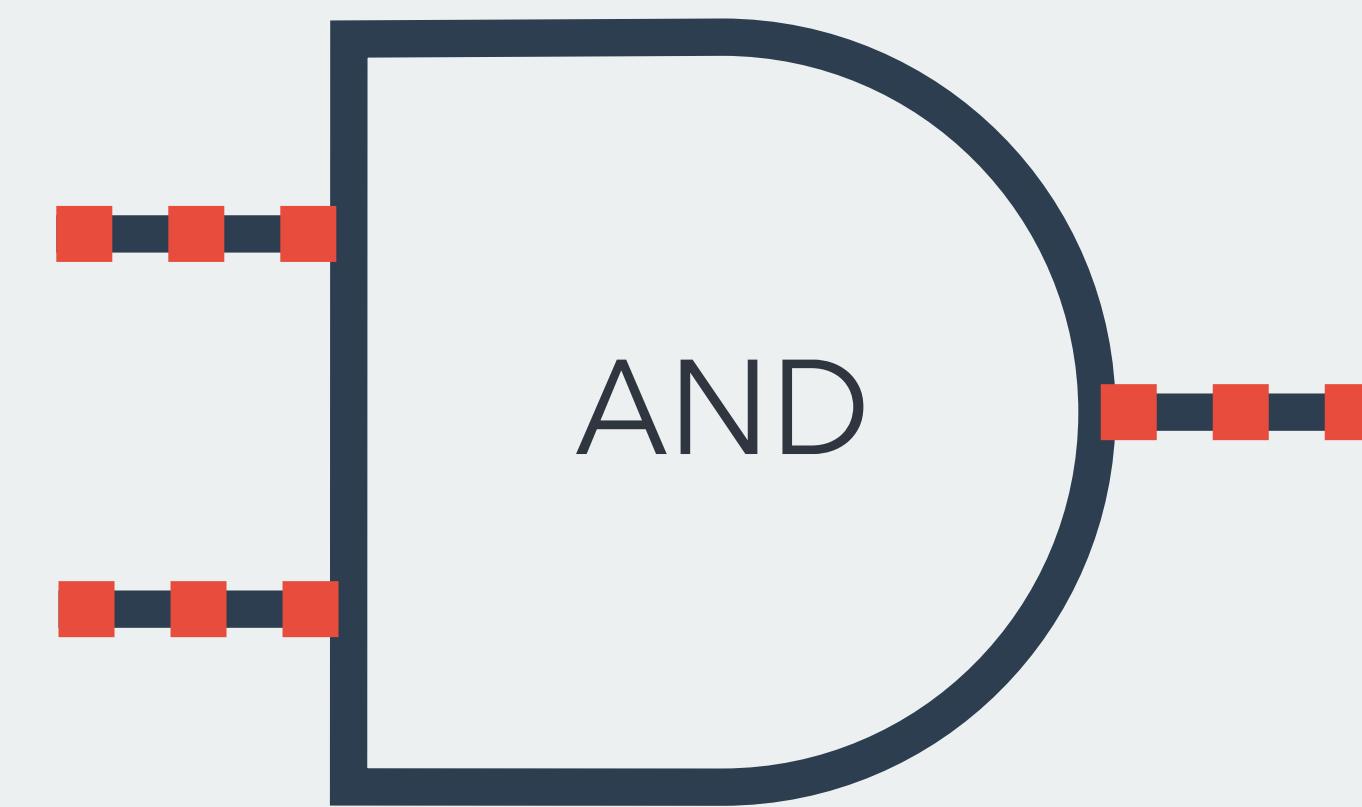
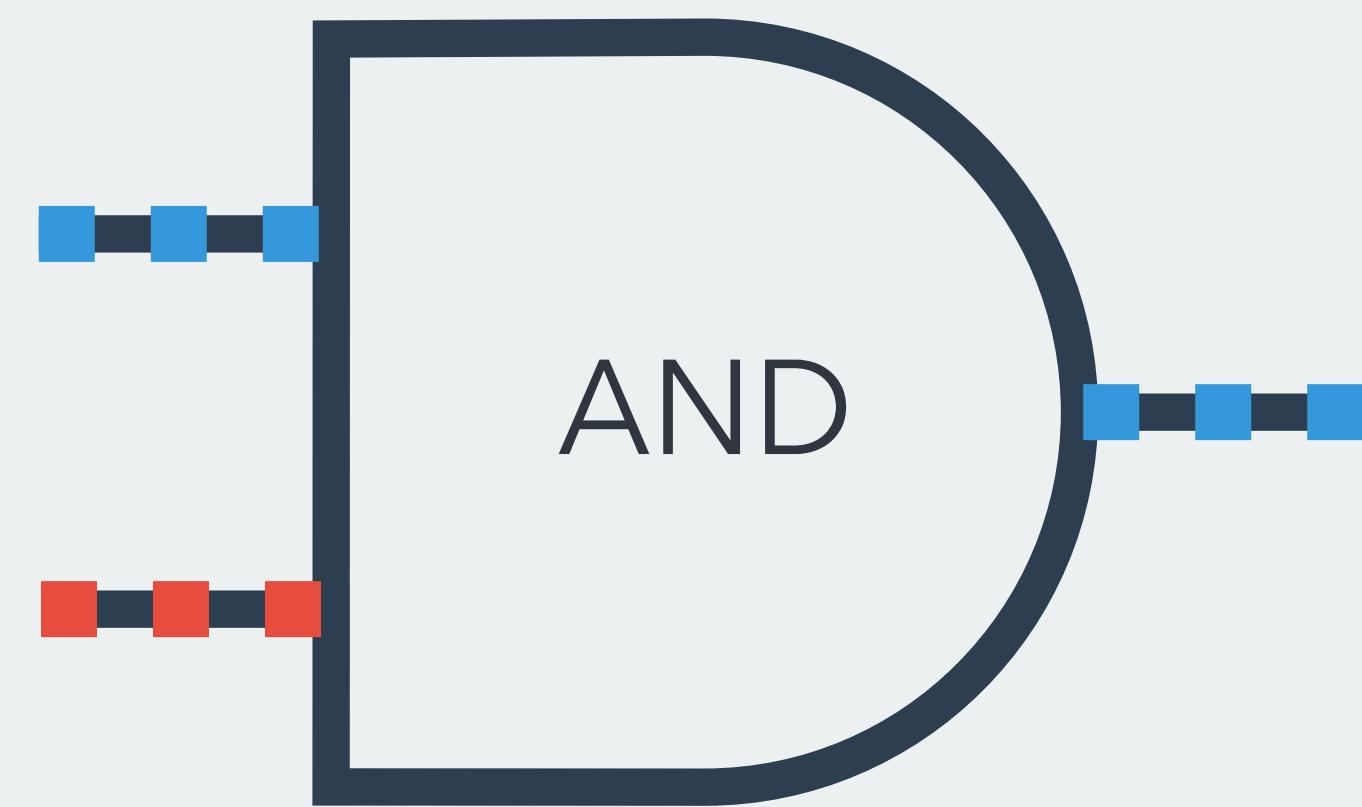
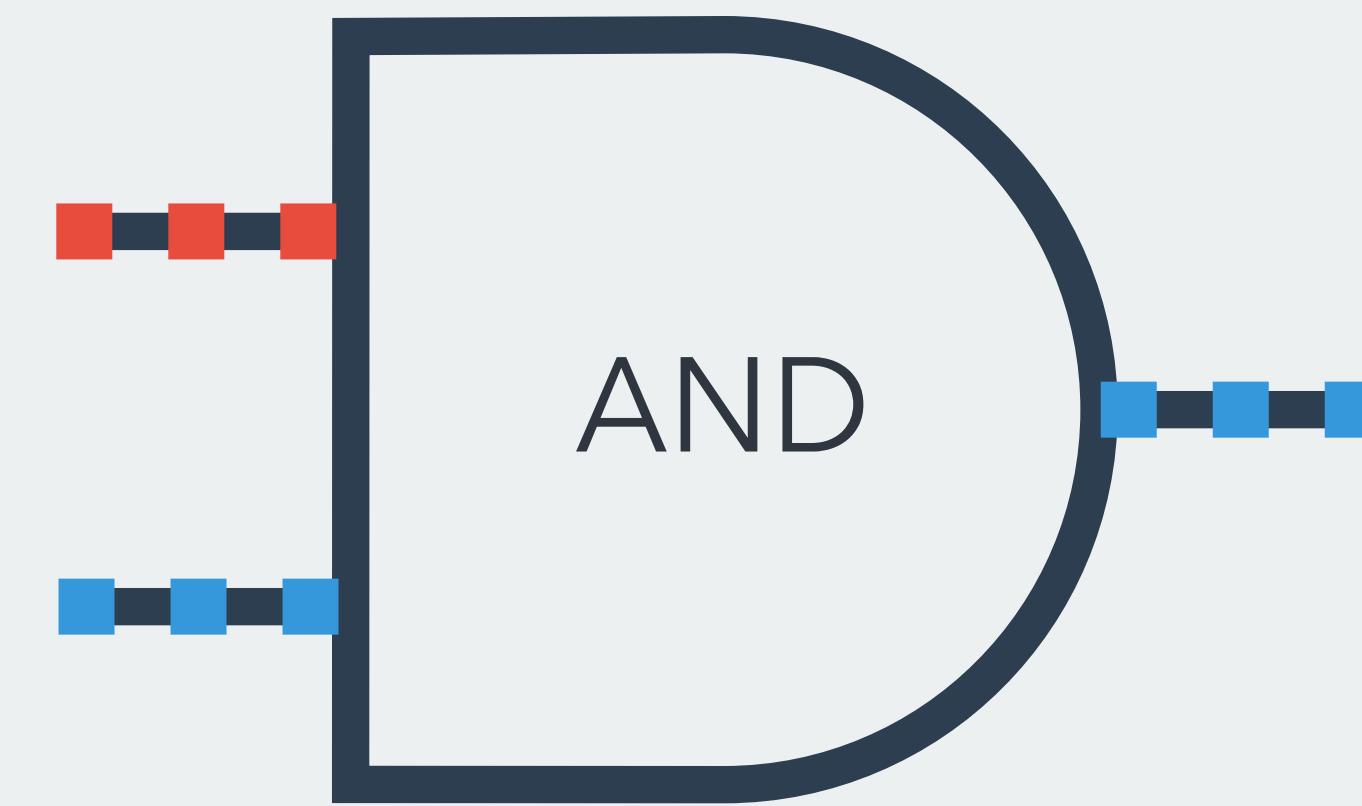
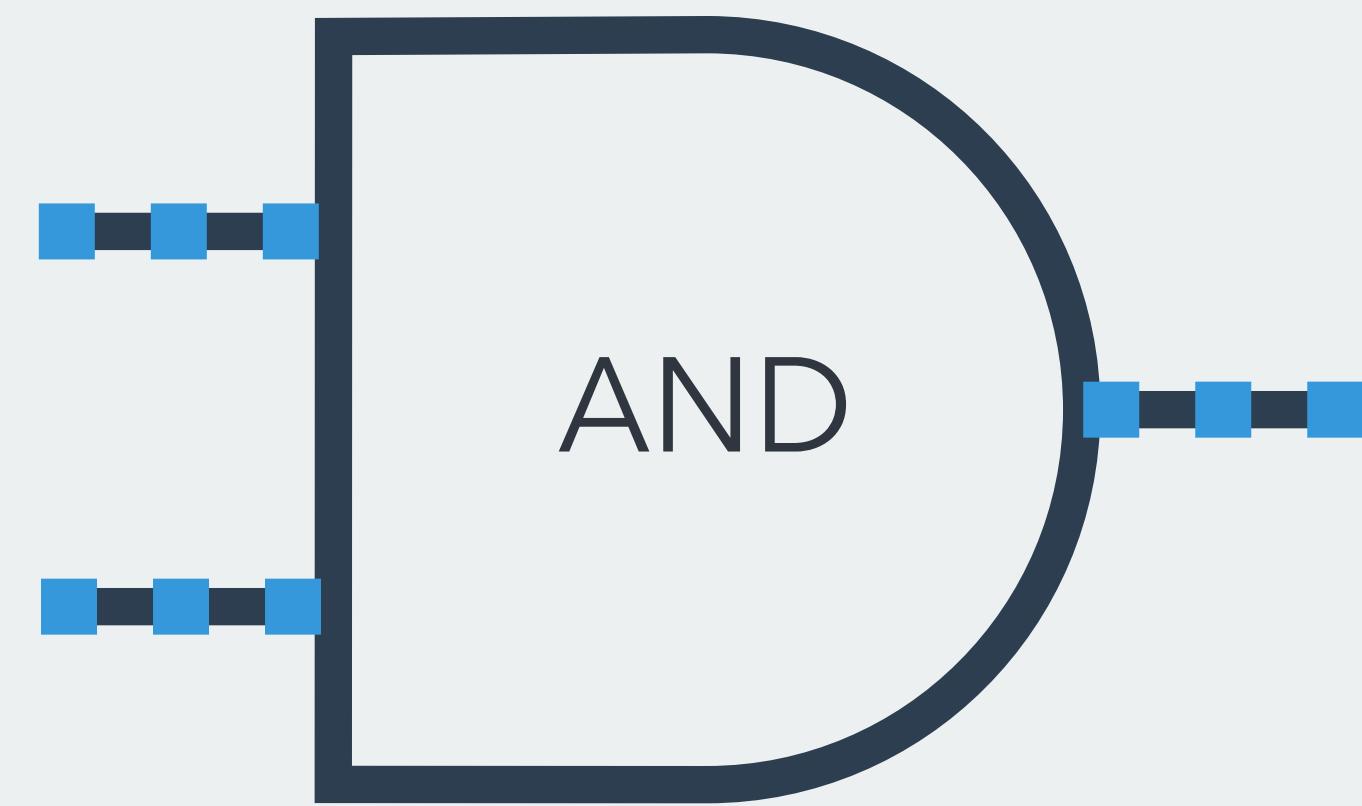


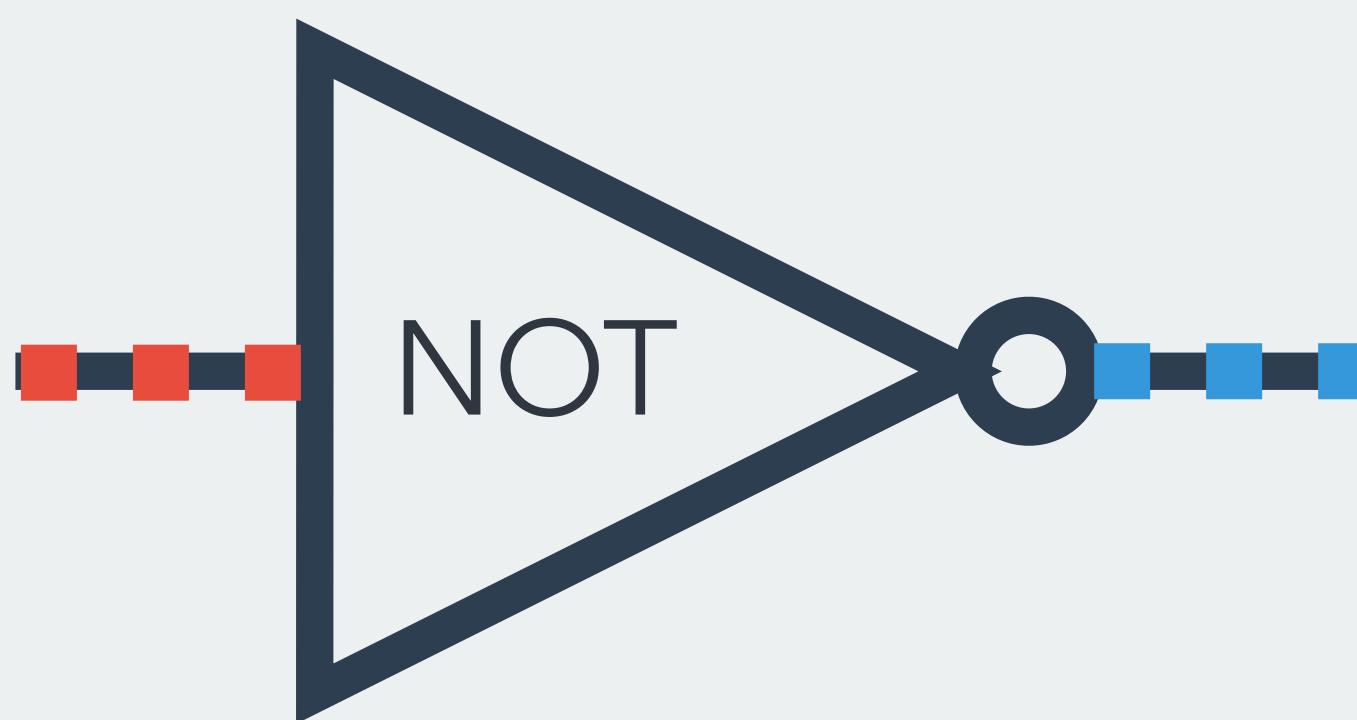
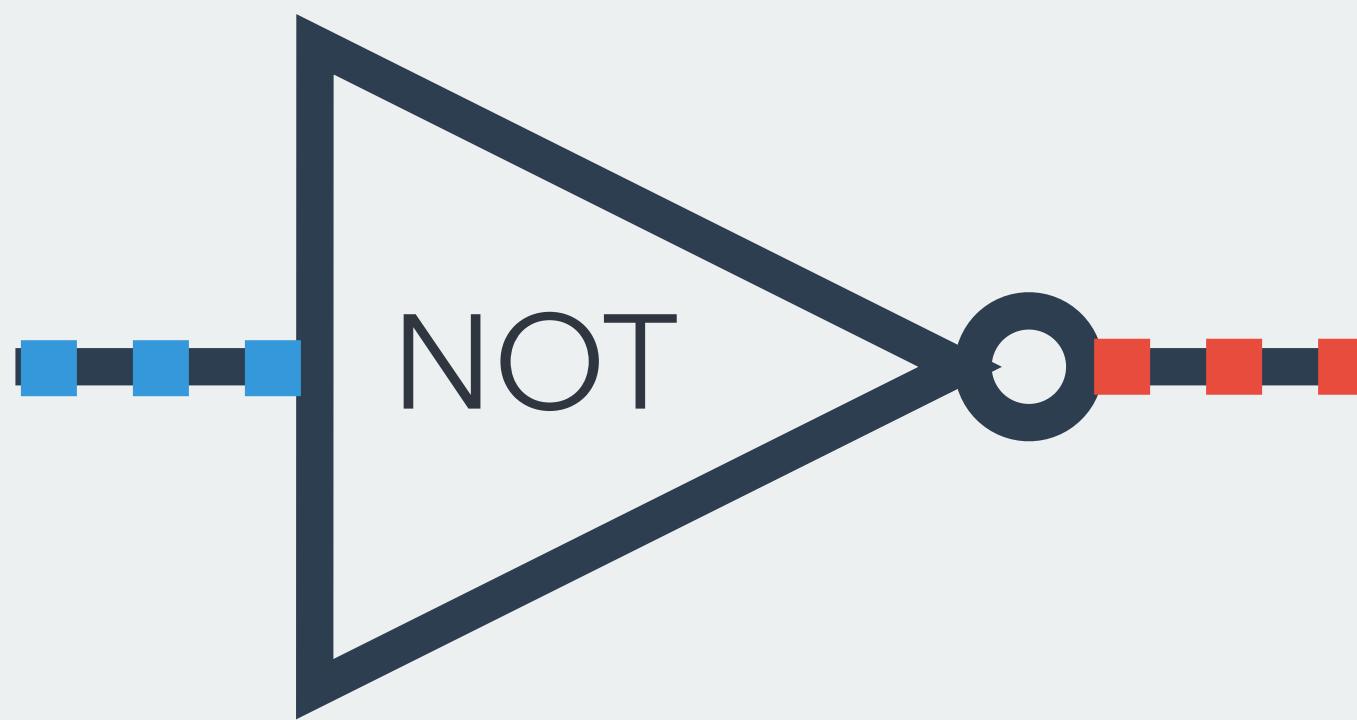


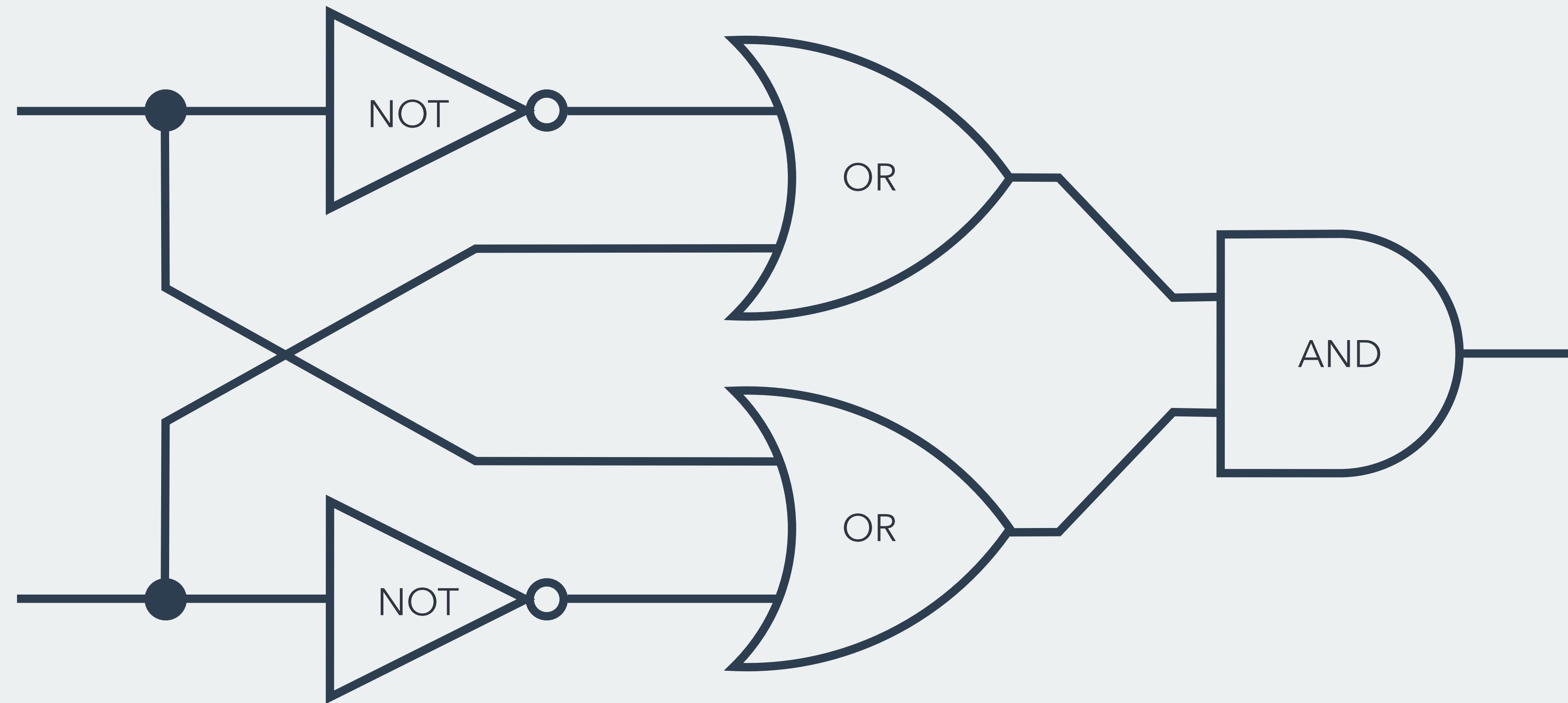


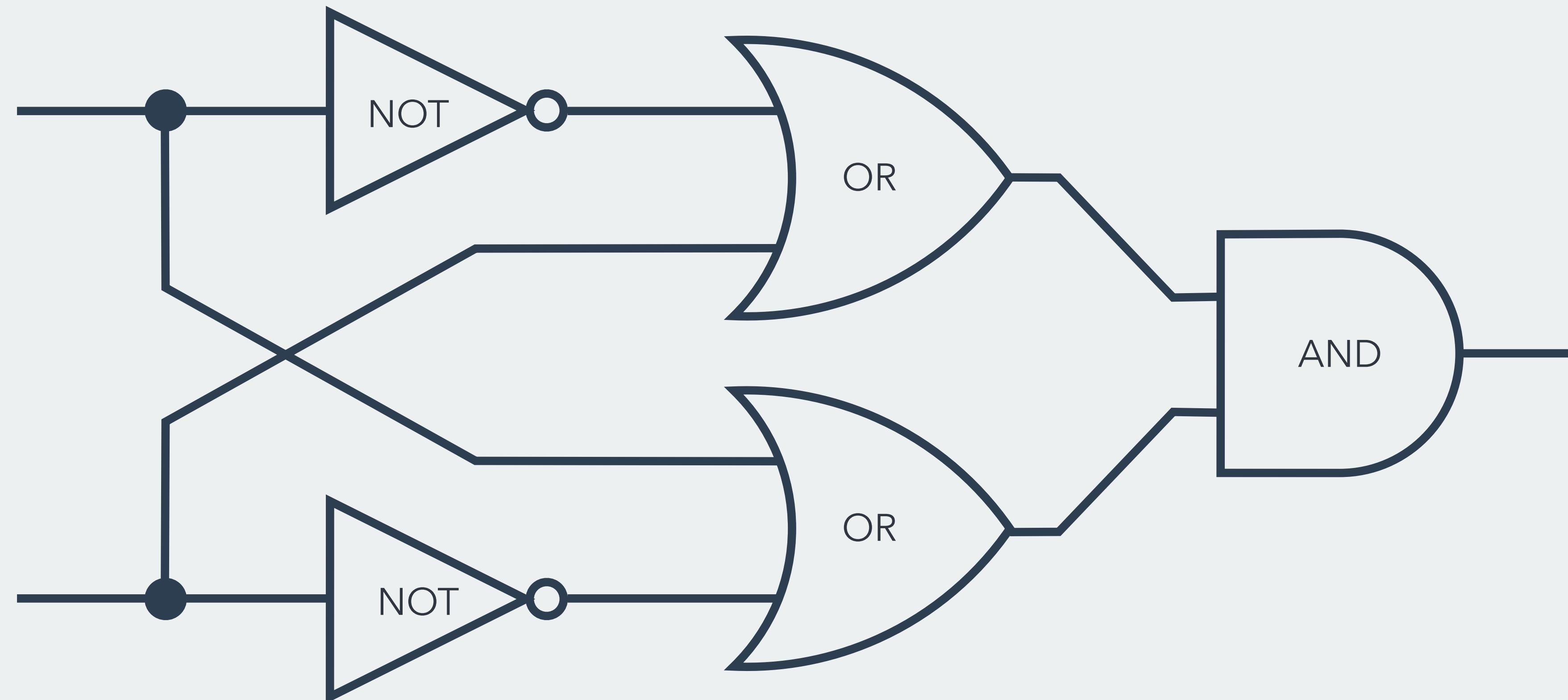


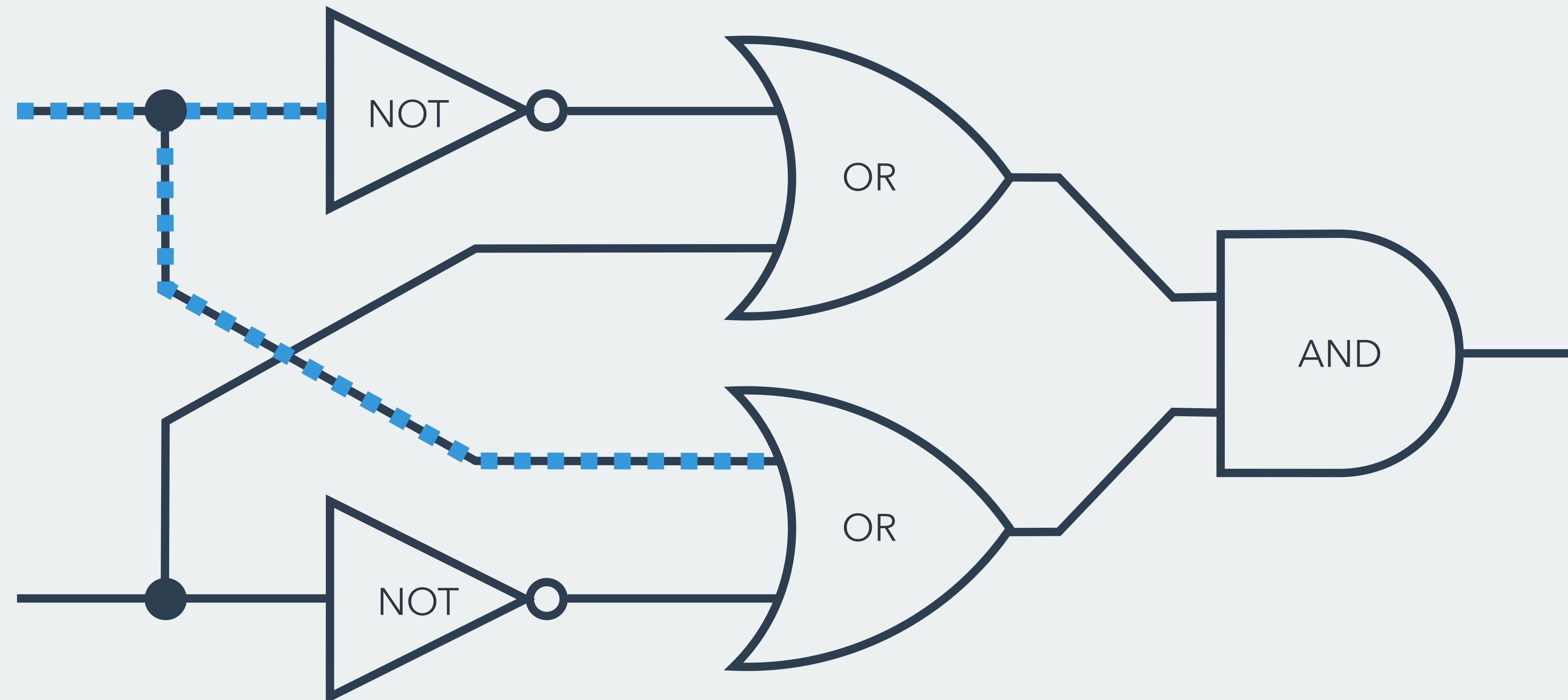


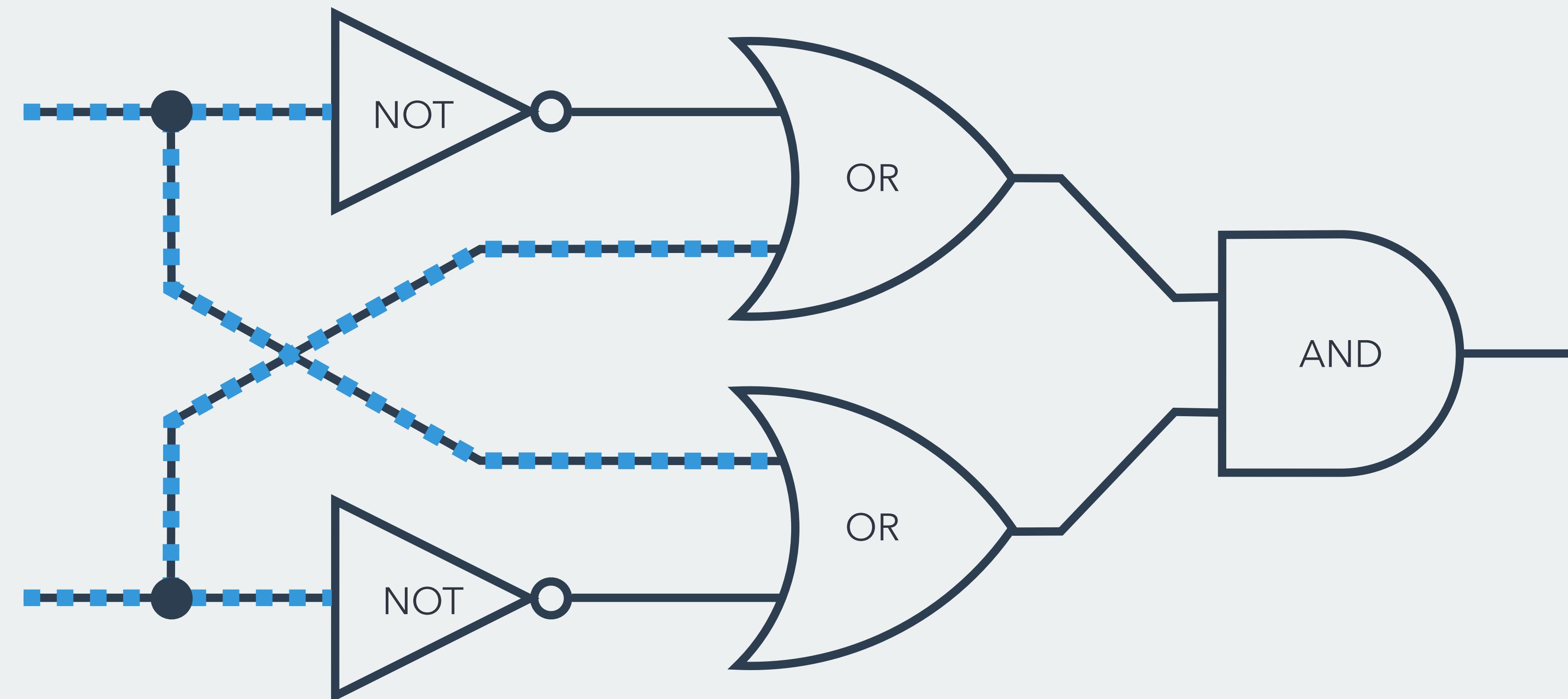


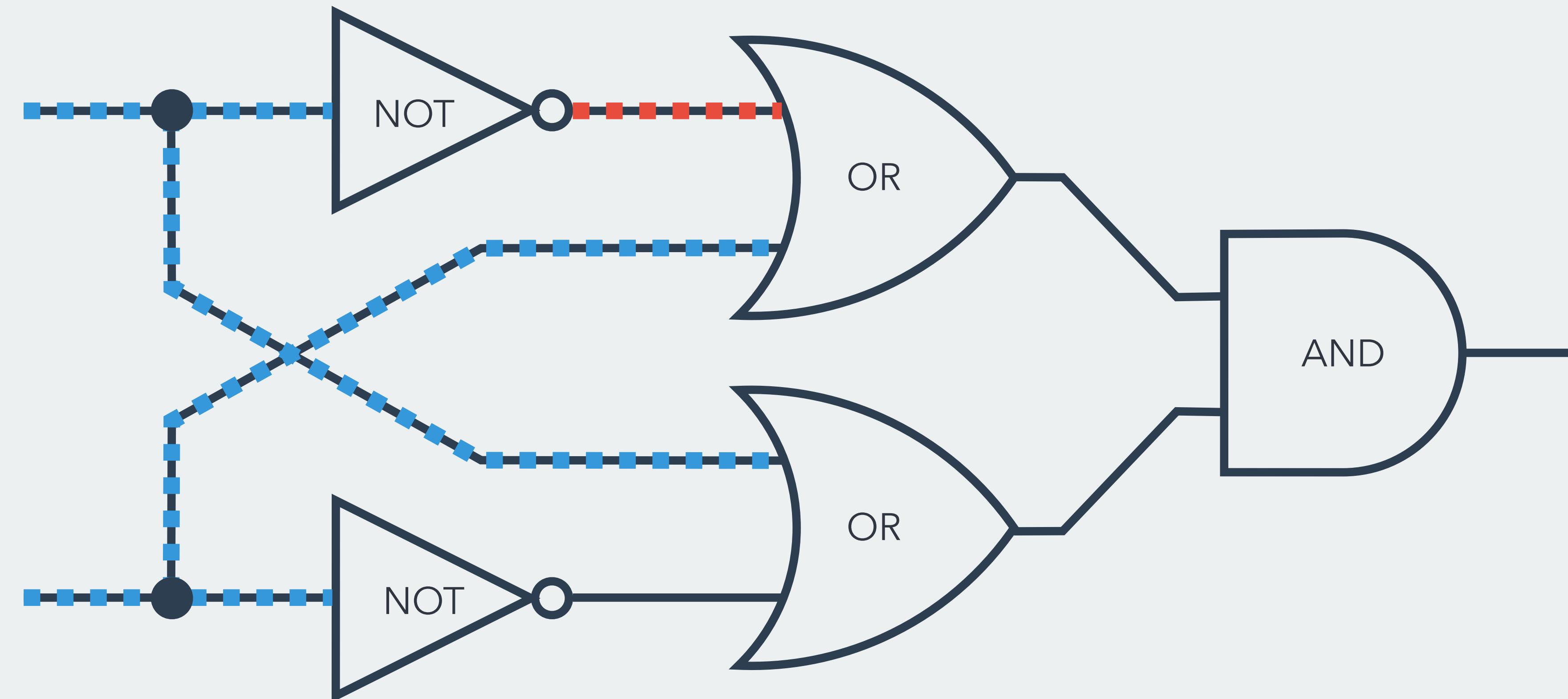


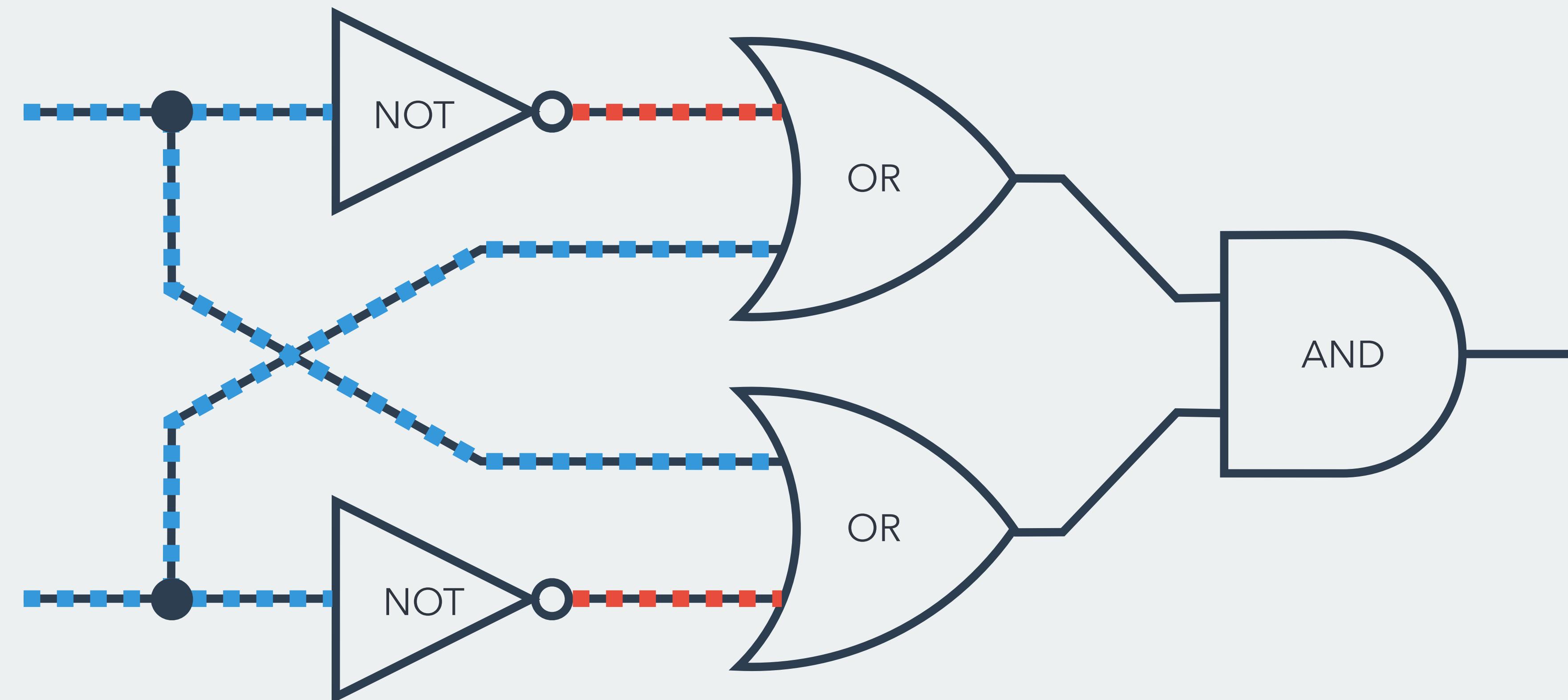


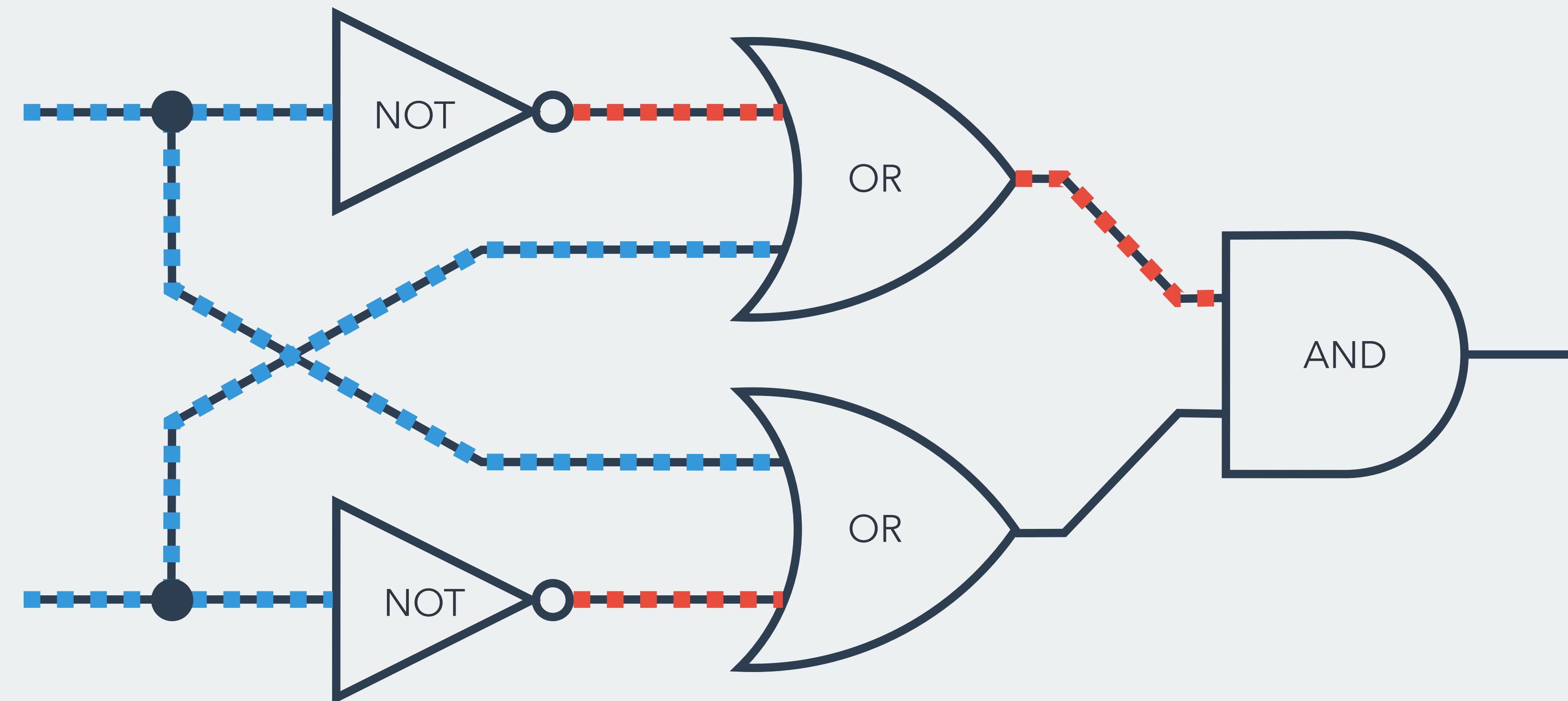


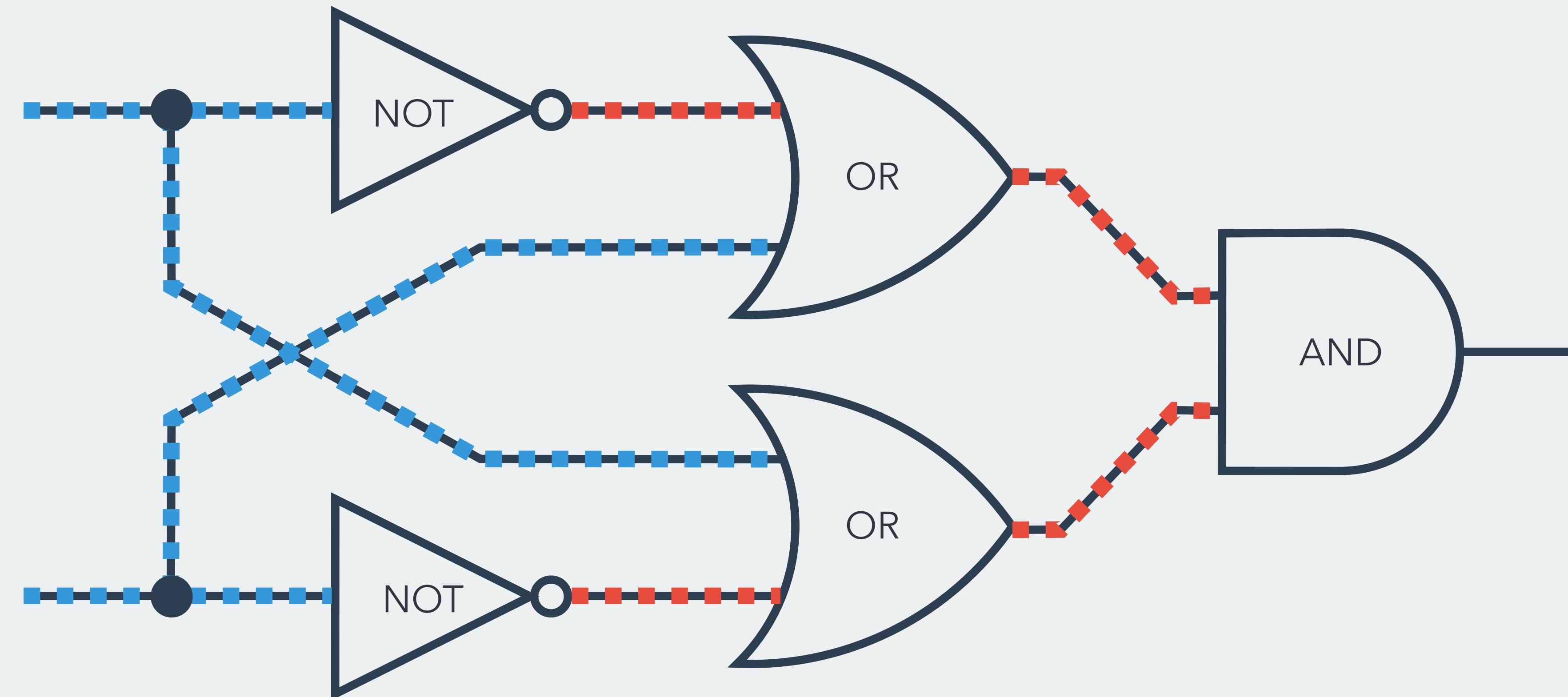


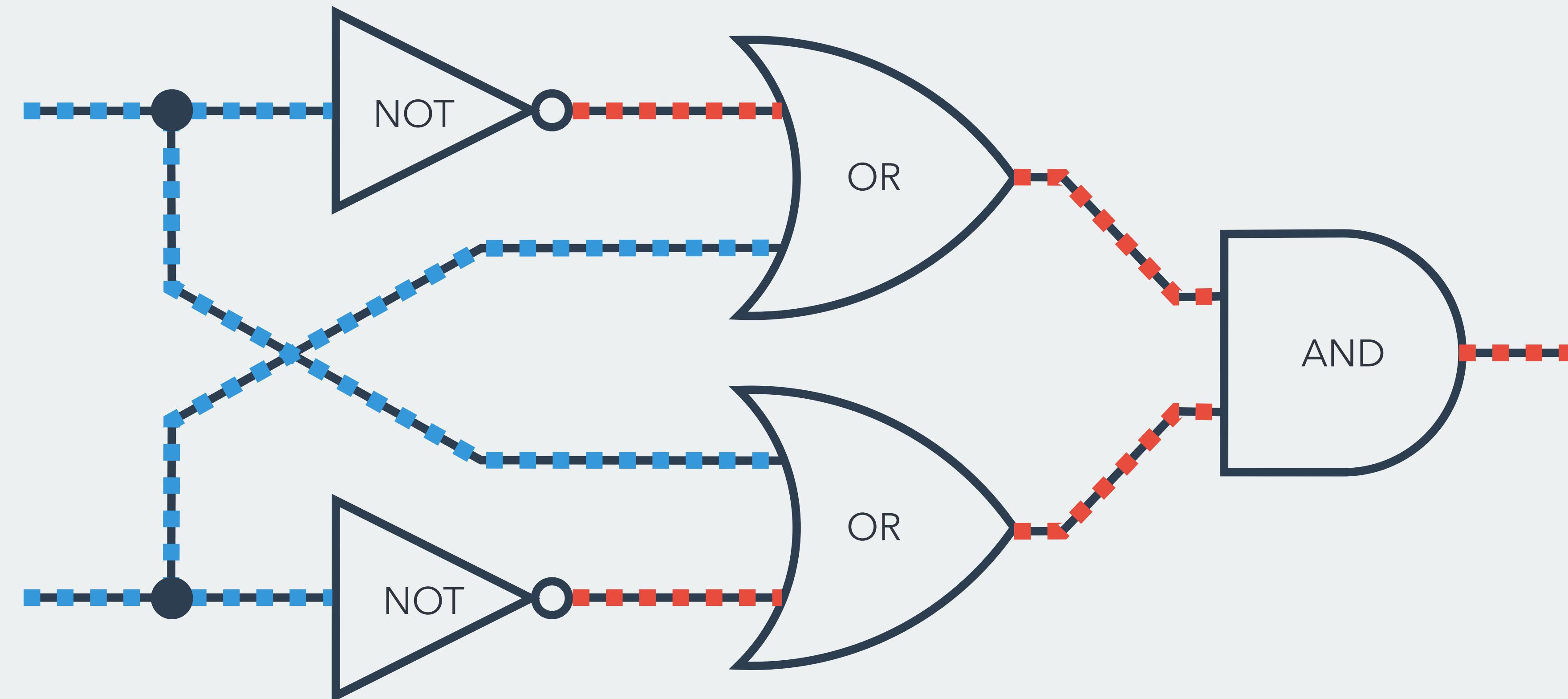


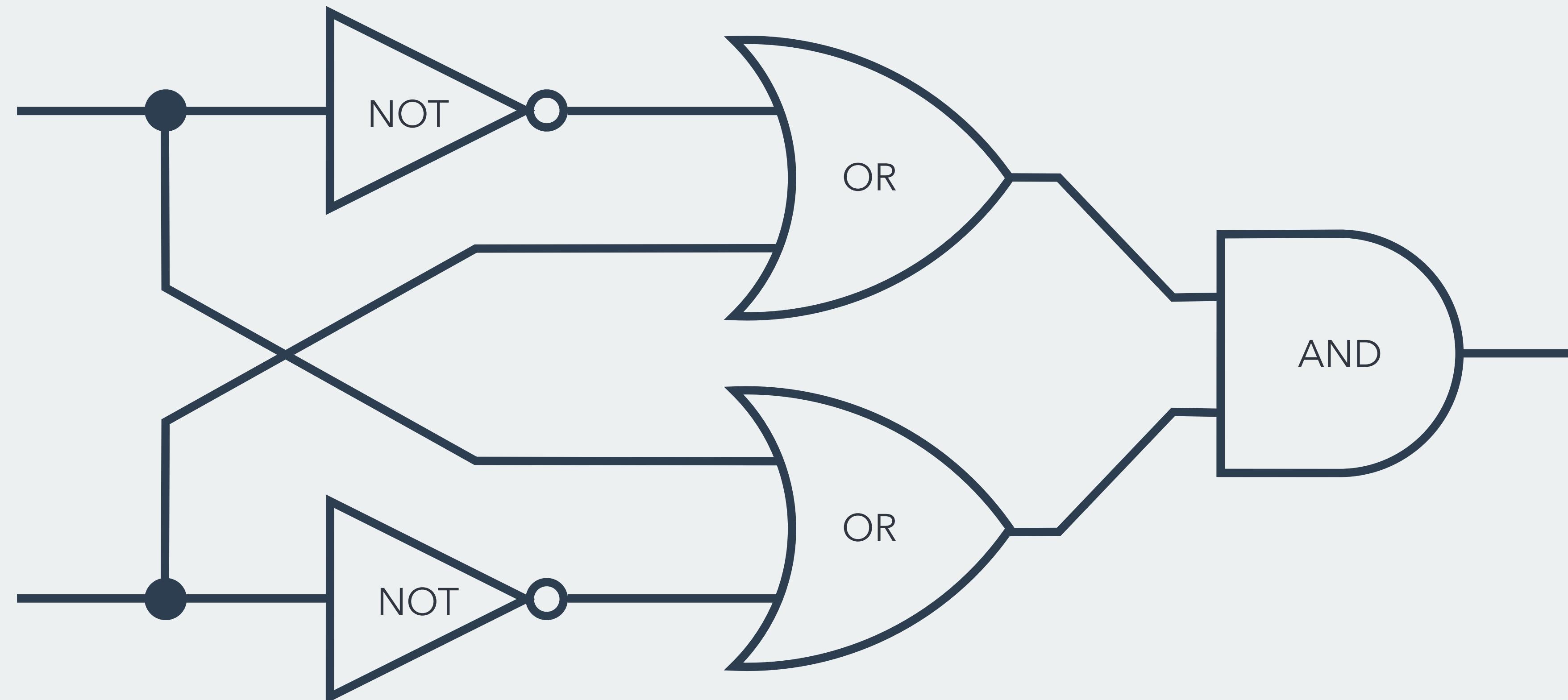


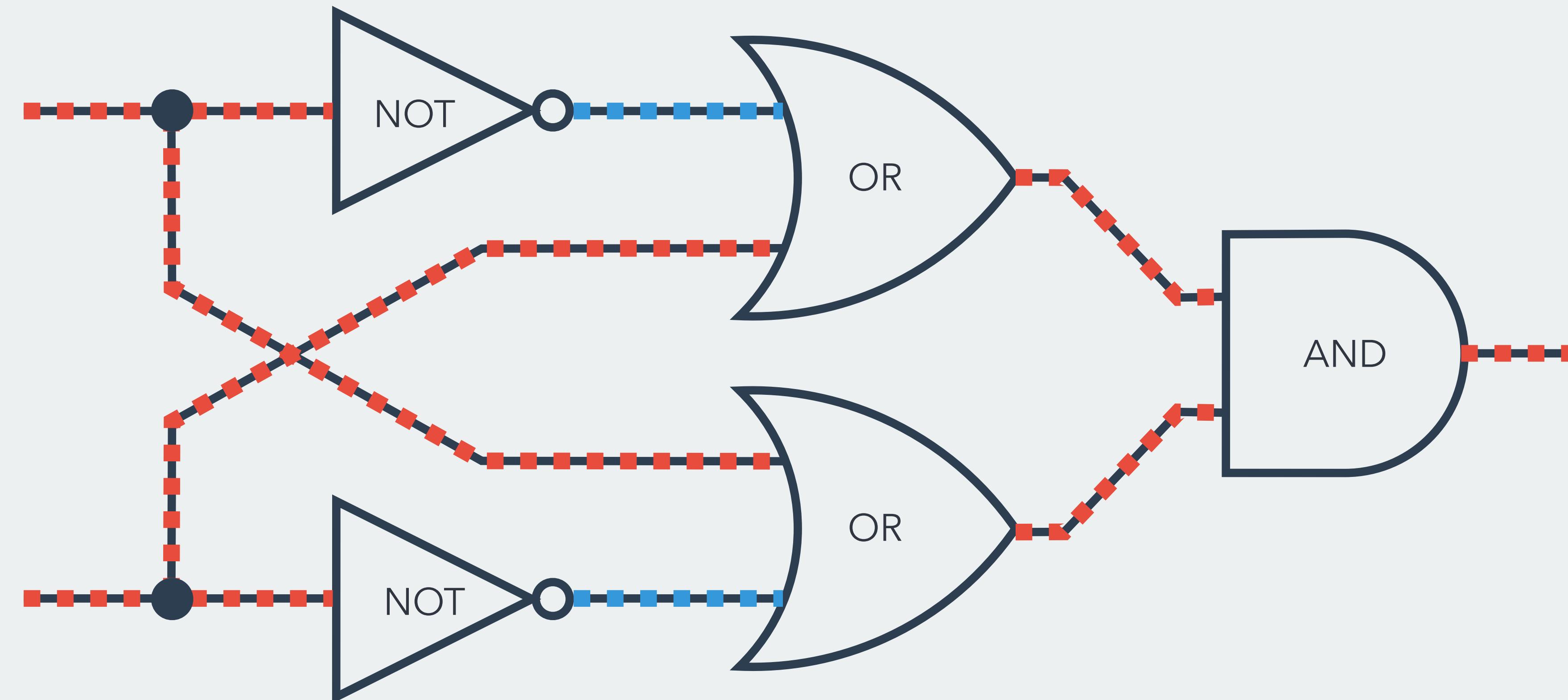


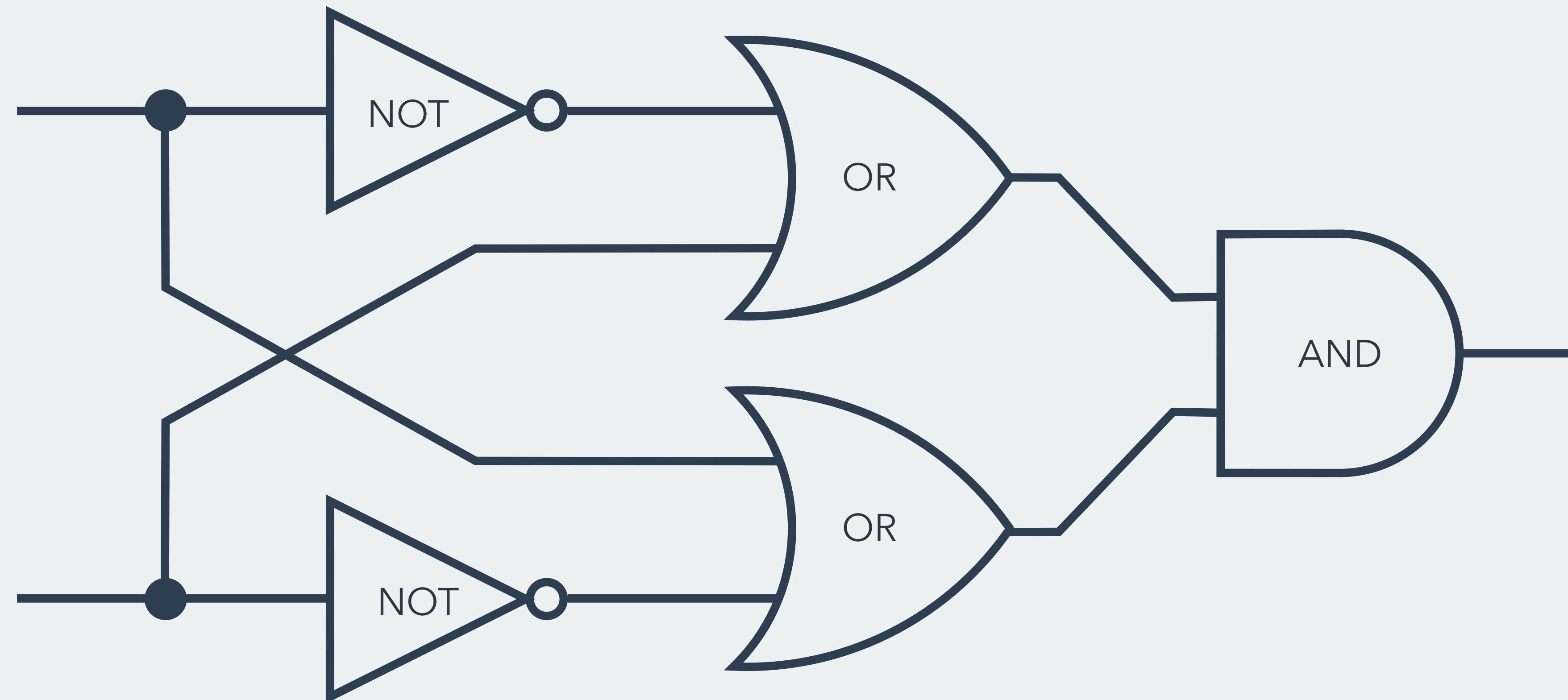


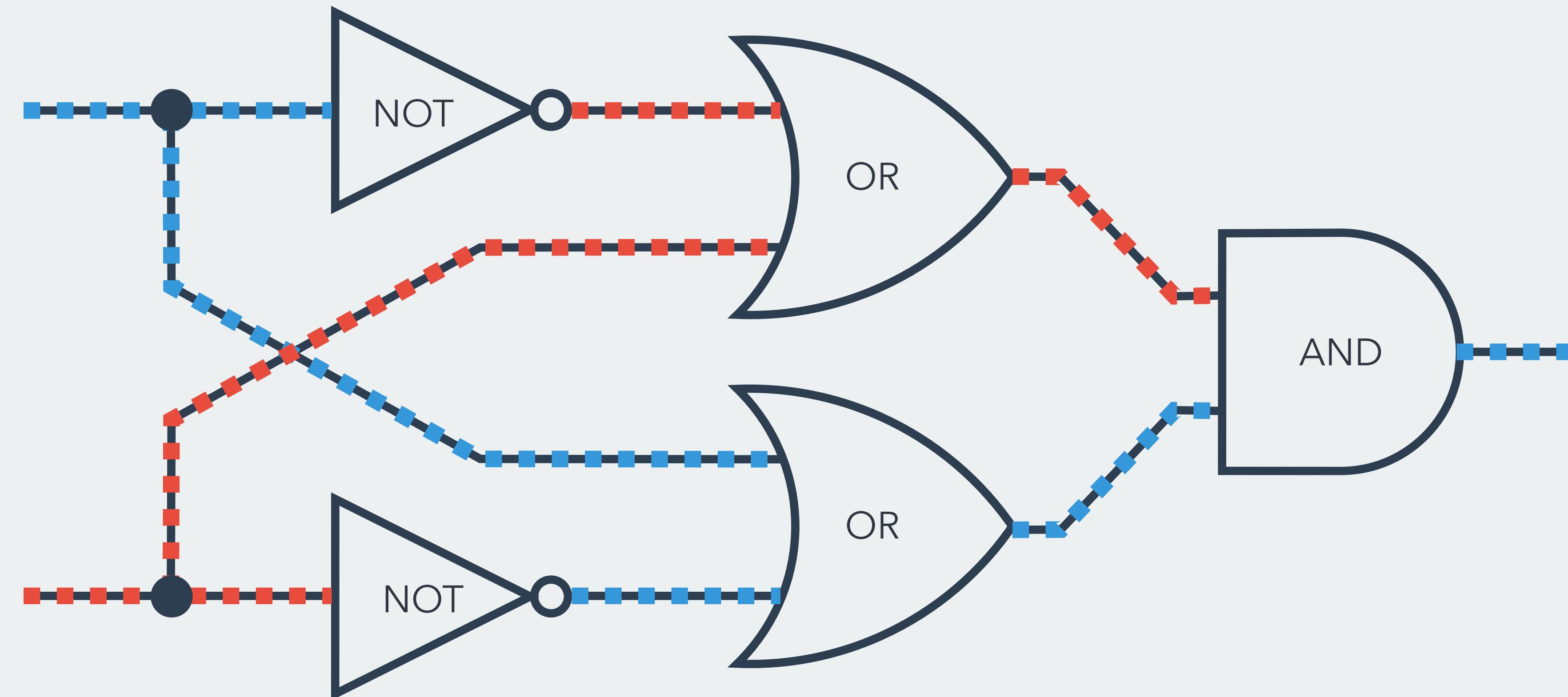


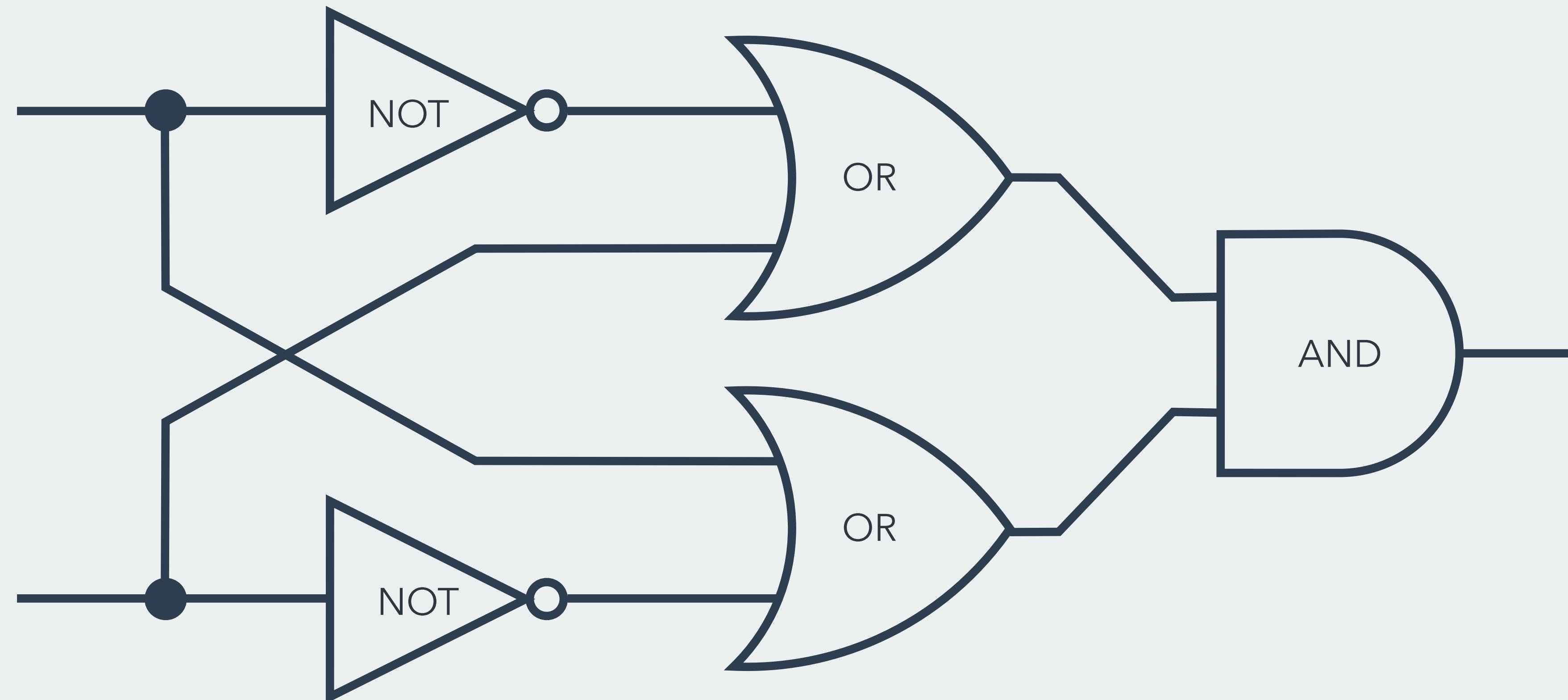


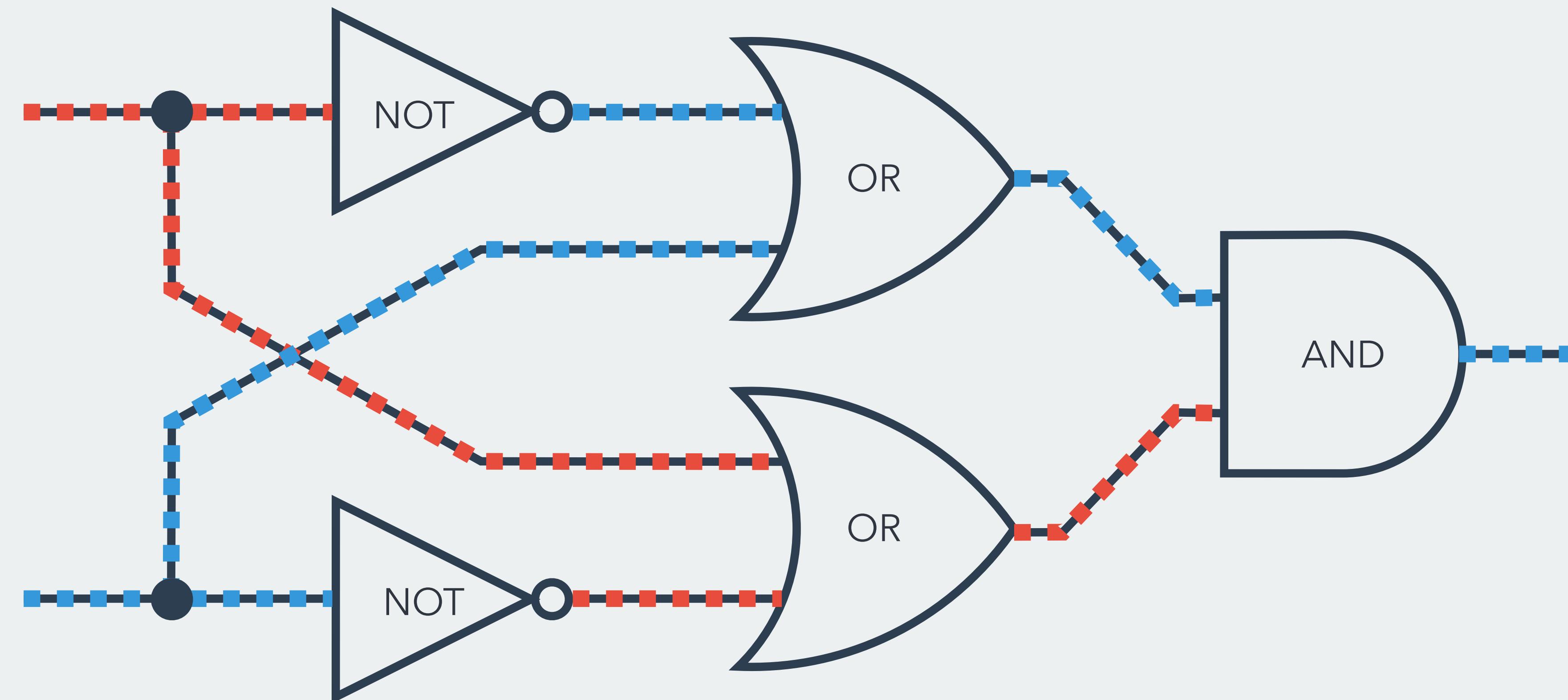


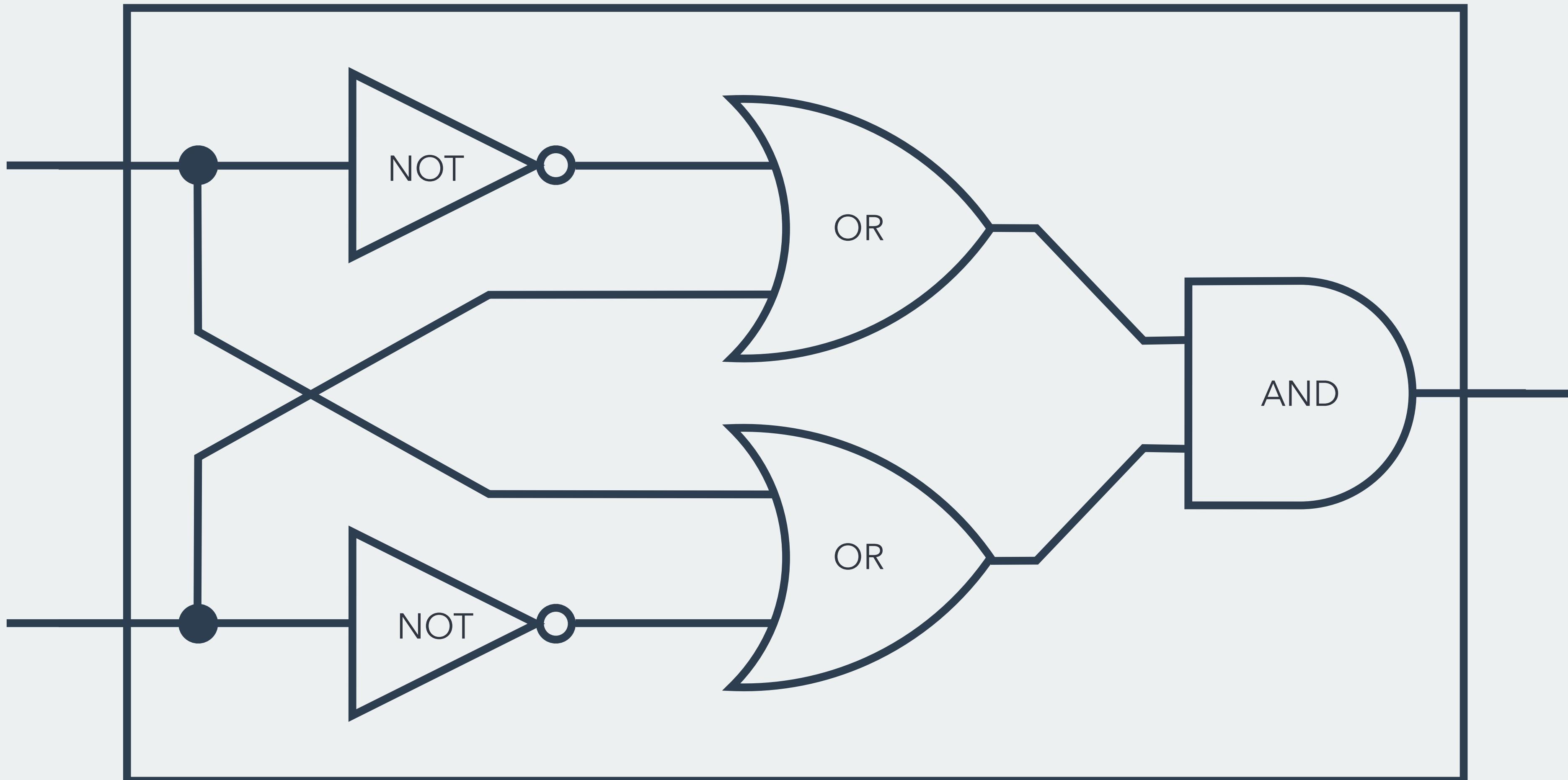


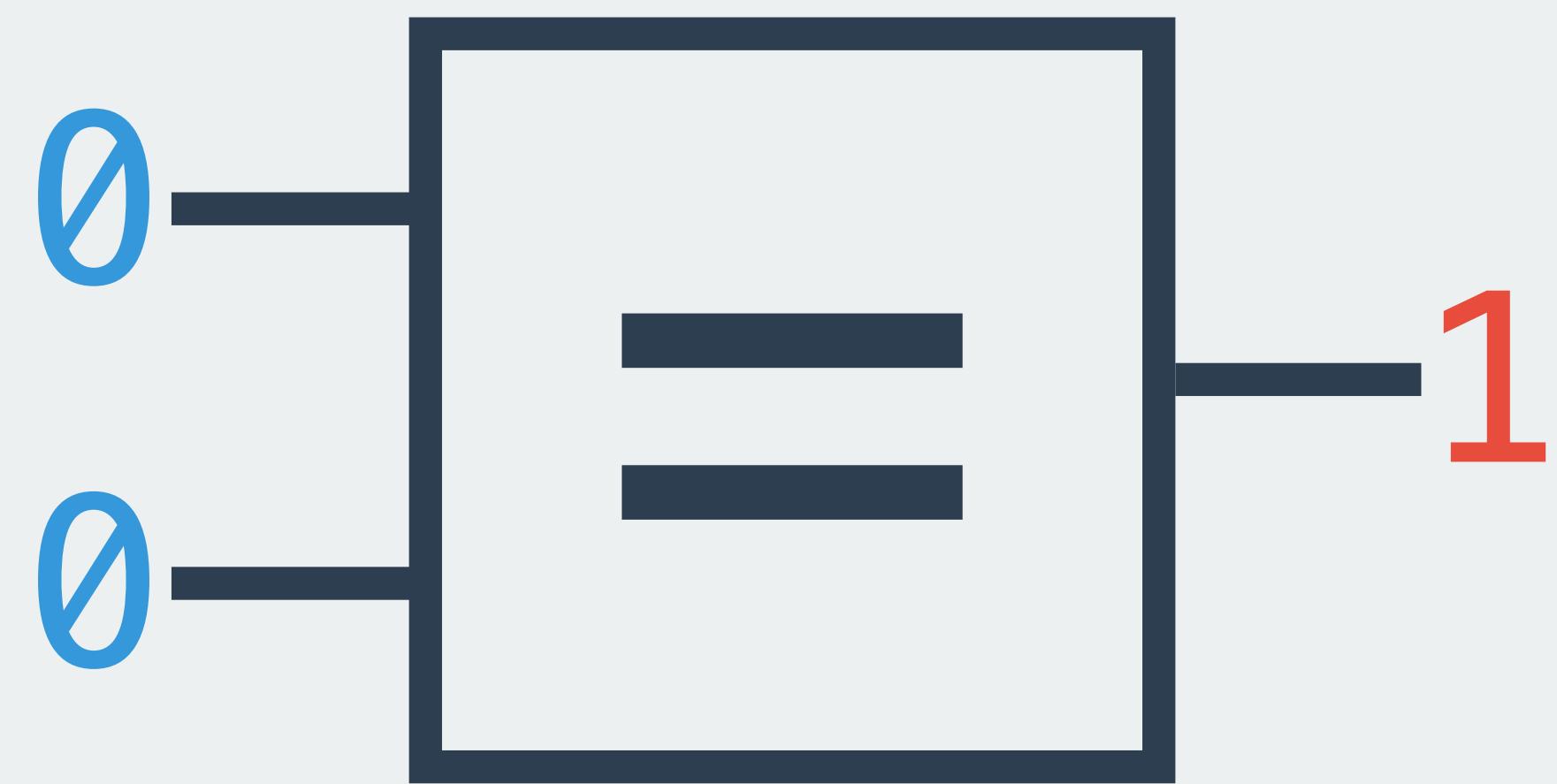


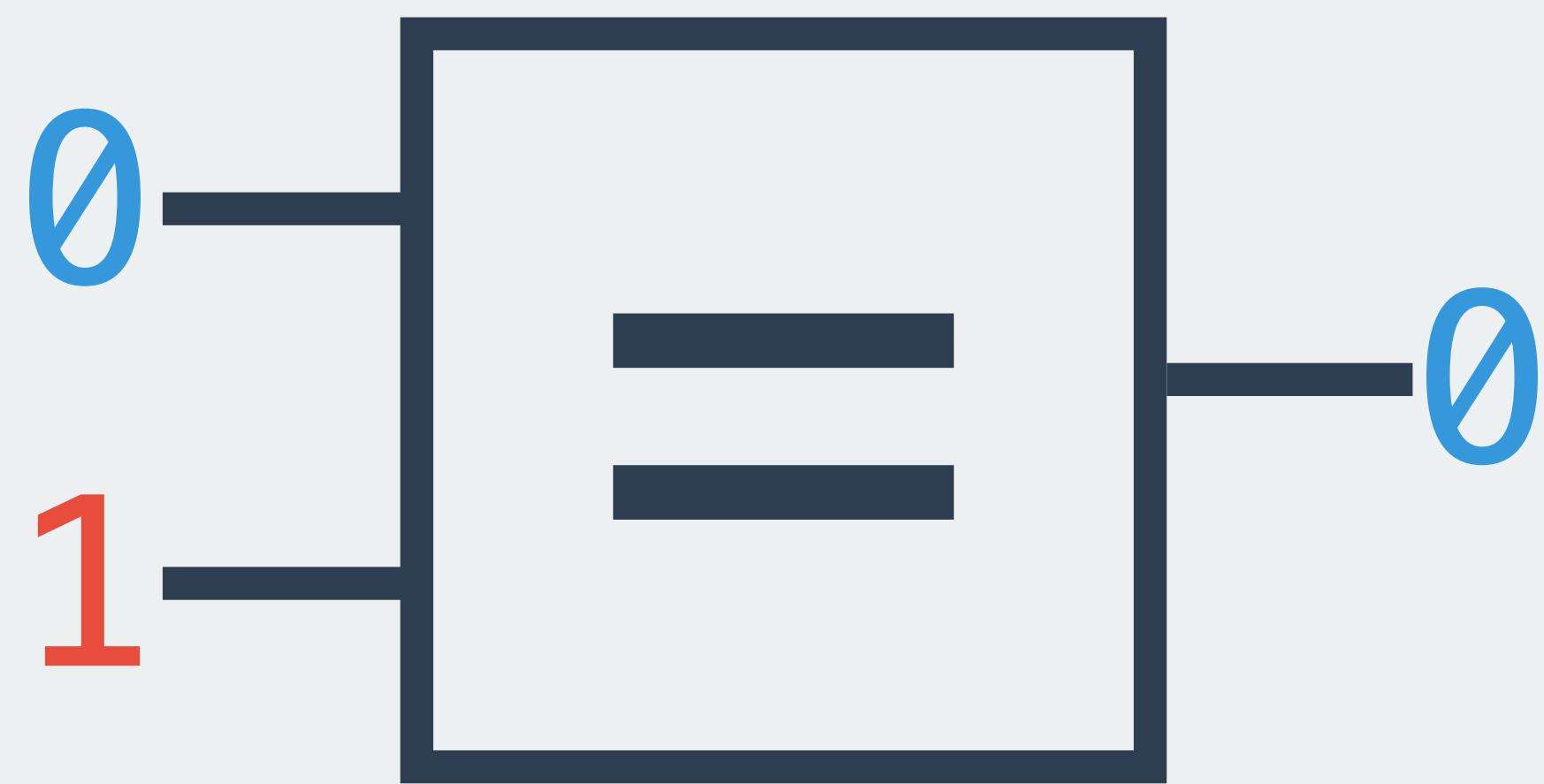


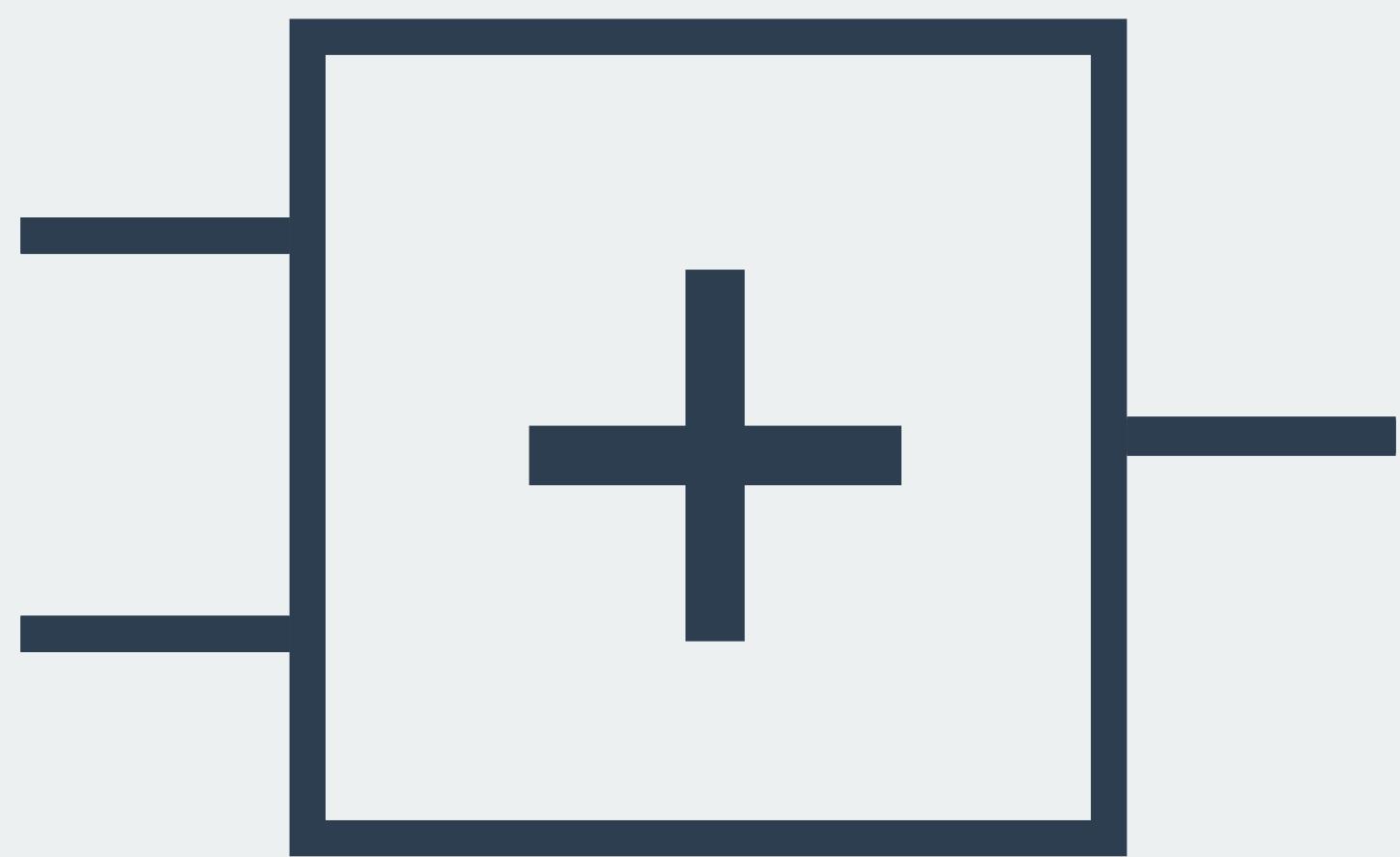


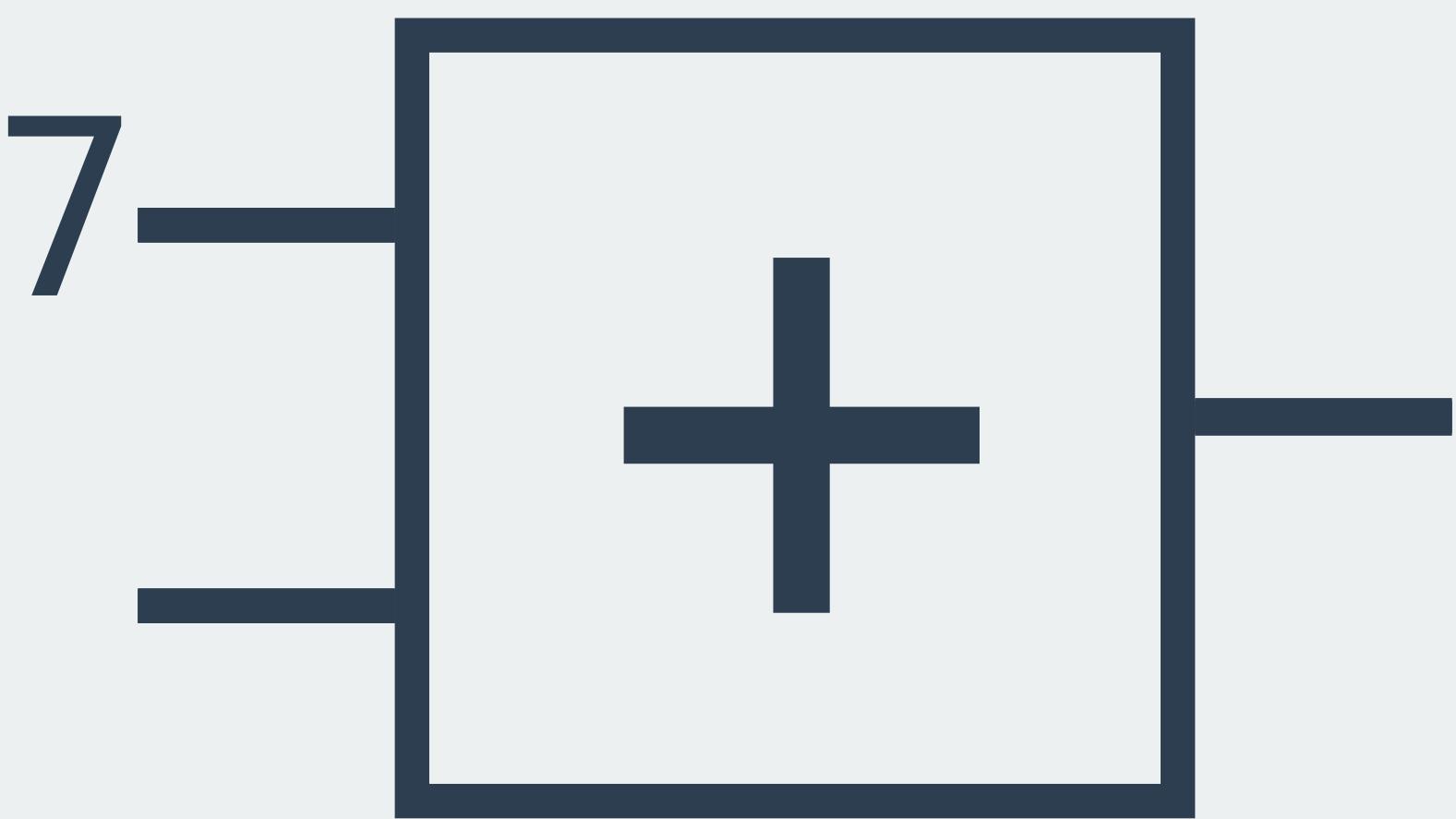


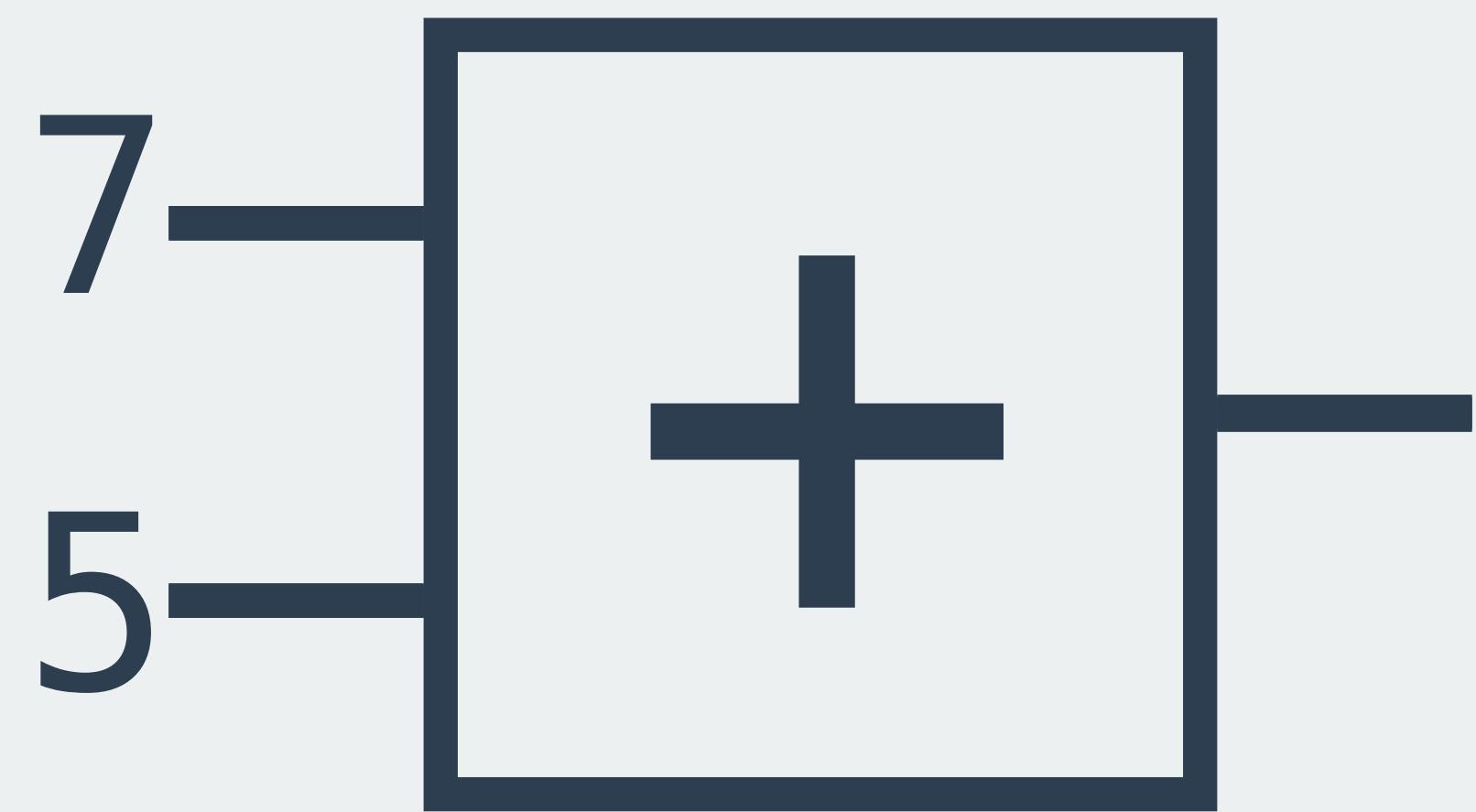


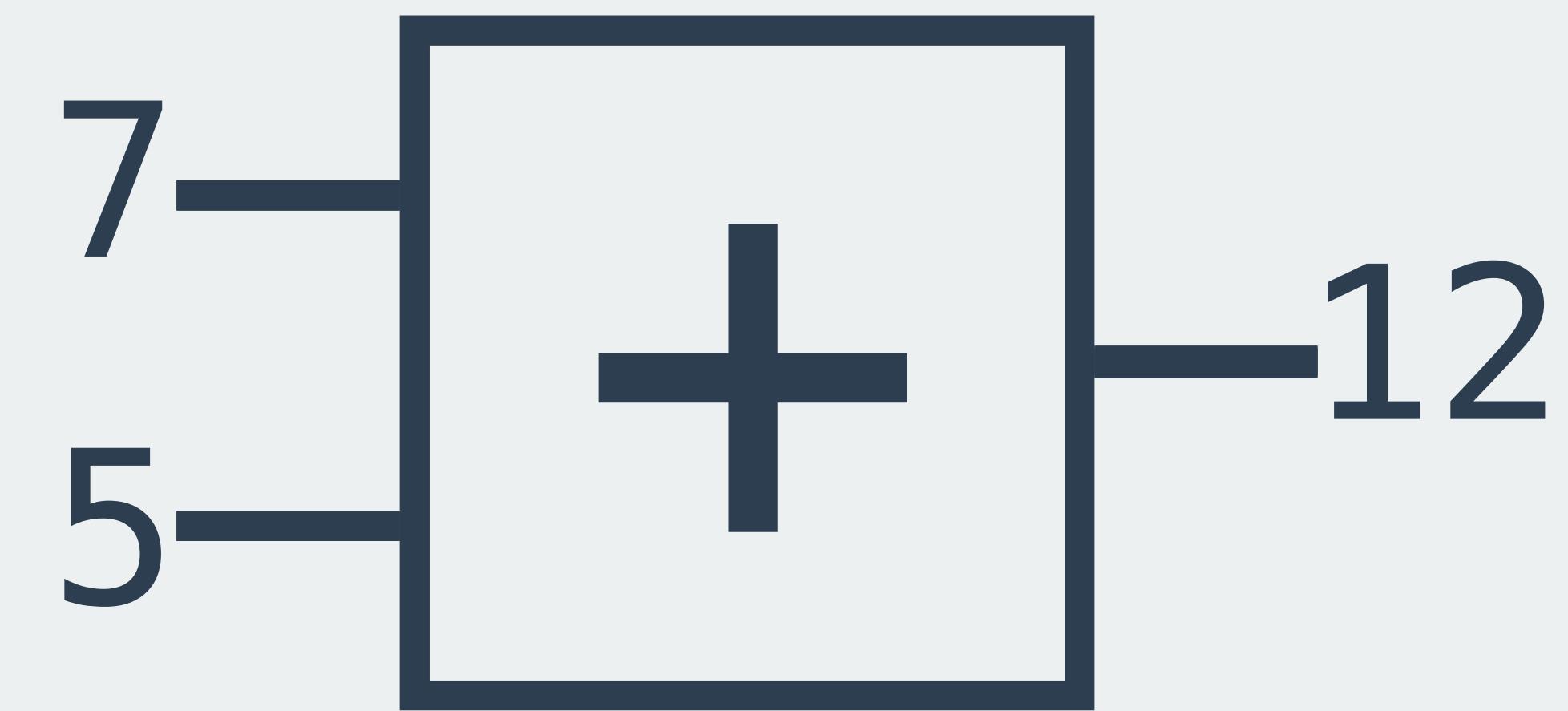


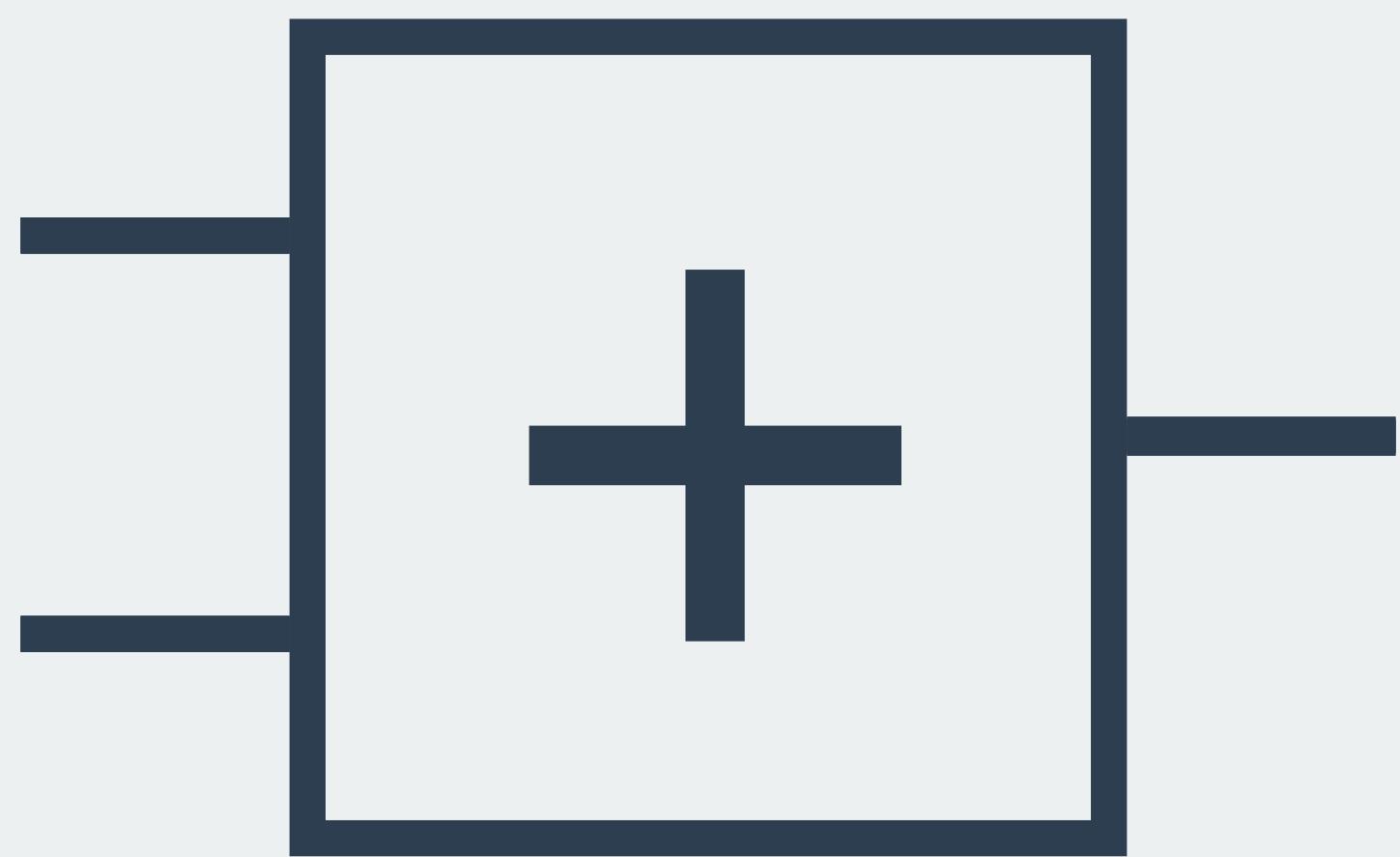






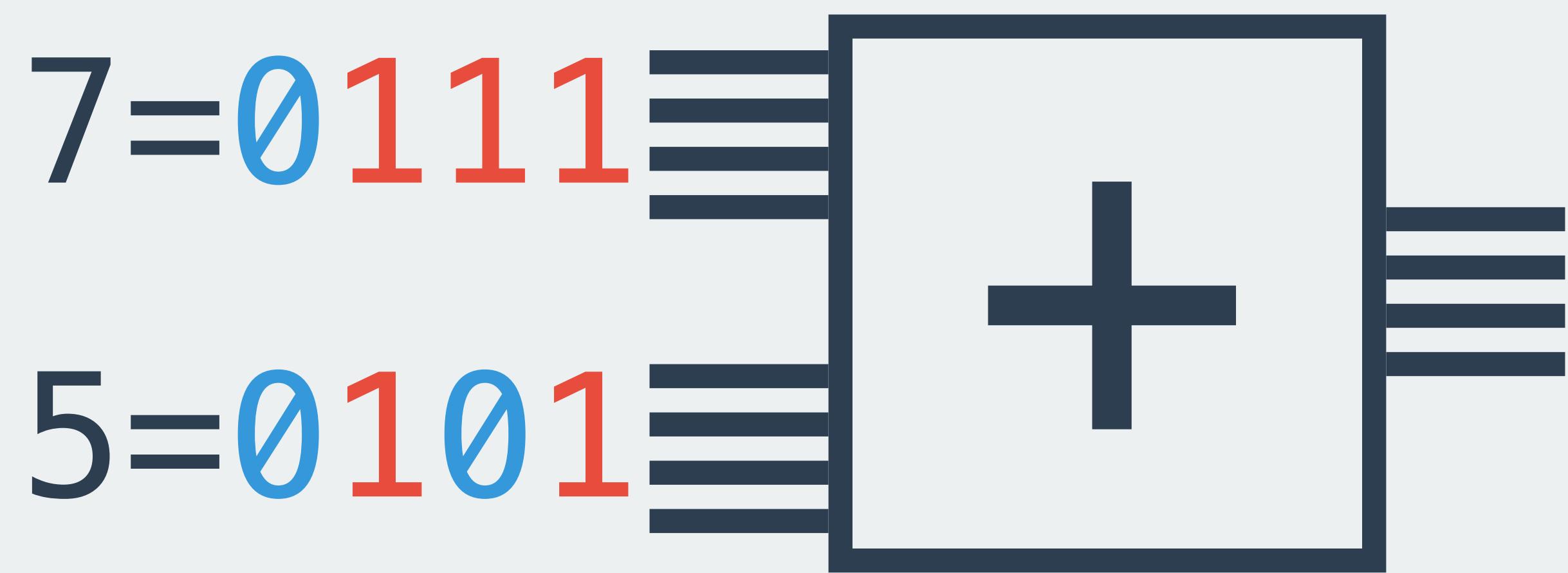












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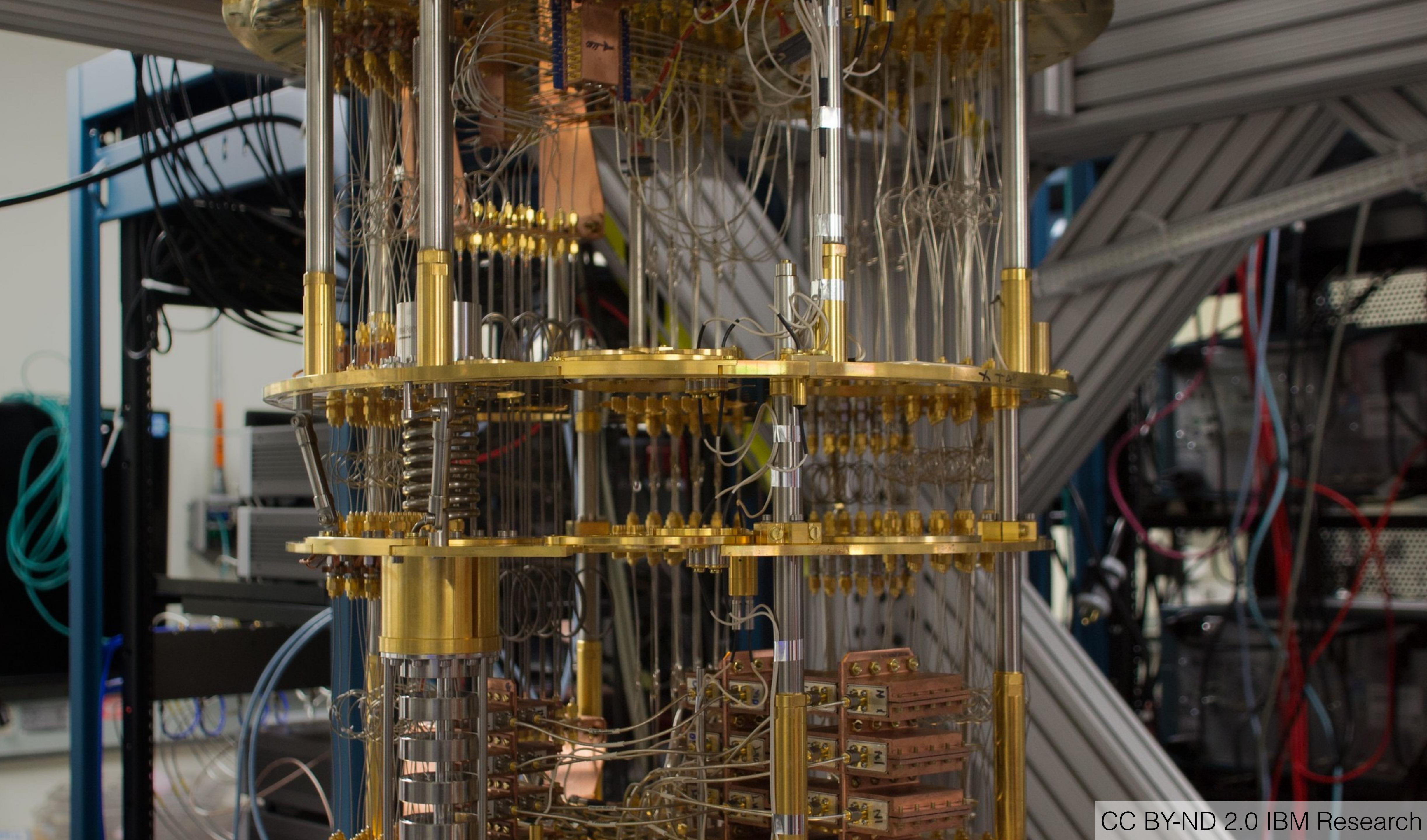


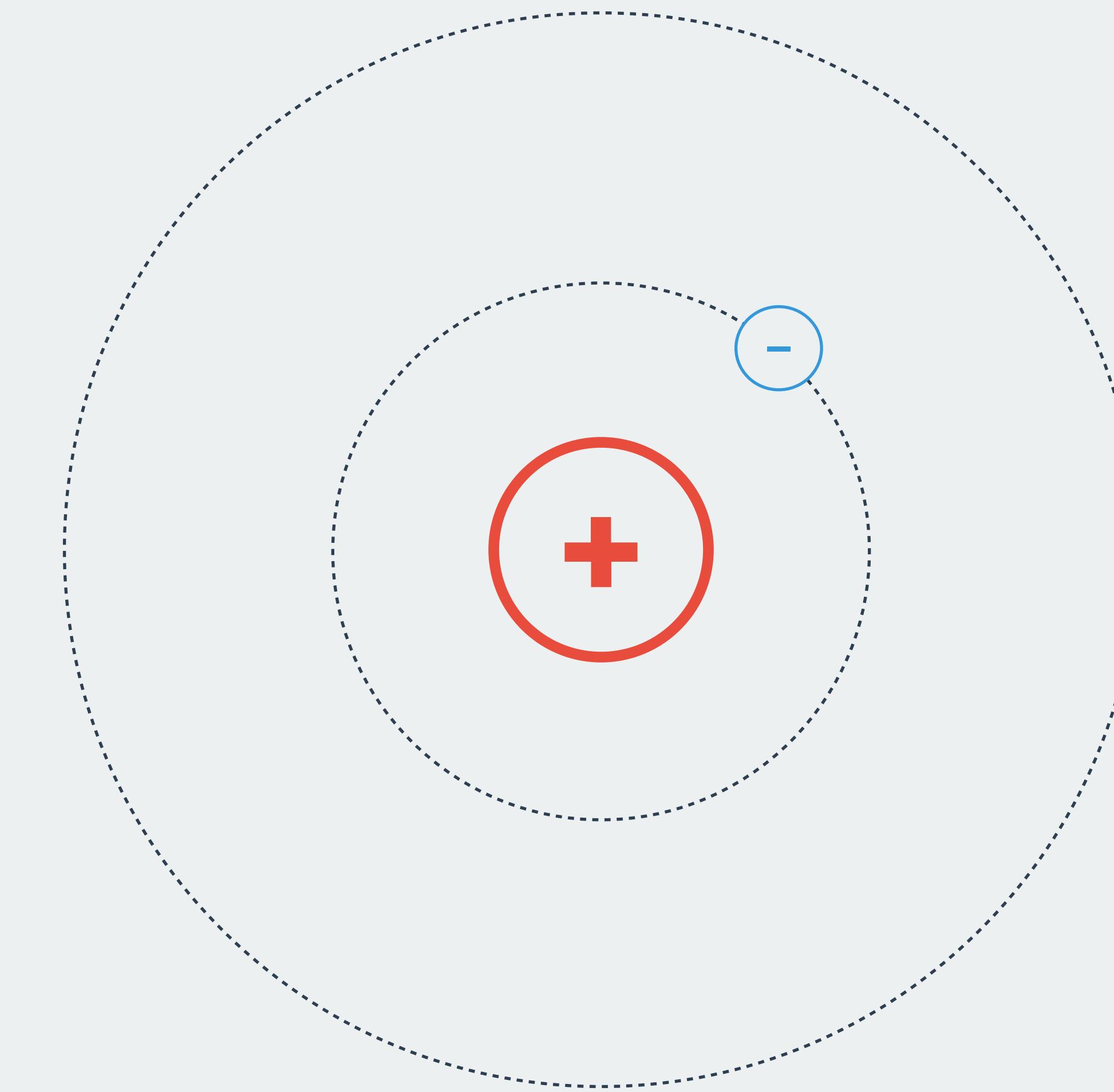
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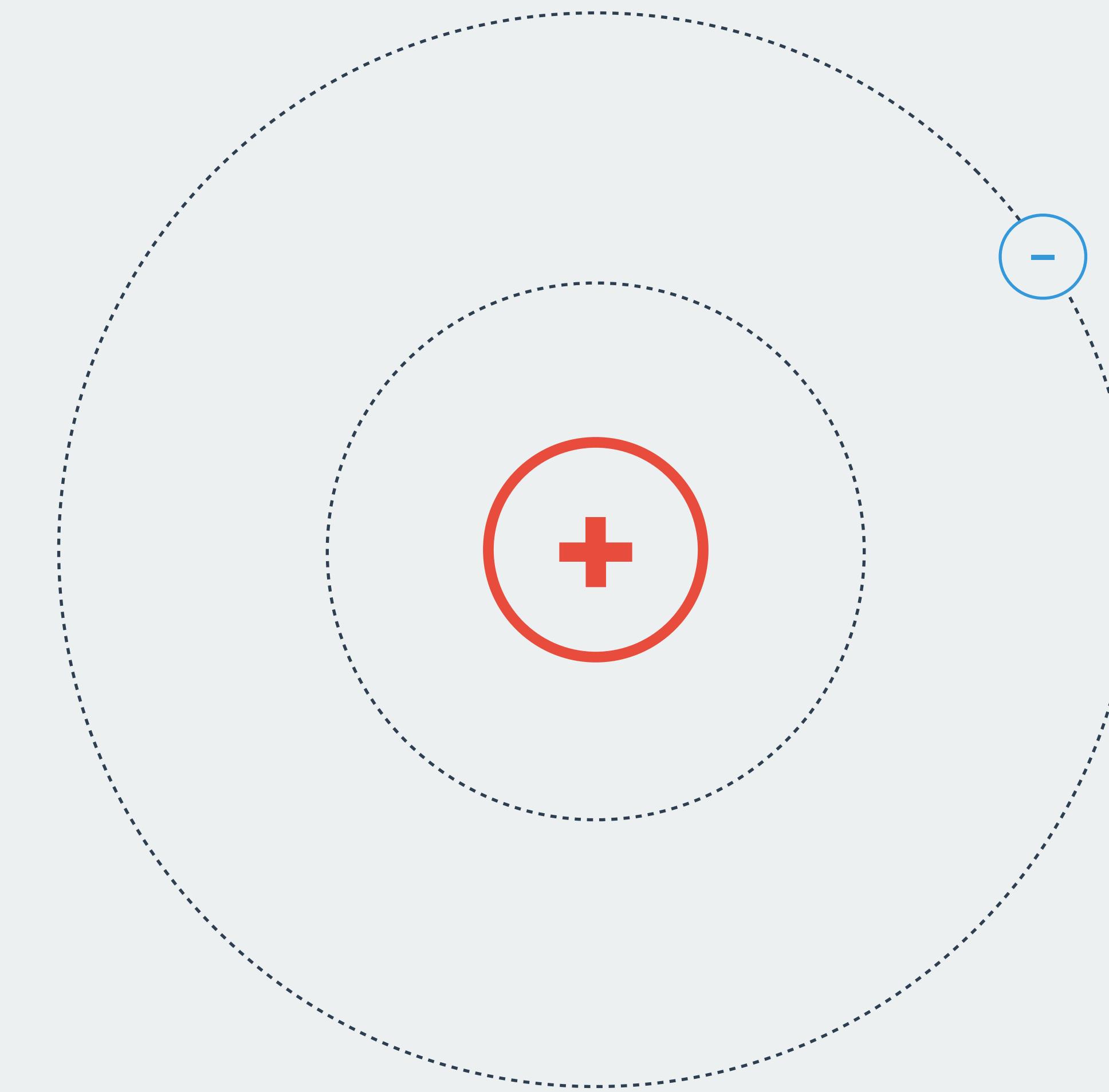
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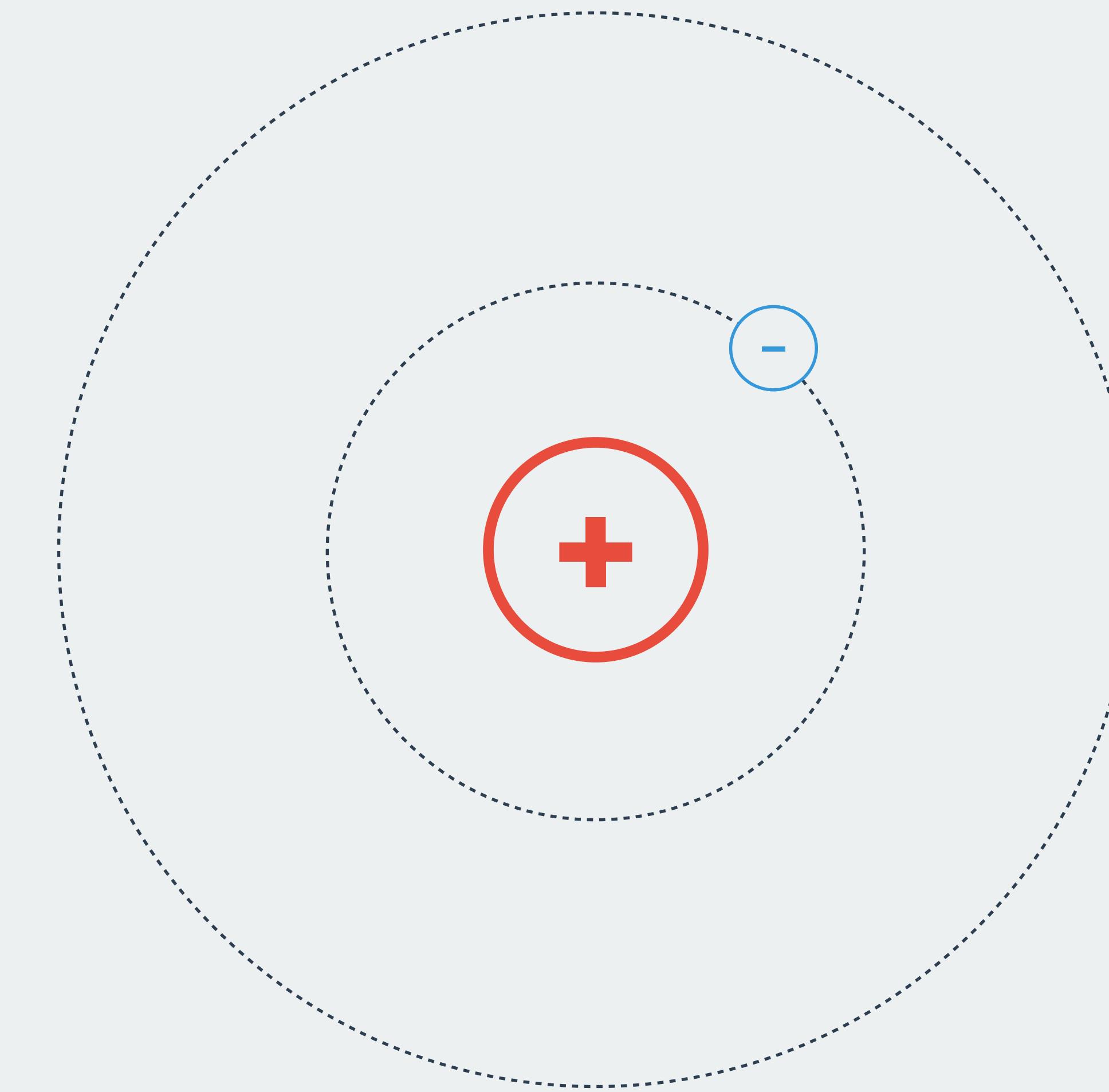
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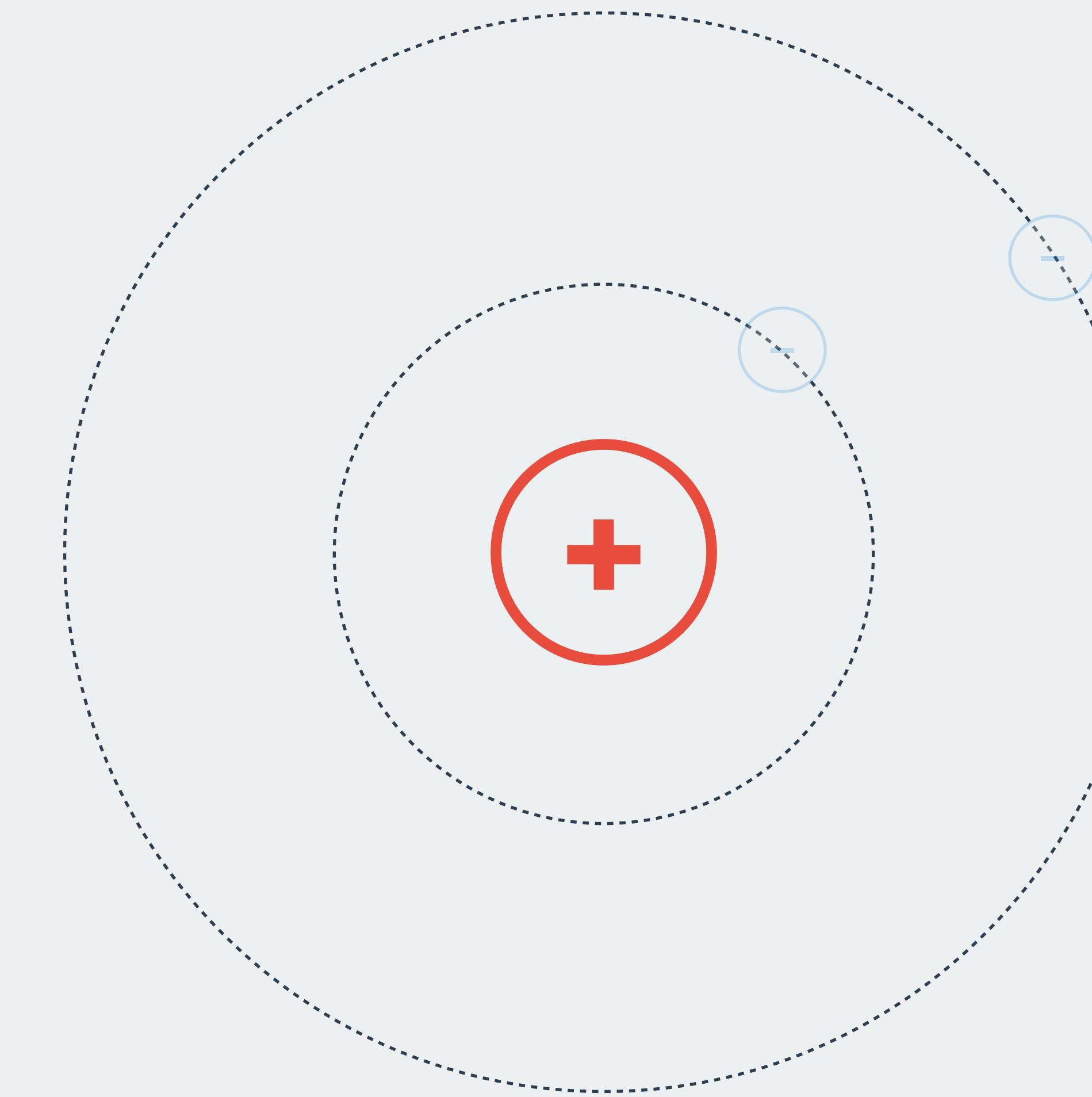


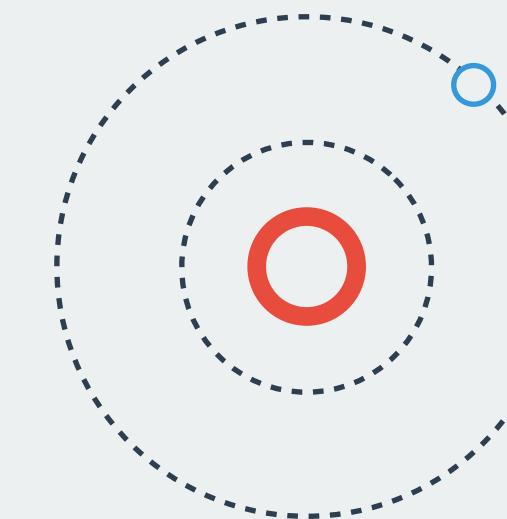
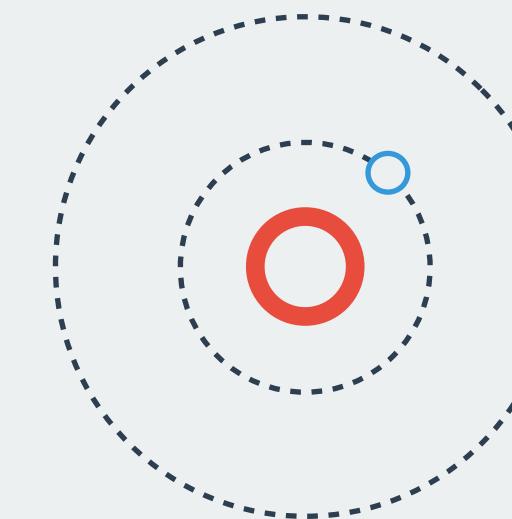
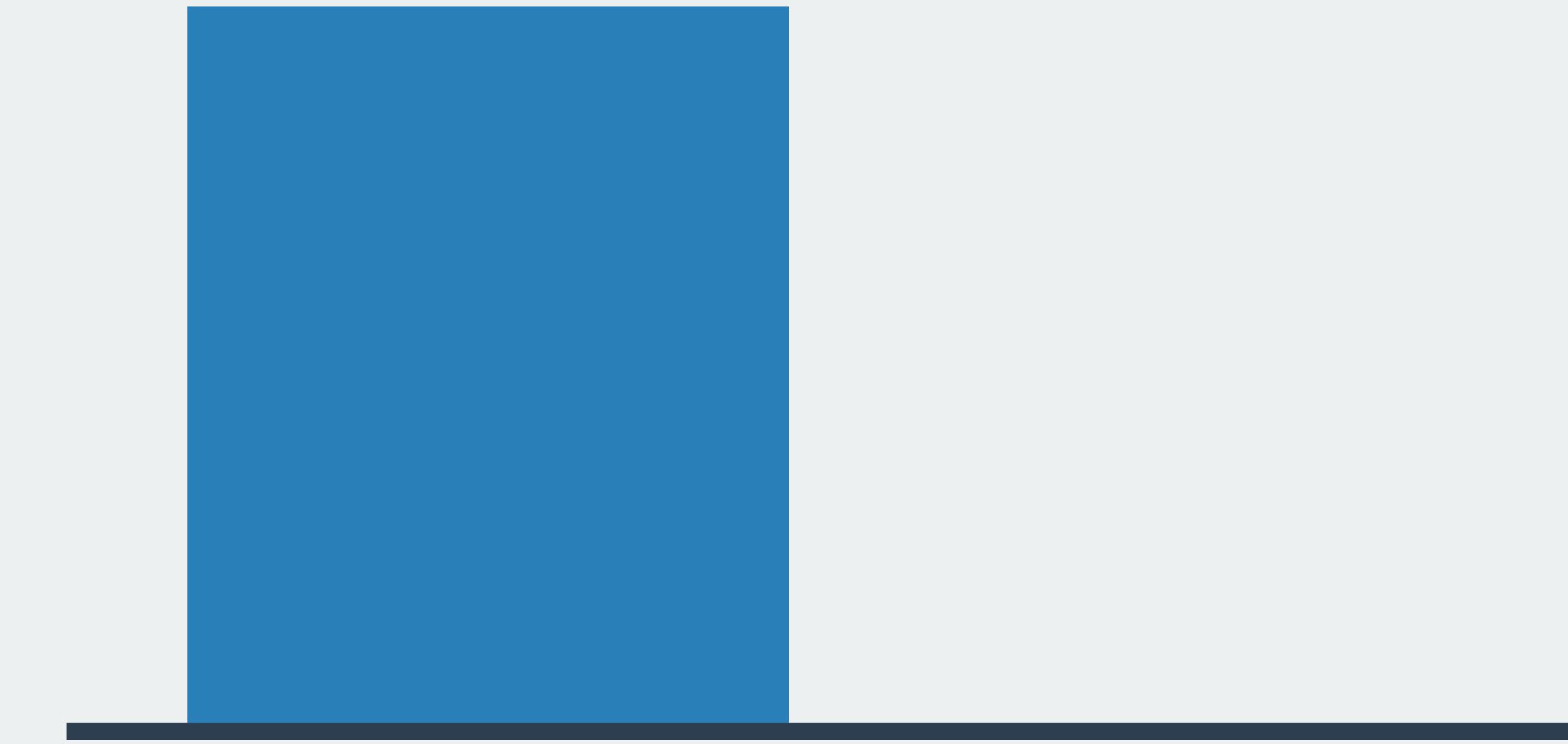
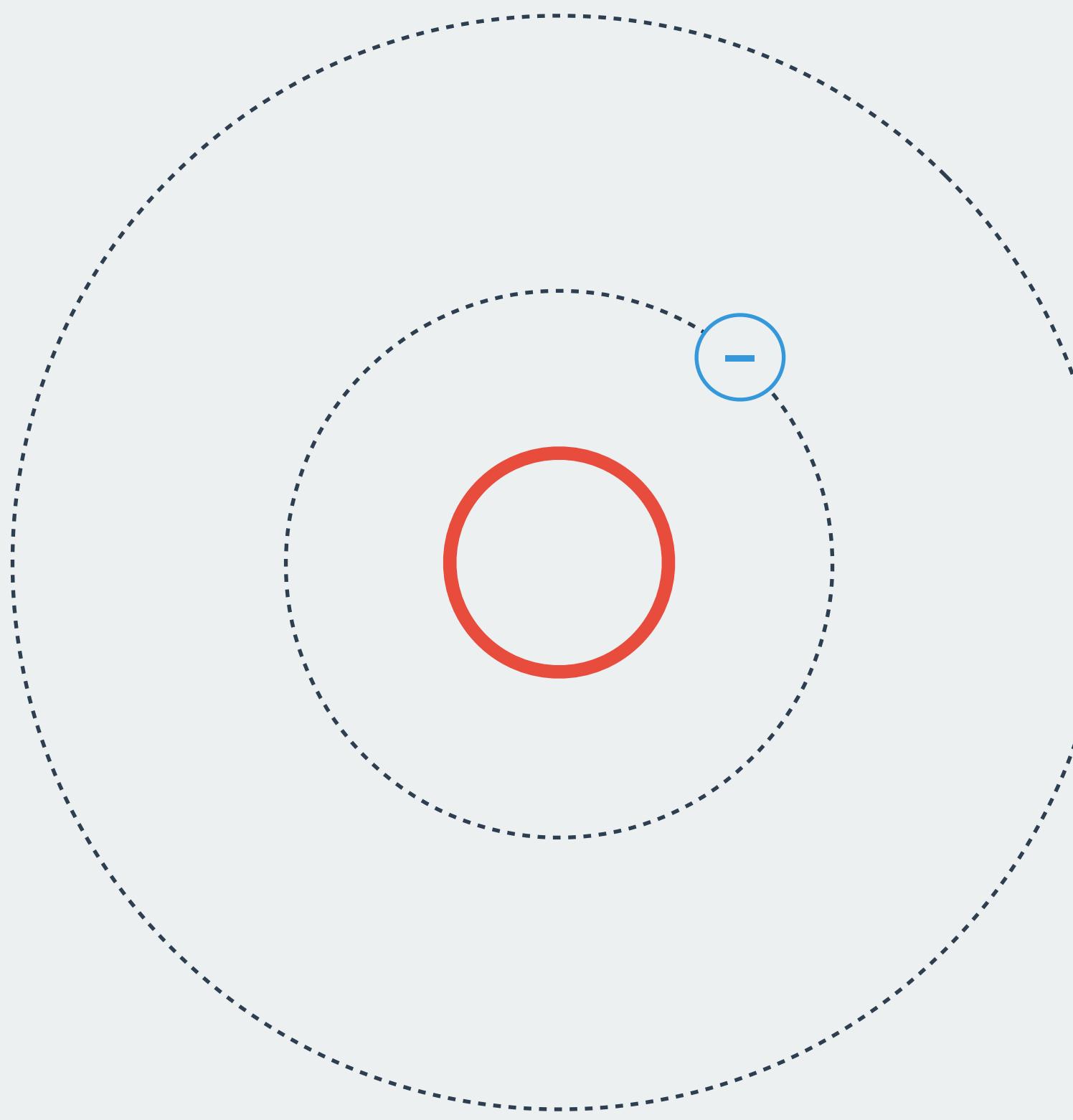


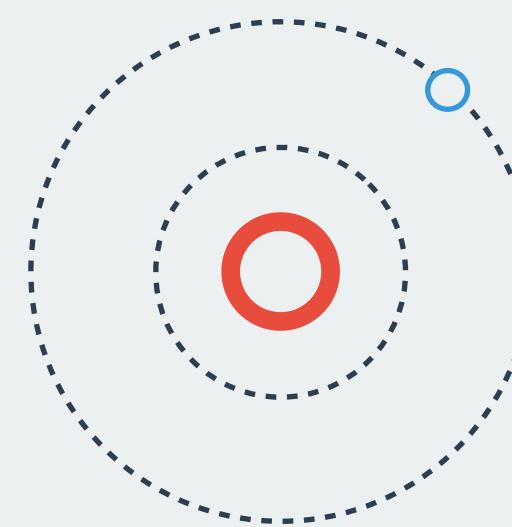
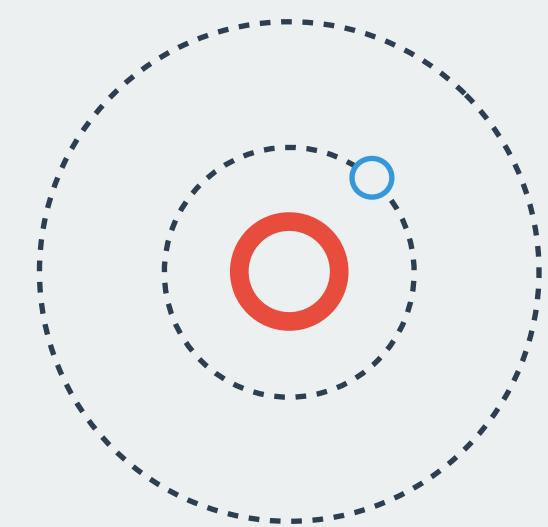
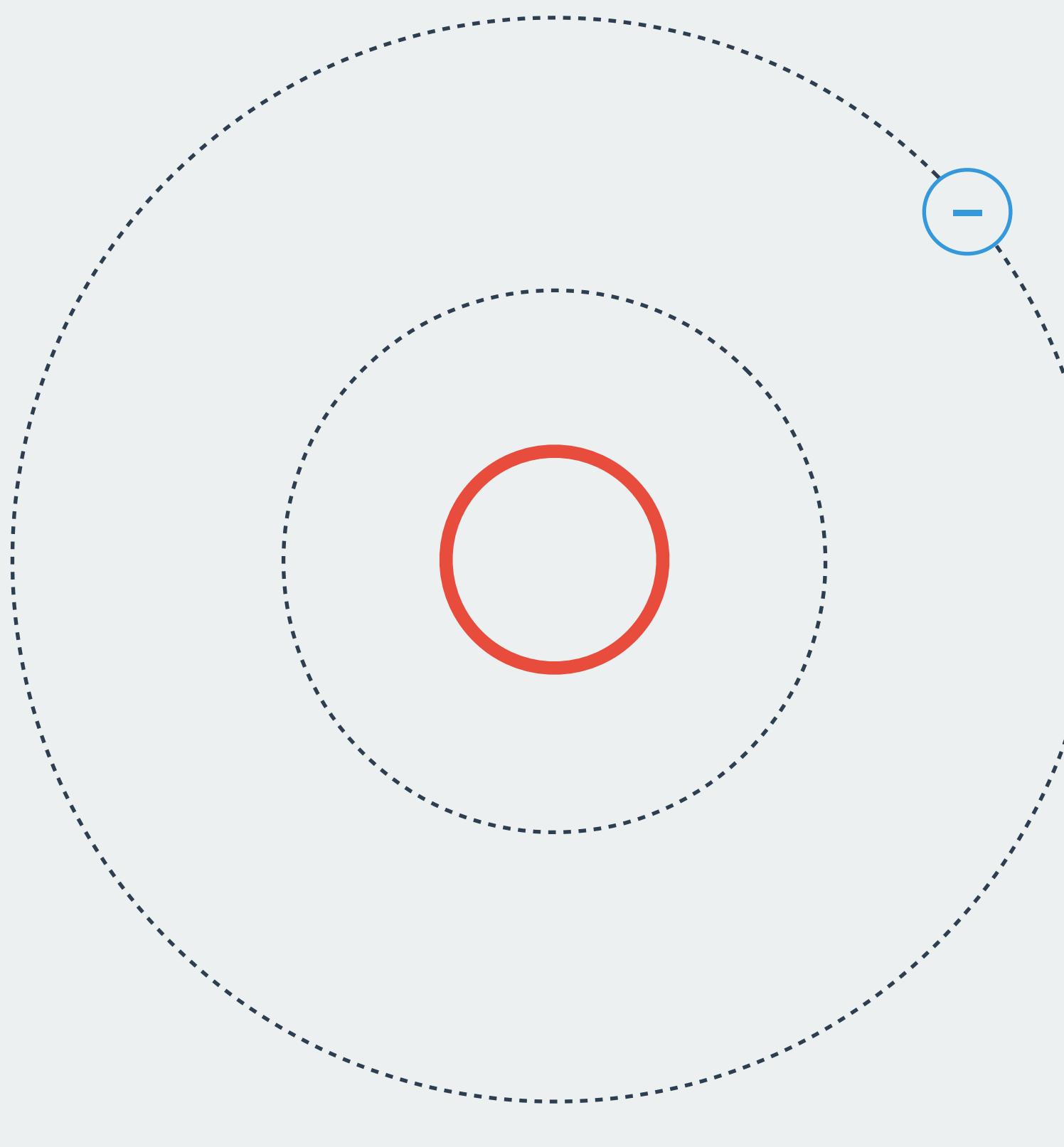


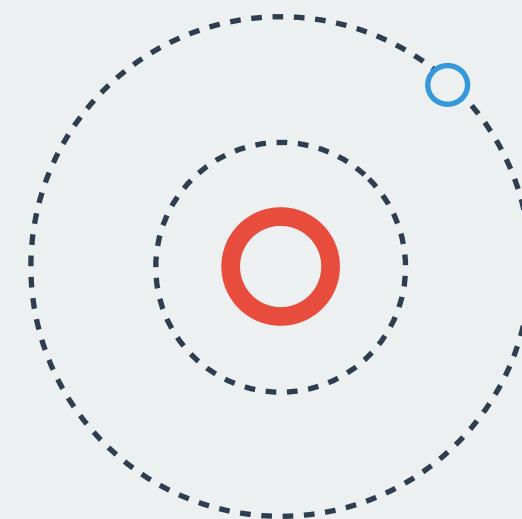
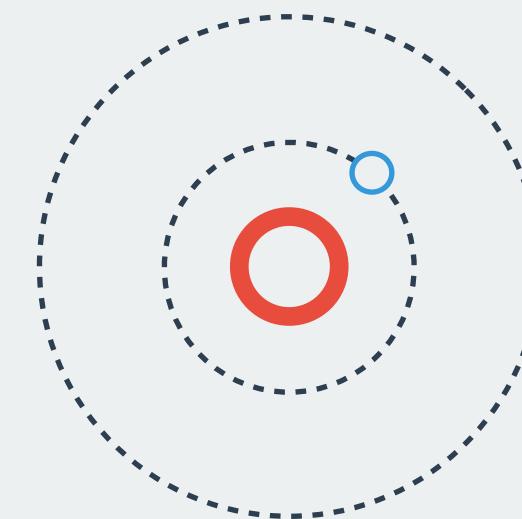
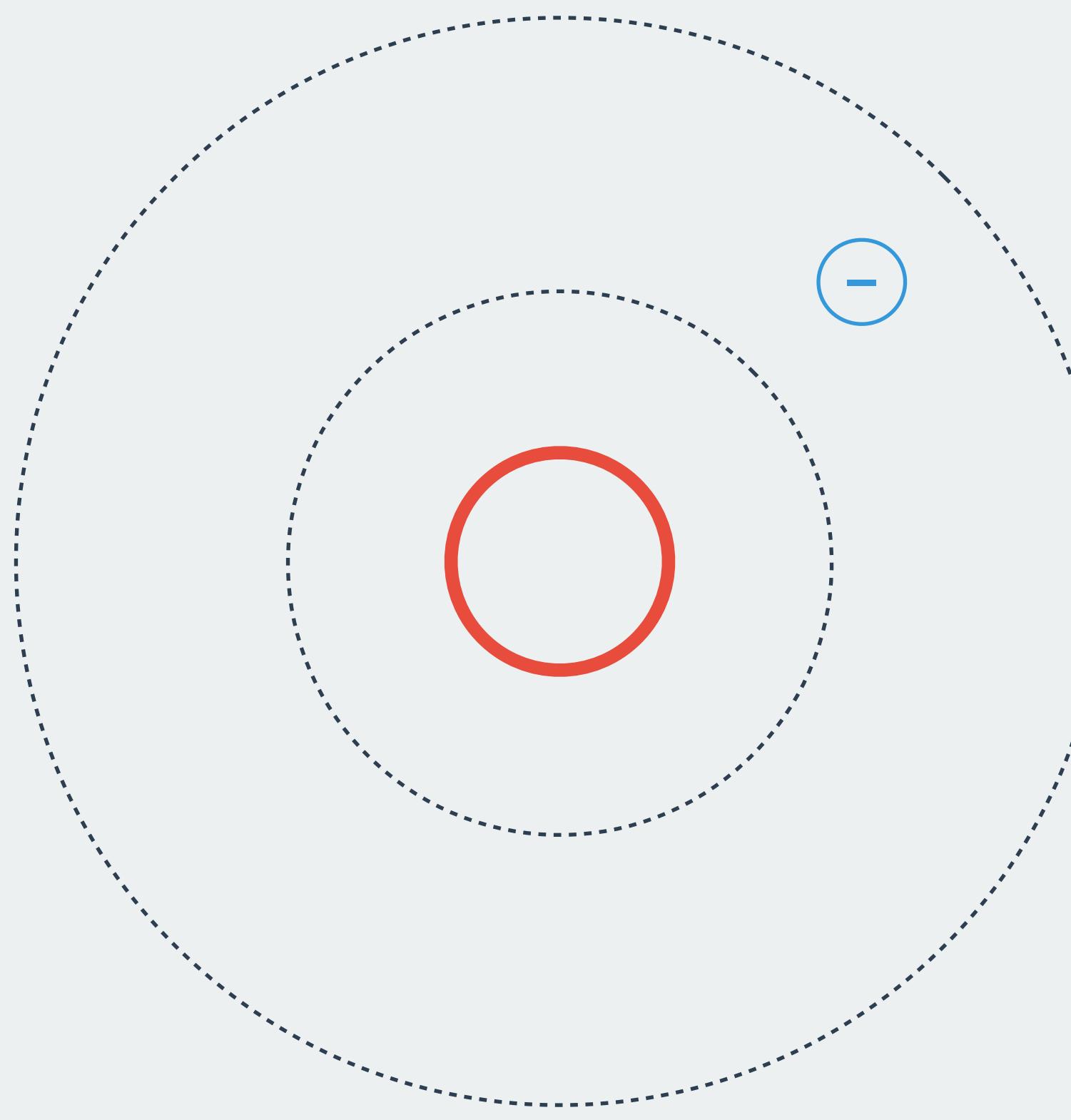


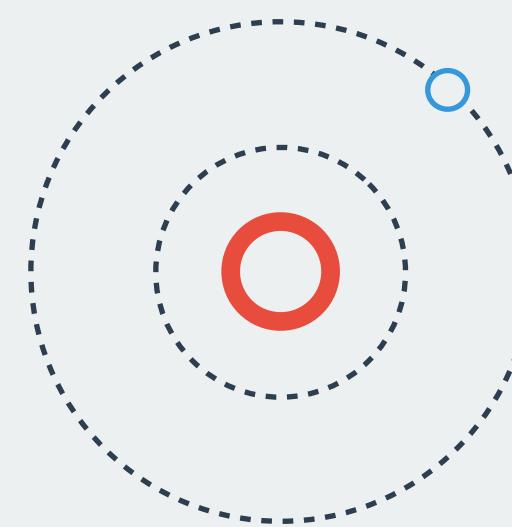
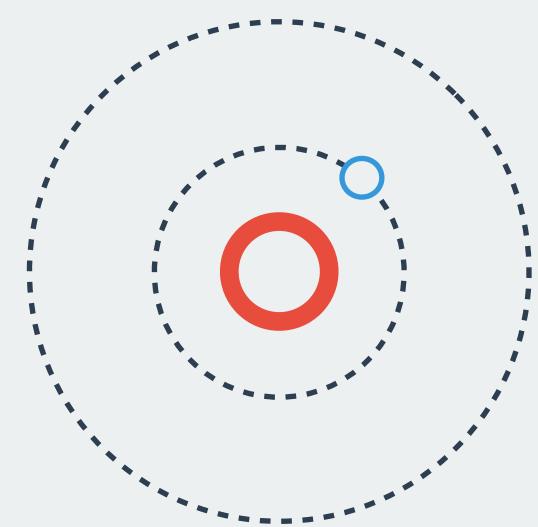
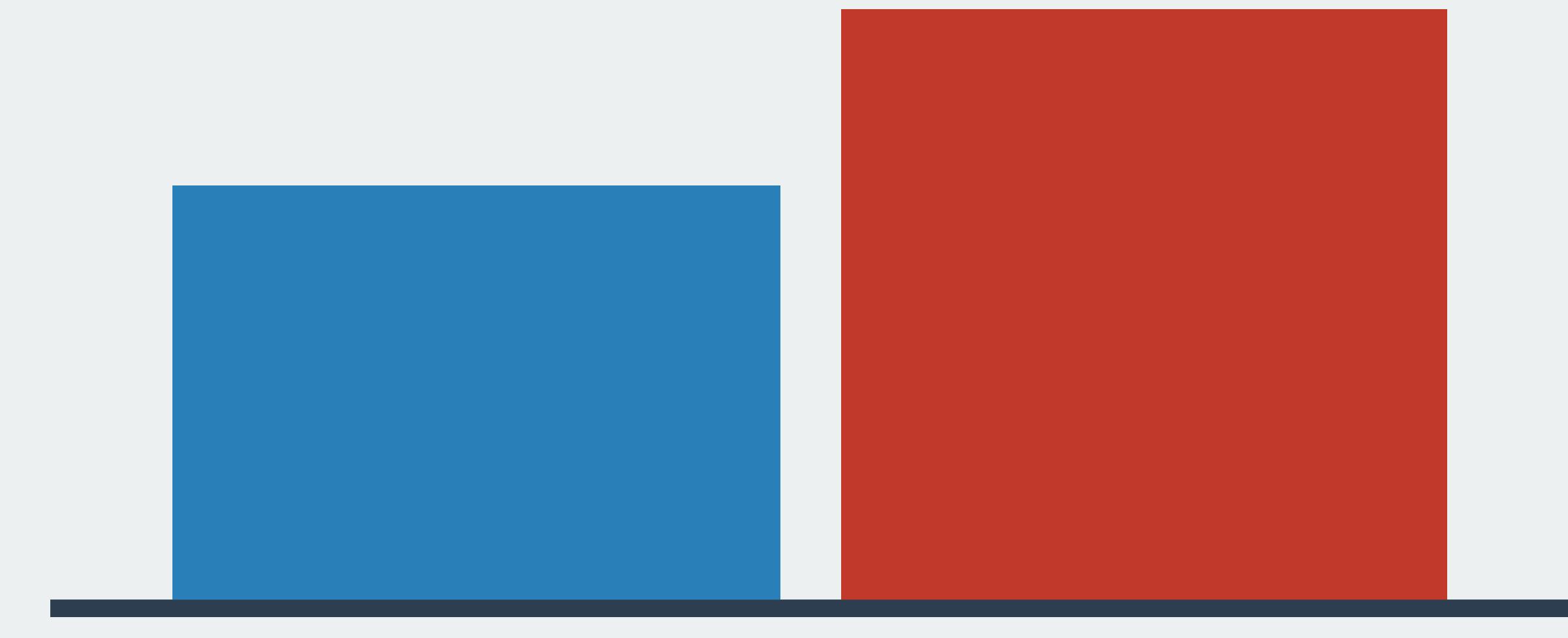
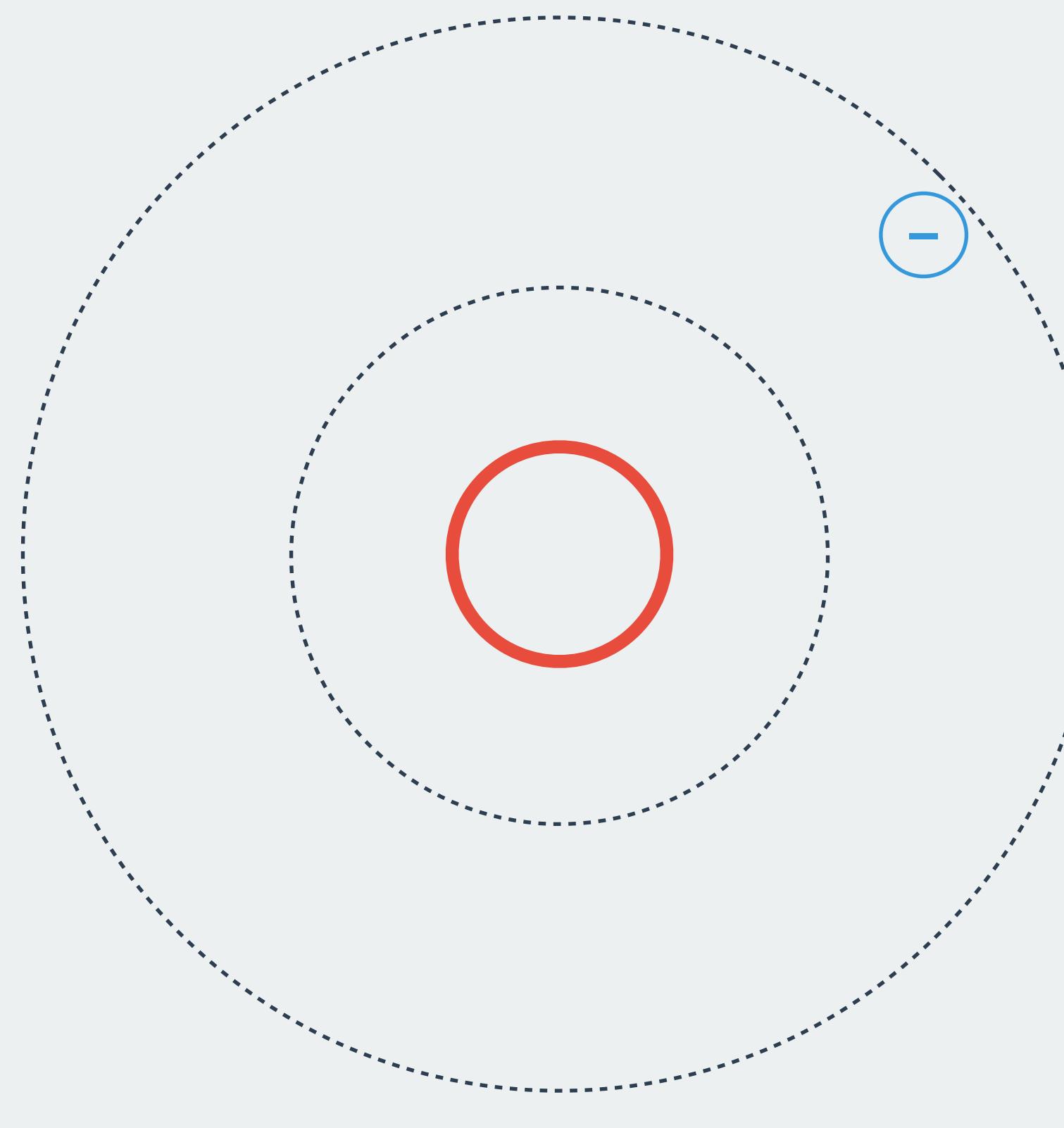


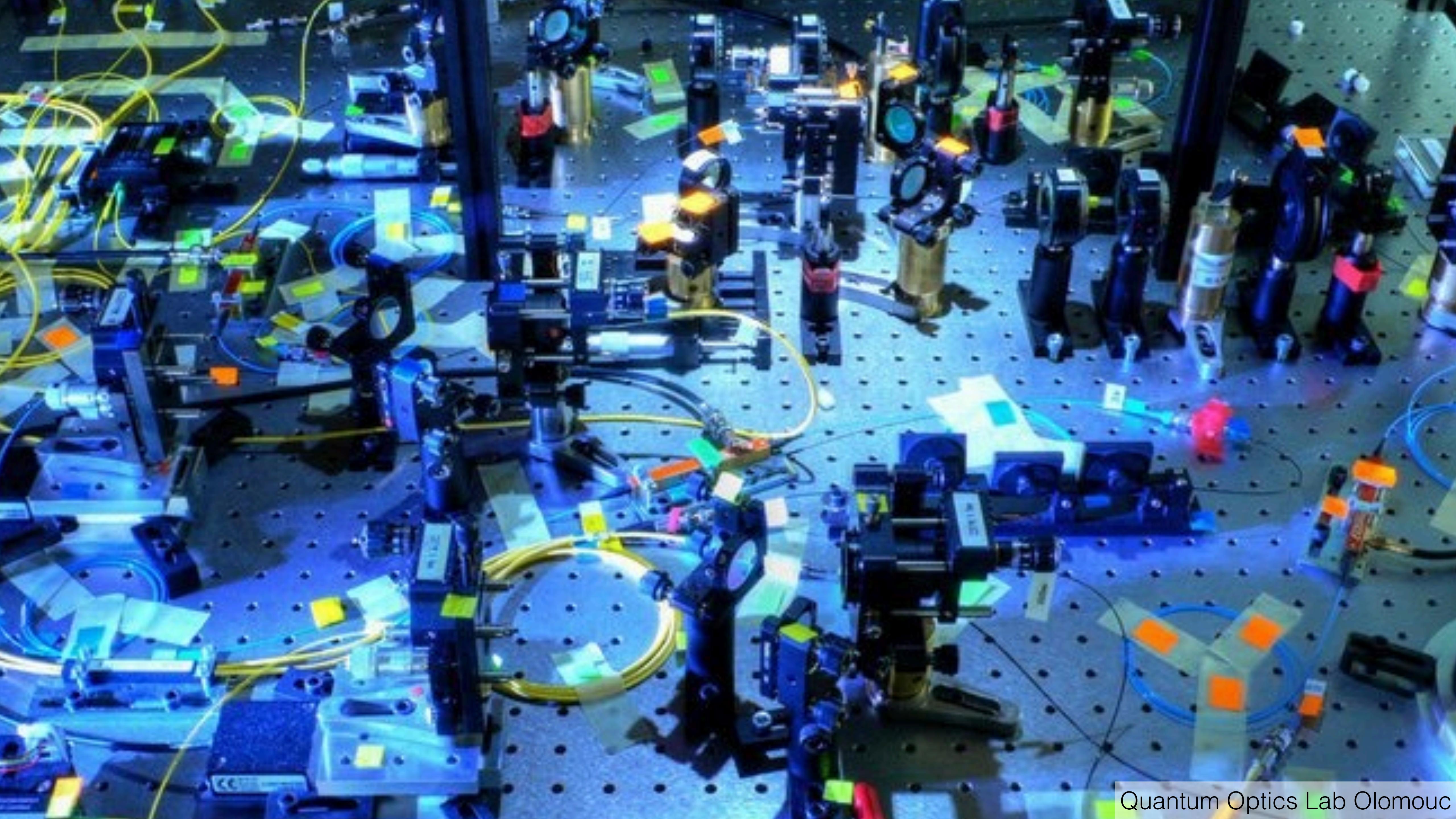








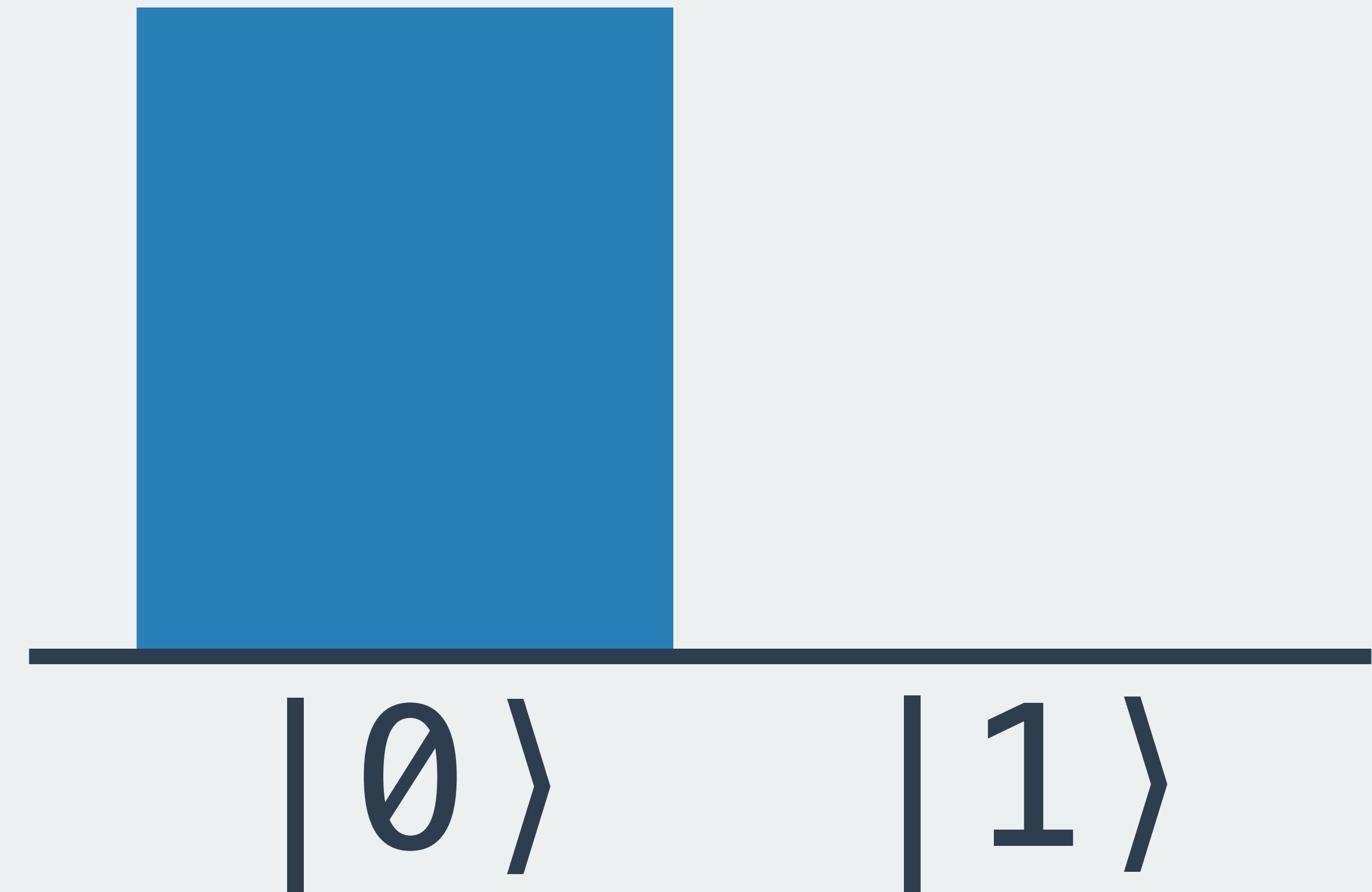


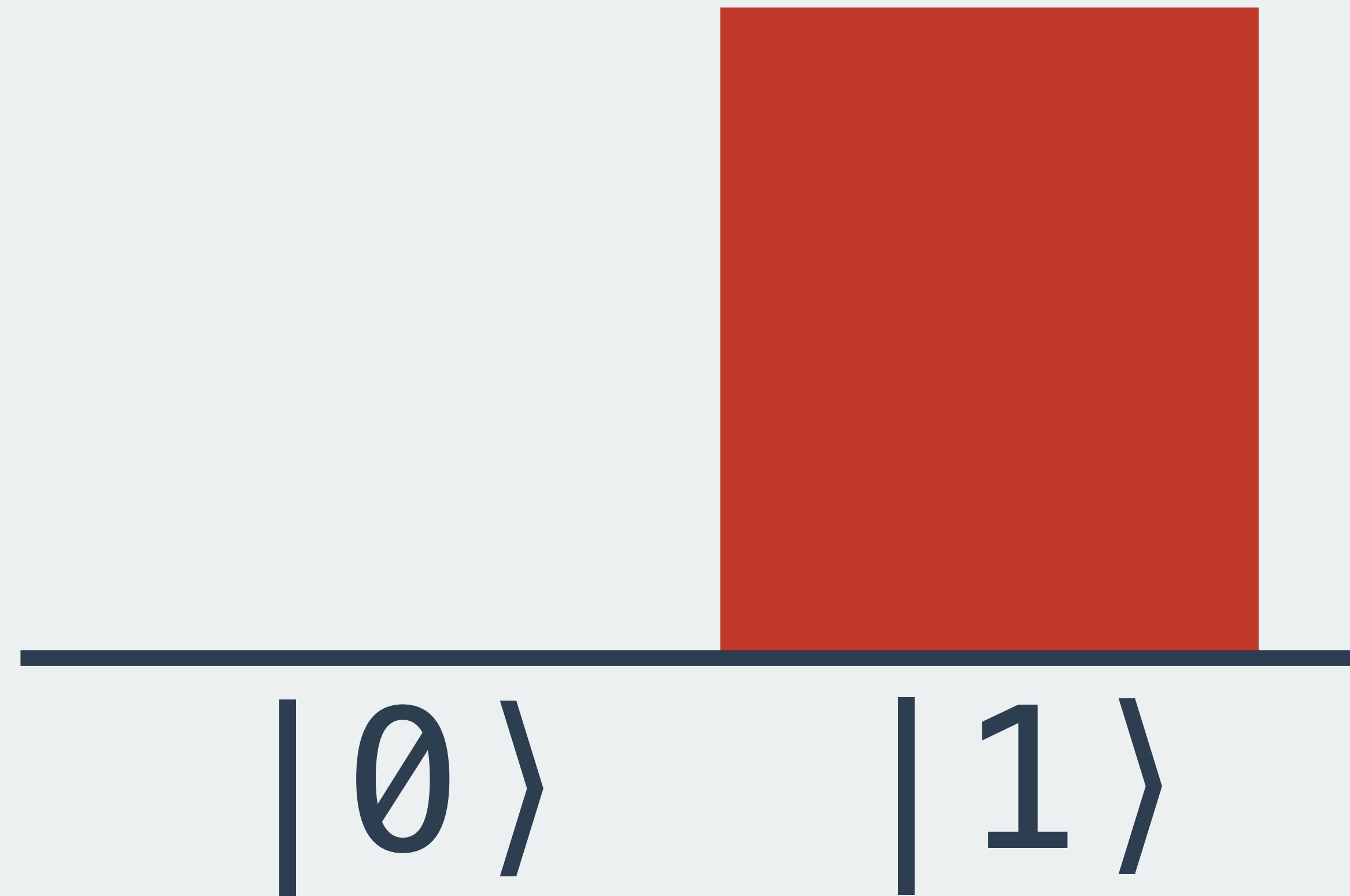


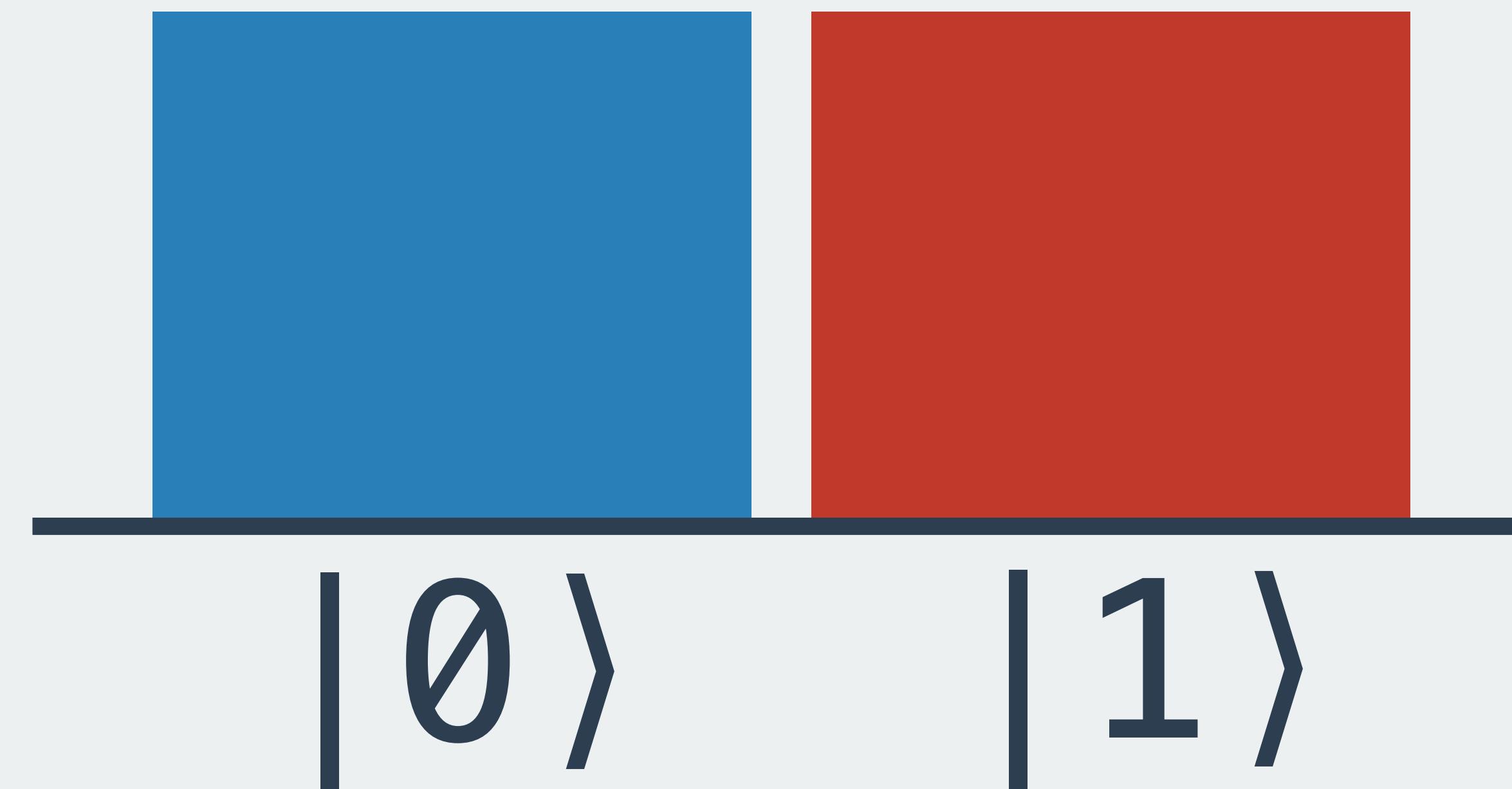
Quantum Optics Lab Olomouc

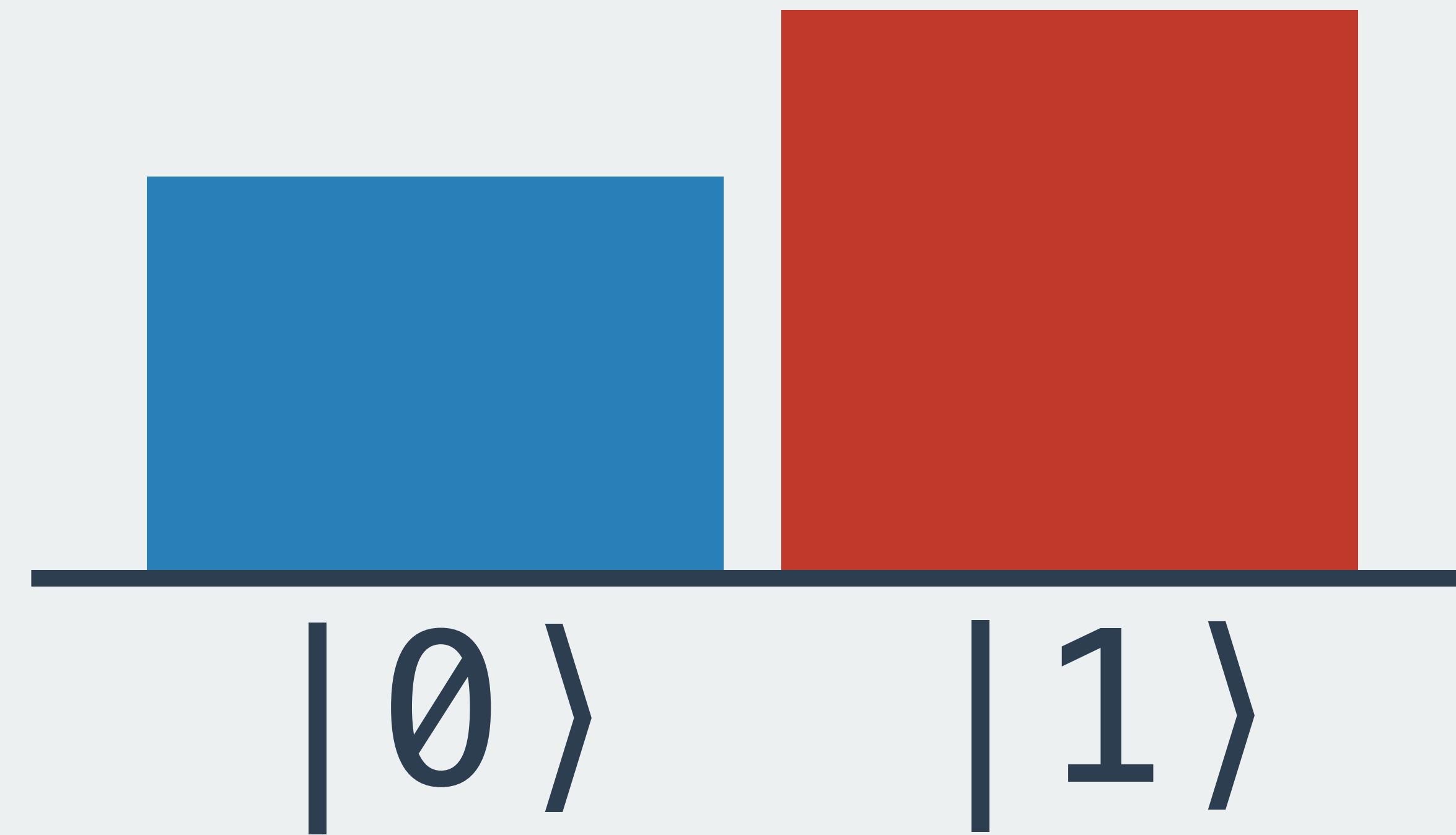


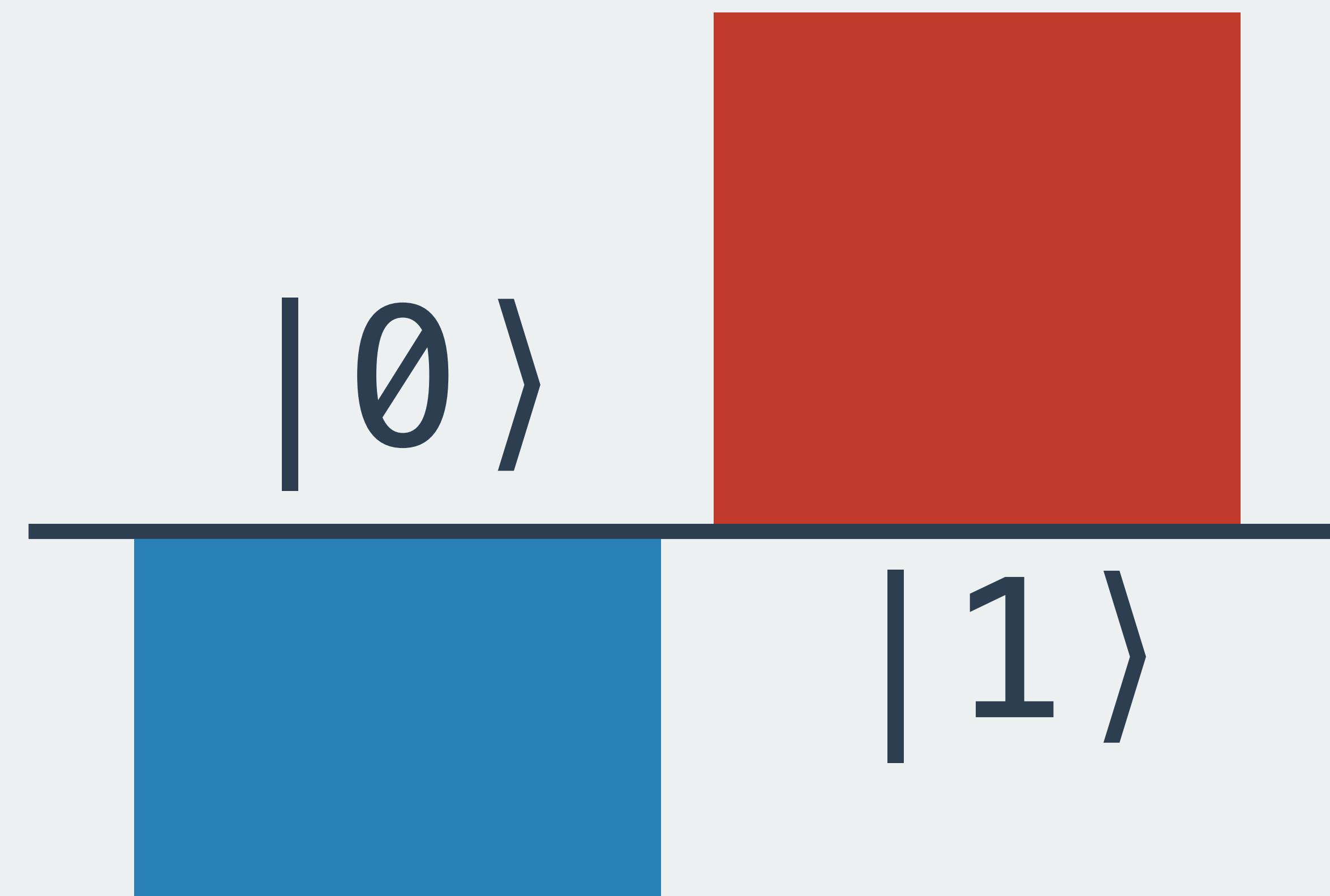
simulacija
žarka

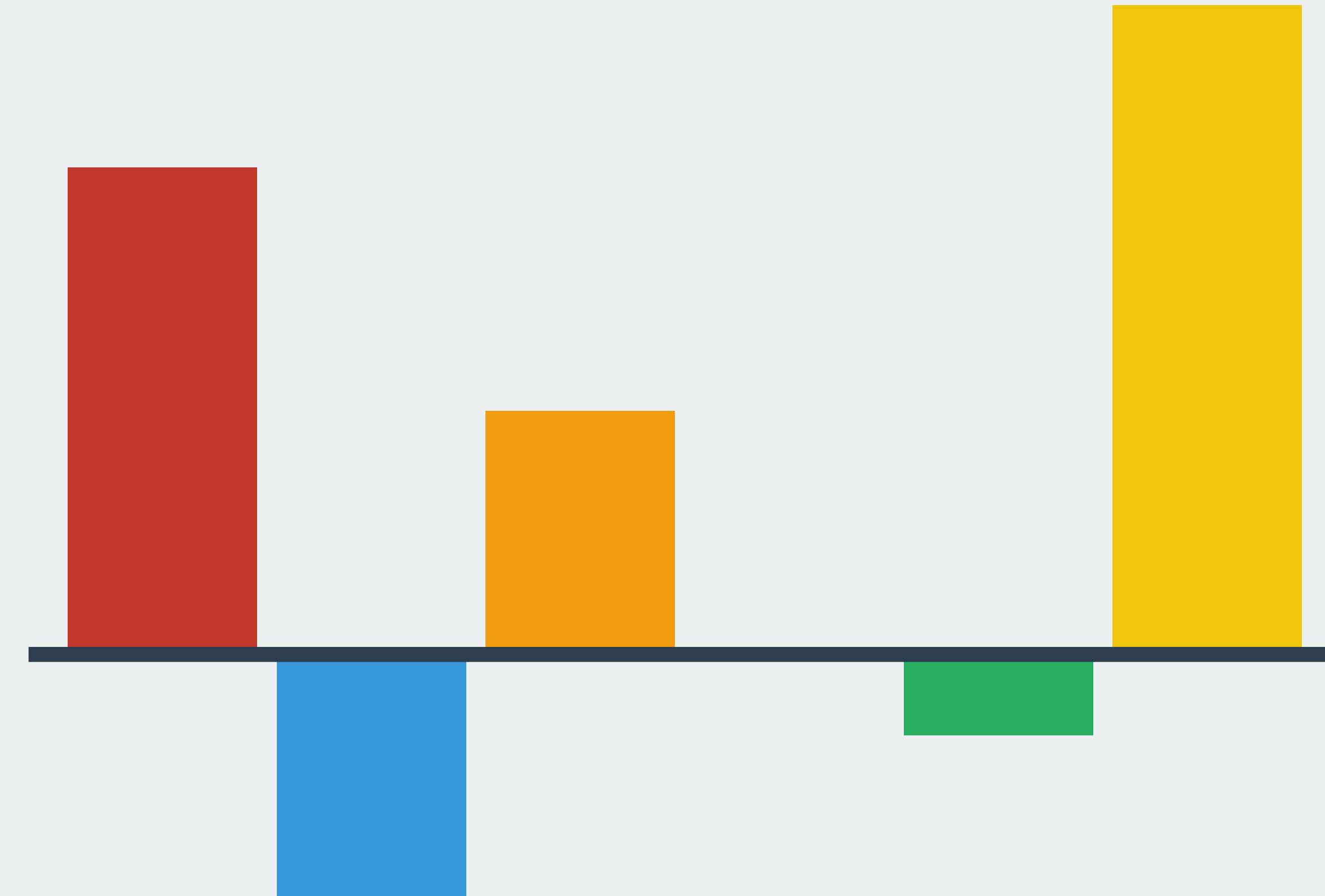


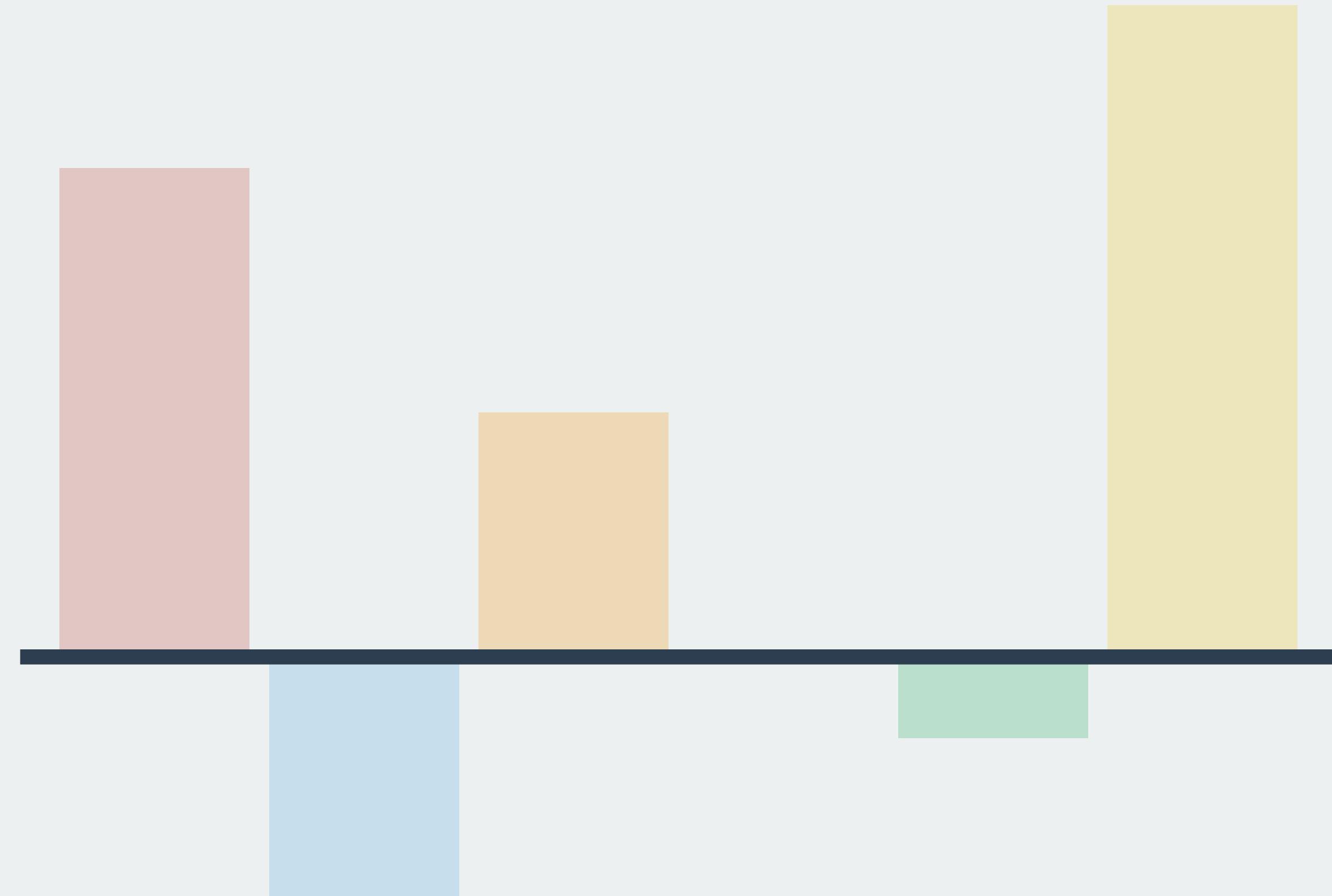


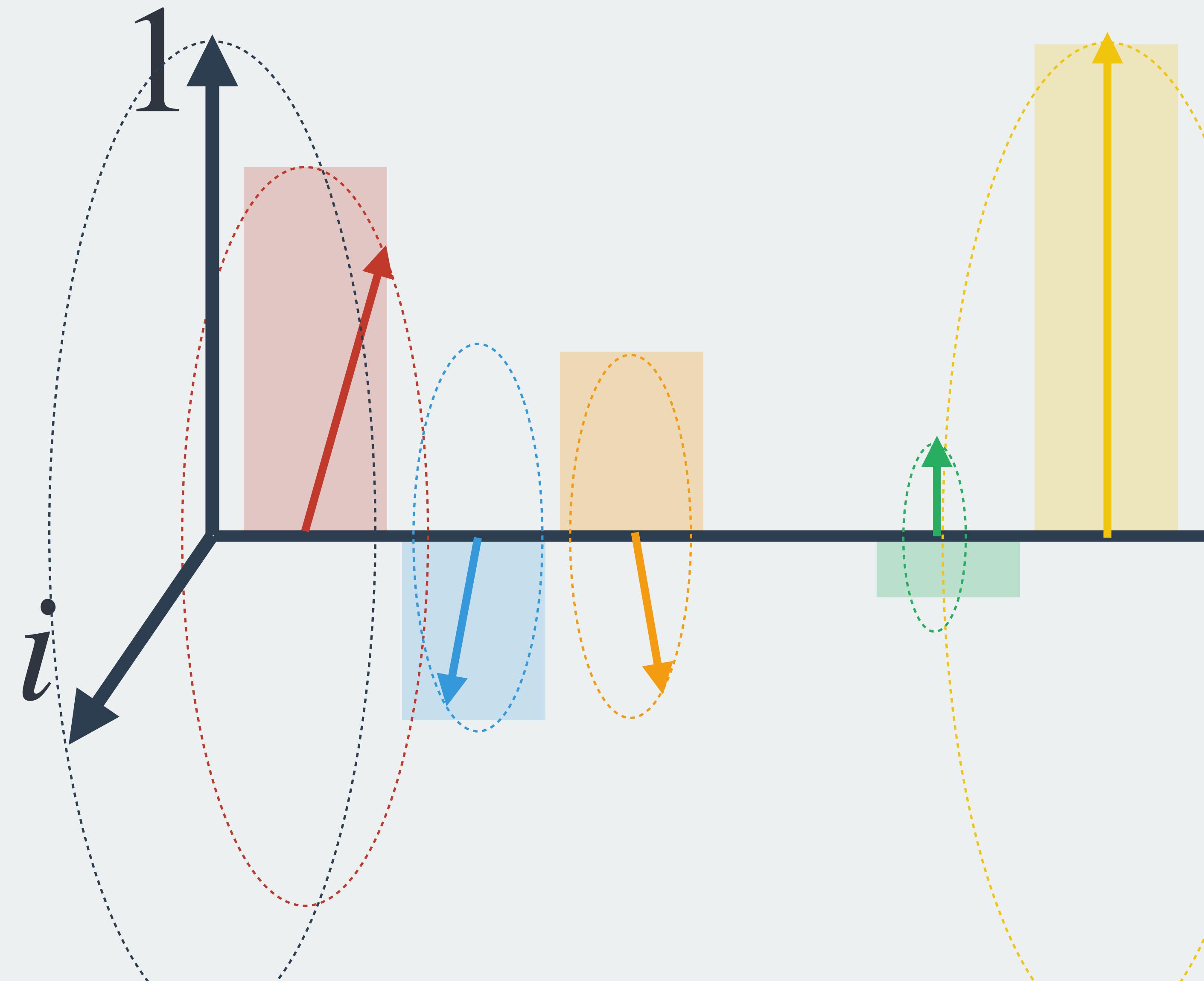




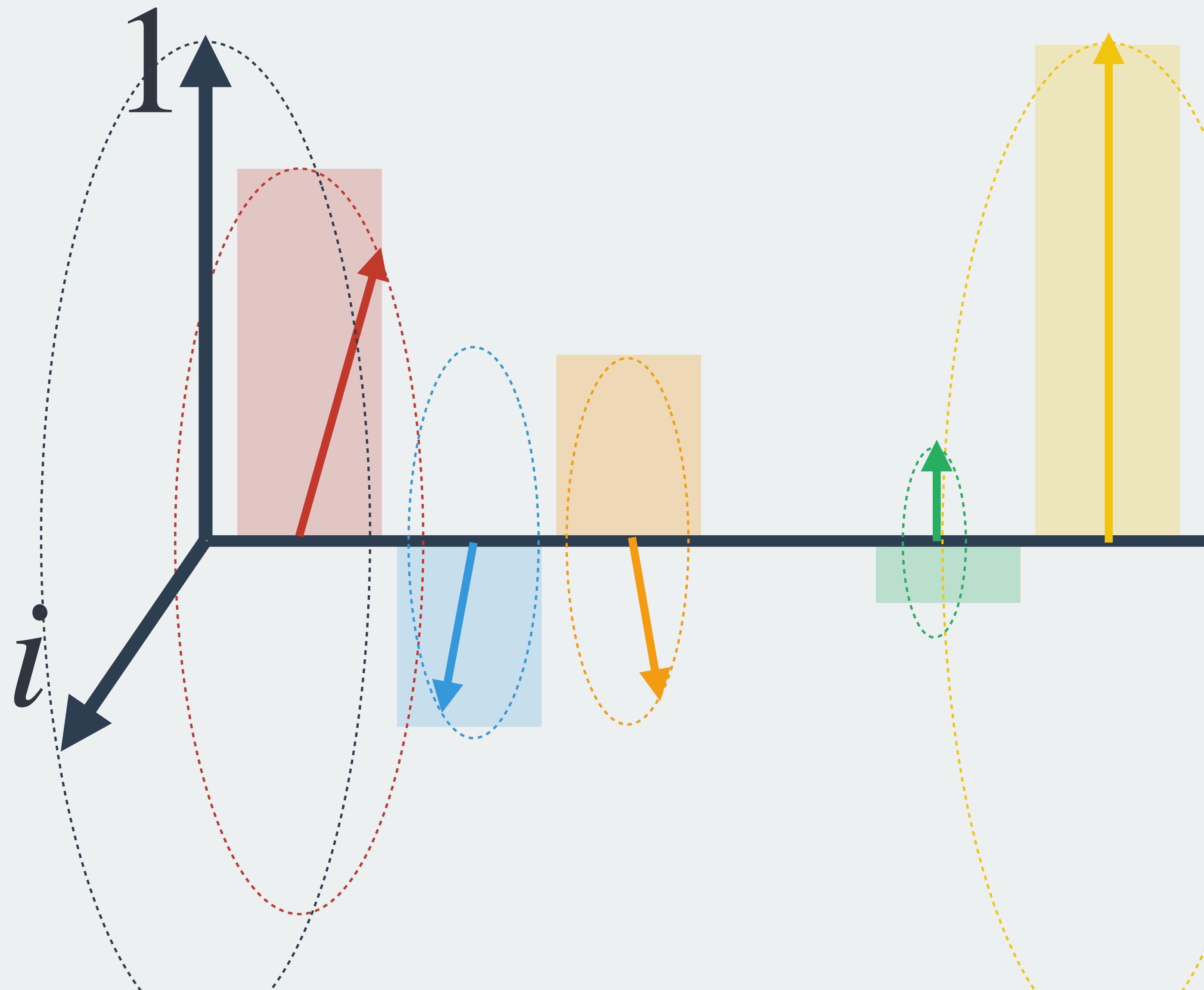


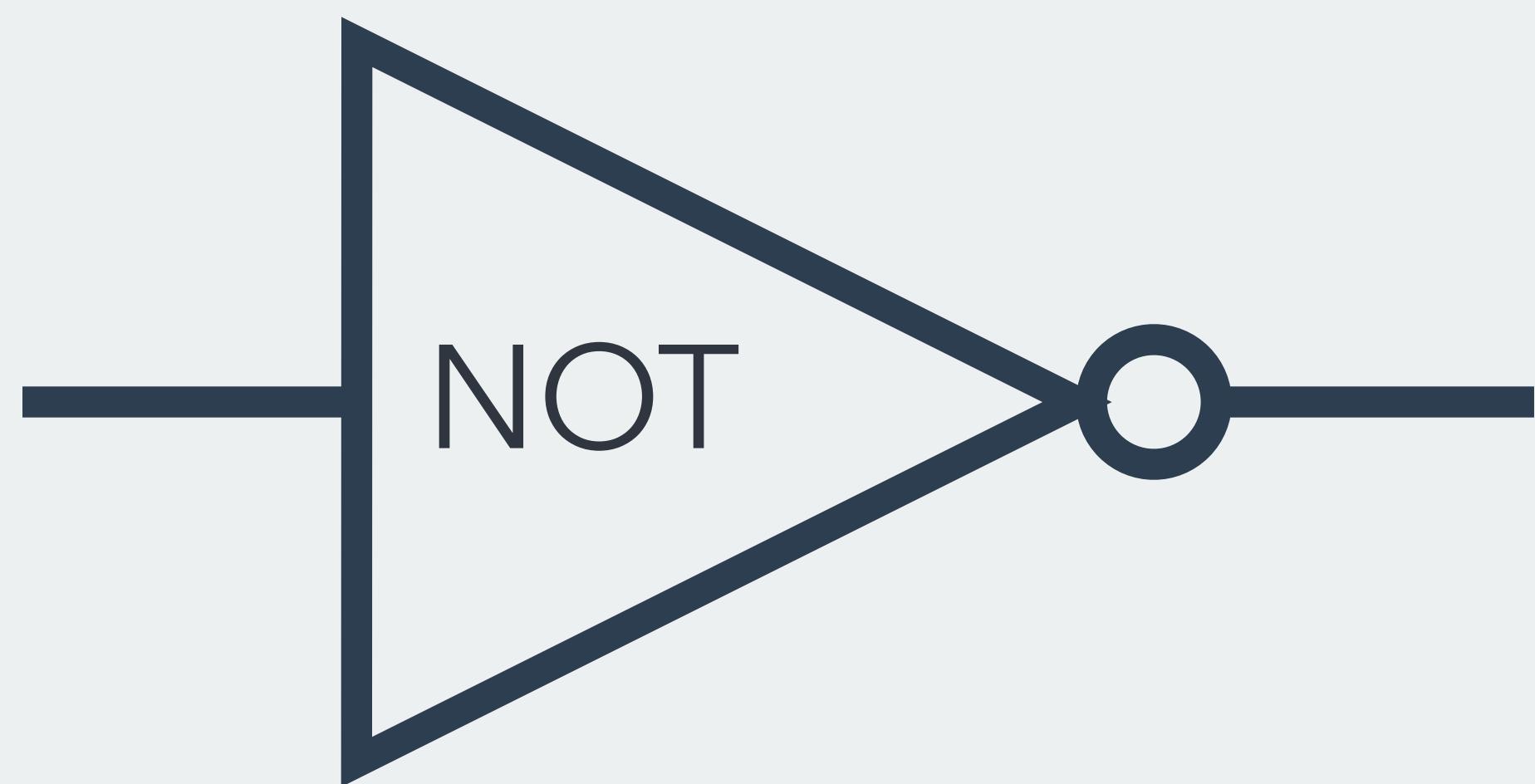


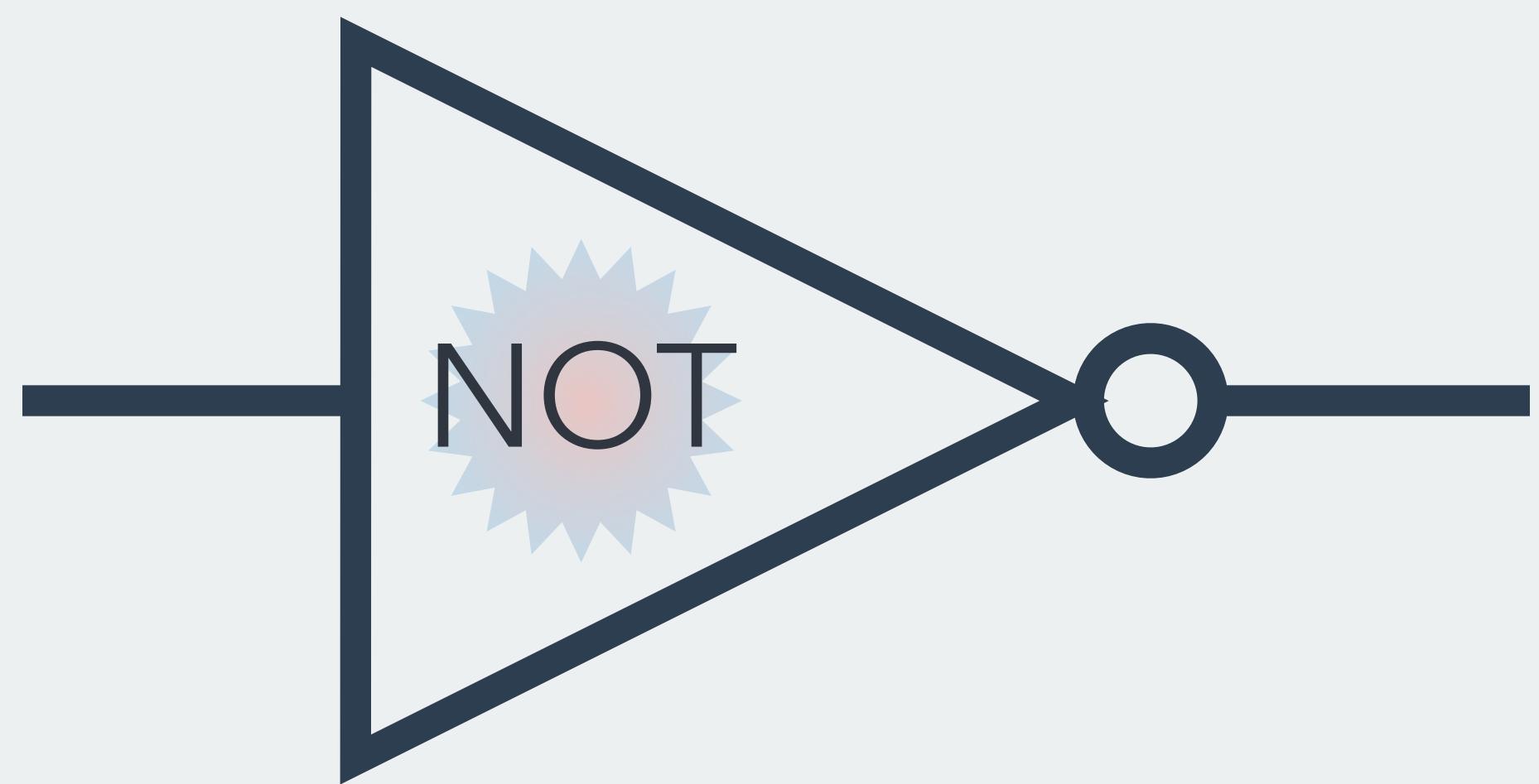


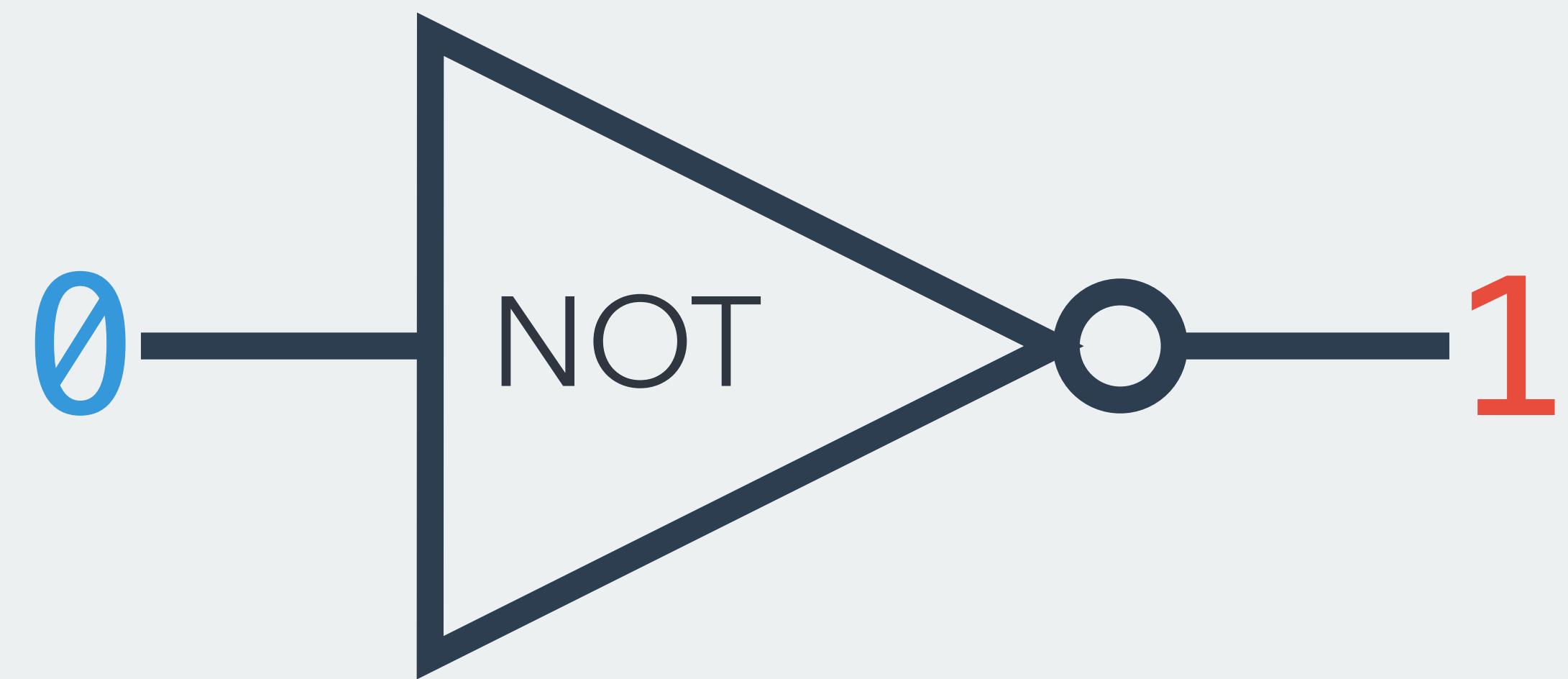


$$|\alpha_1|^2 + \cdots + |\alpha_n|^2 = 1$$



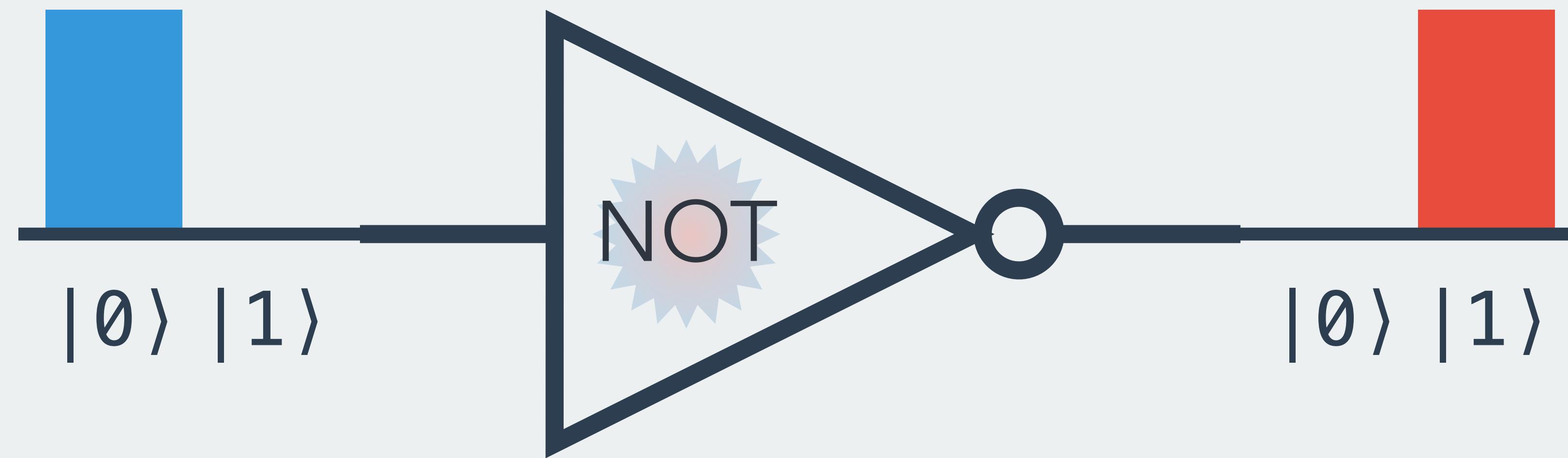


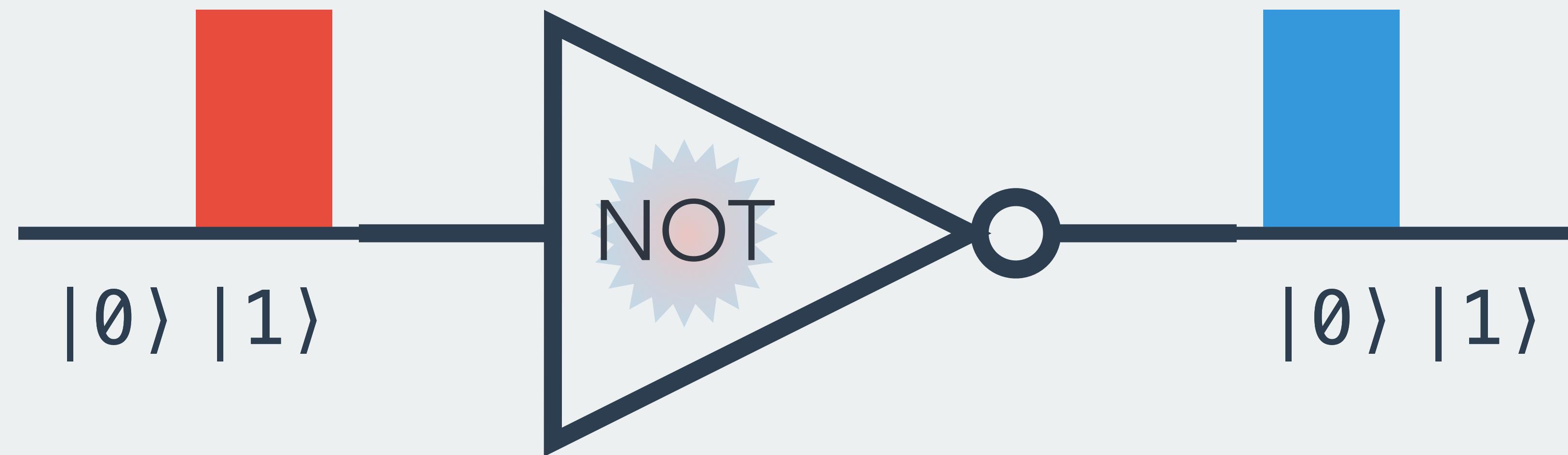


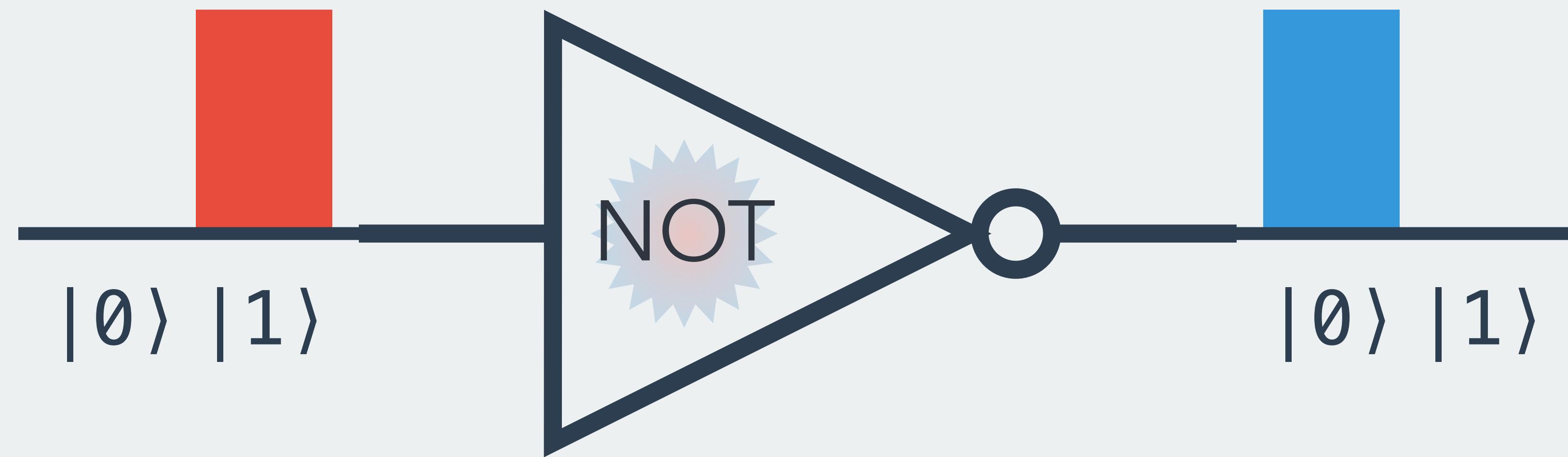


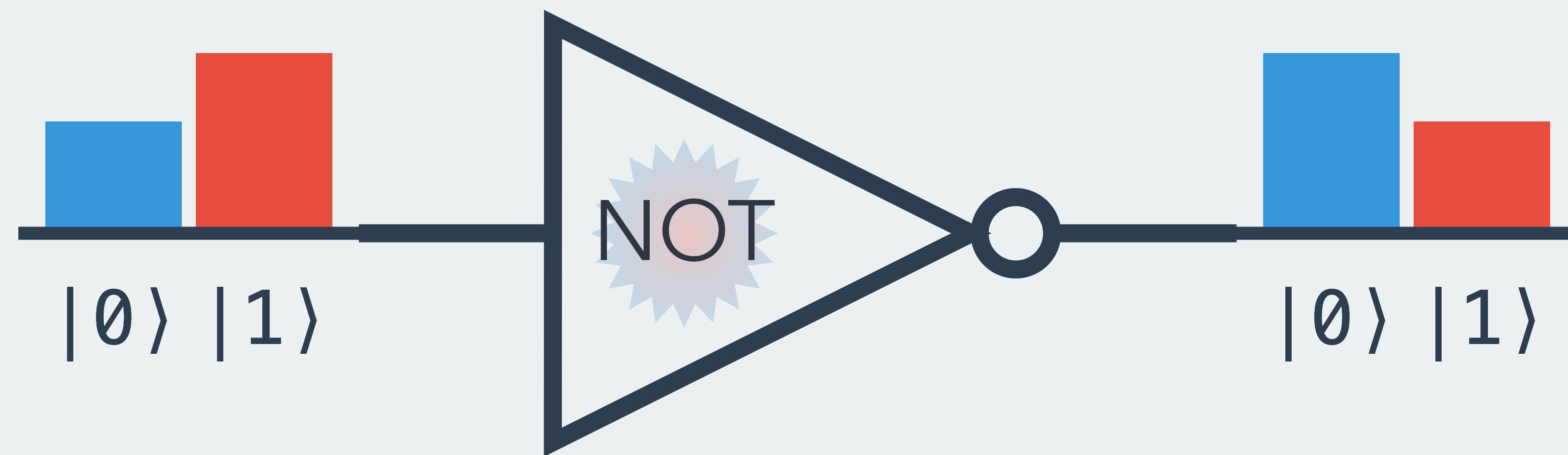


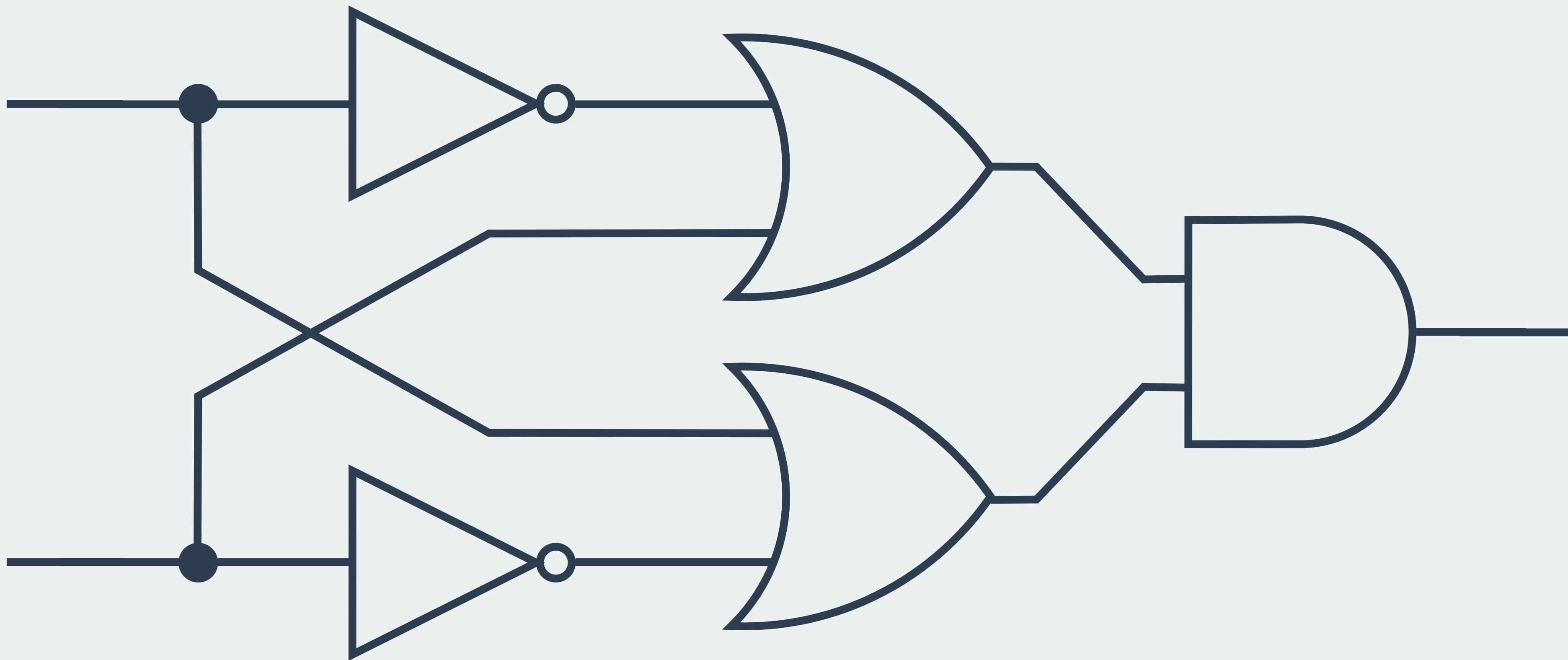
simulacija
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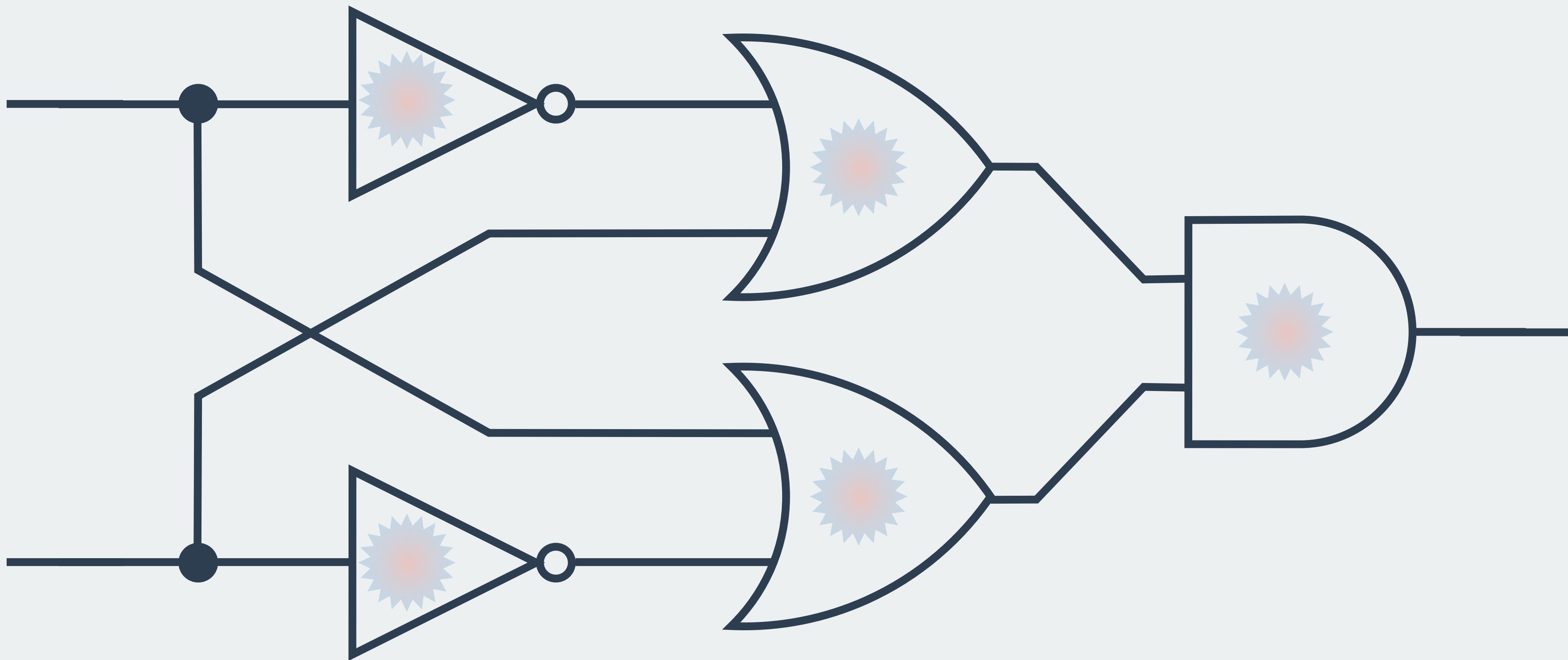


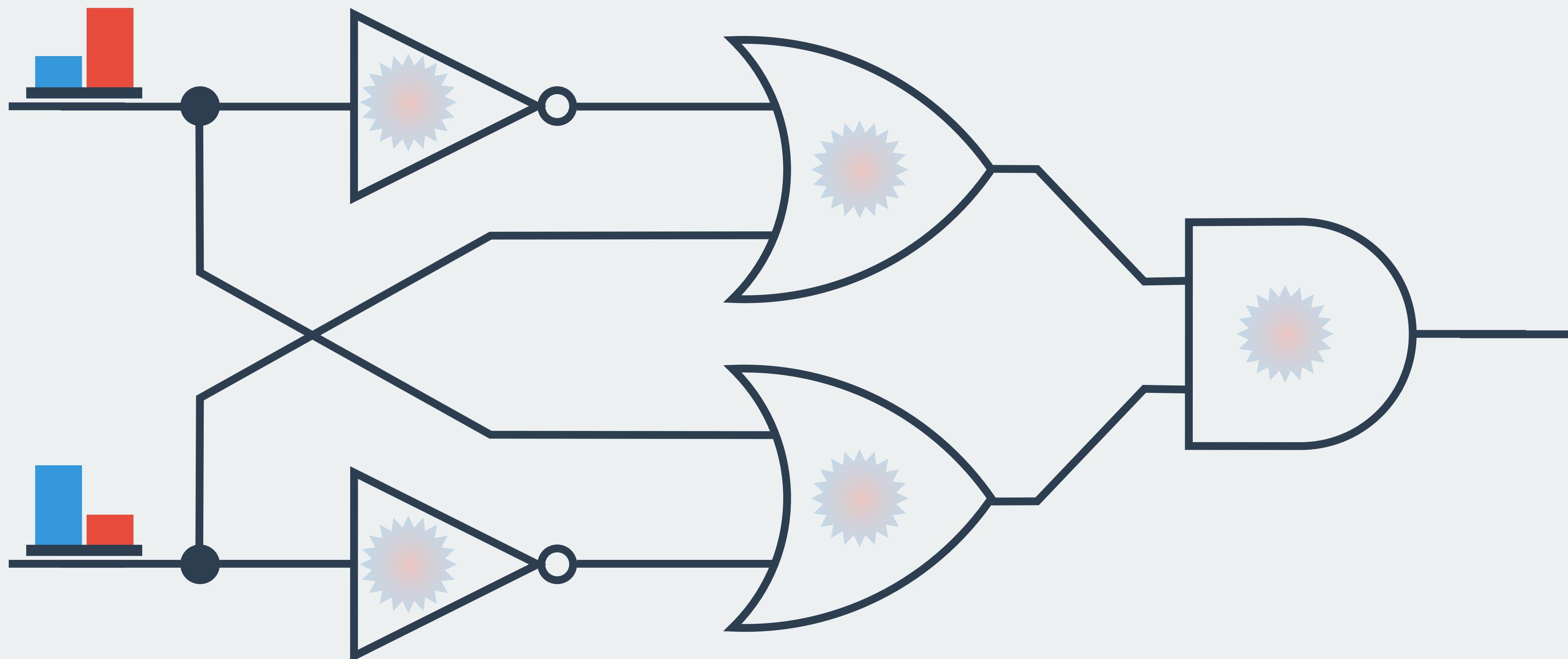


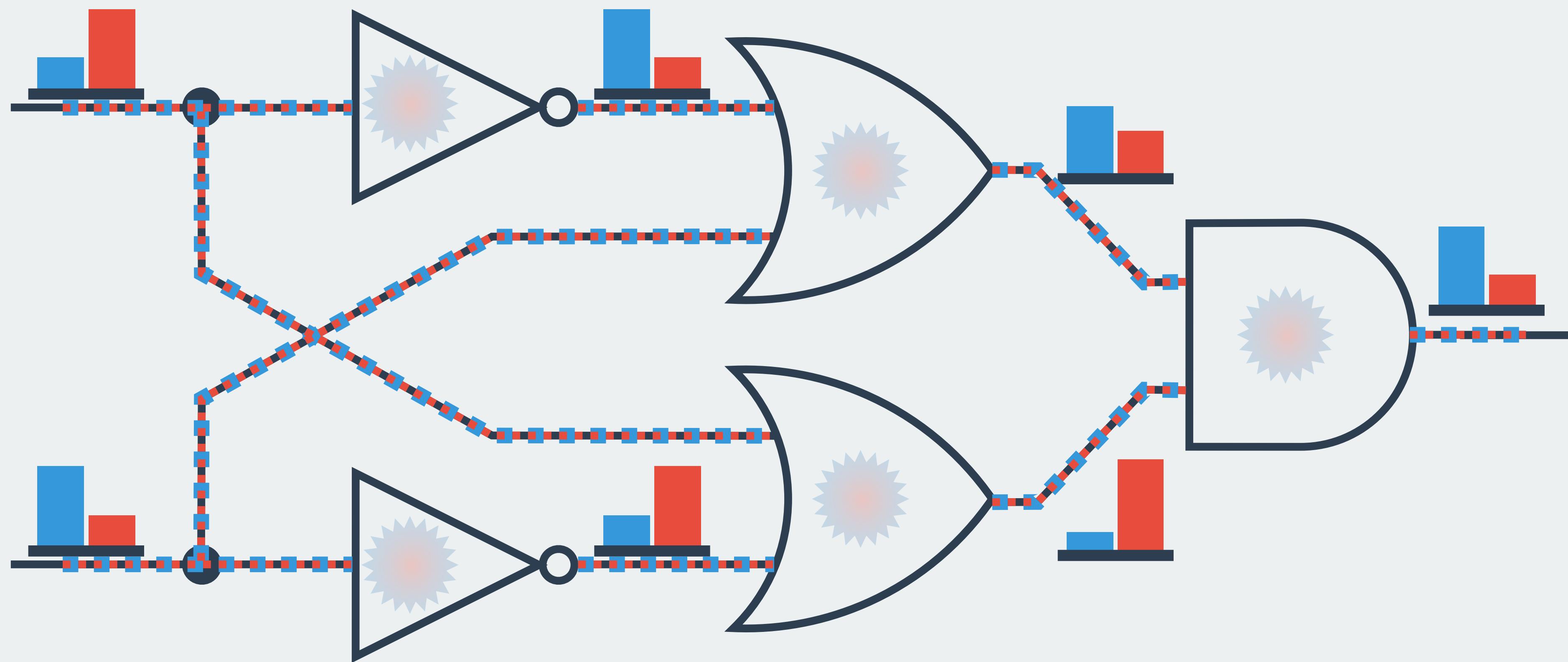










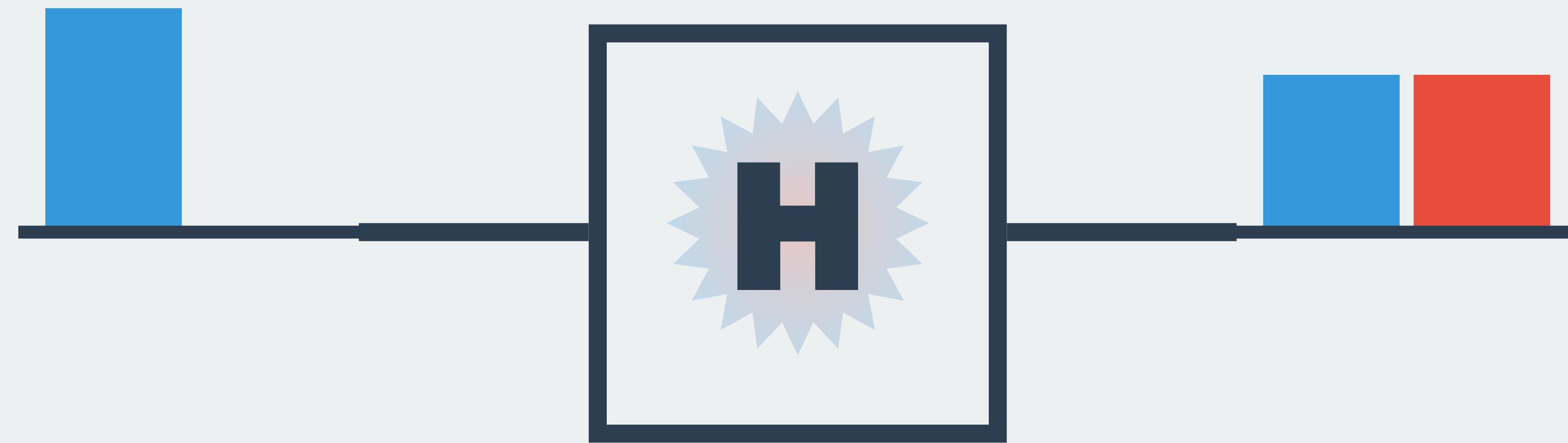


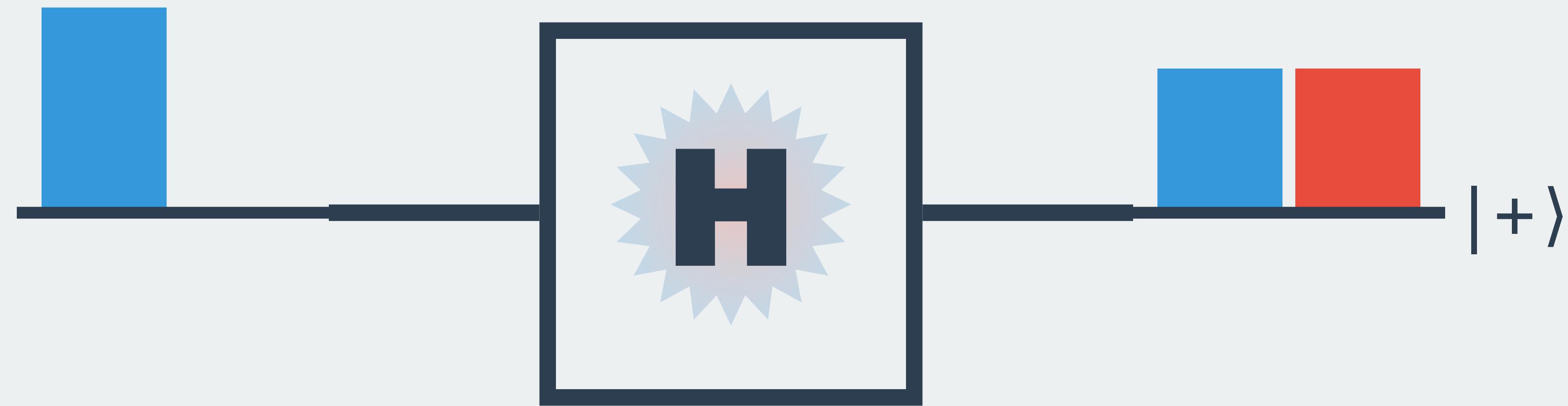


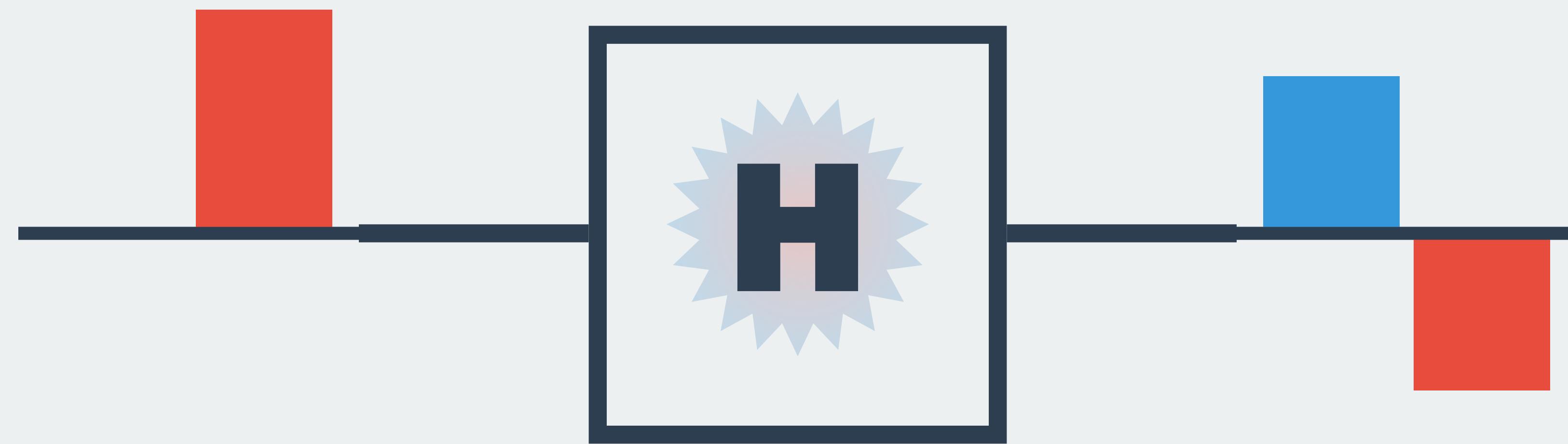


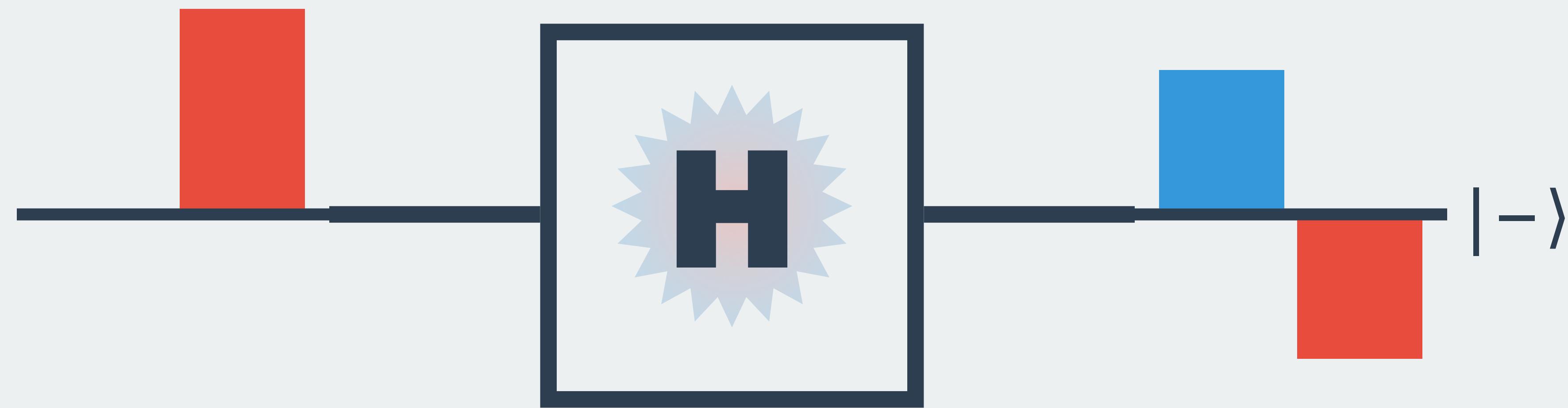
Jacques Hadamard




$$|0\rangle |1\rangle$$
$$|0\rangle |1\rangle$$

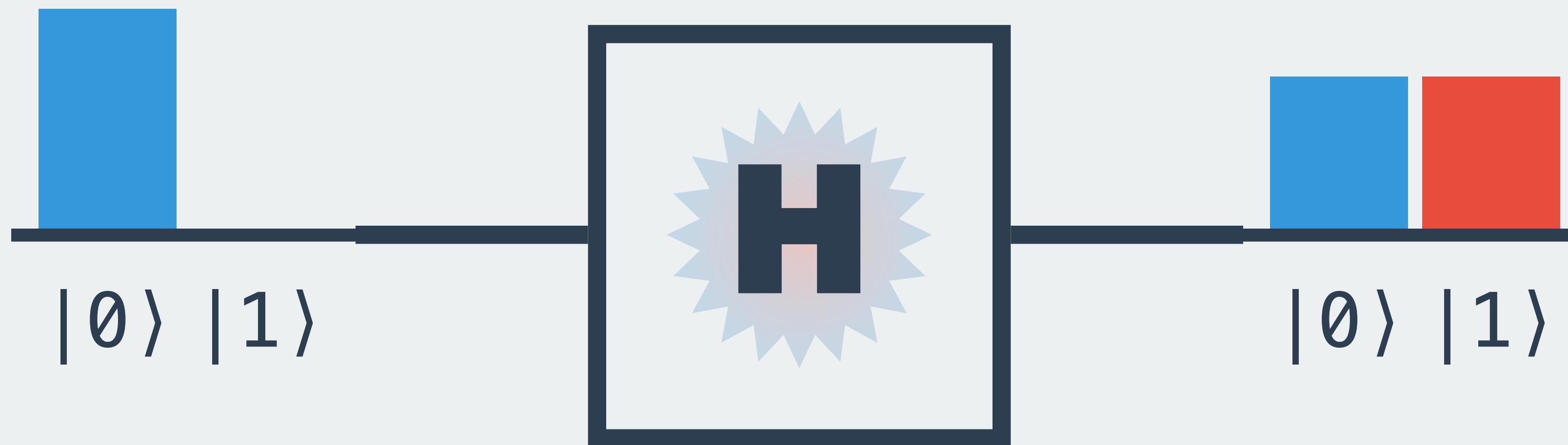
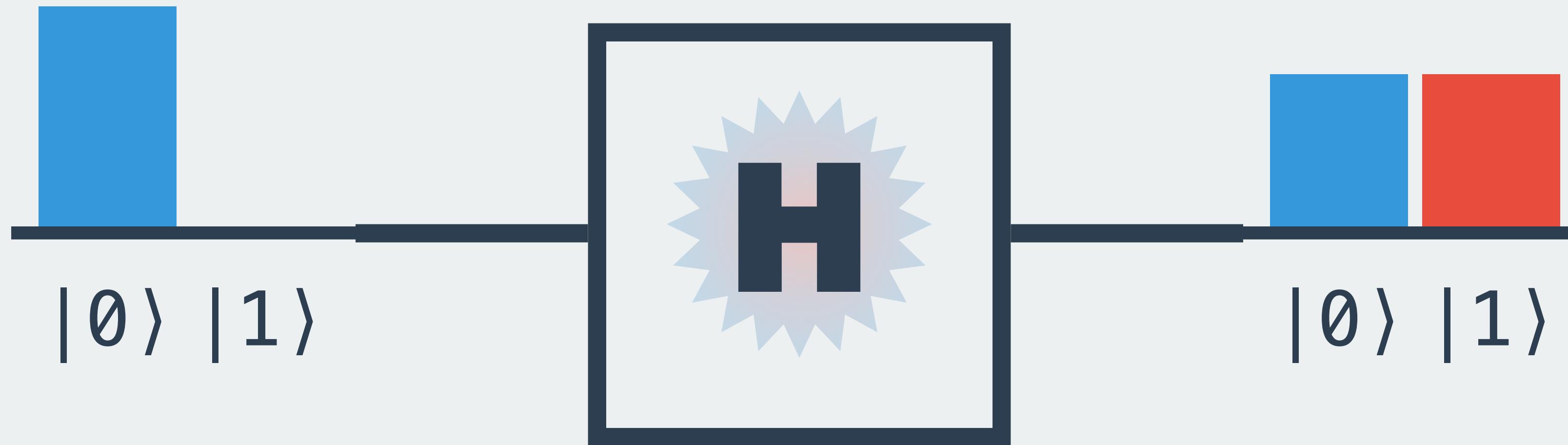
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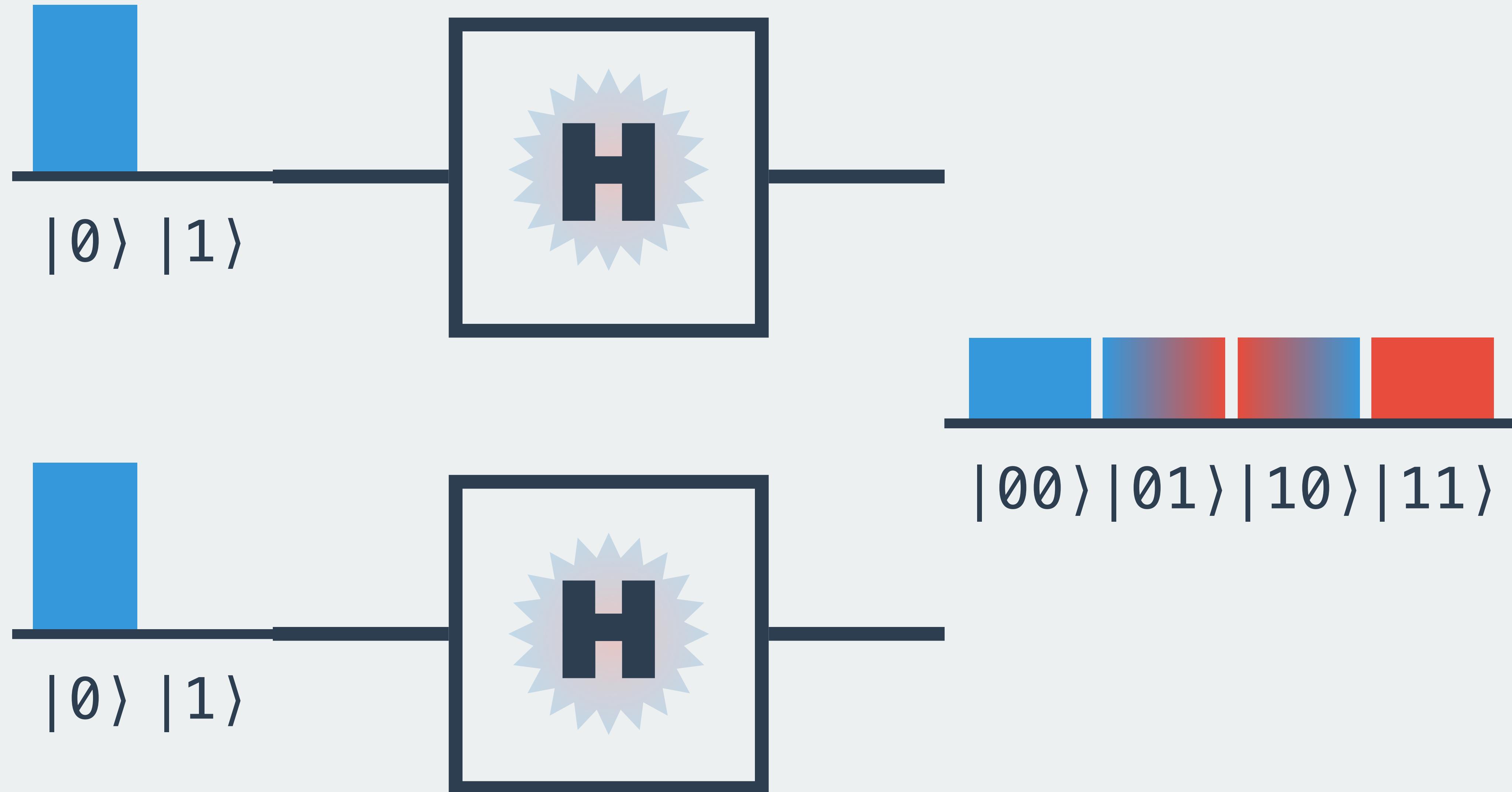
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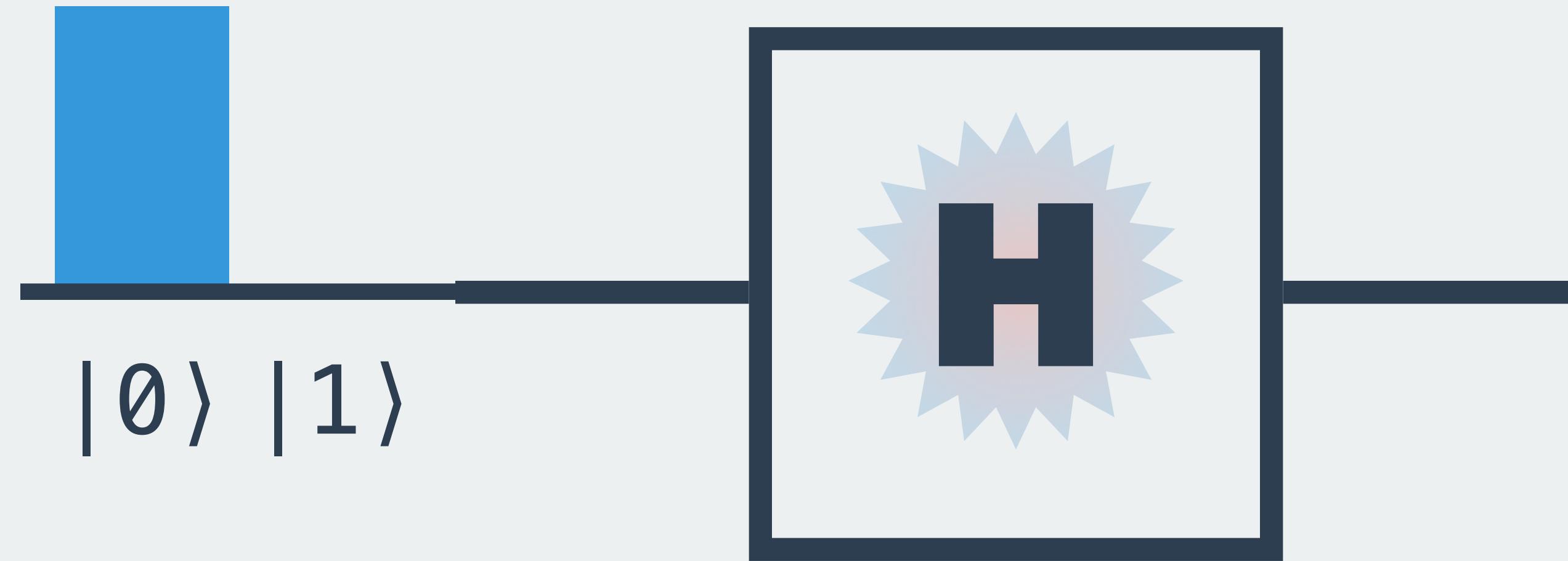
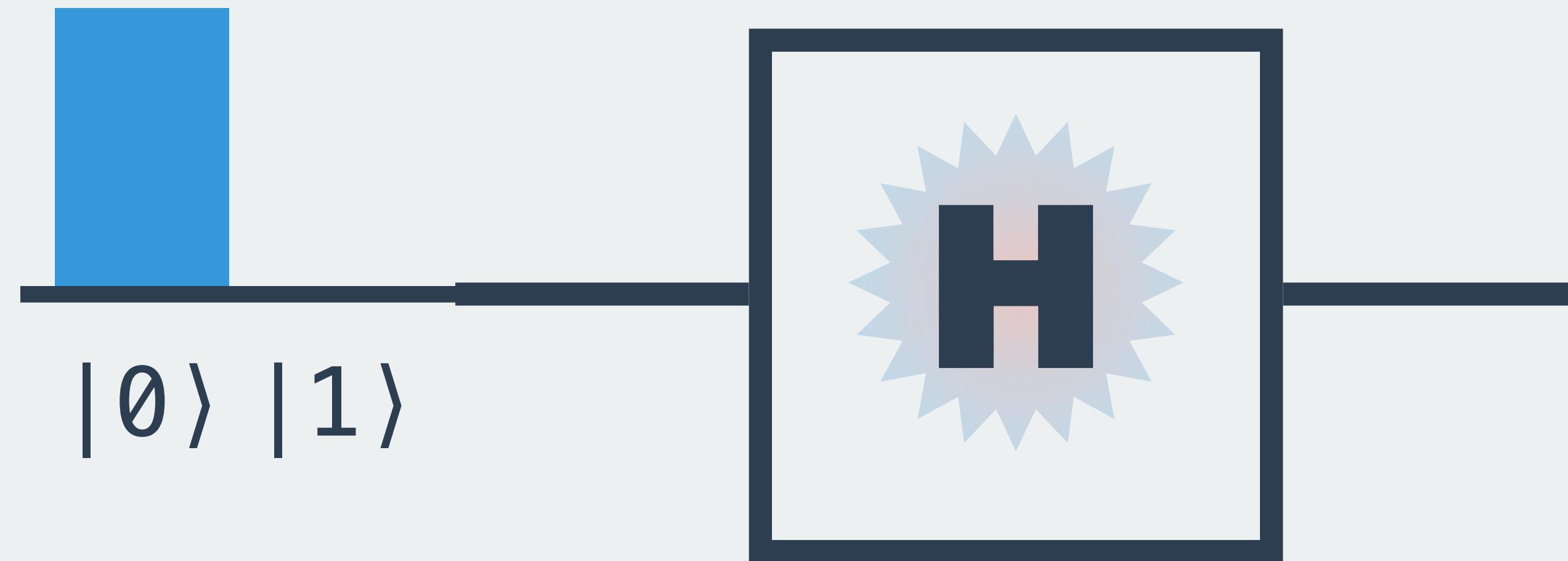
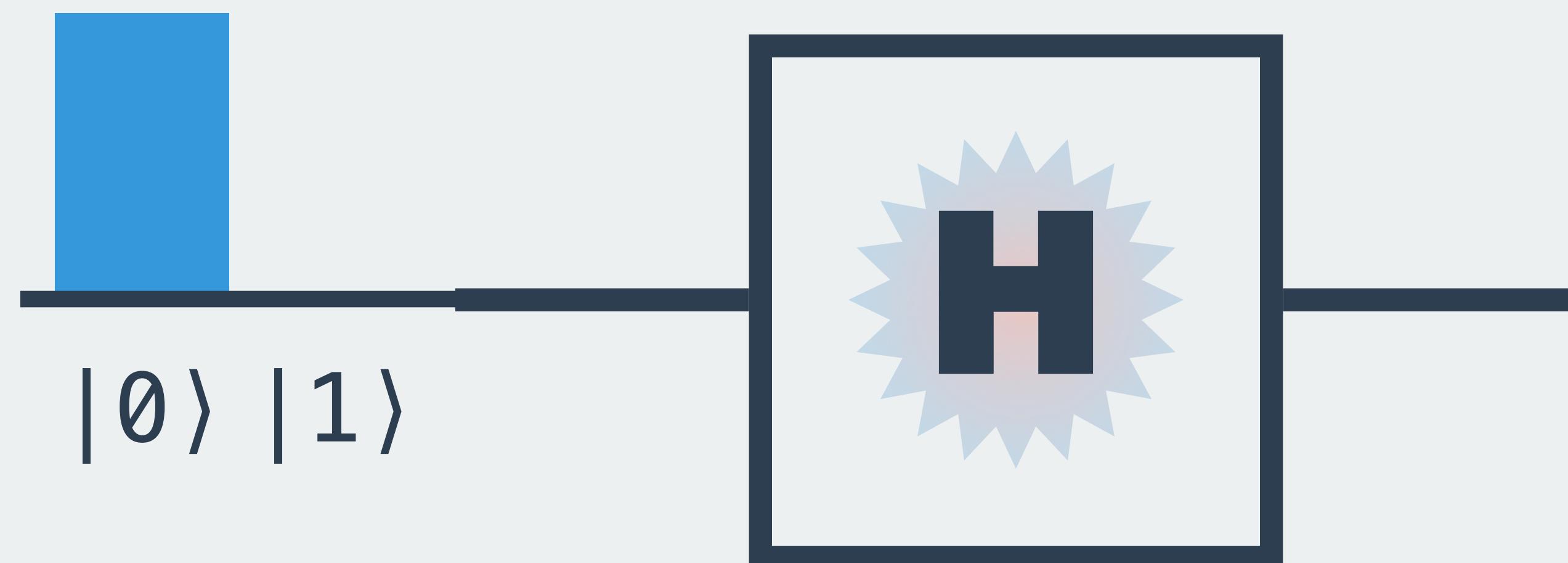
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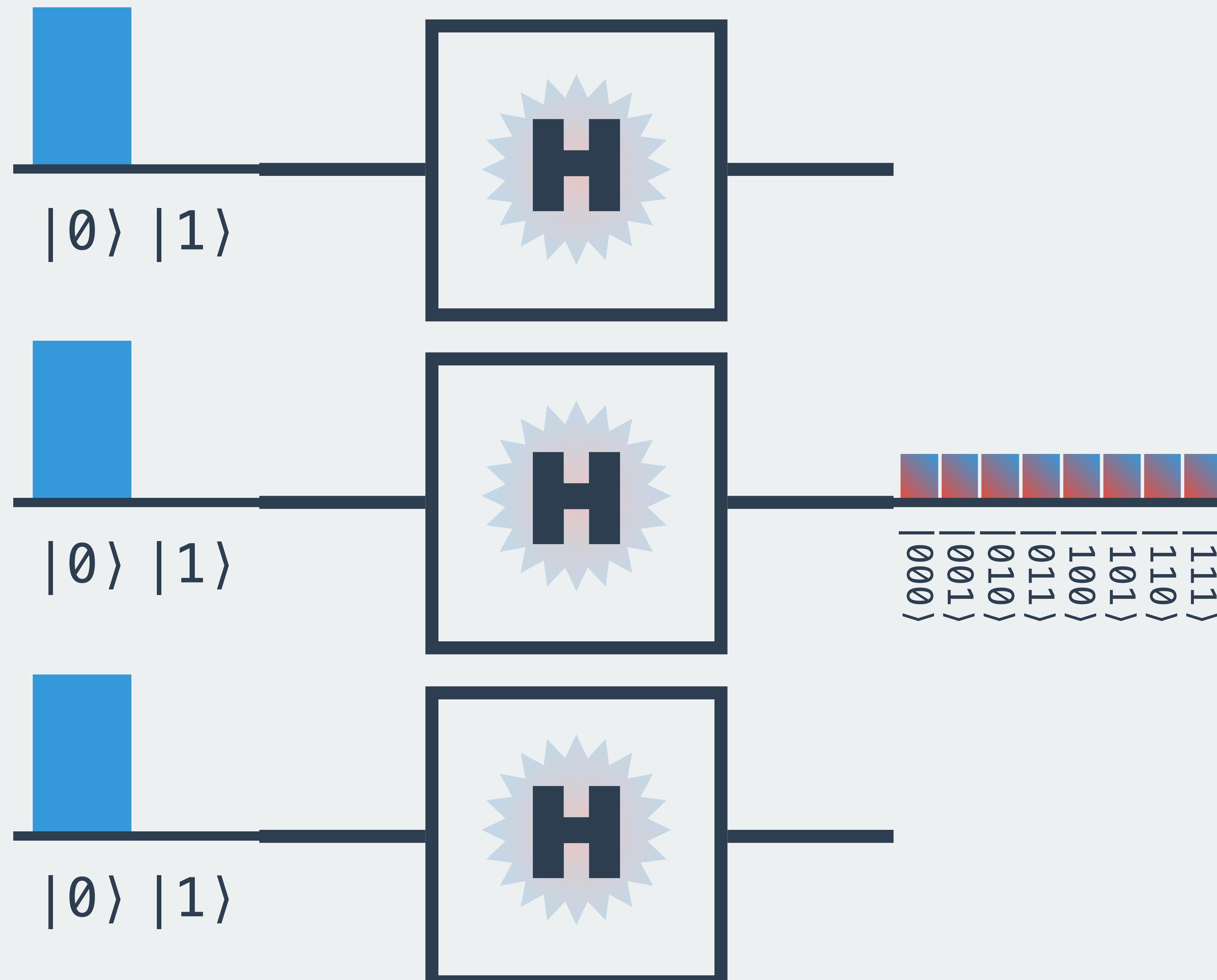


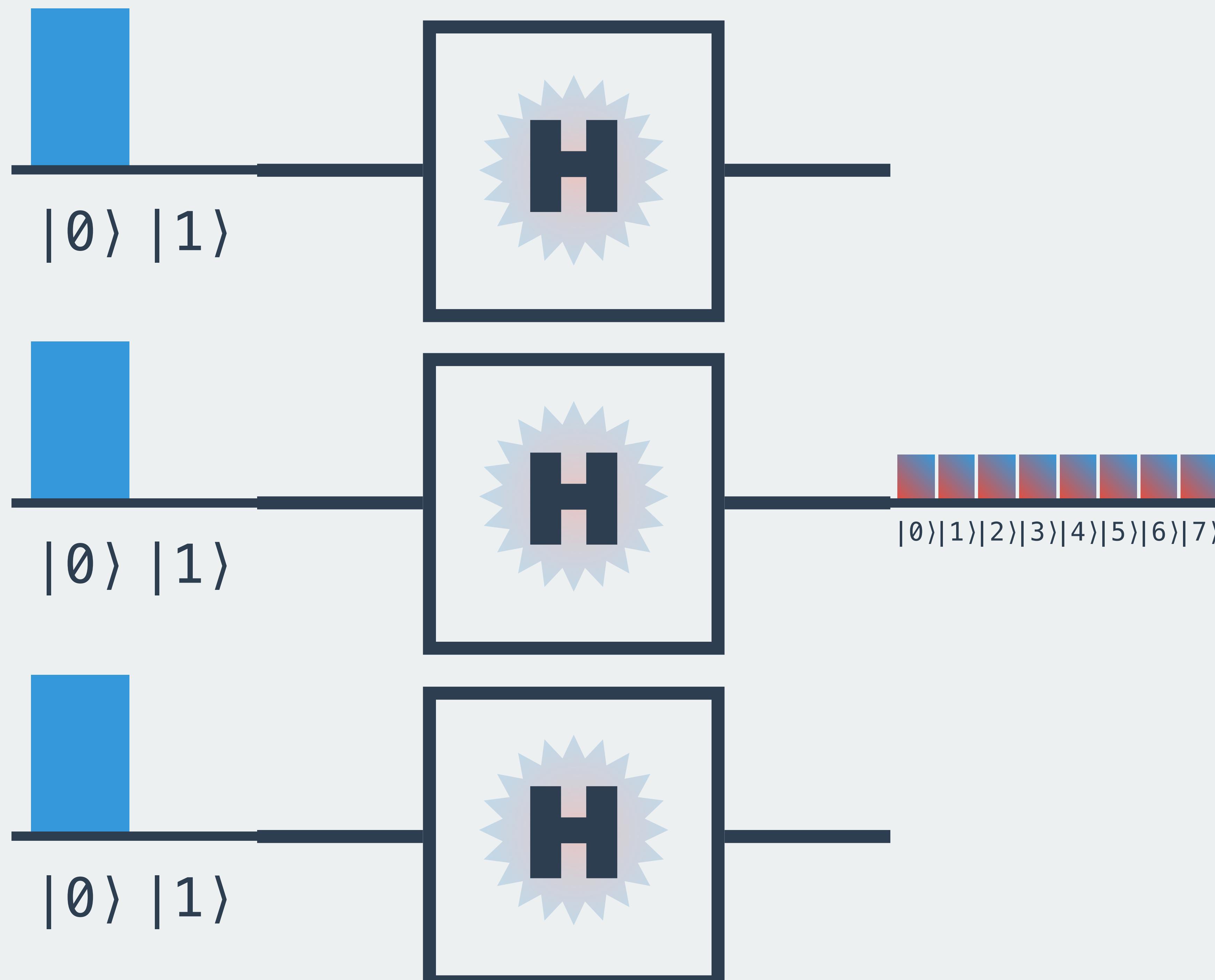
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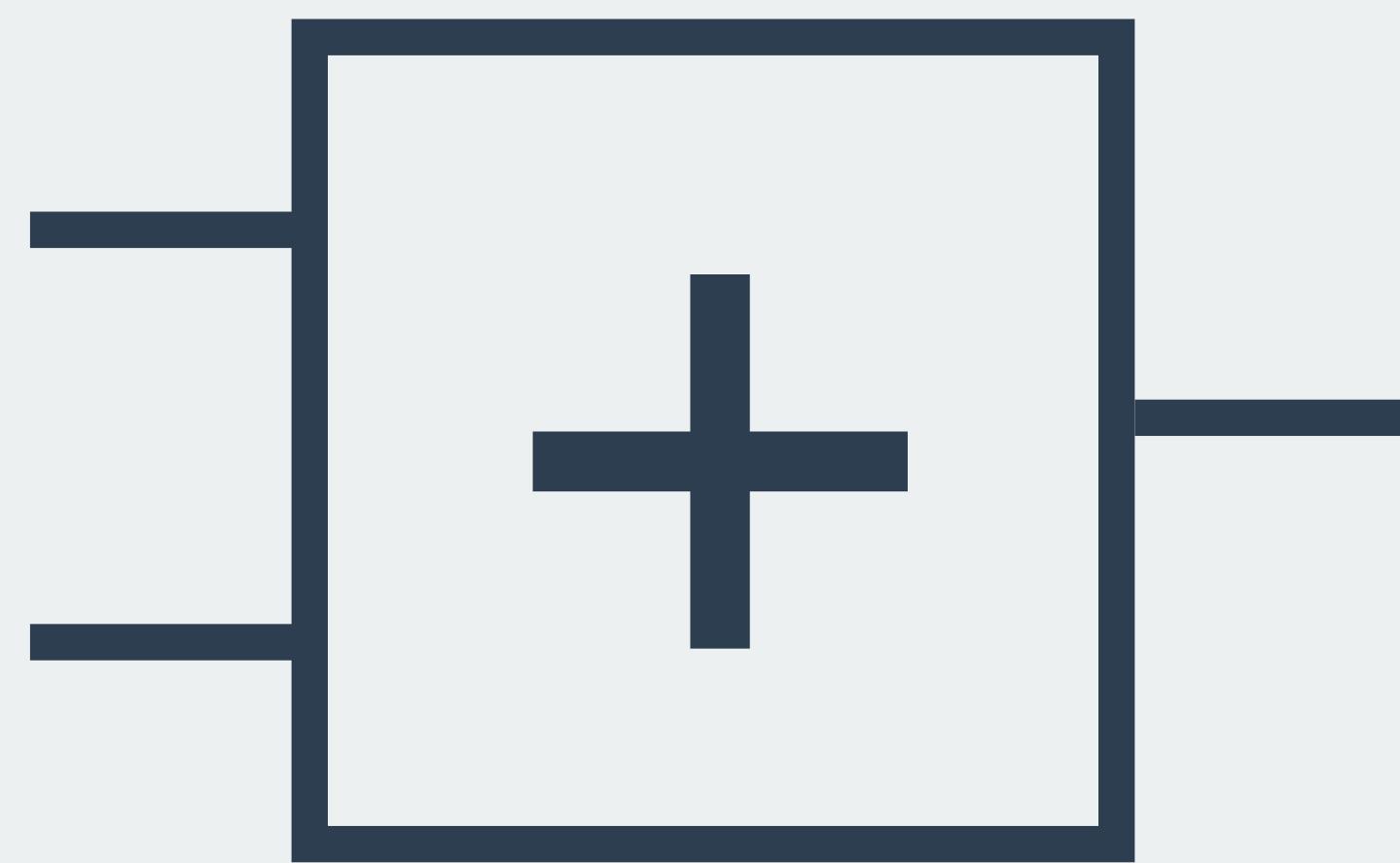


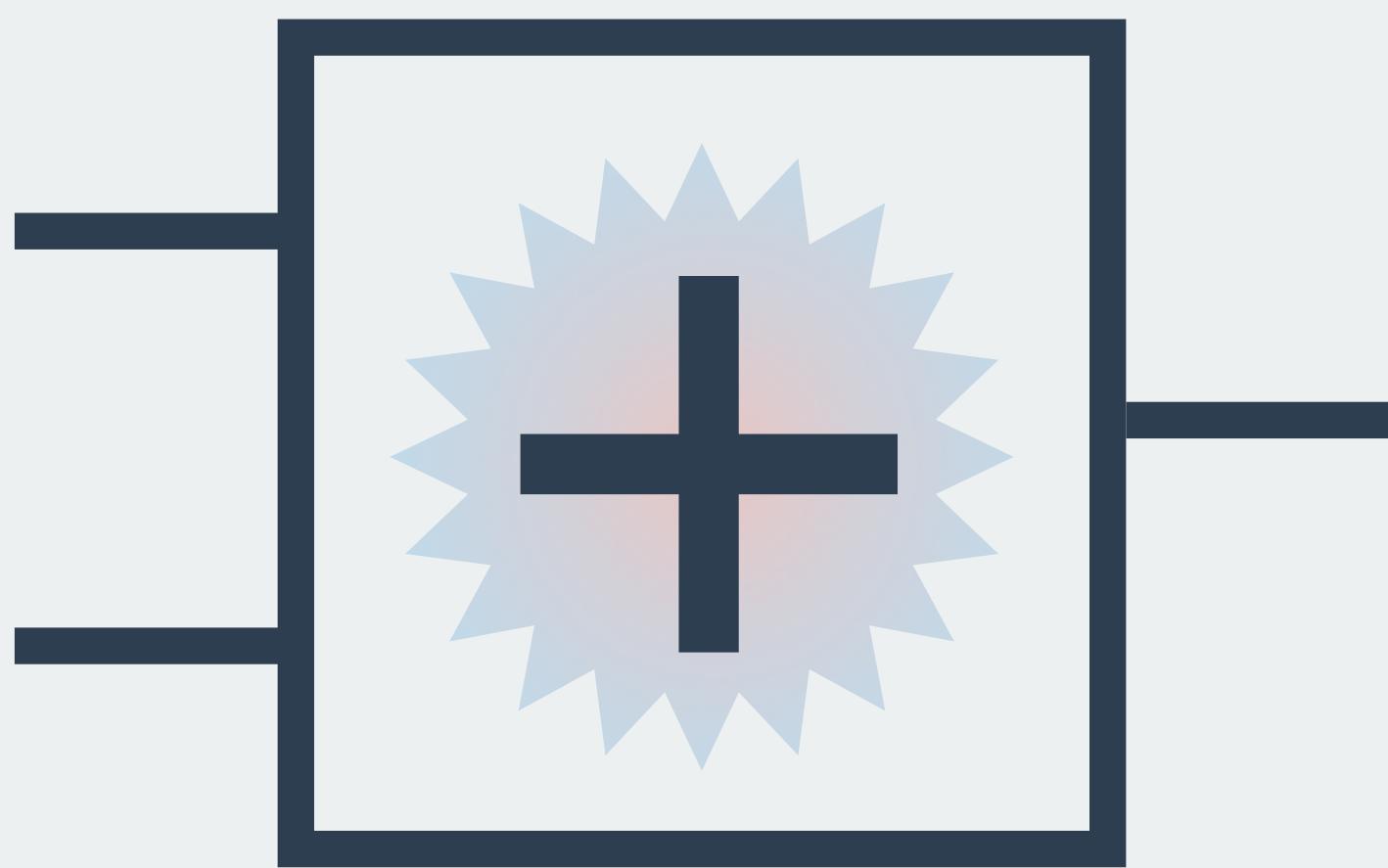


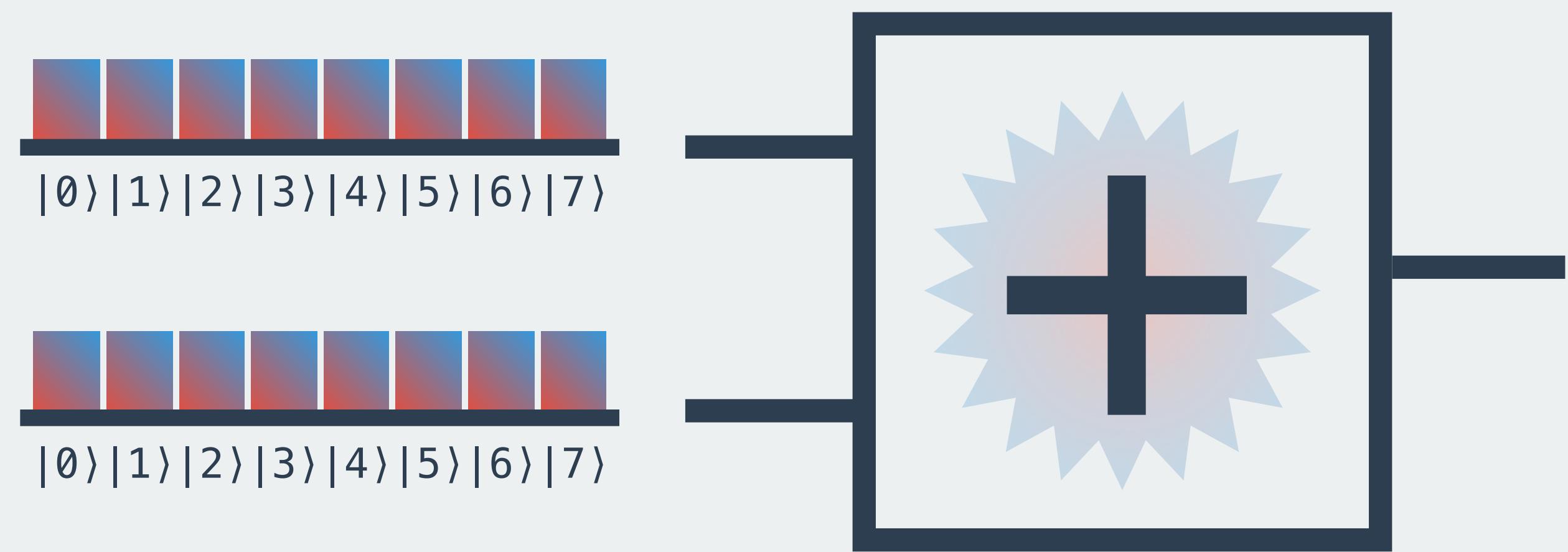


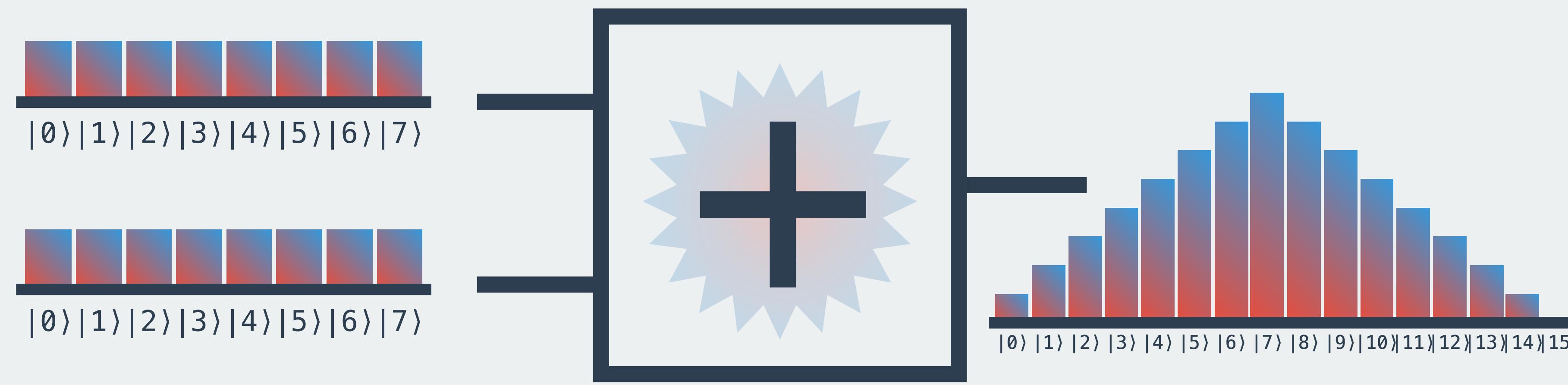


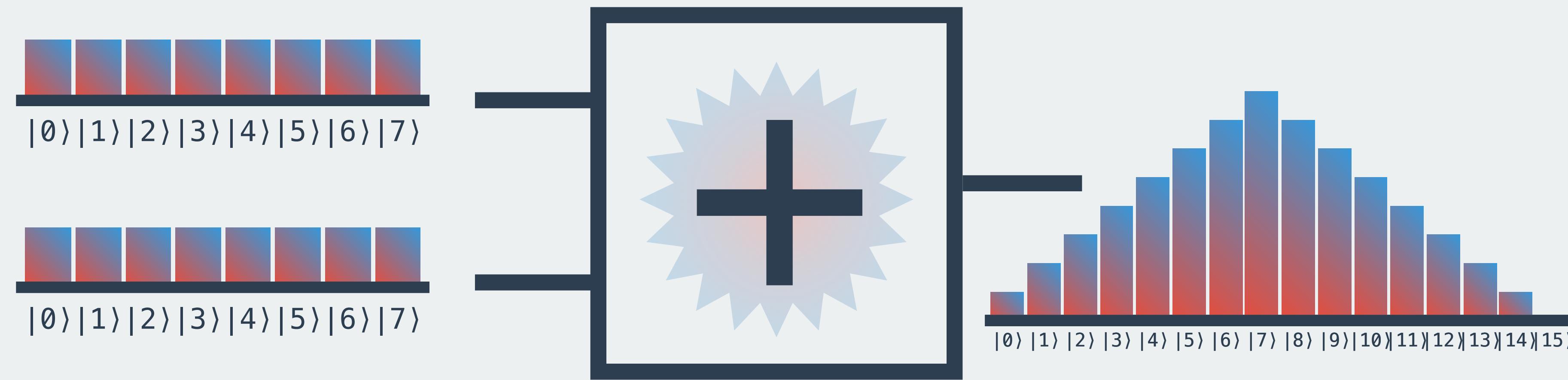




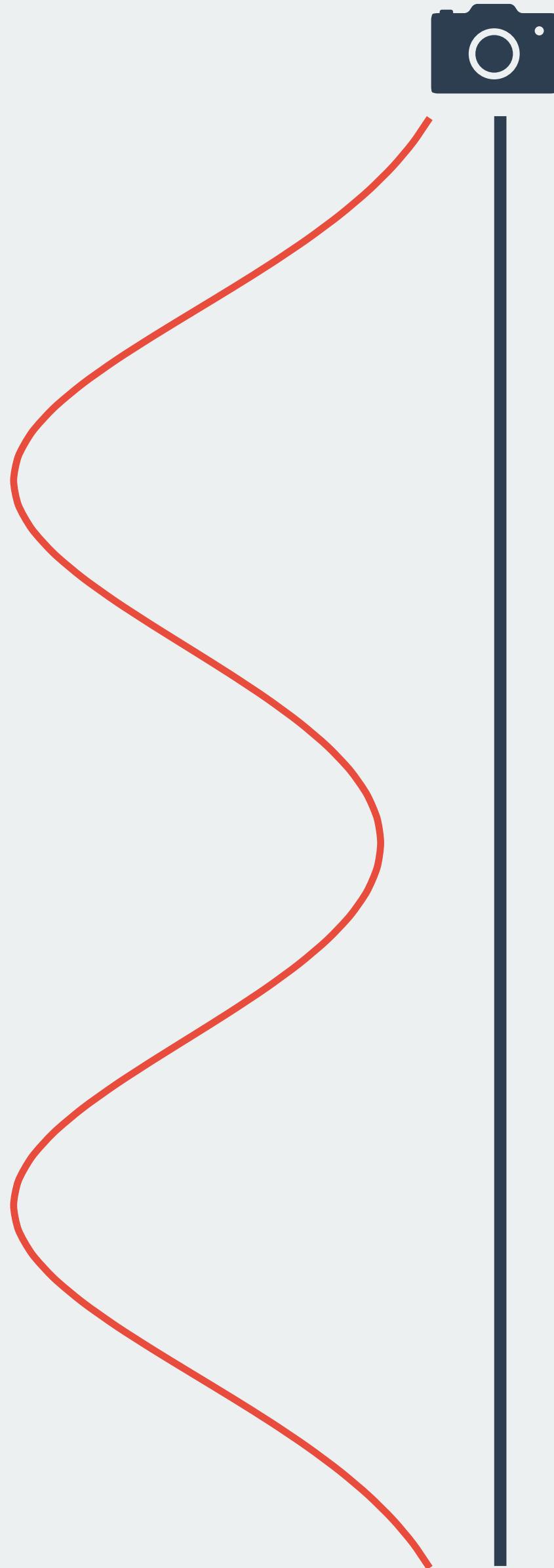
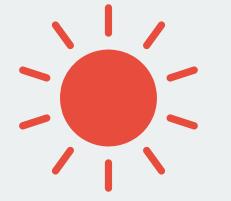


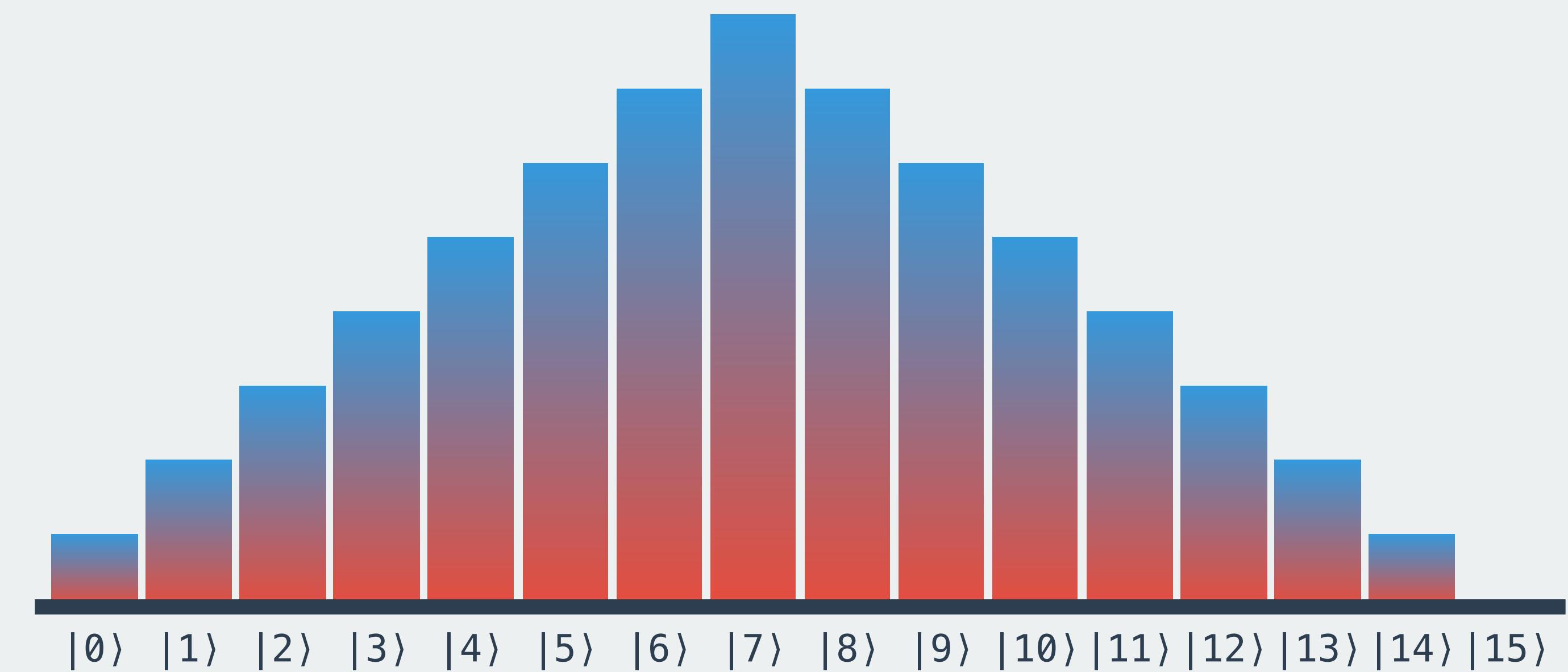


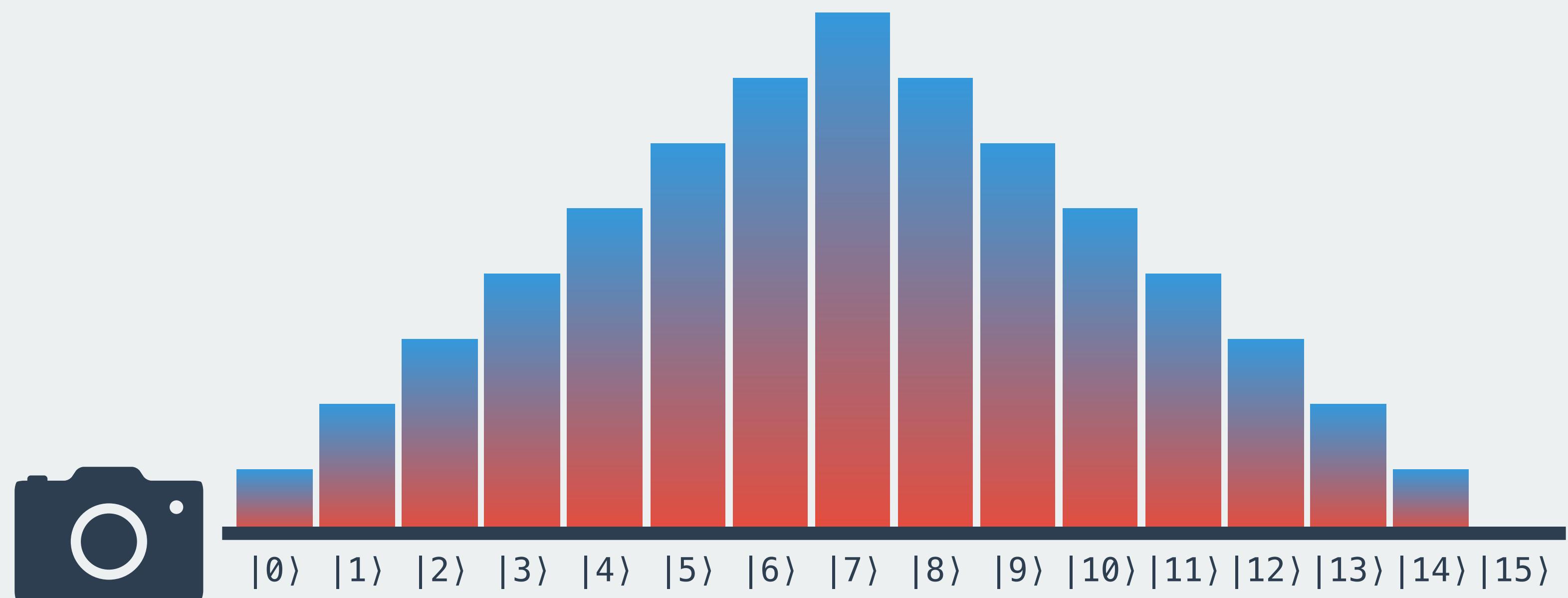


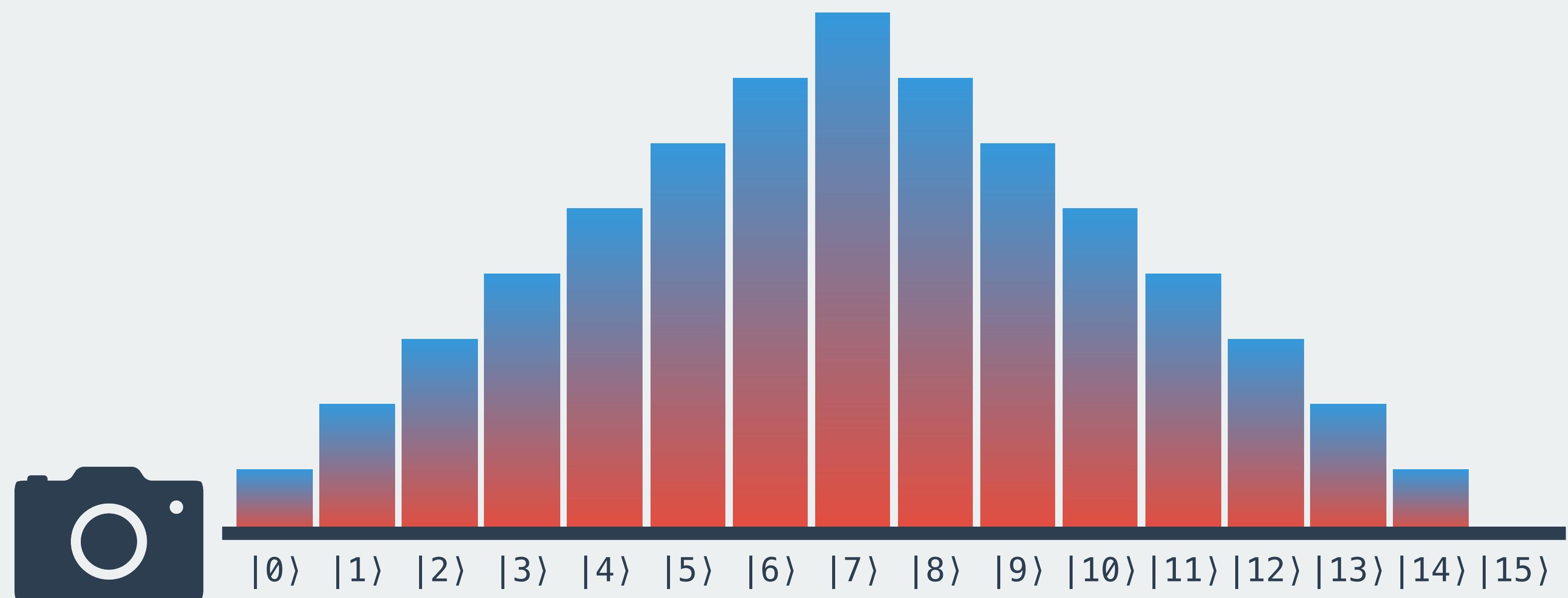


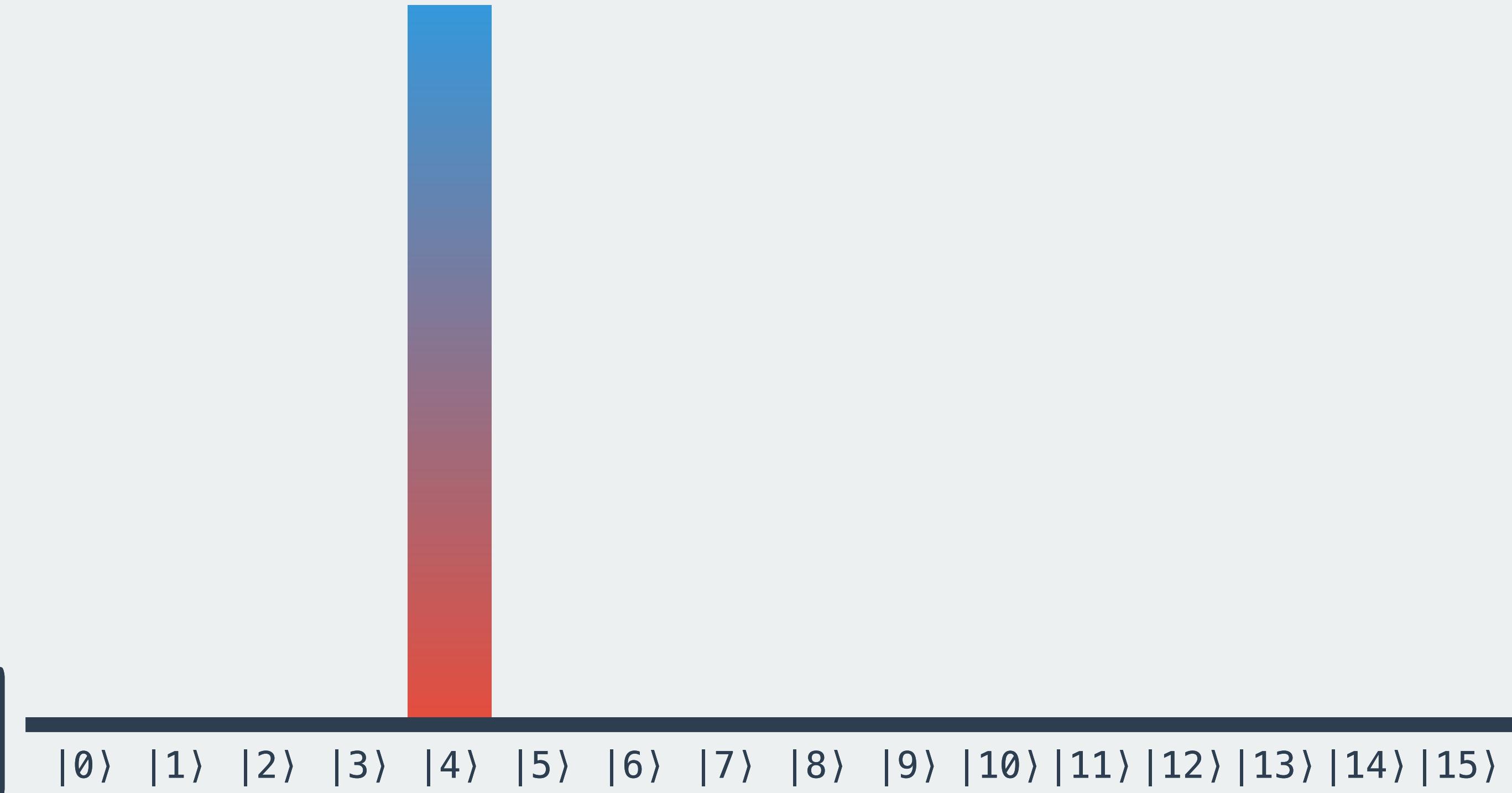
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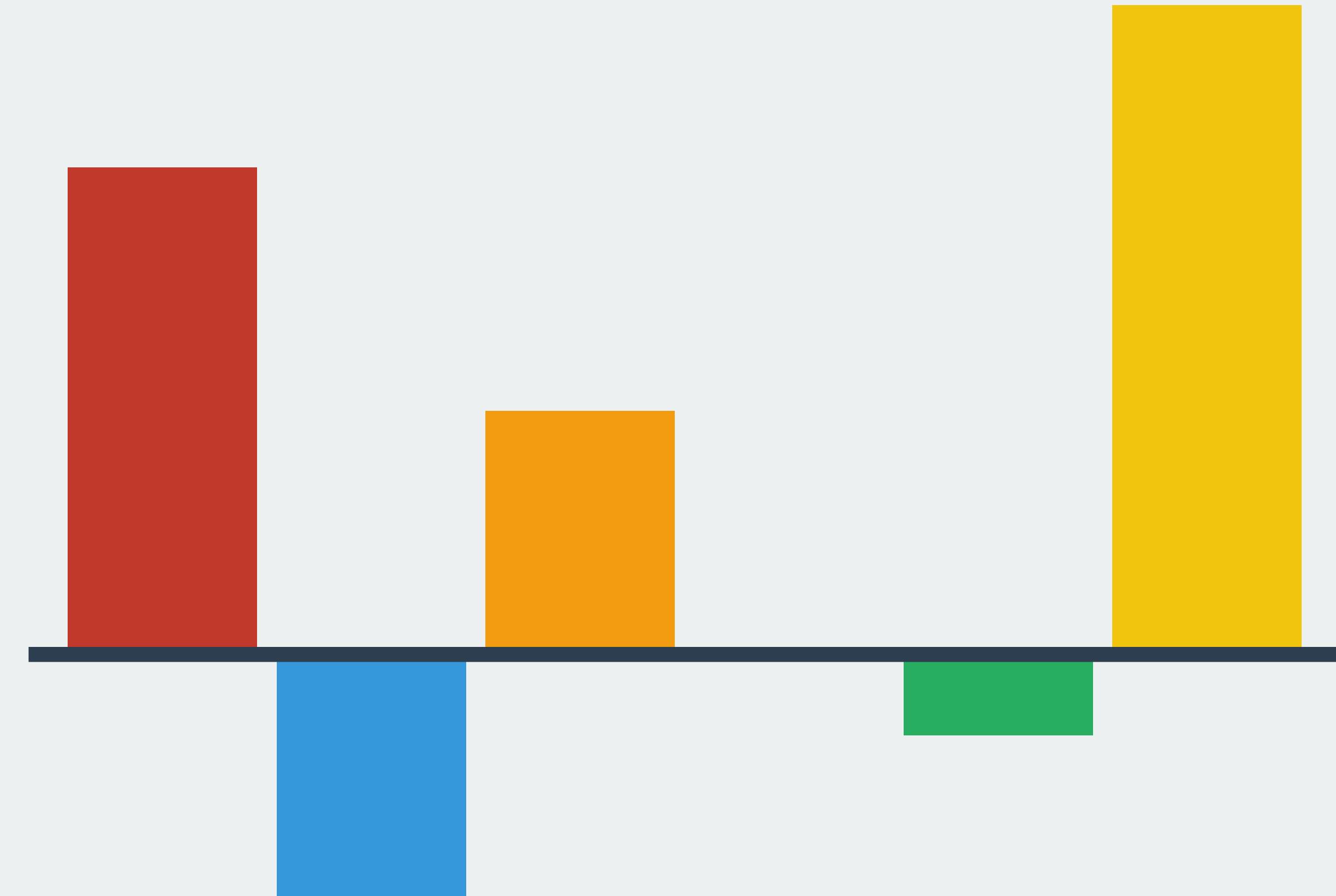


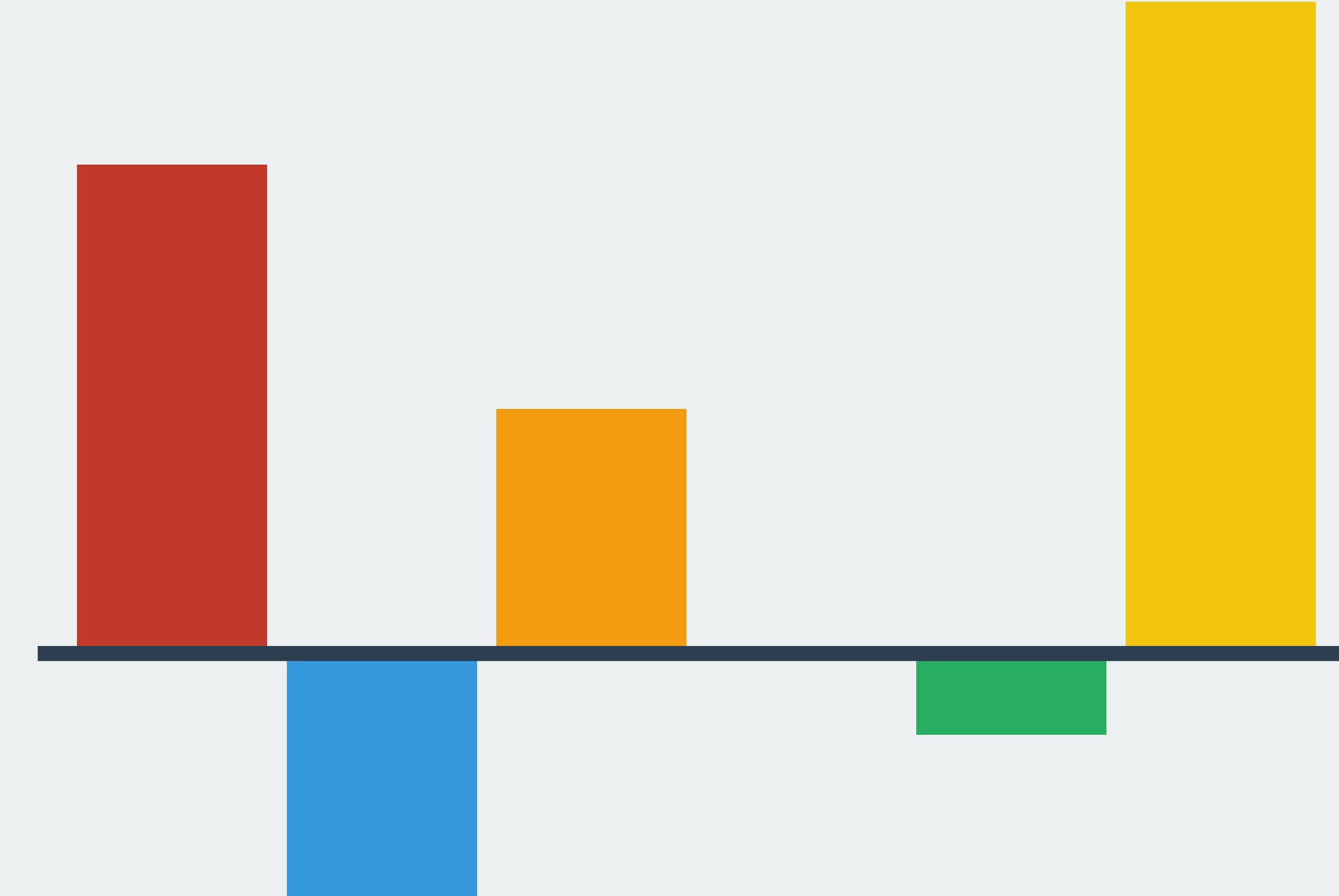




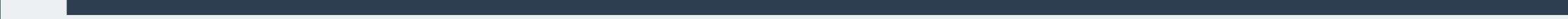


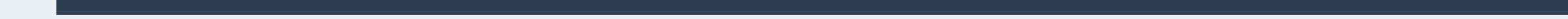










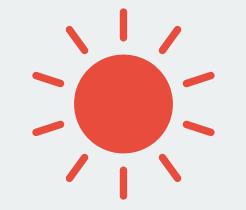


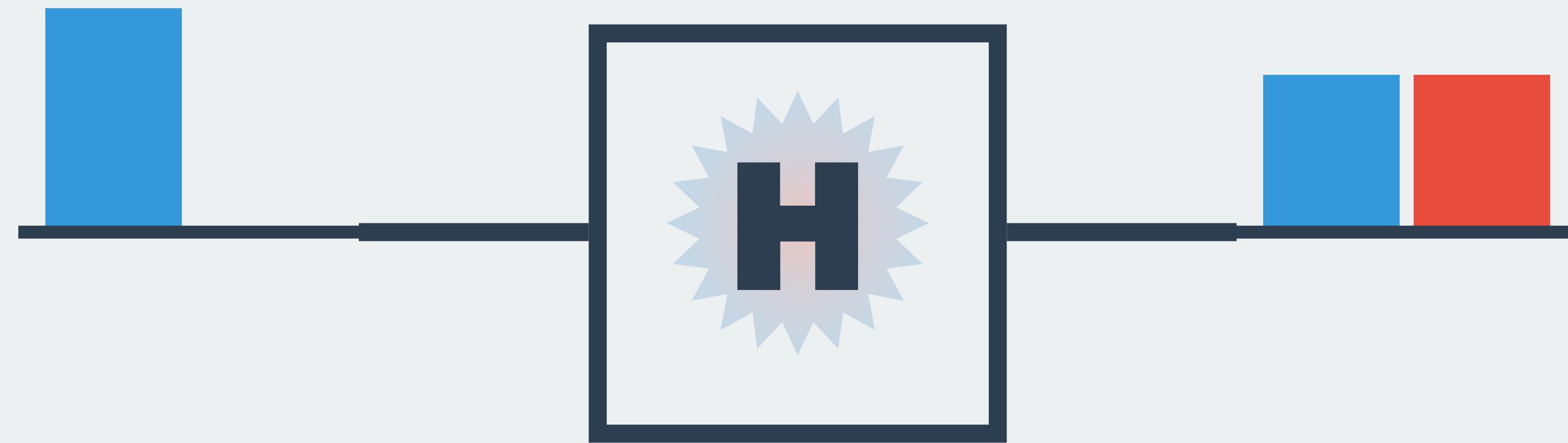
$$|\alpha_1|^2 + \cdots + |\alpha_n|^2 = 1$$

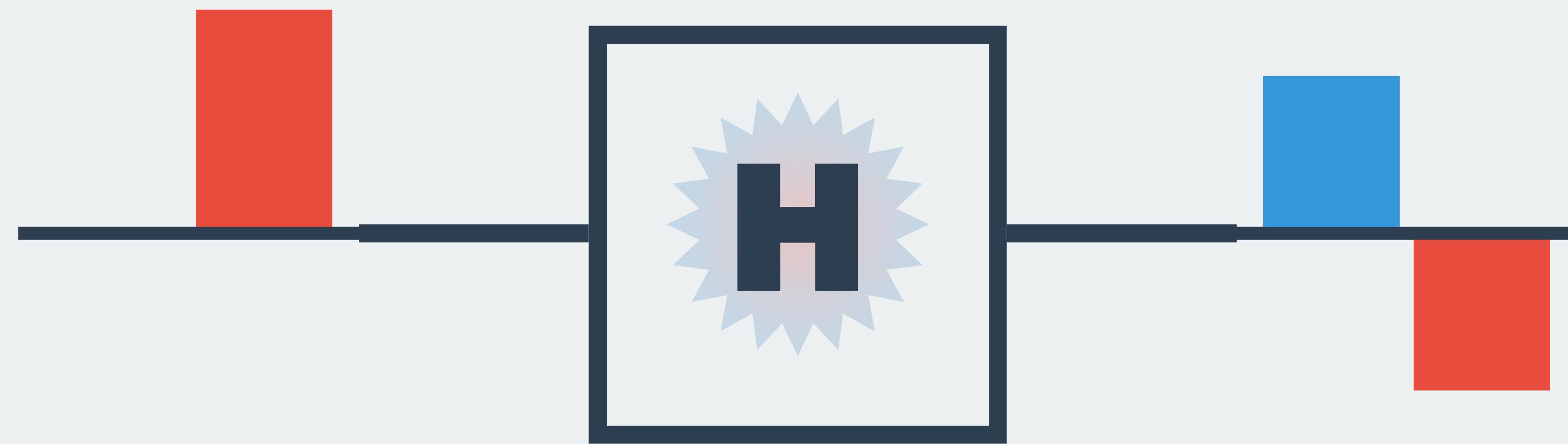


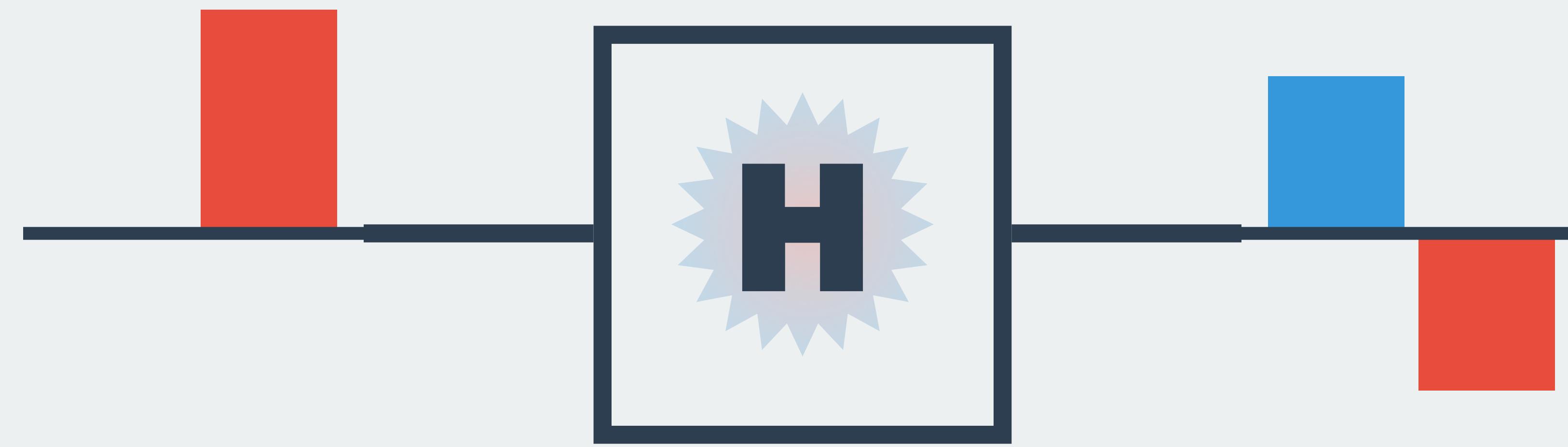
$$|\alpha_1|^2 + \cdots + |\alpha_n|^2 = 1$$
$$P(x) = |\alpha_x|^2$$

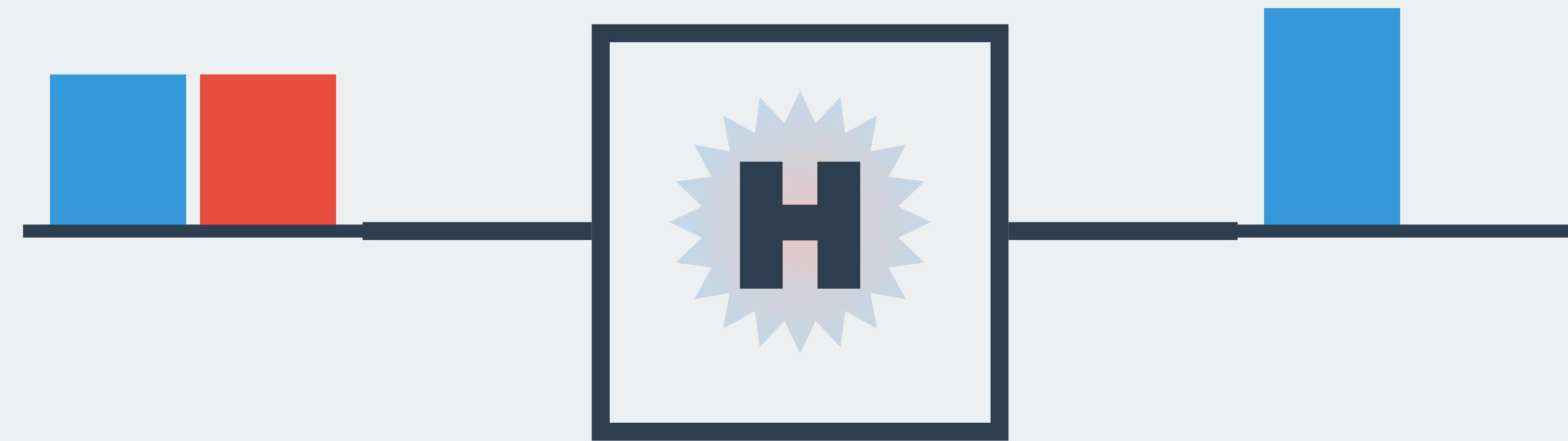


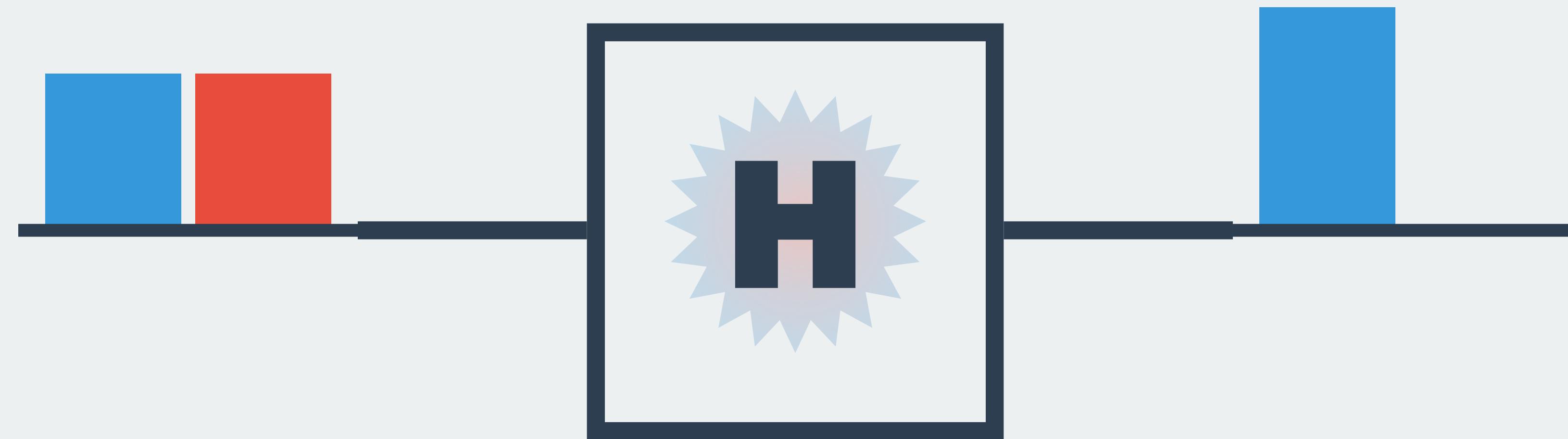


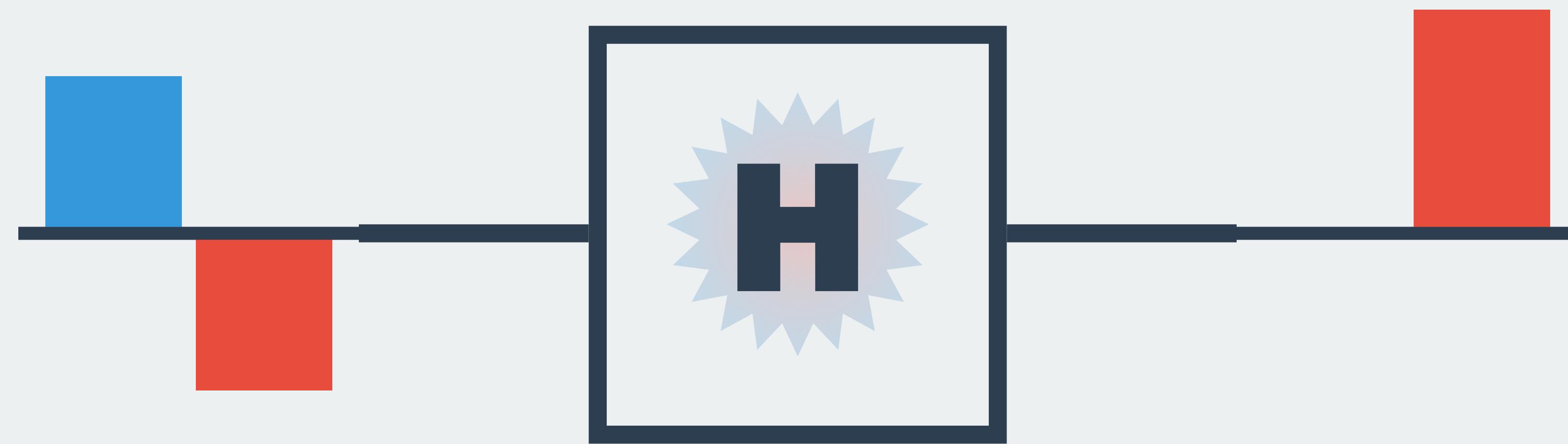

$$|0\rangle |1\rangle$$
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KVANTNO RAČUNALNIŠTVO

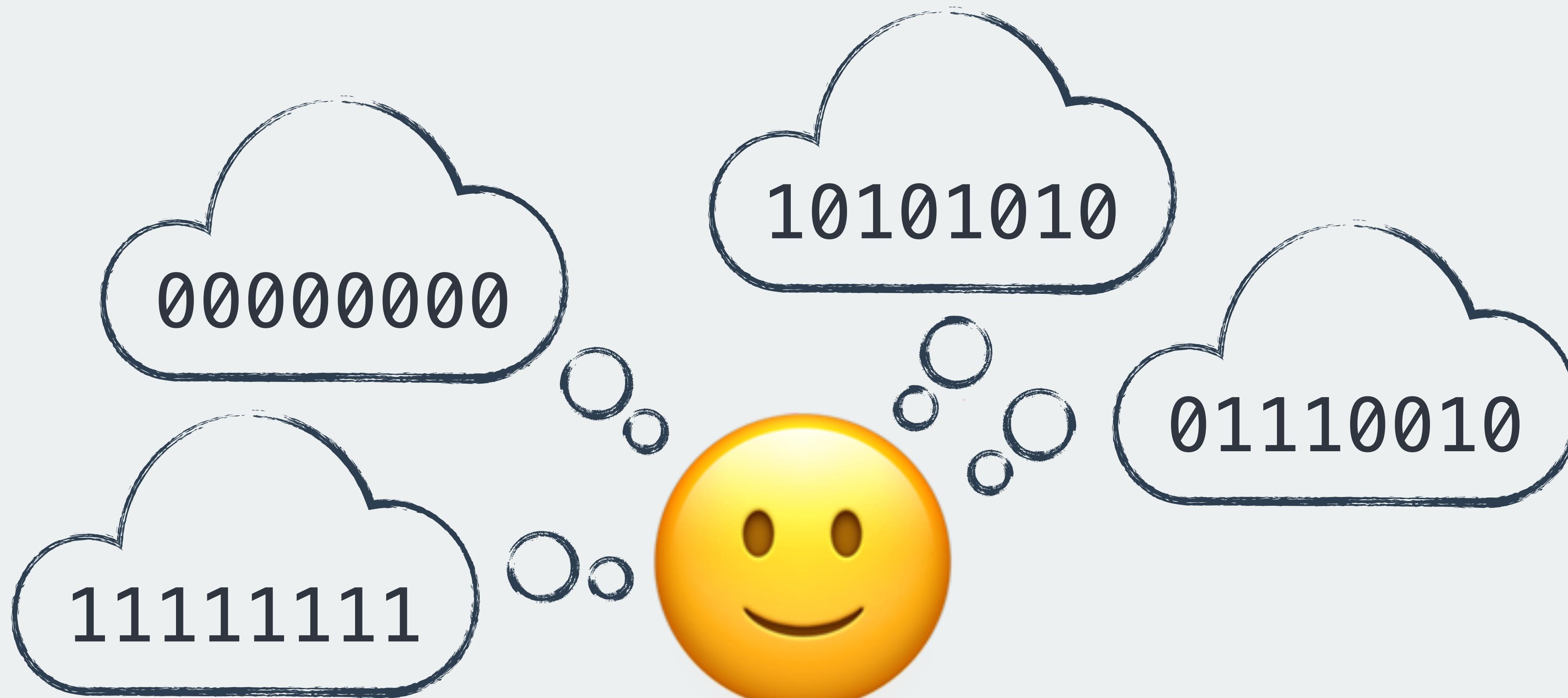
DEUTSCHEV ALGORITEM



Richard Jozsa
1953-

David Deutsch
1953-





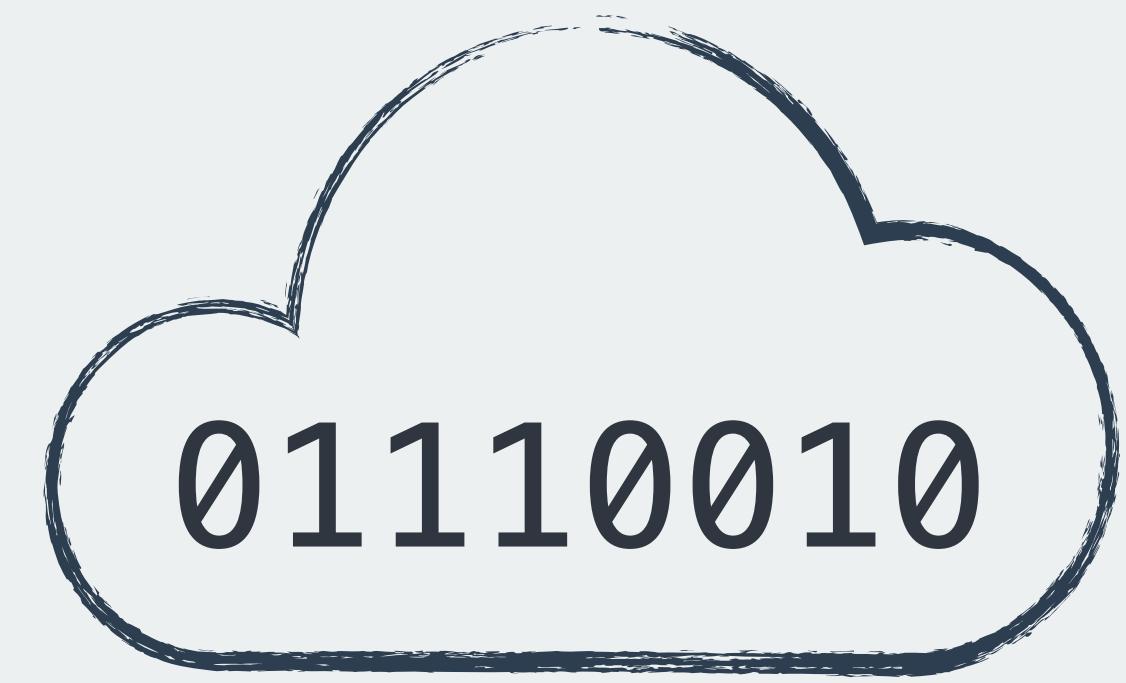




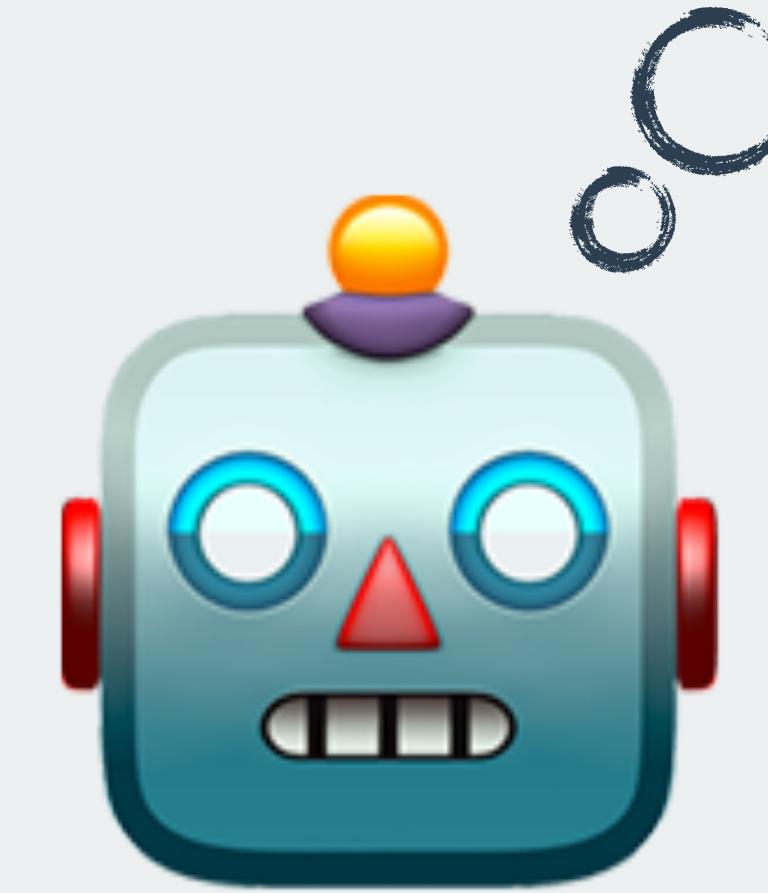


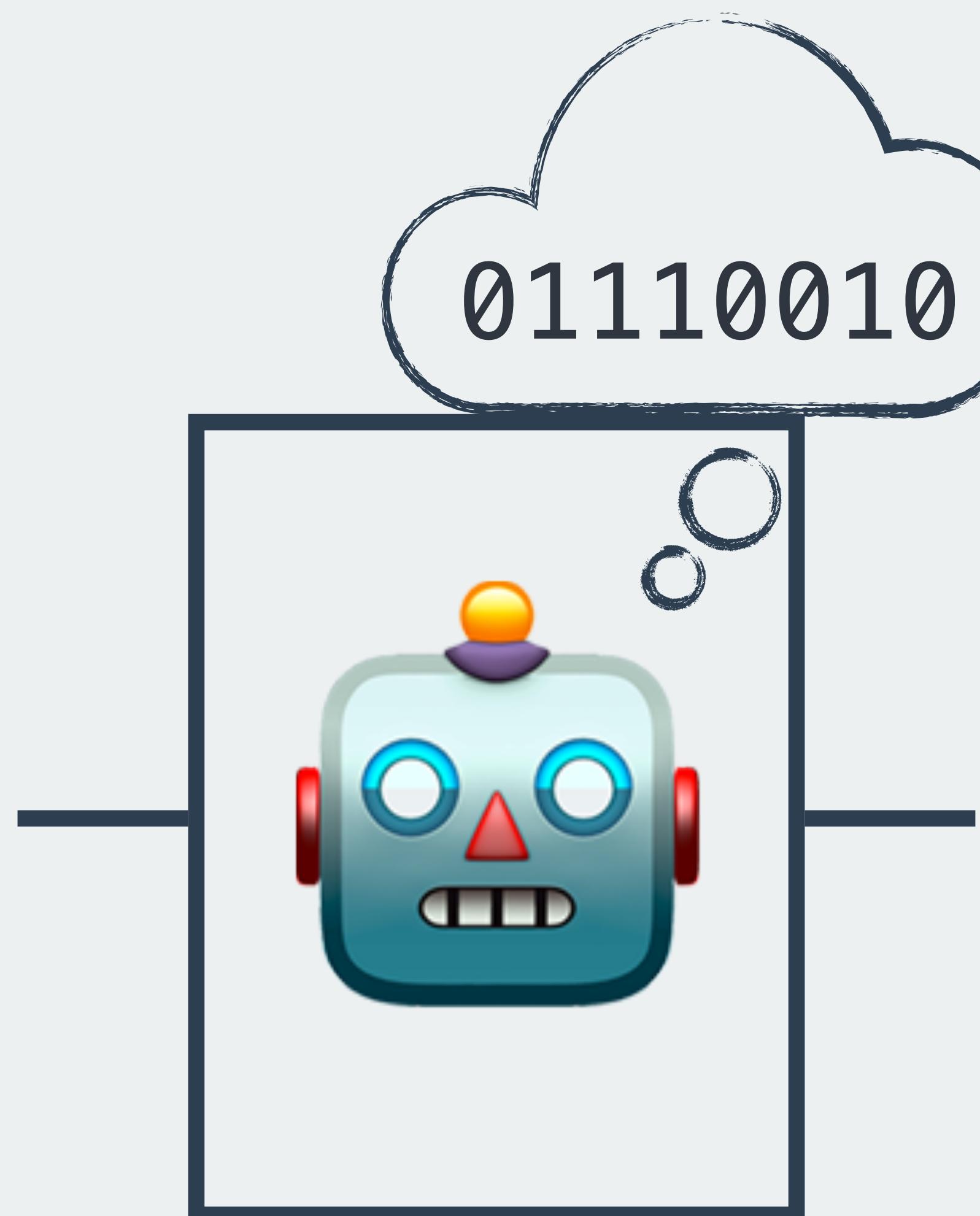


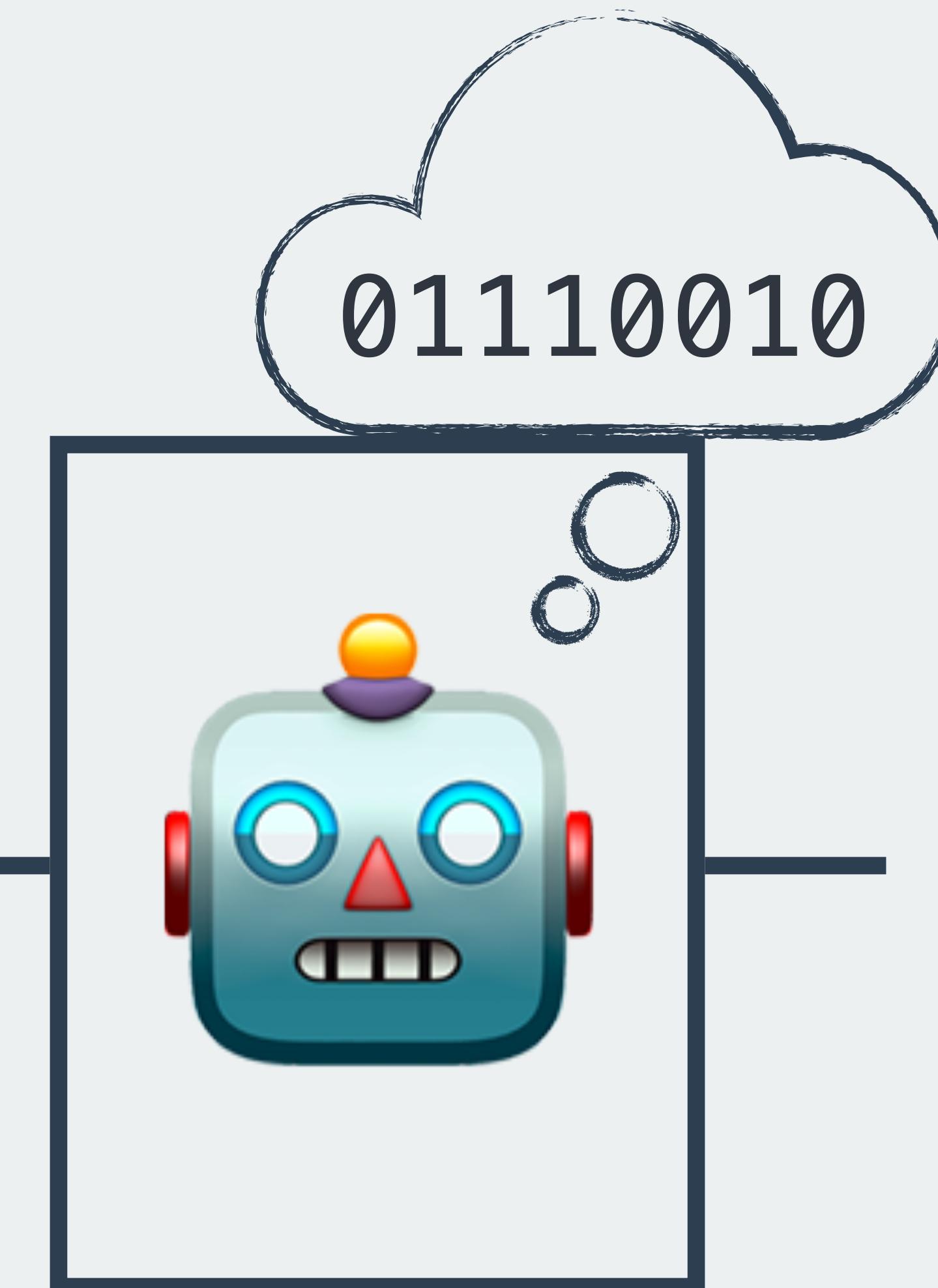


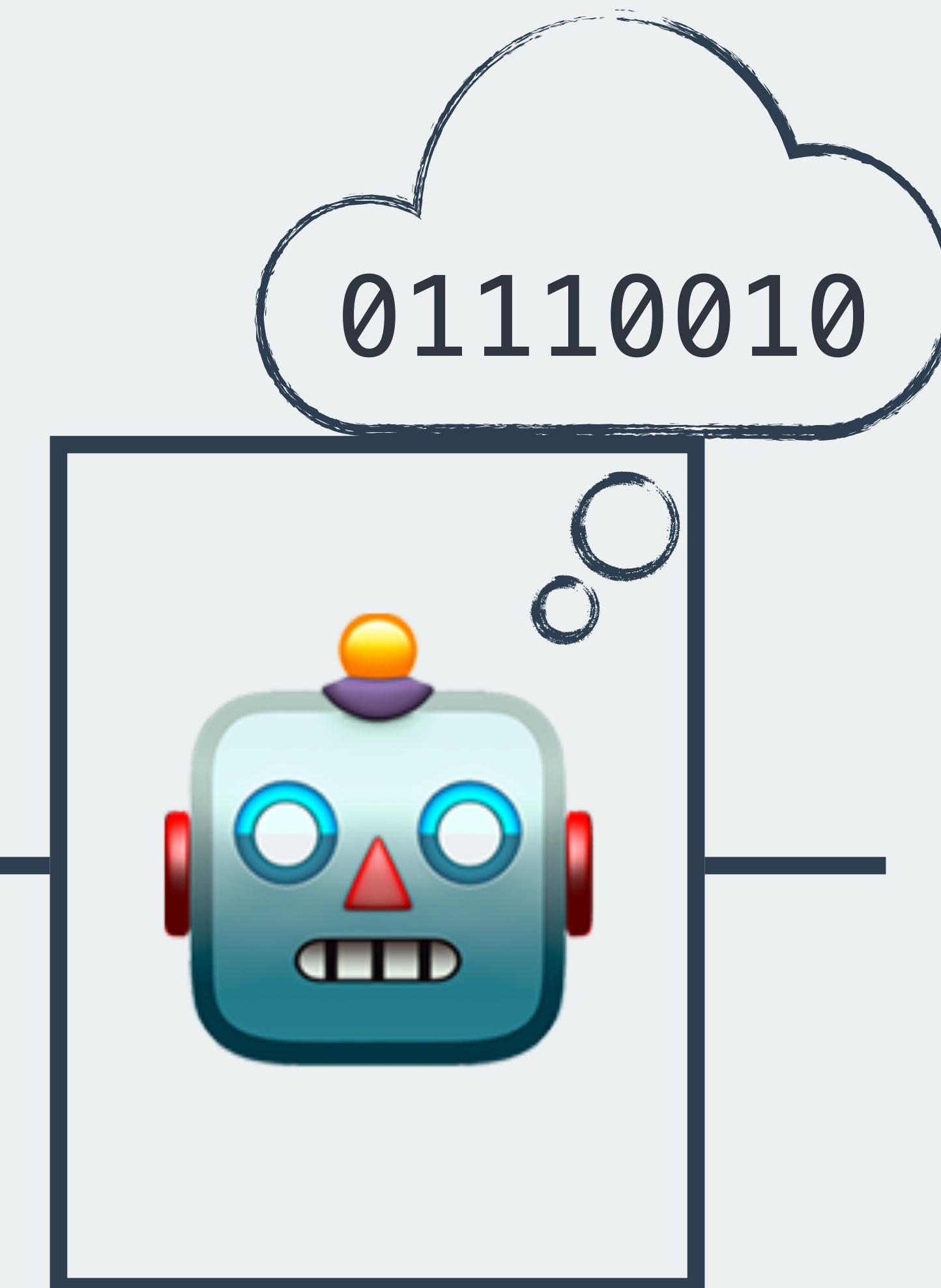


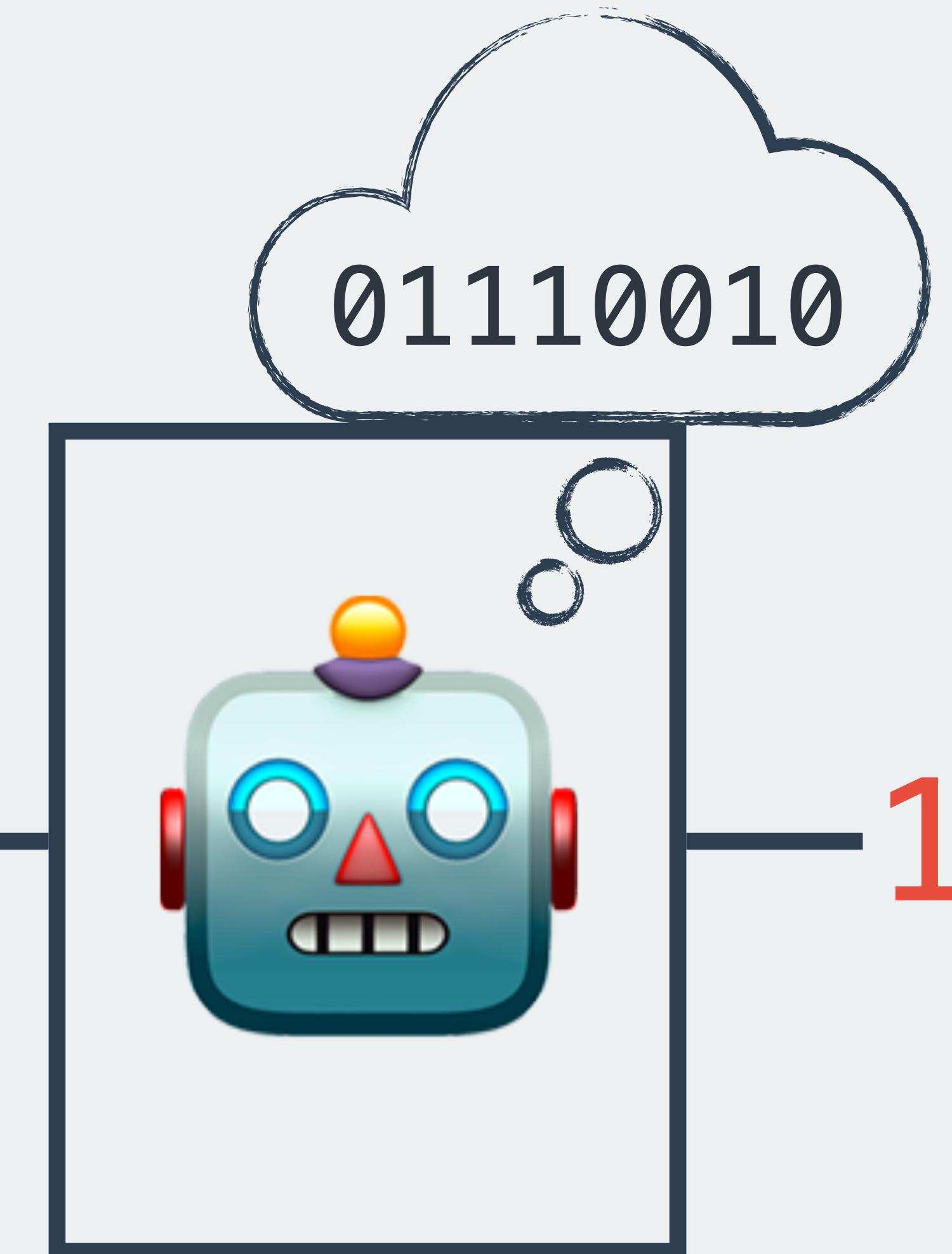
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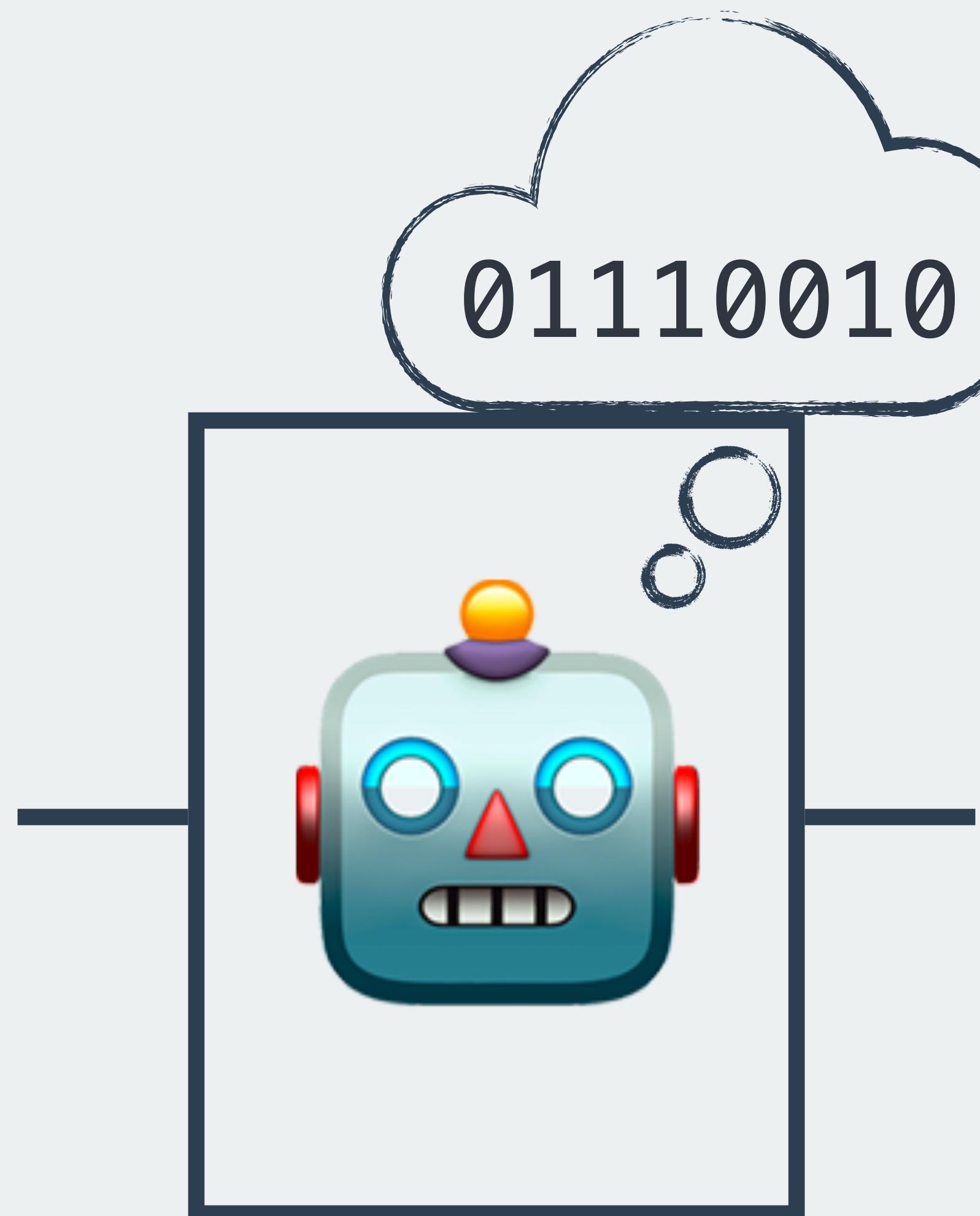


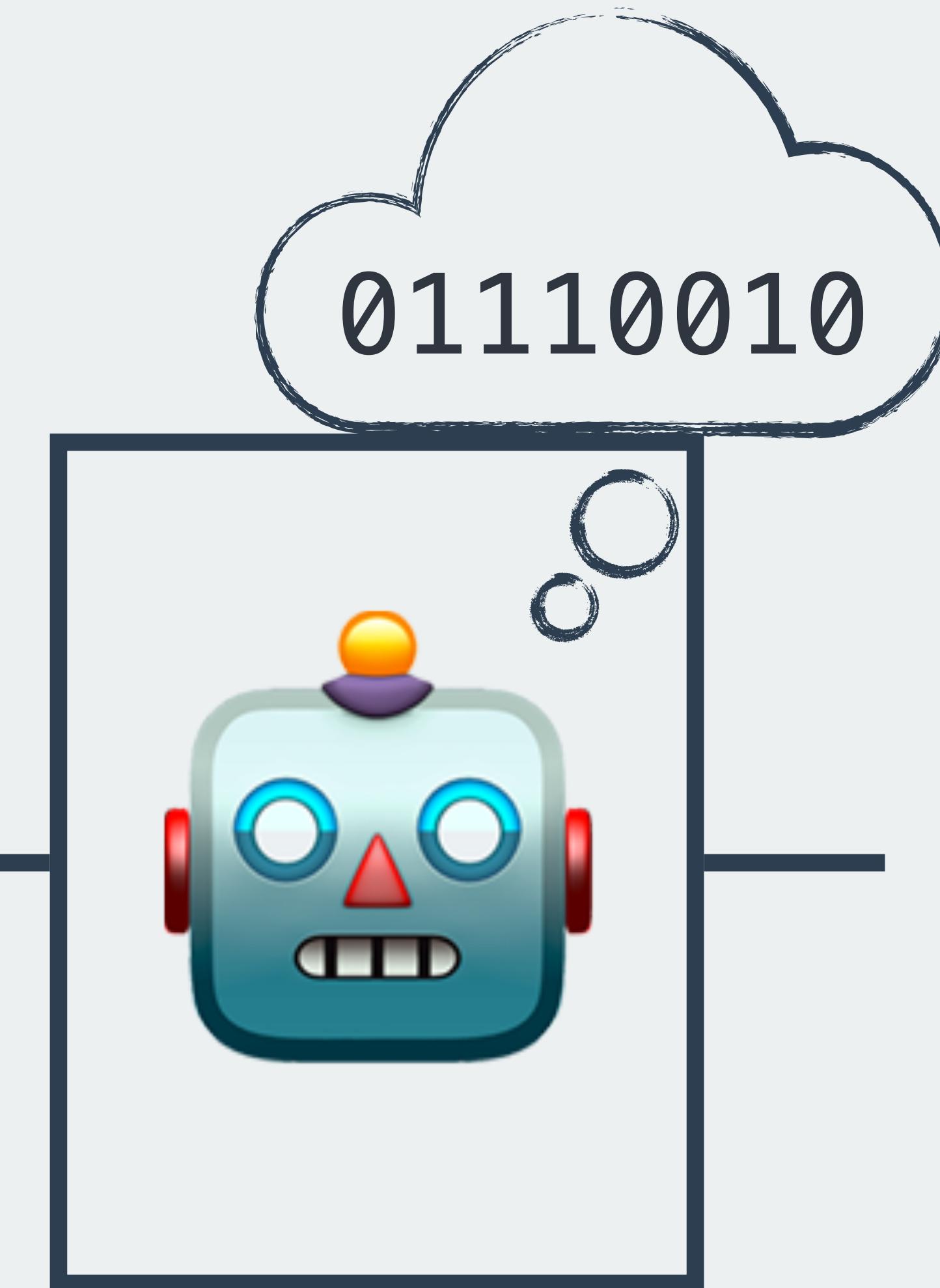


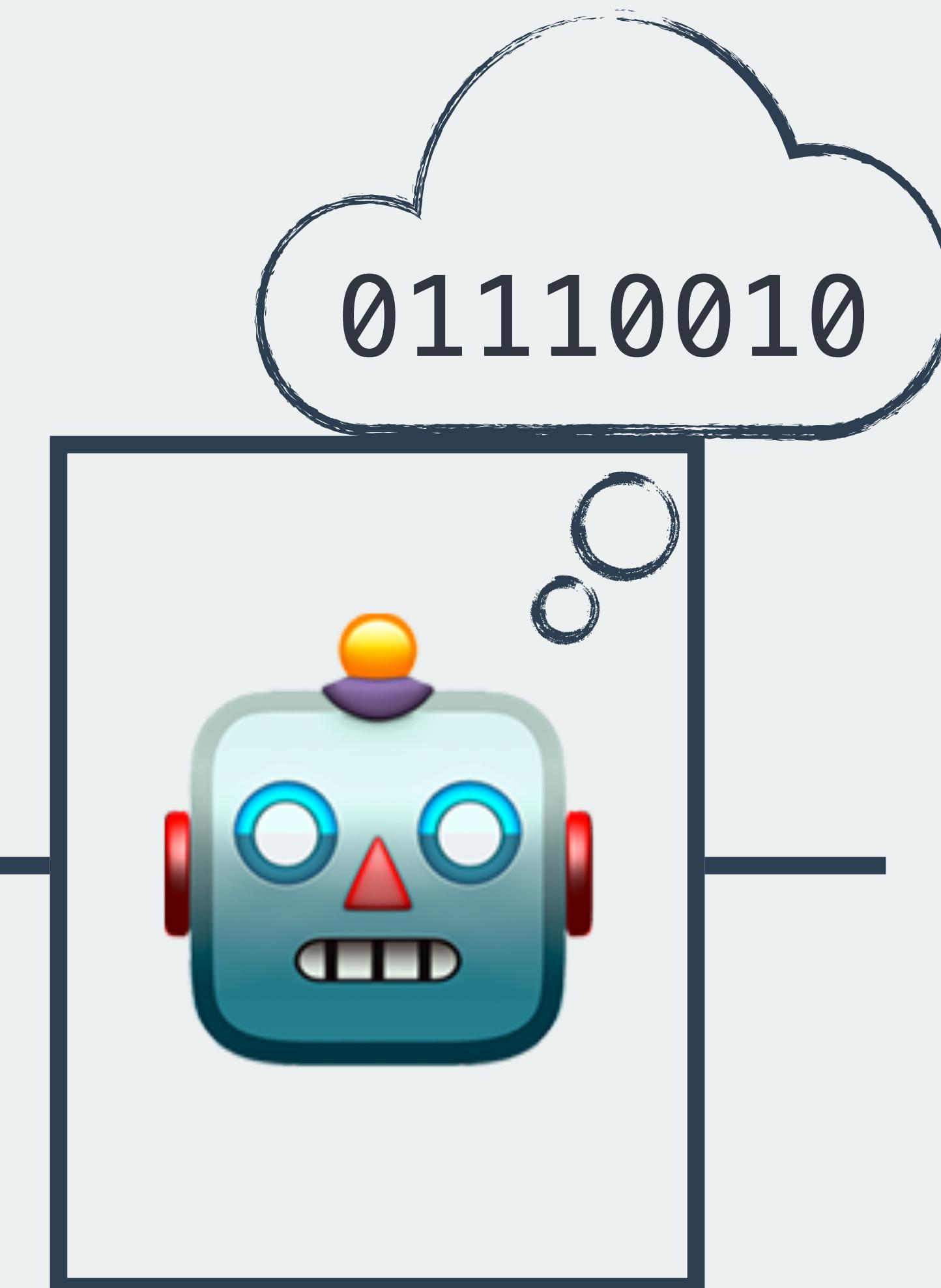




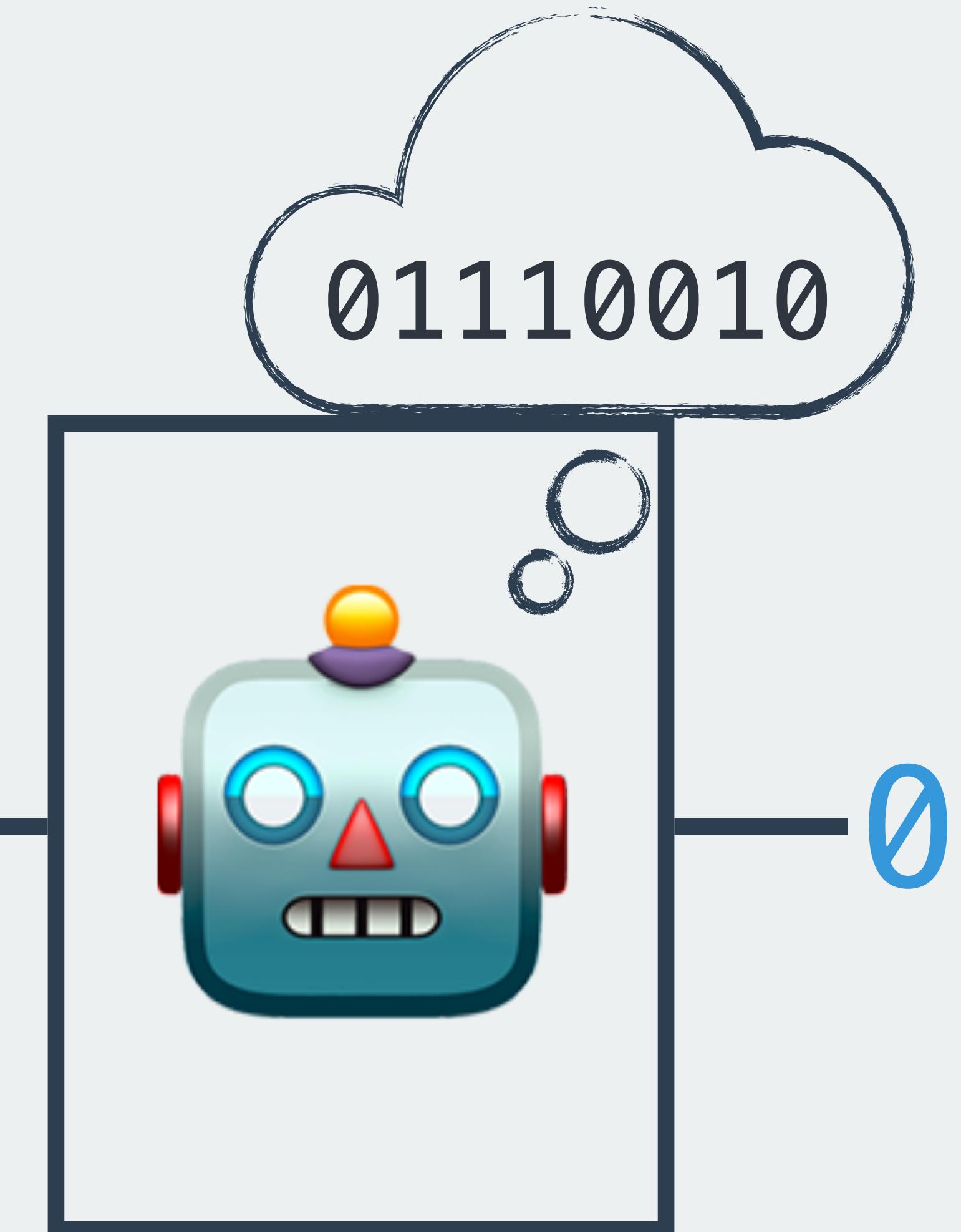


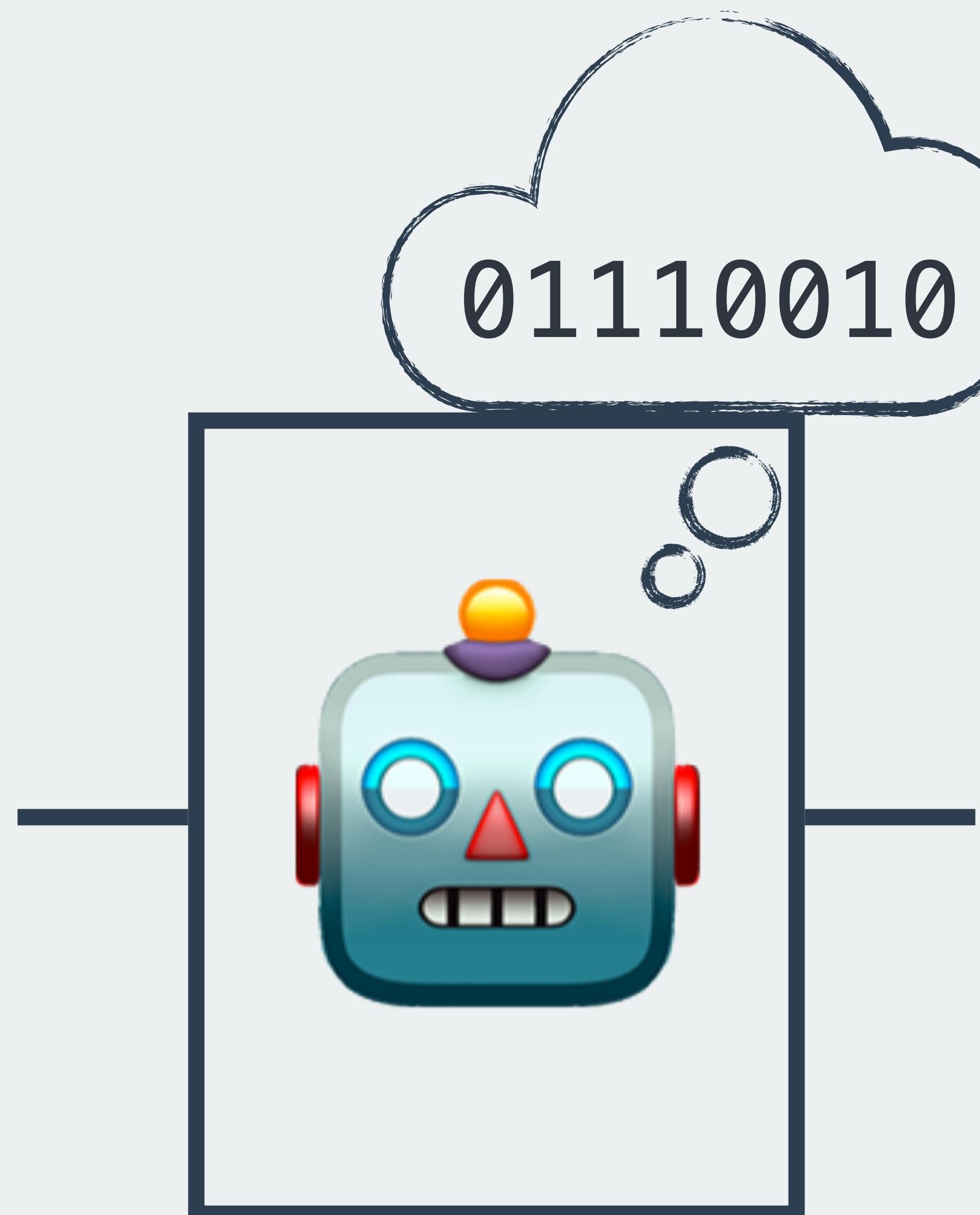


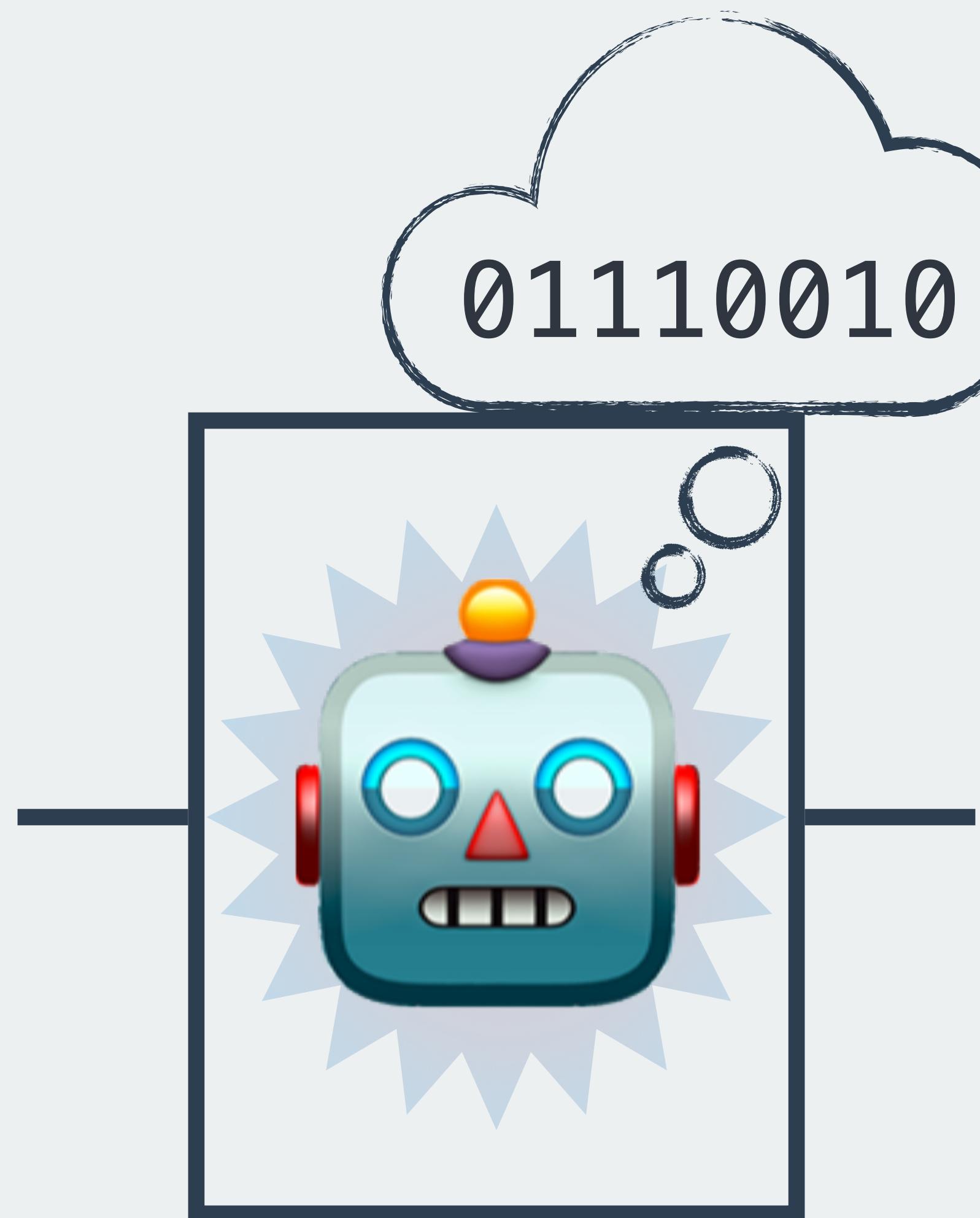


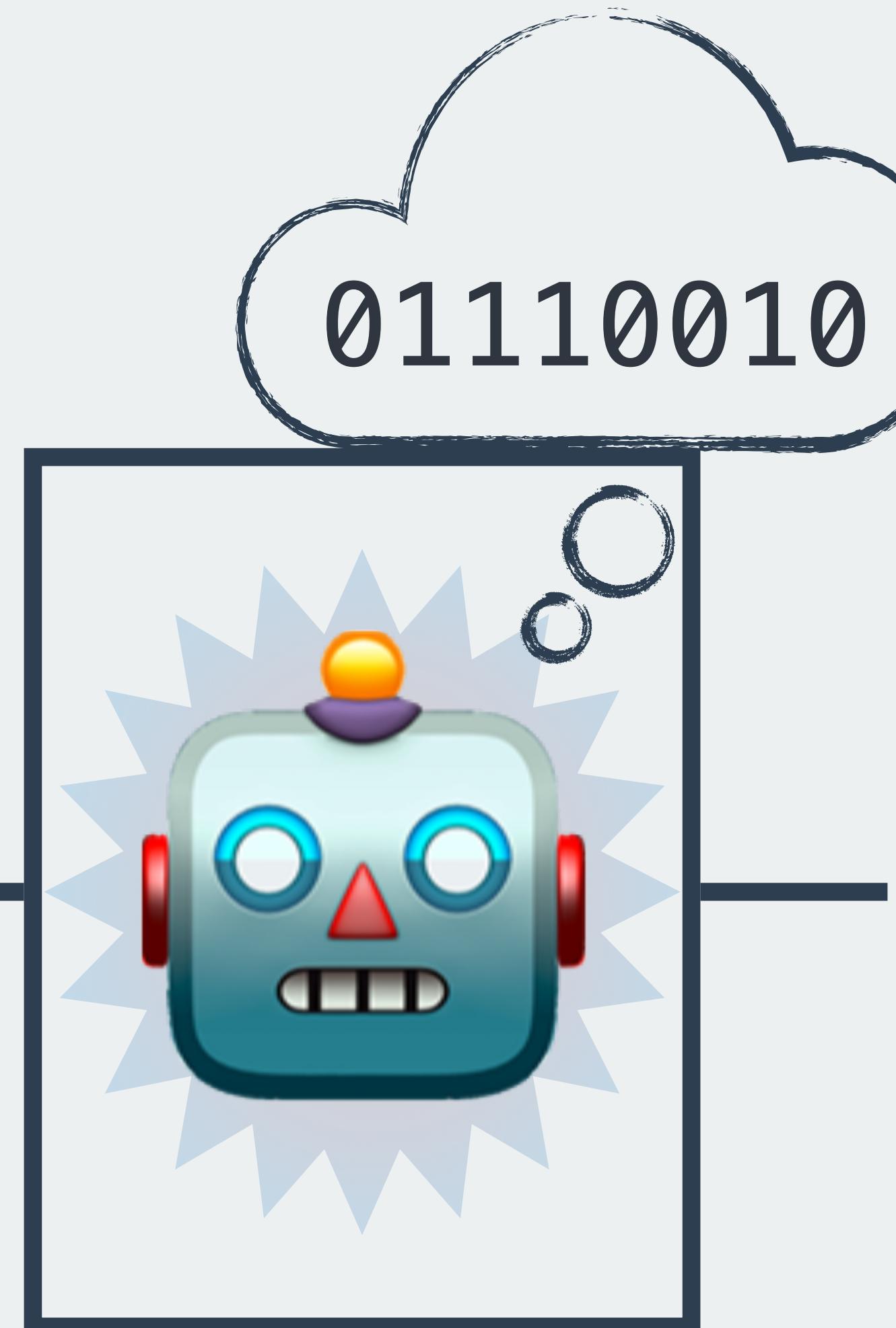
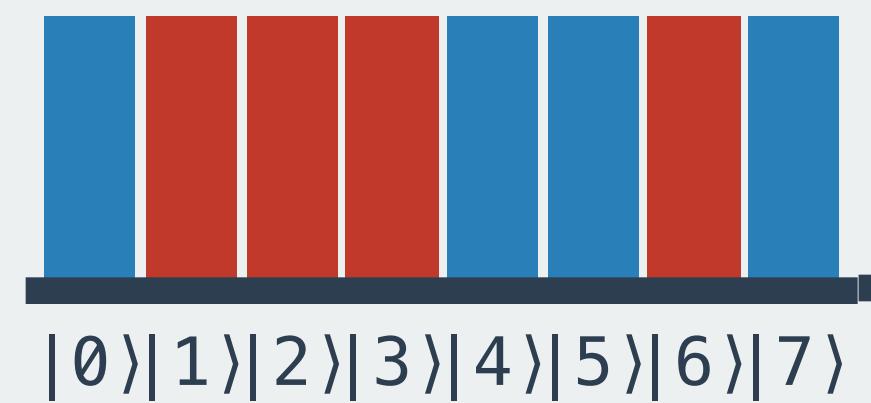


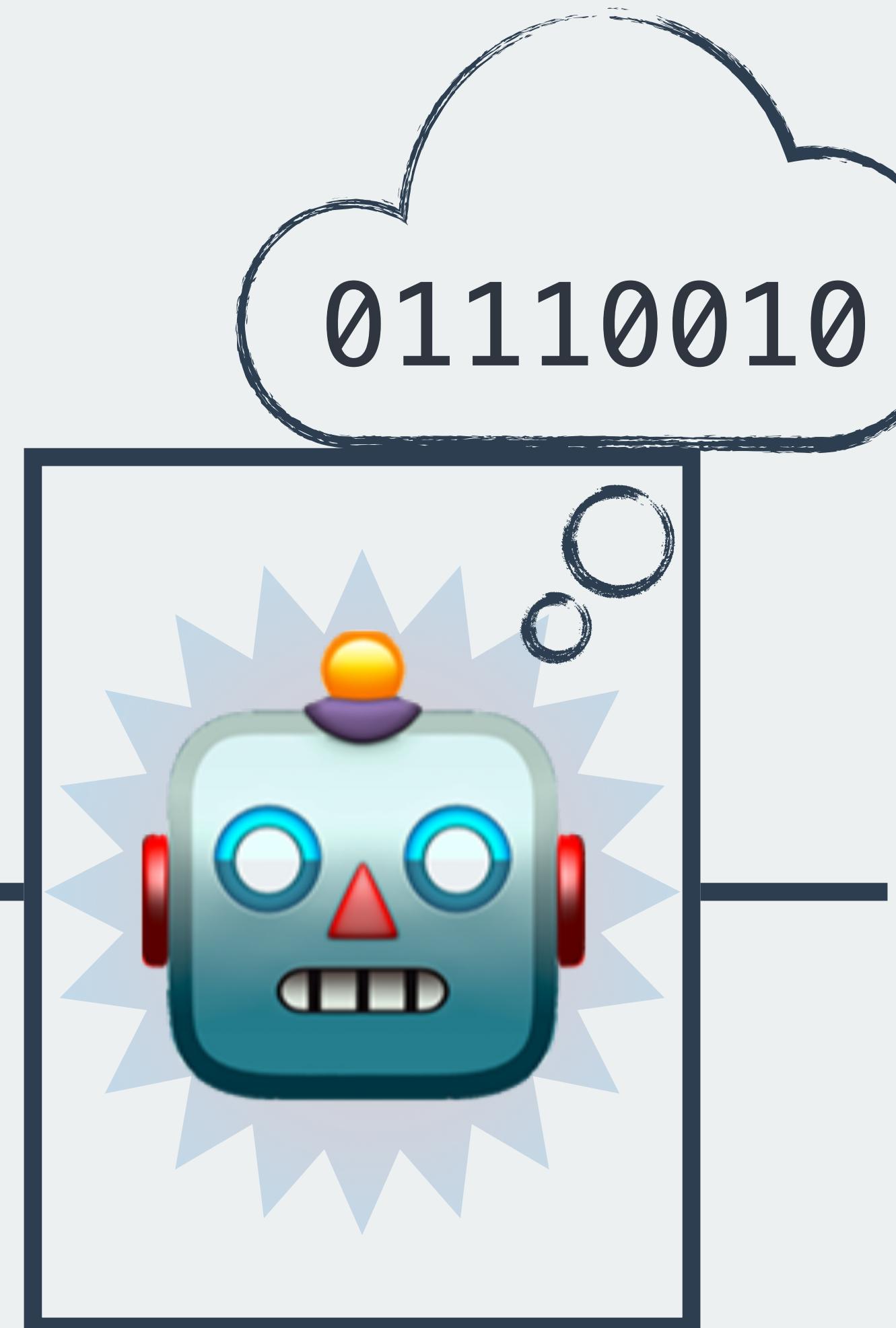
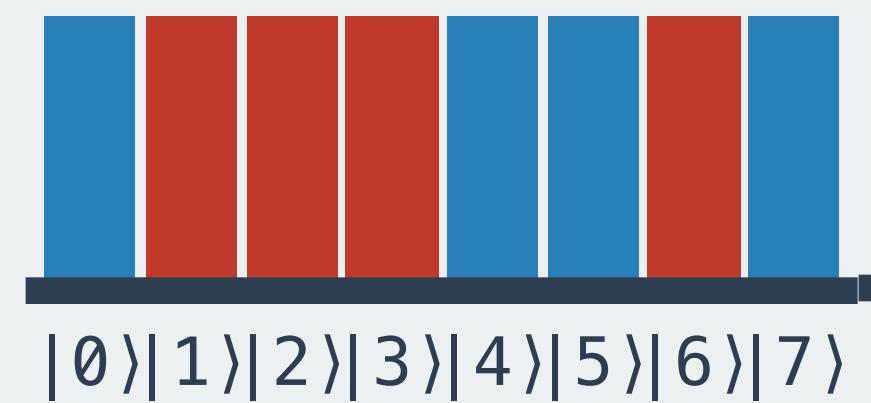
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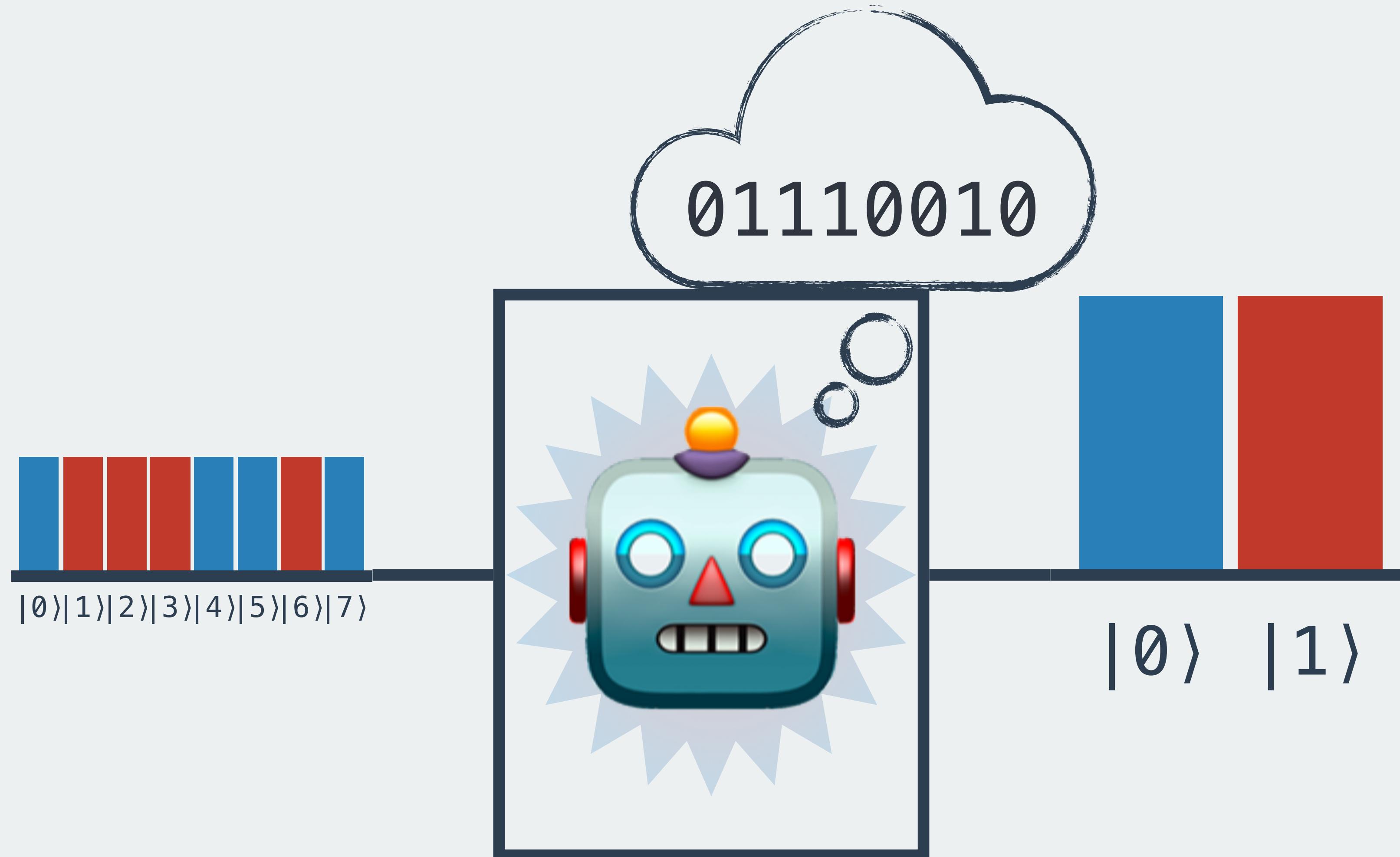


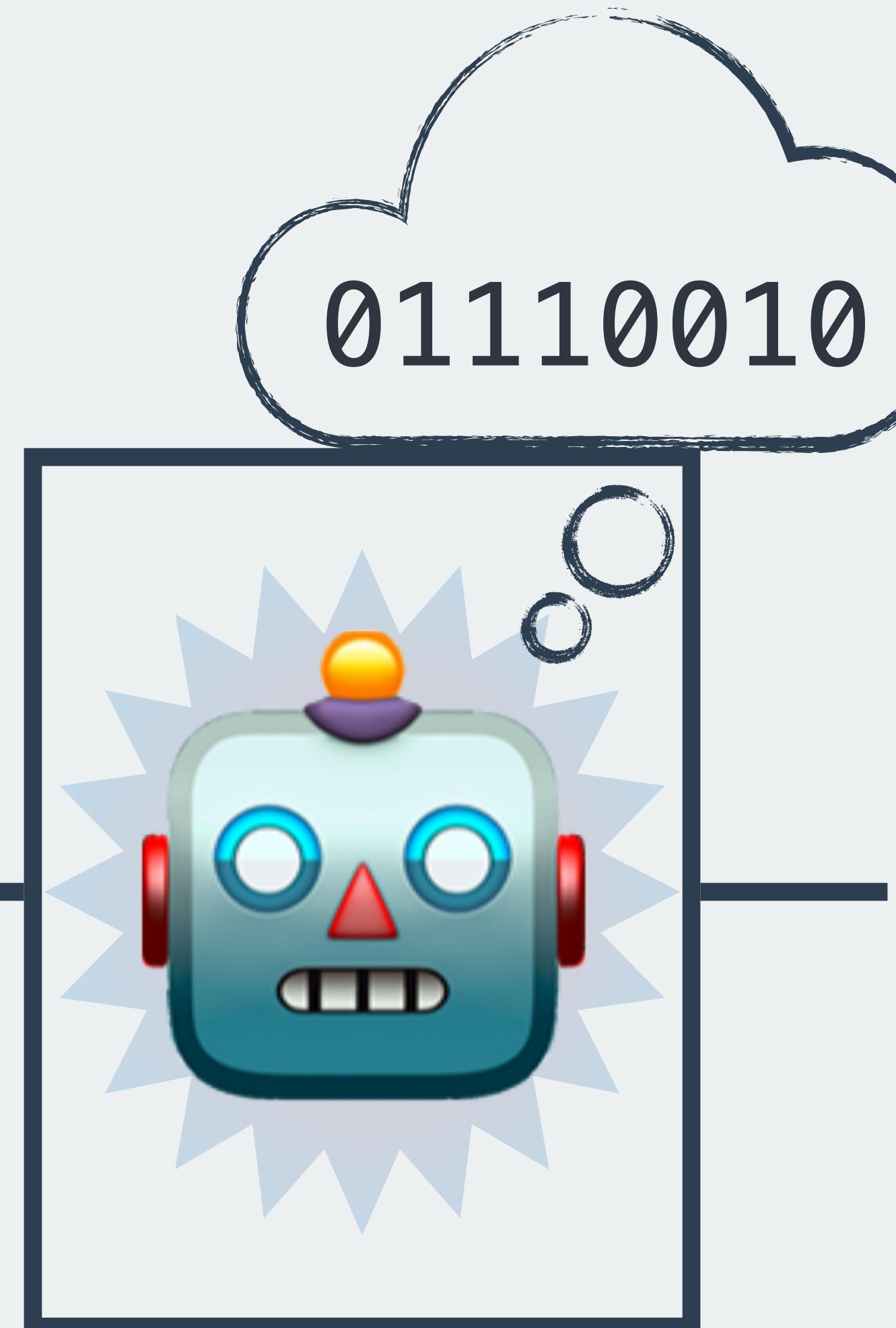
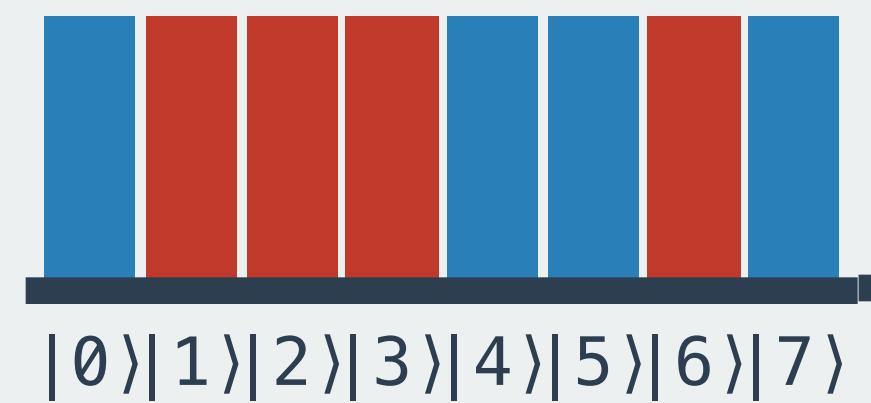


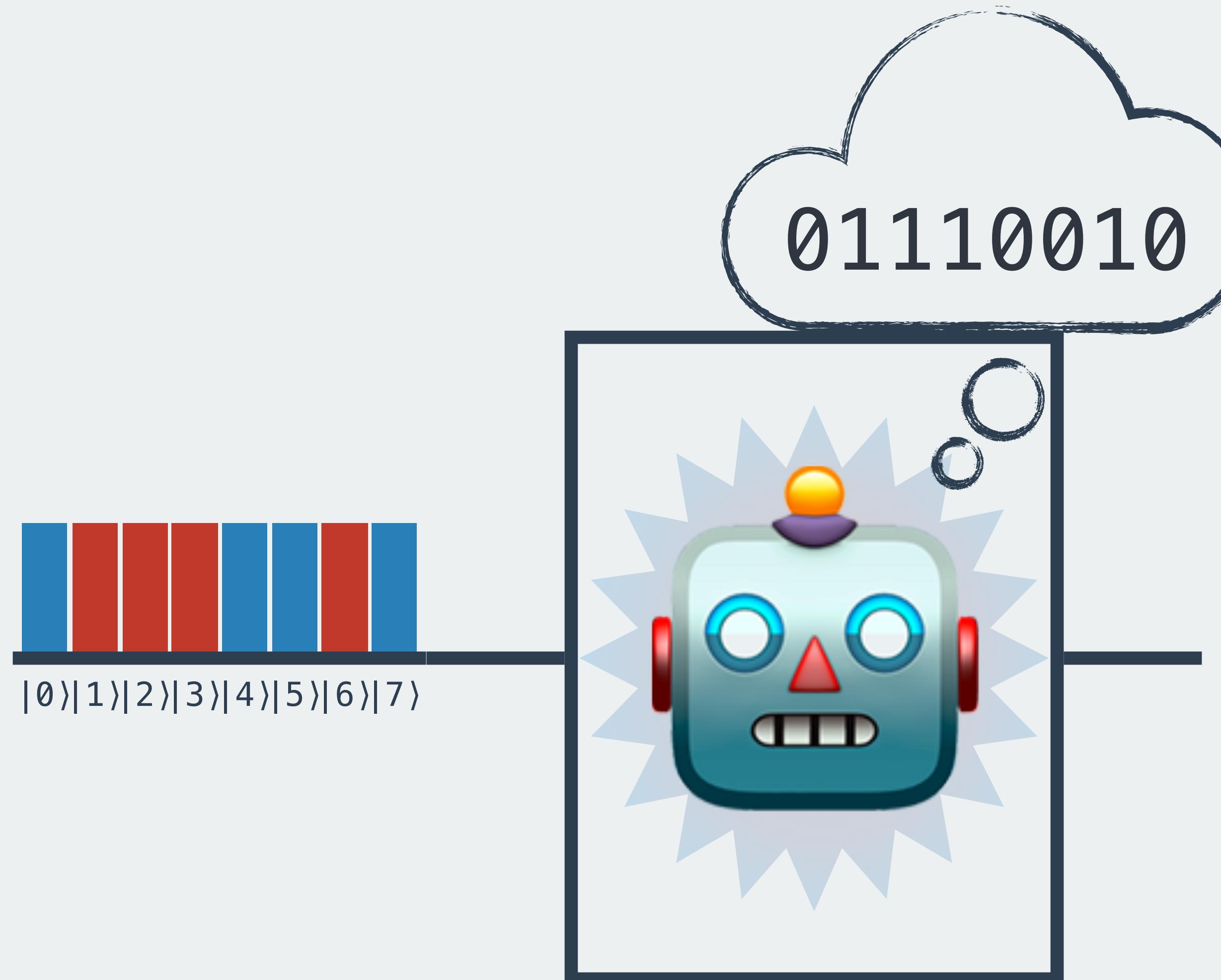


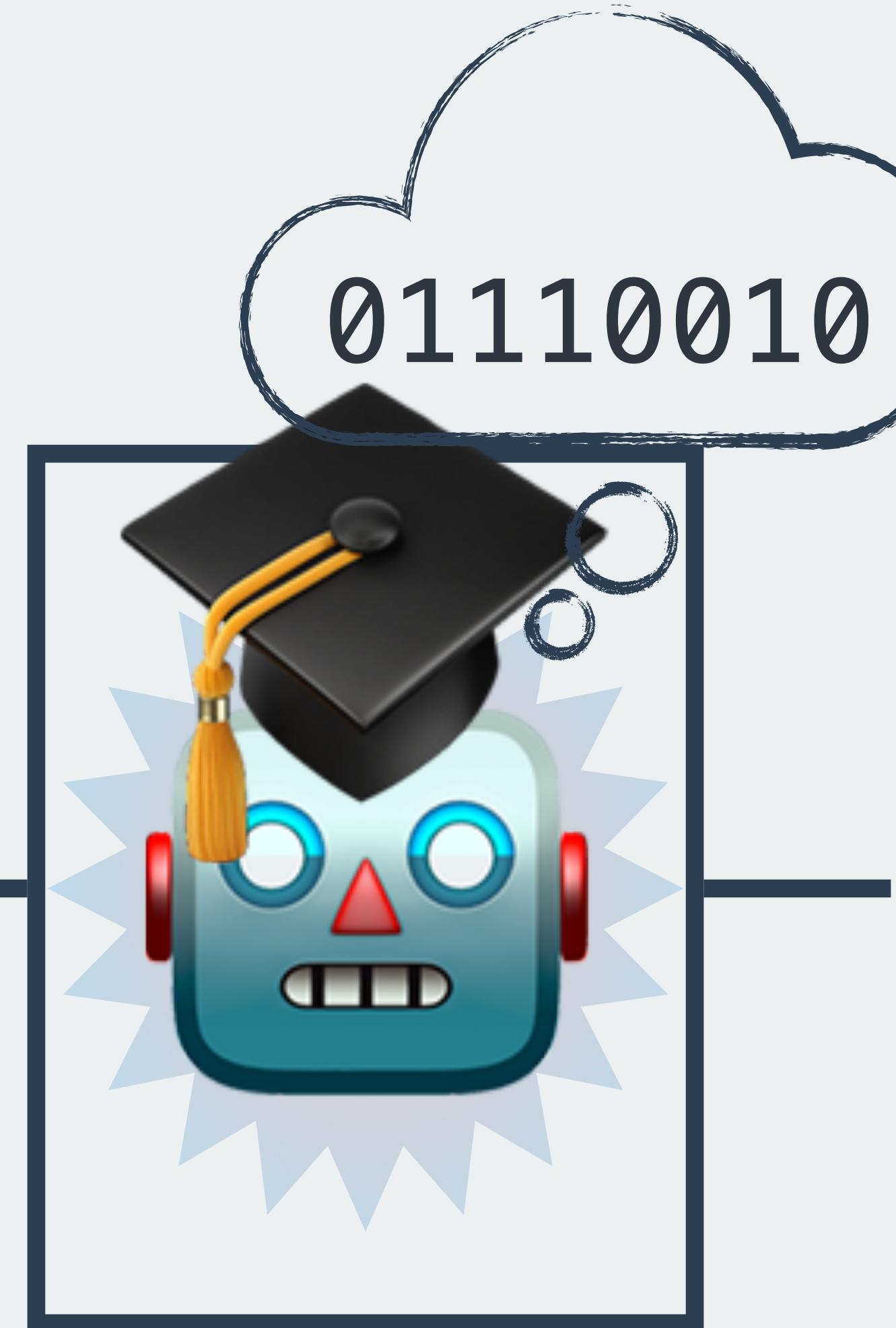
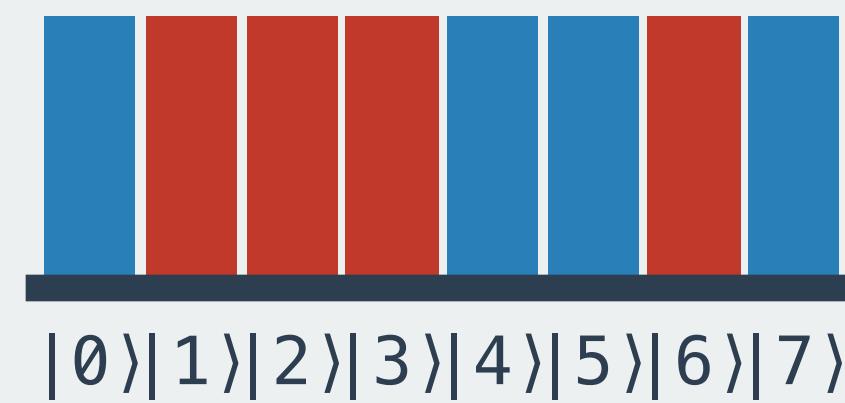


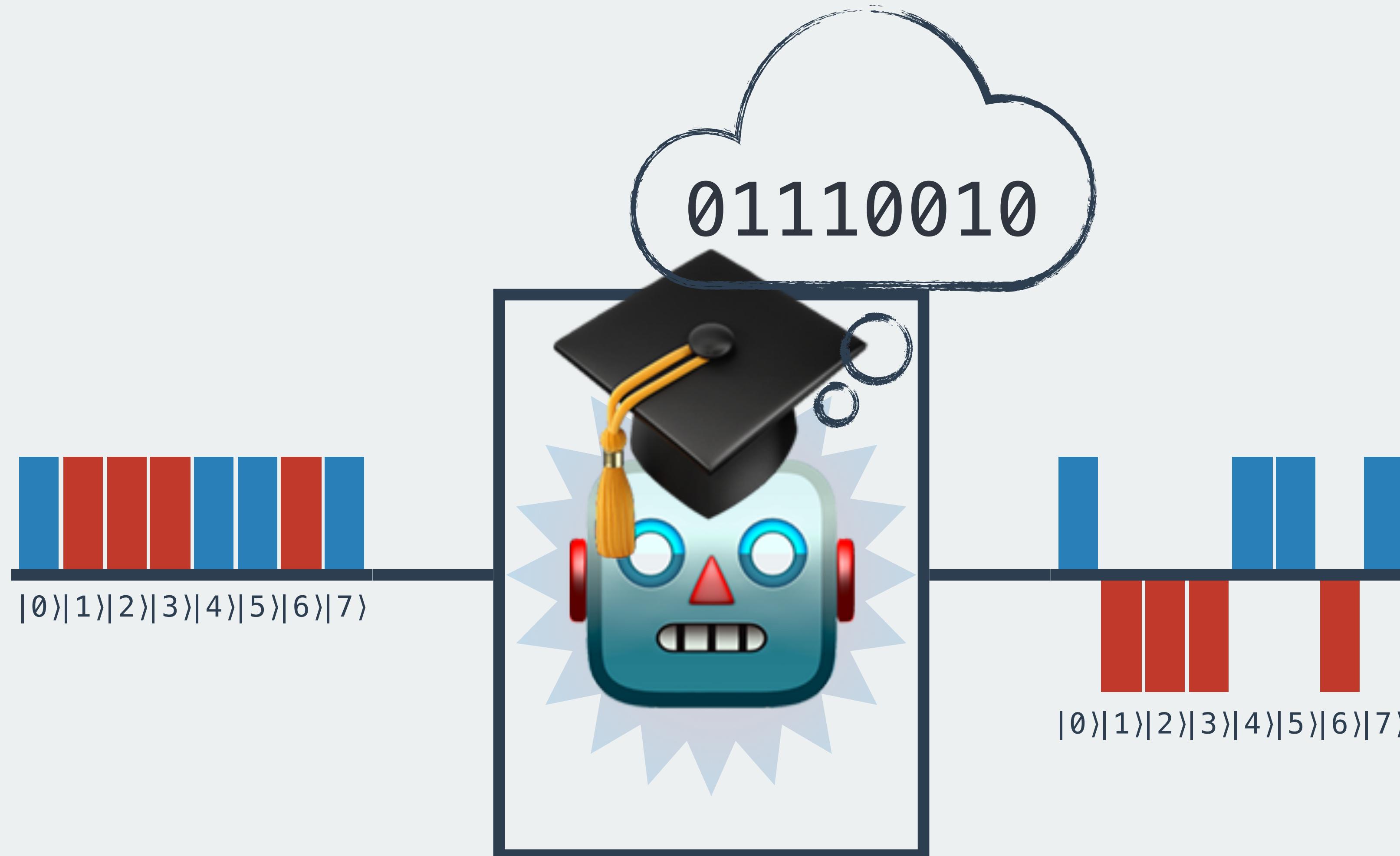




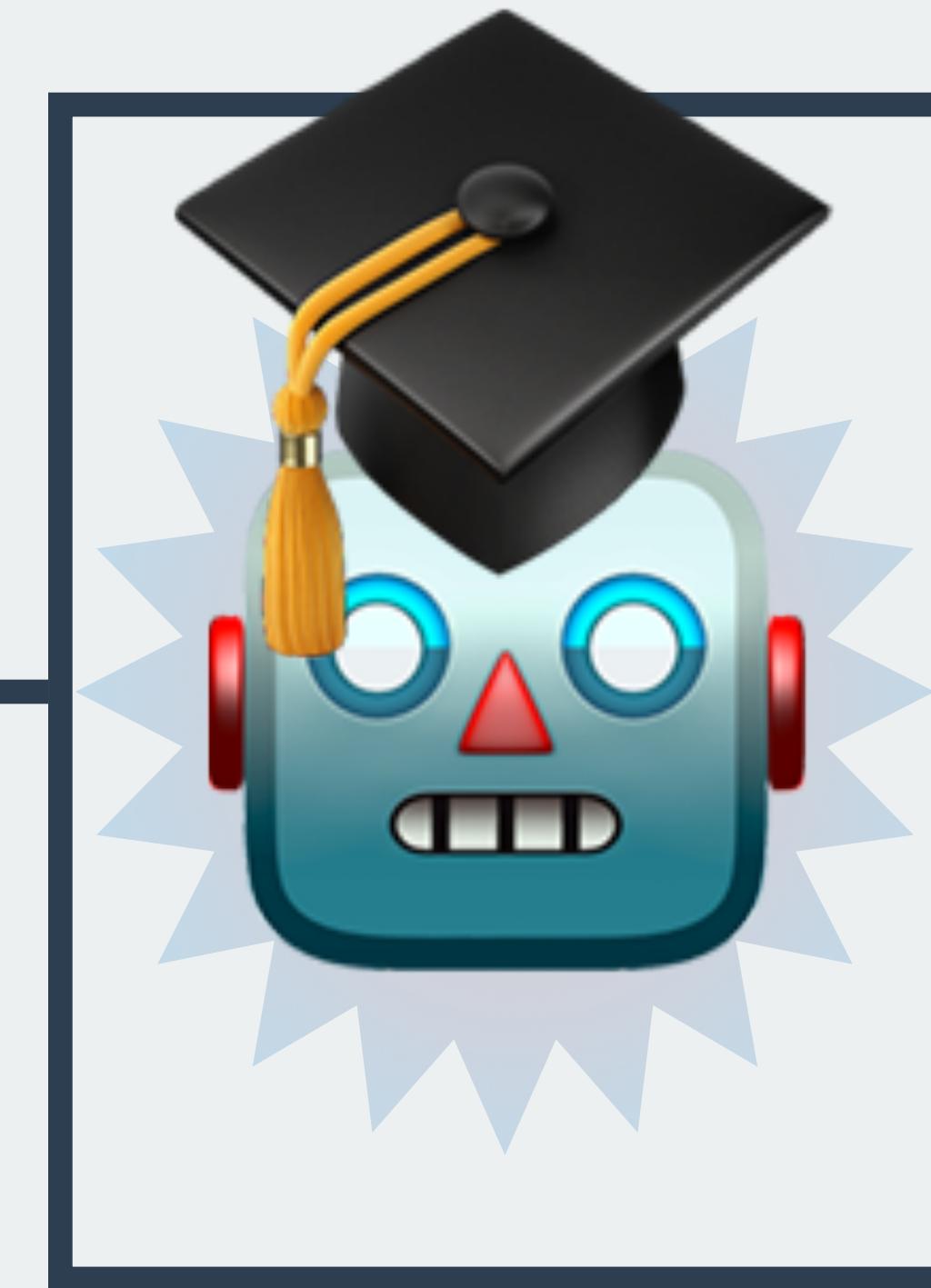




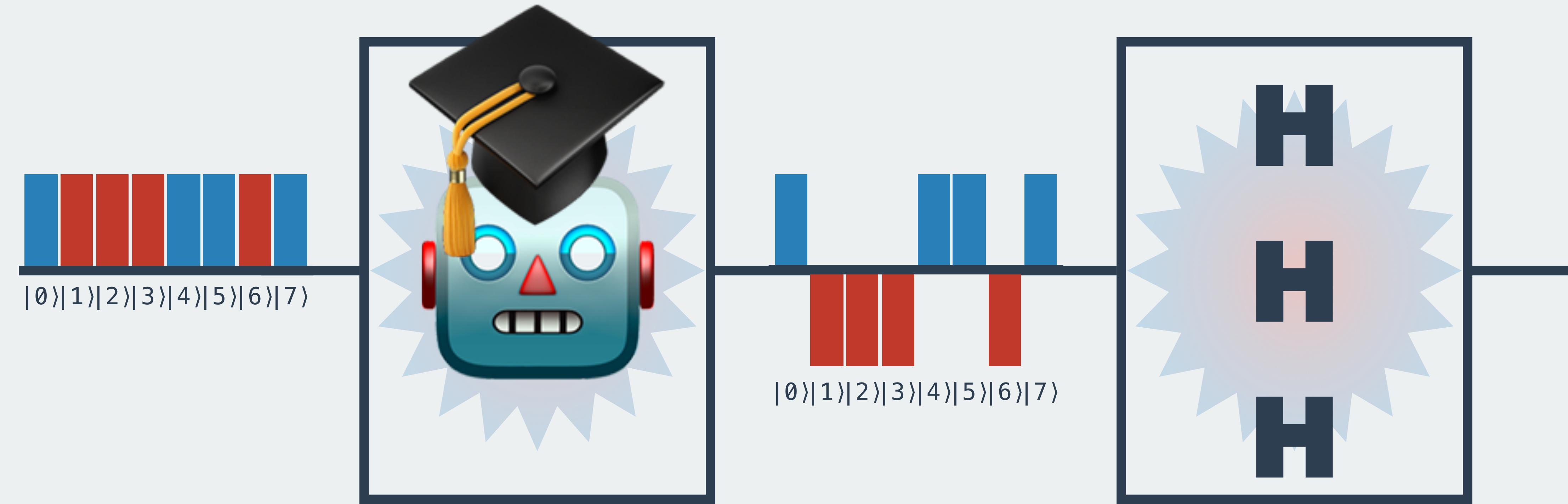




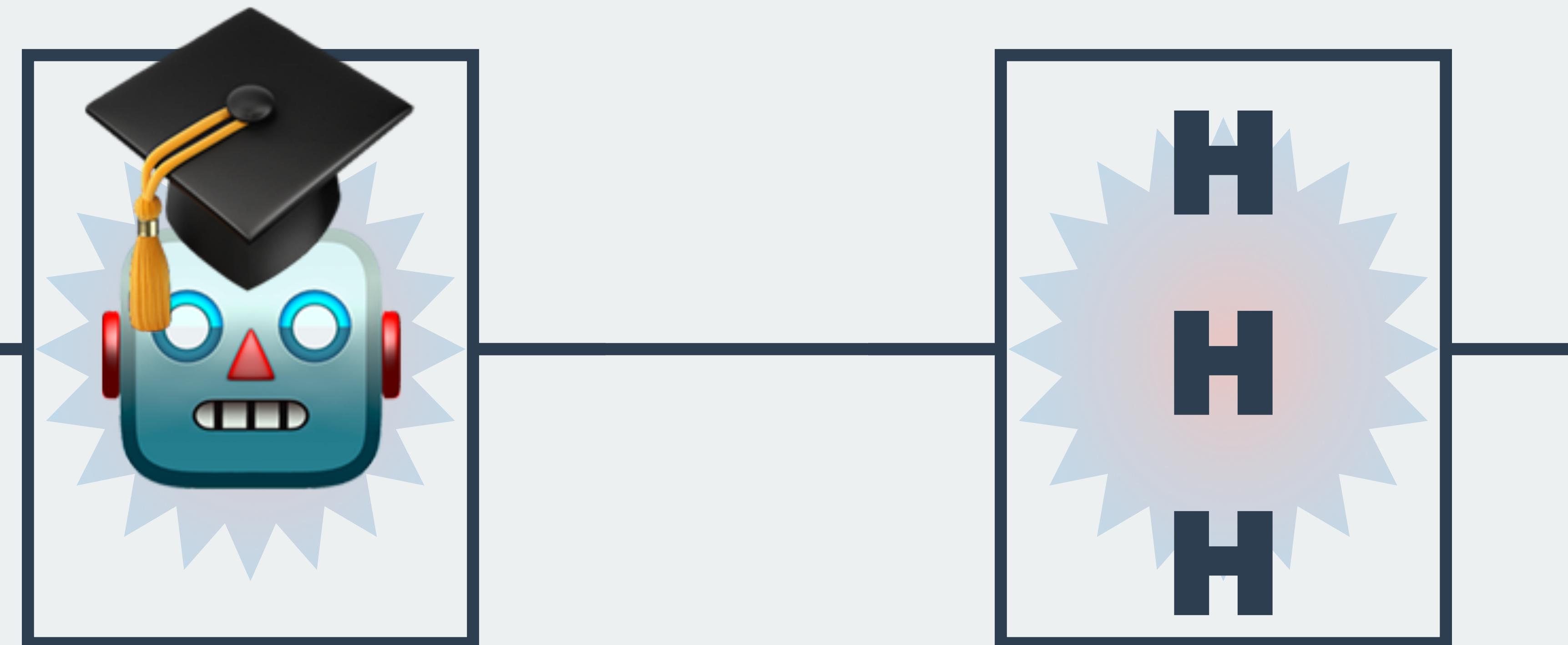
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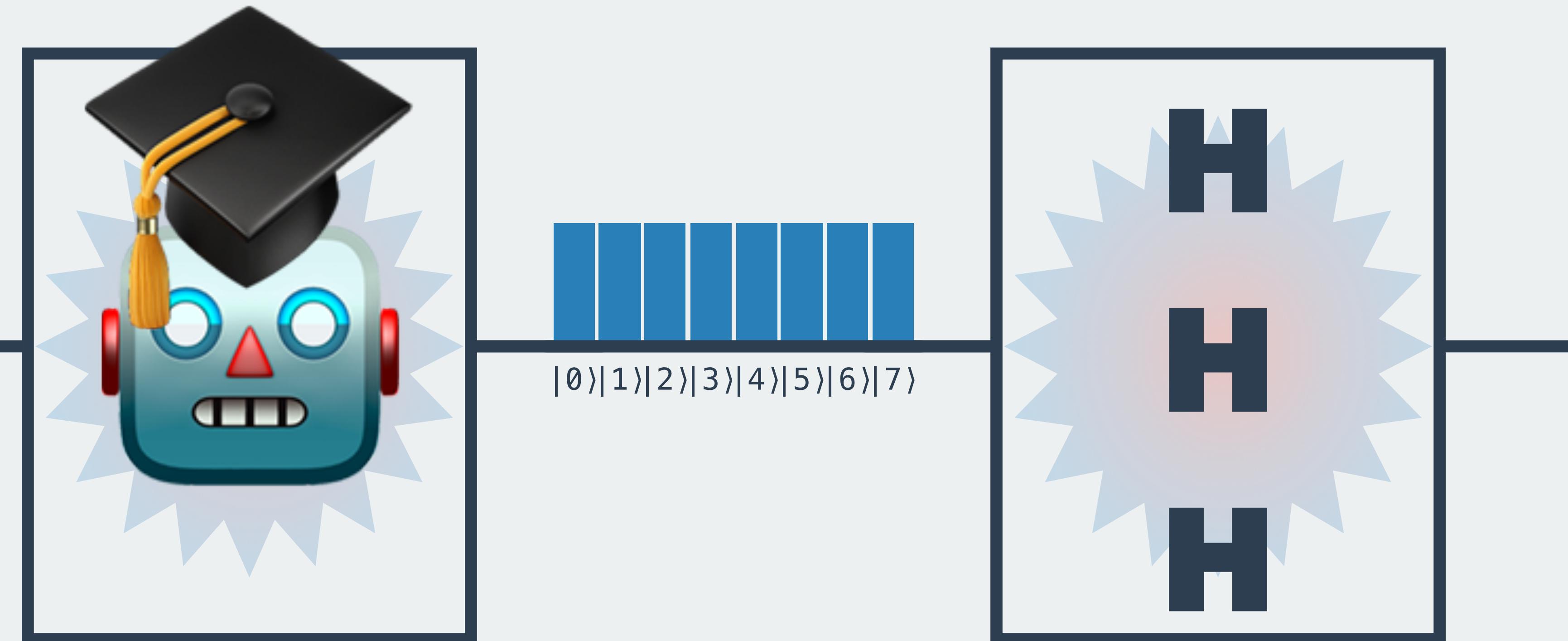
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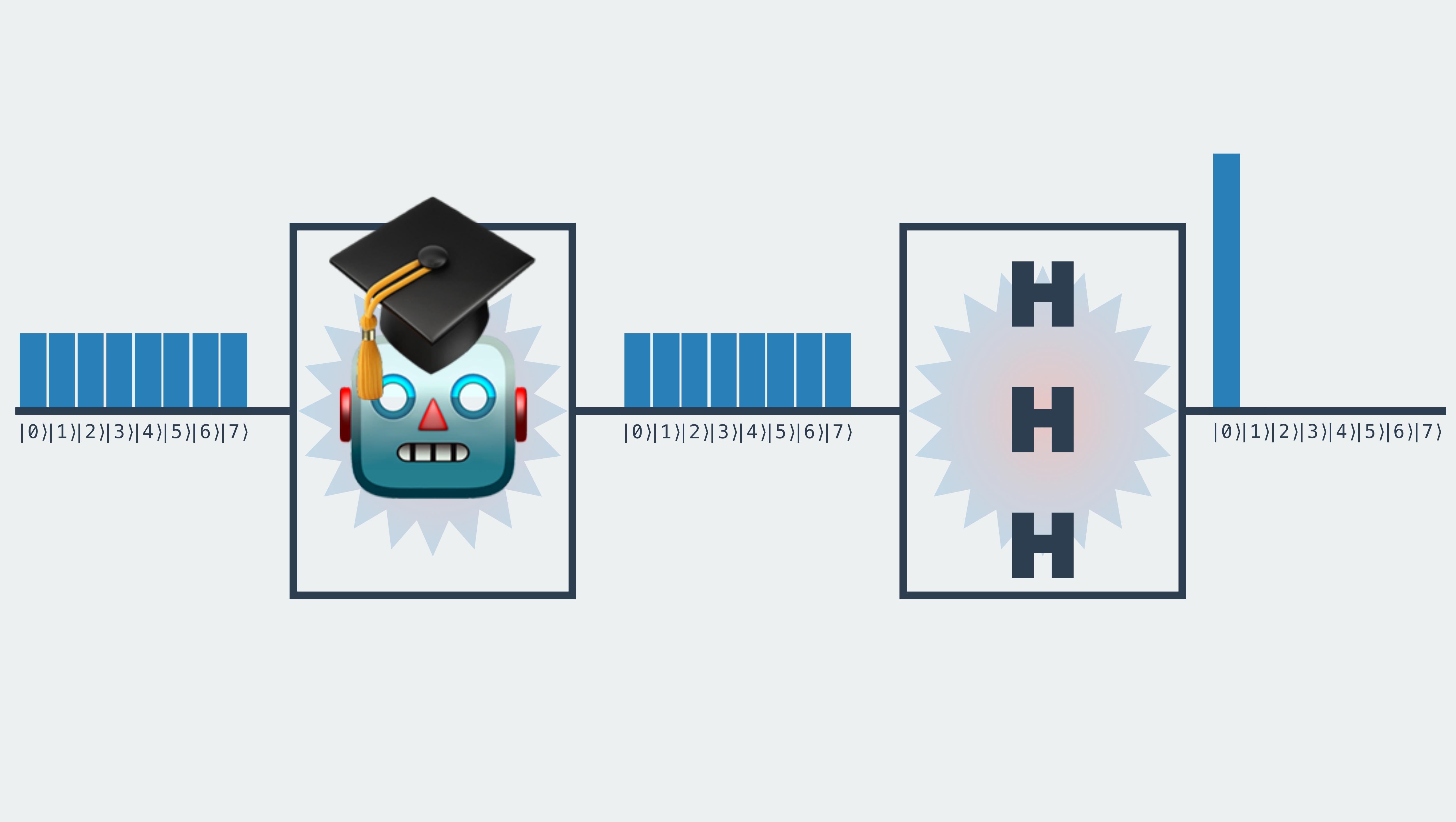


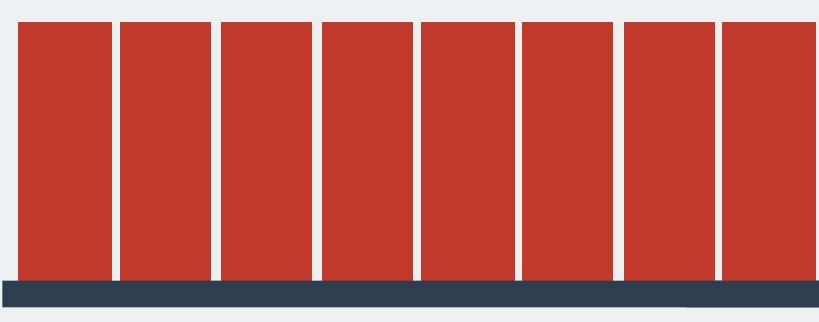
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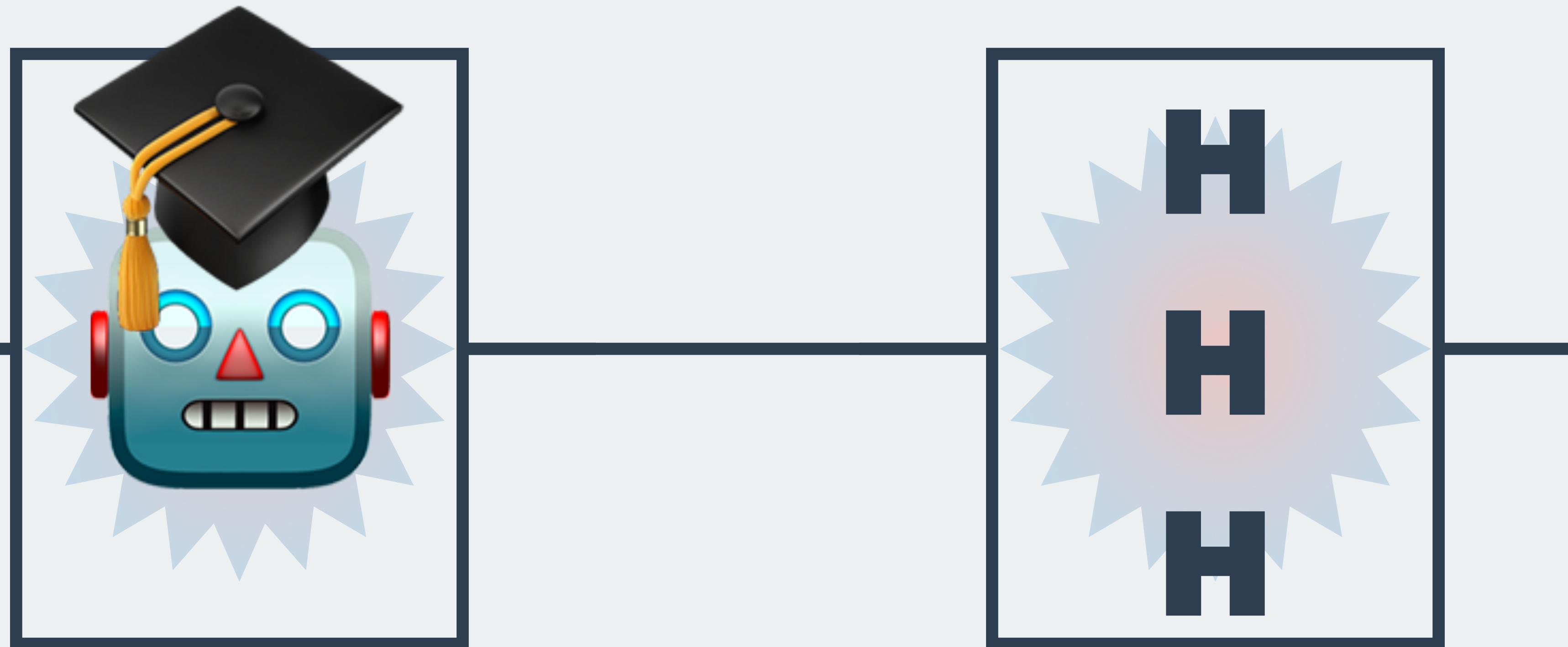


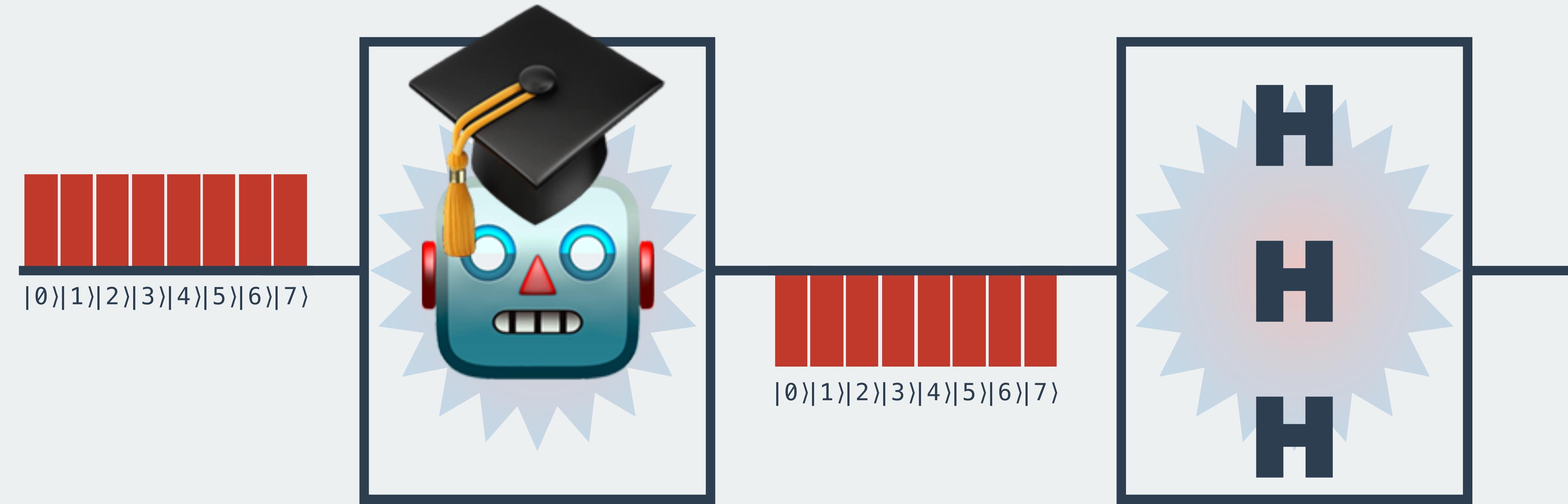
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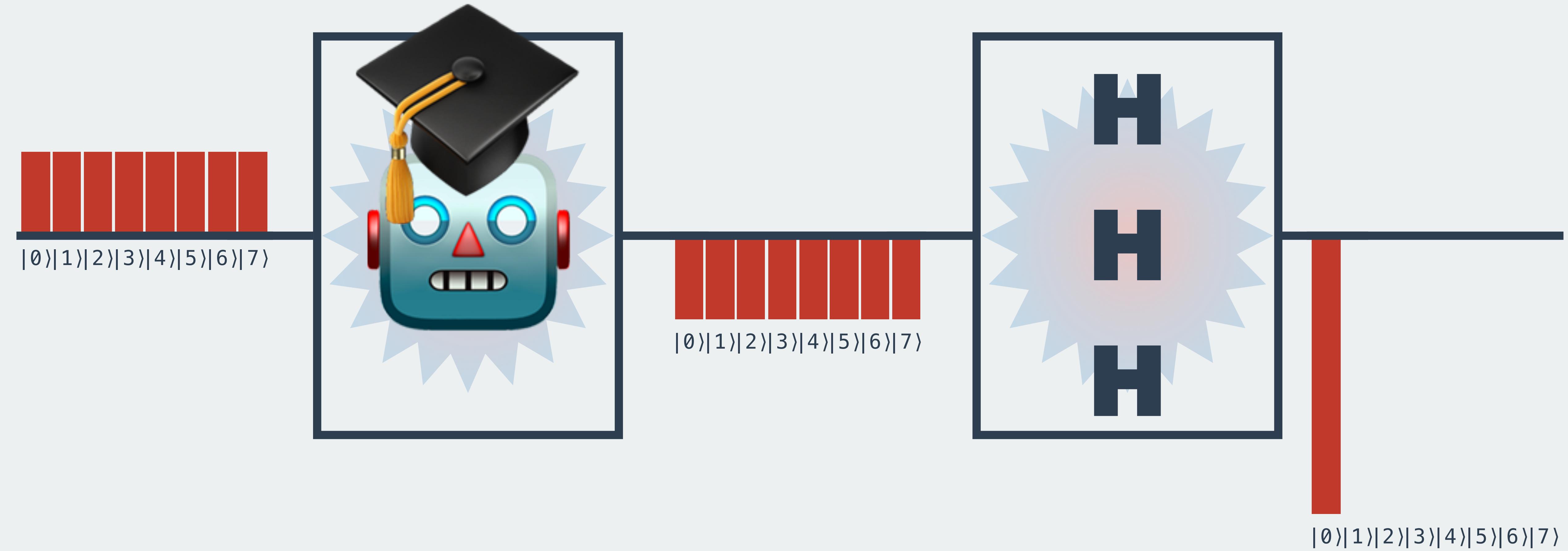




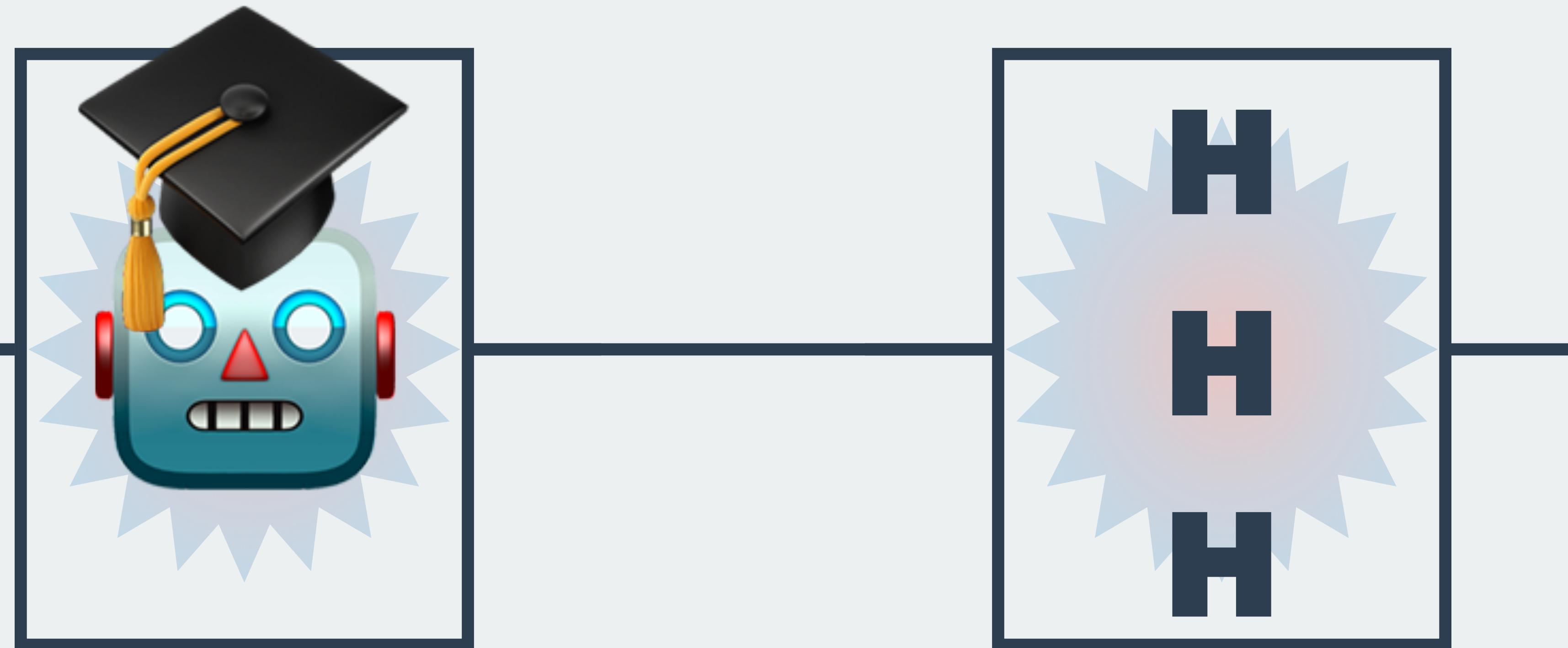

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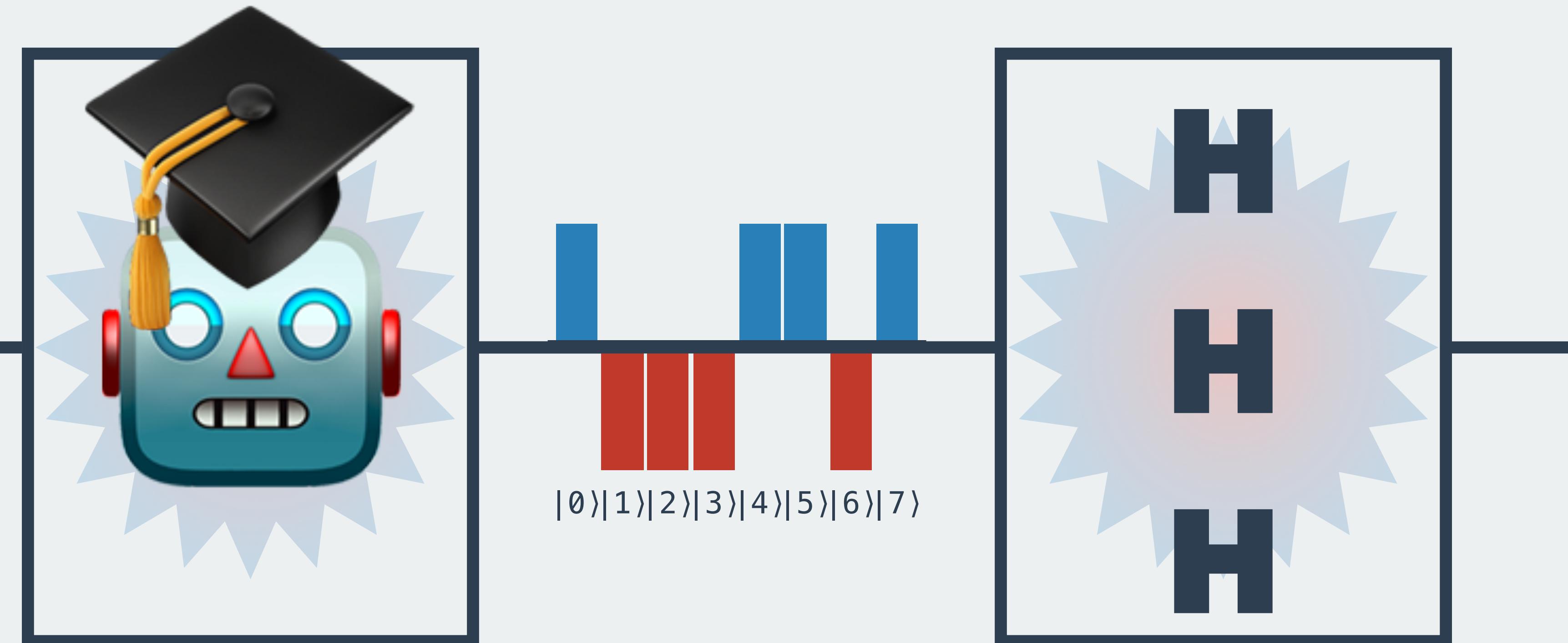


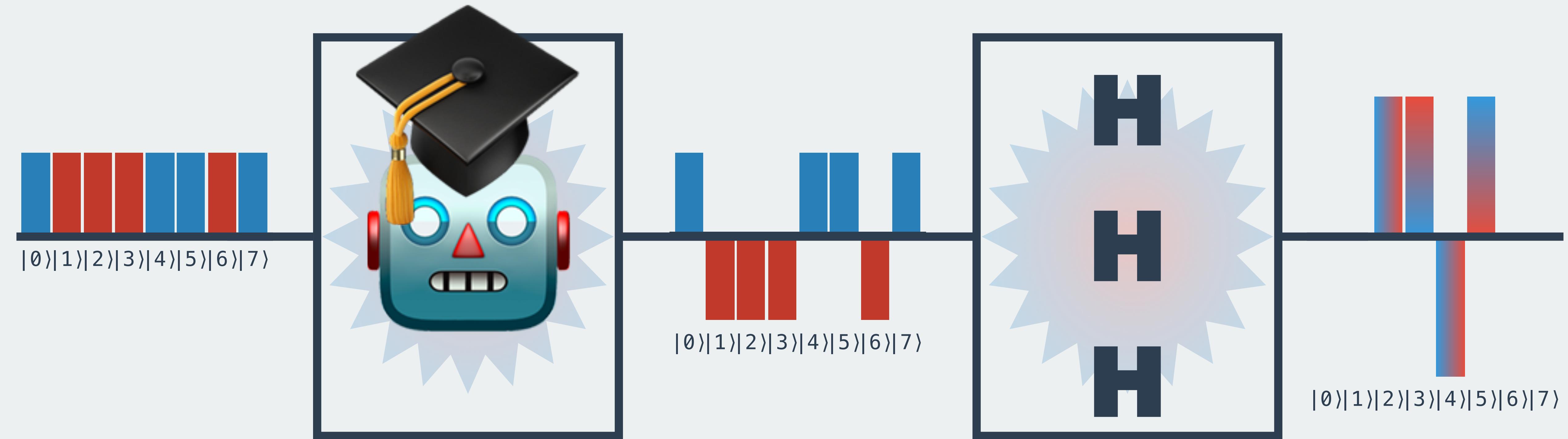


$|0\rangle|1\rangle|2\rangle|3\rangle|4\rangle|5\rangle|6\rangle|7\rangle$



$|0\rangle|1\rangle|2\rangle|3\rangle|4\rangle|5\rangle|6\rangle|7\rangle$

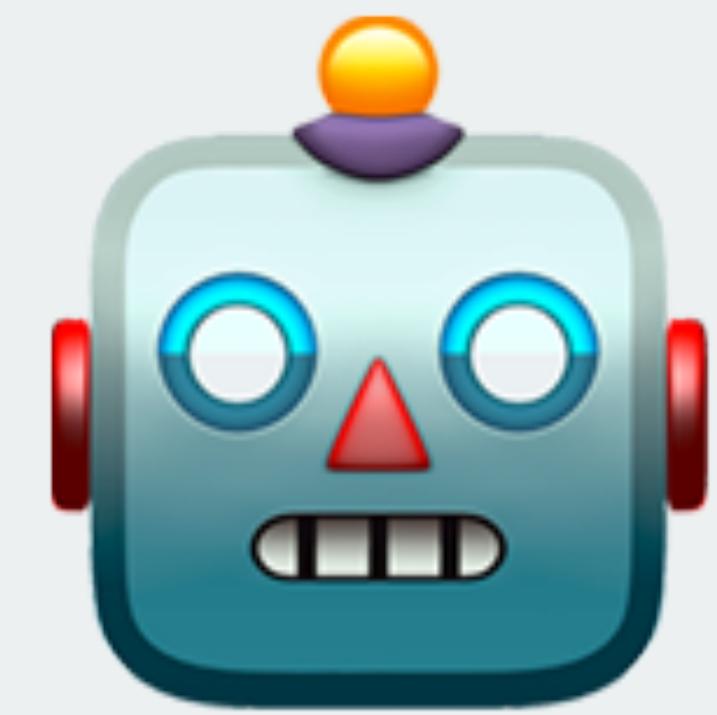




GROVERJEV ALGORITEM

Lov Grover, 1961-







ali je **x**
pravi delitelj **15**?

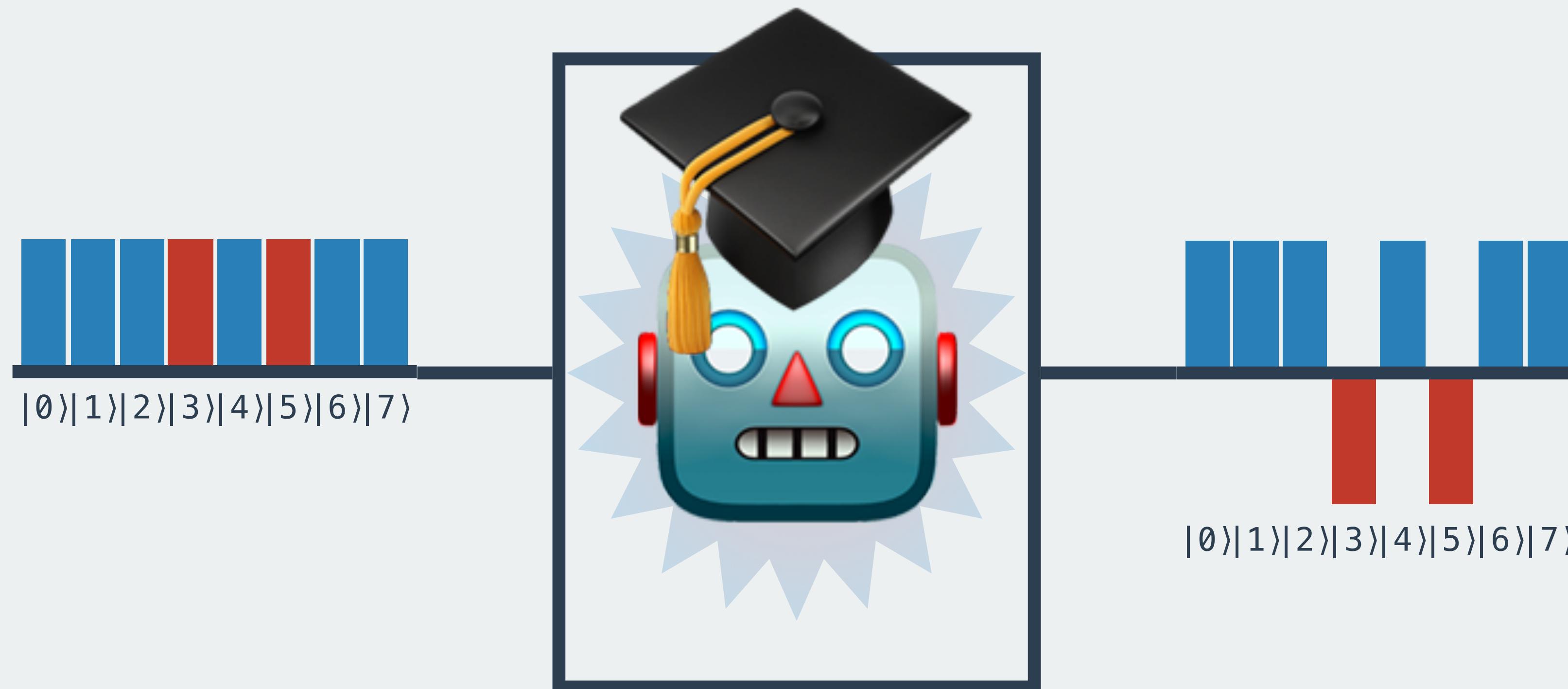


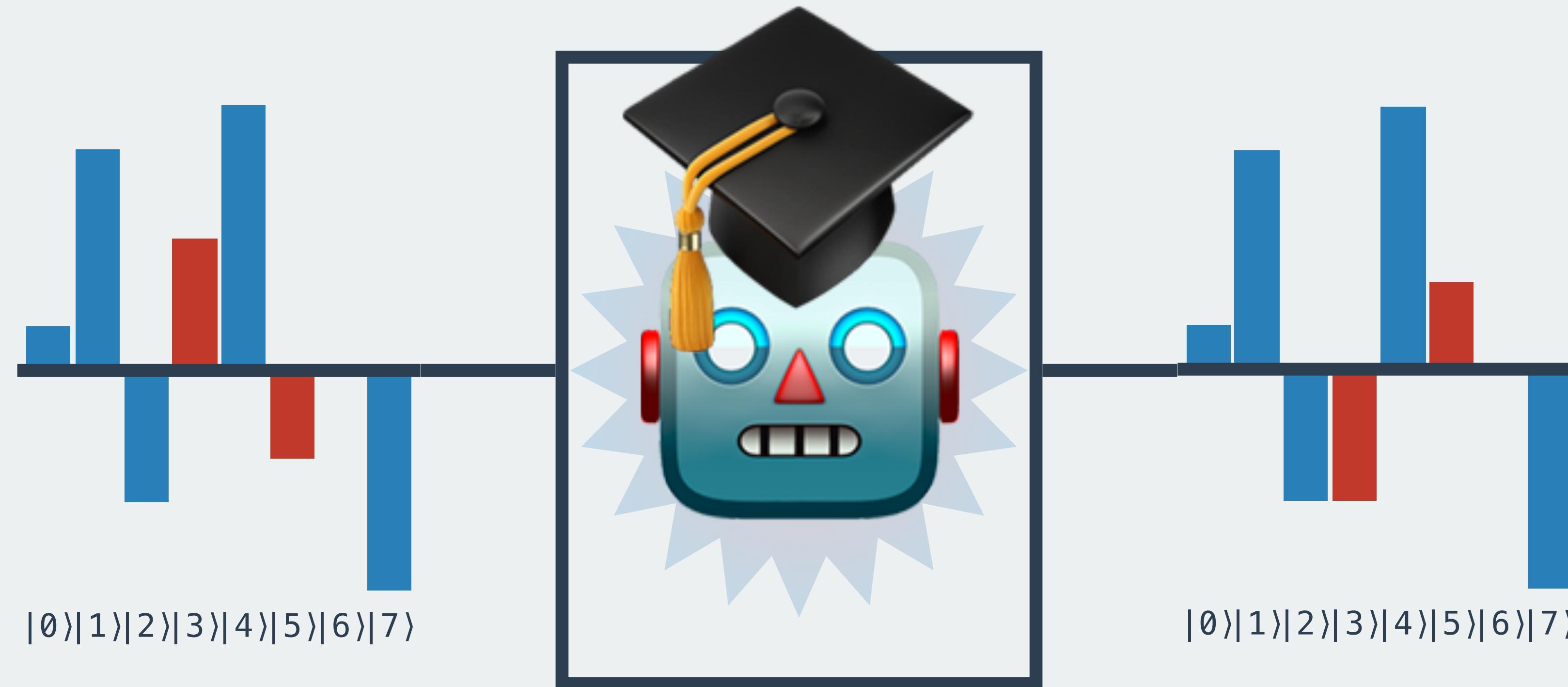


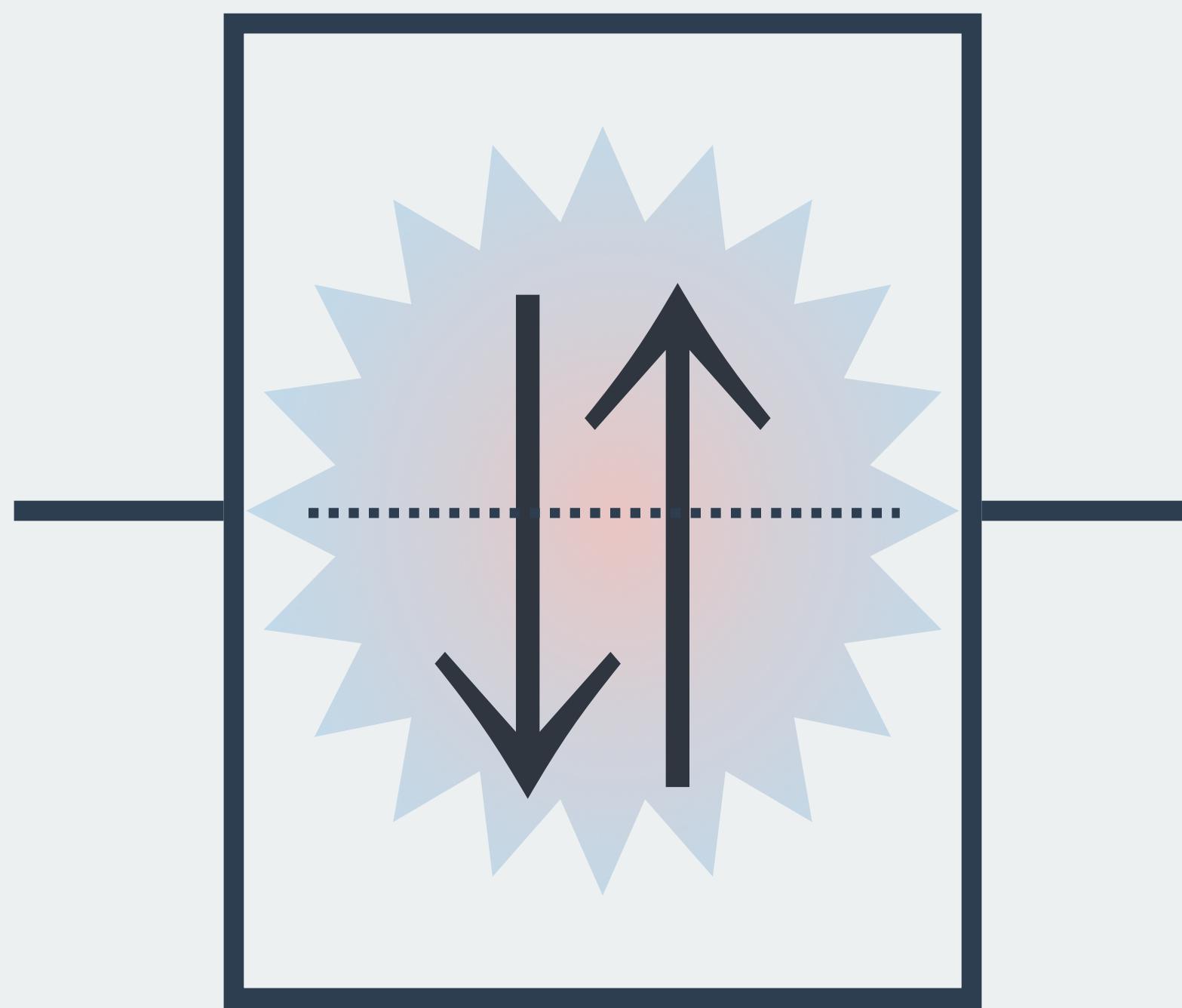
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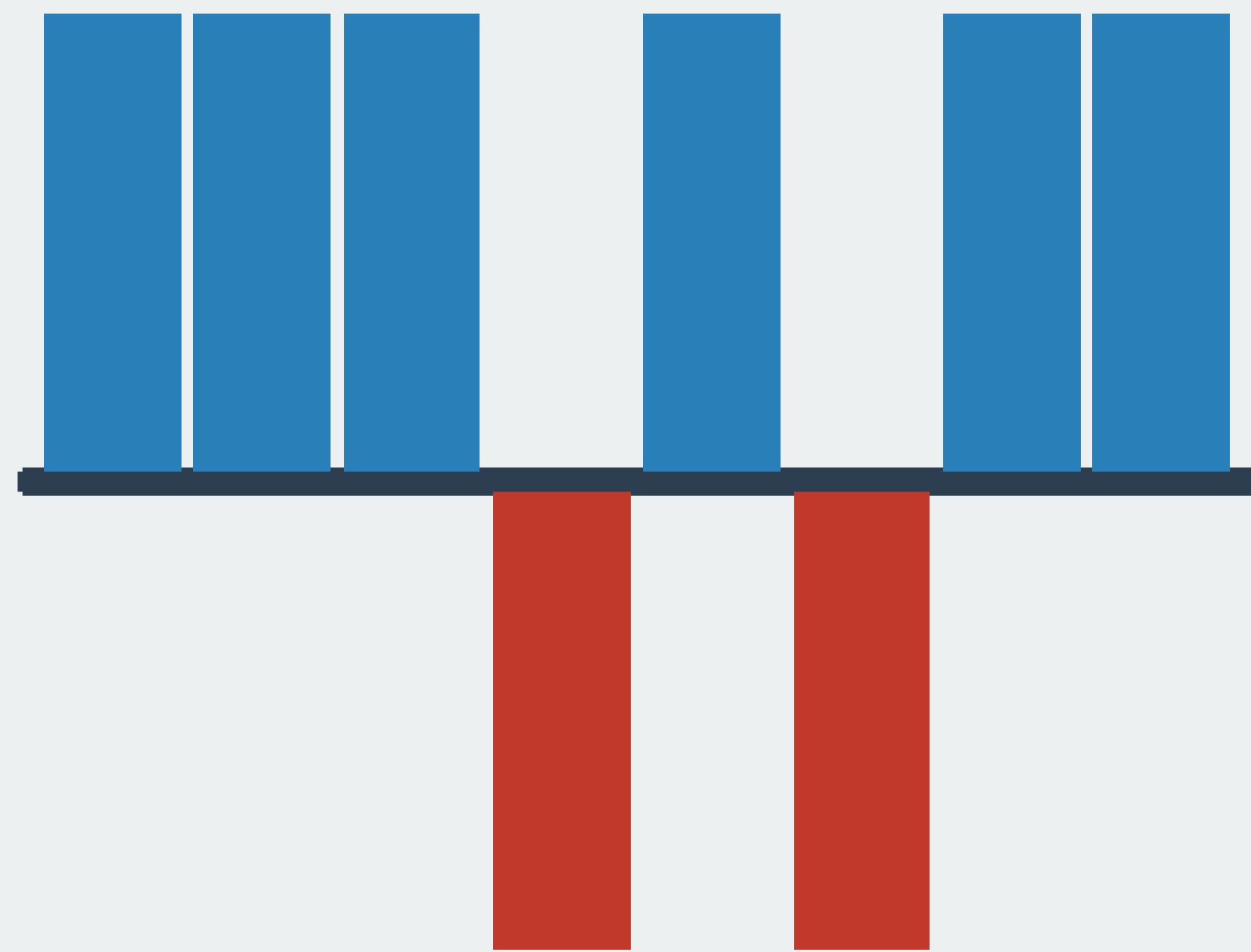
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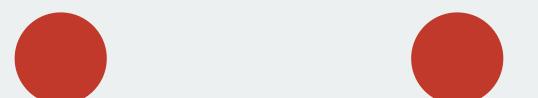
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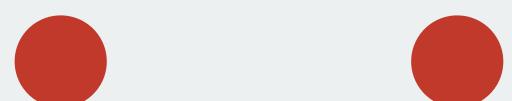


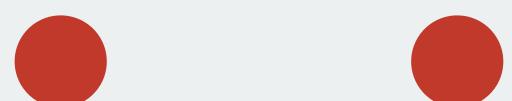
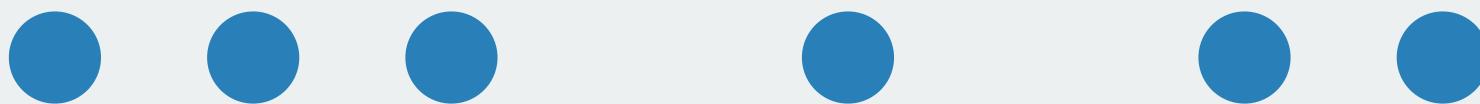


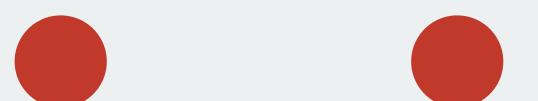
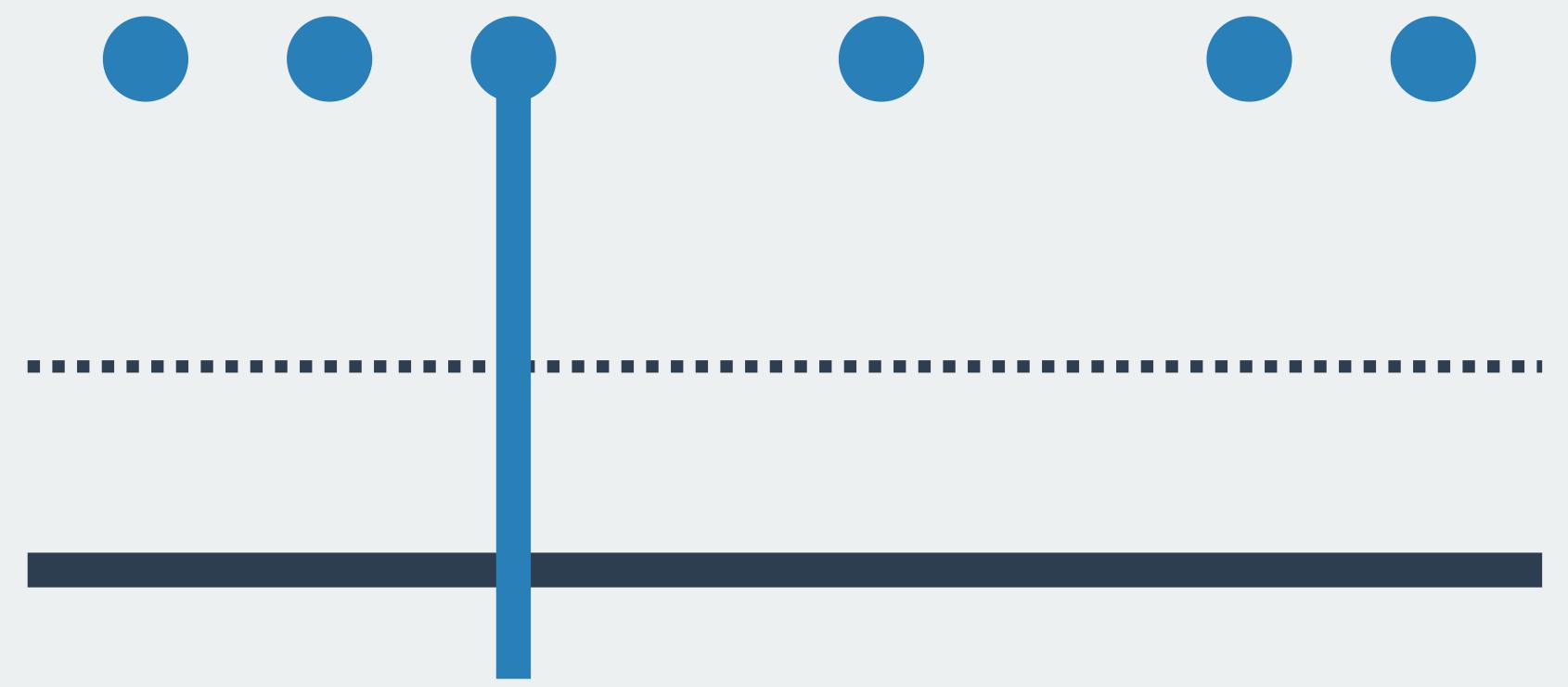


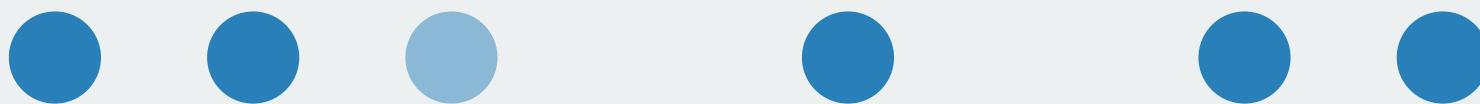


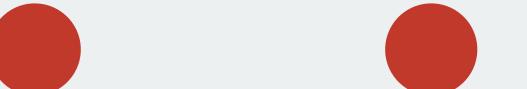


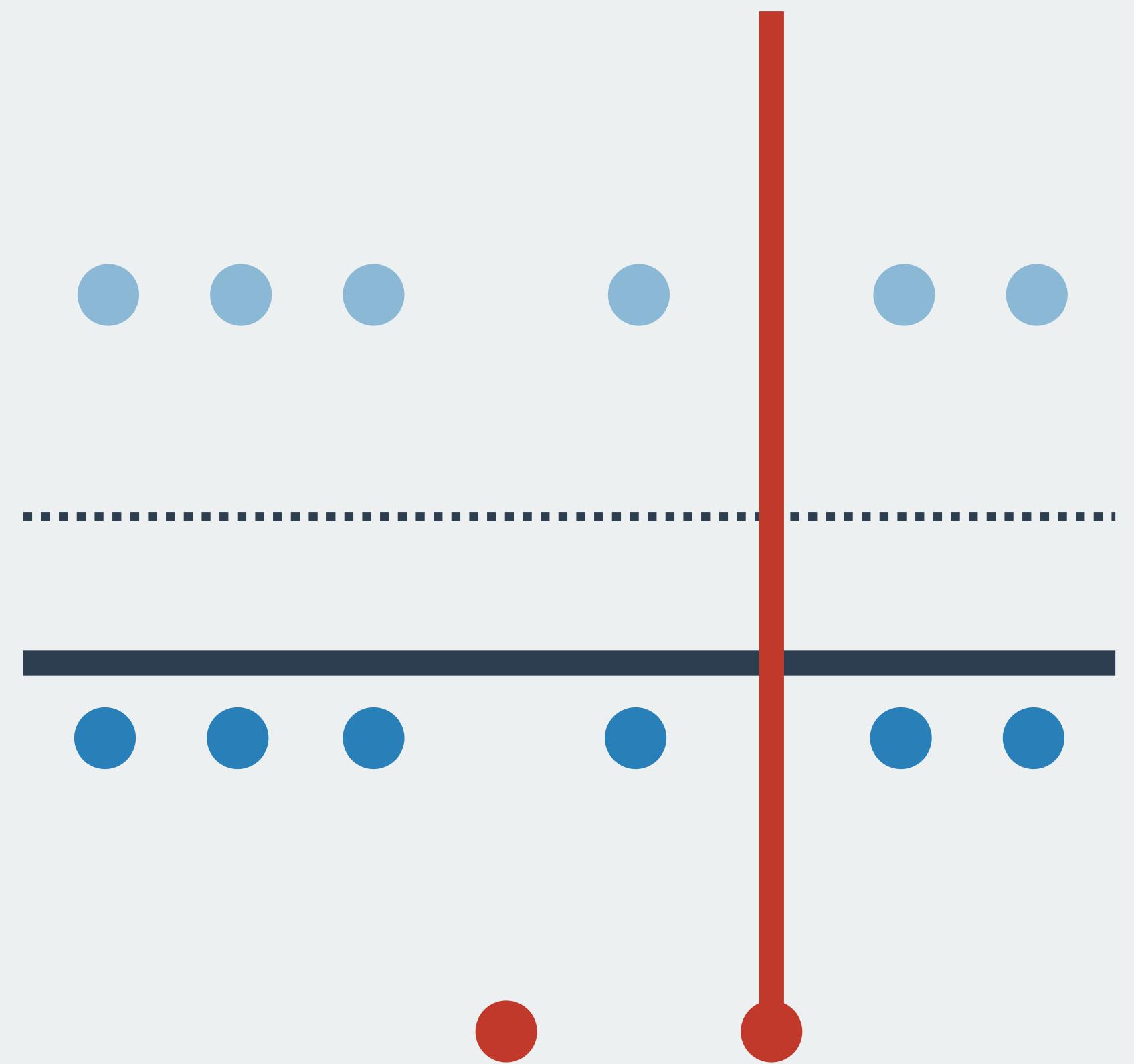


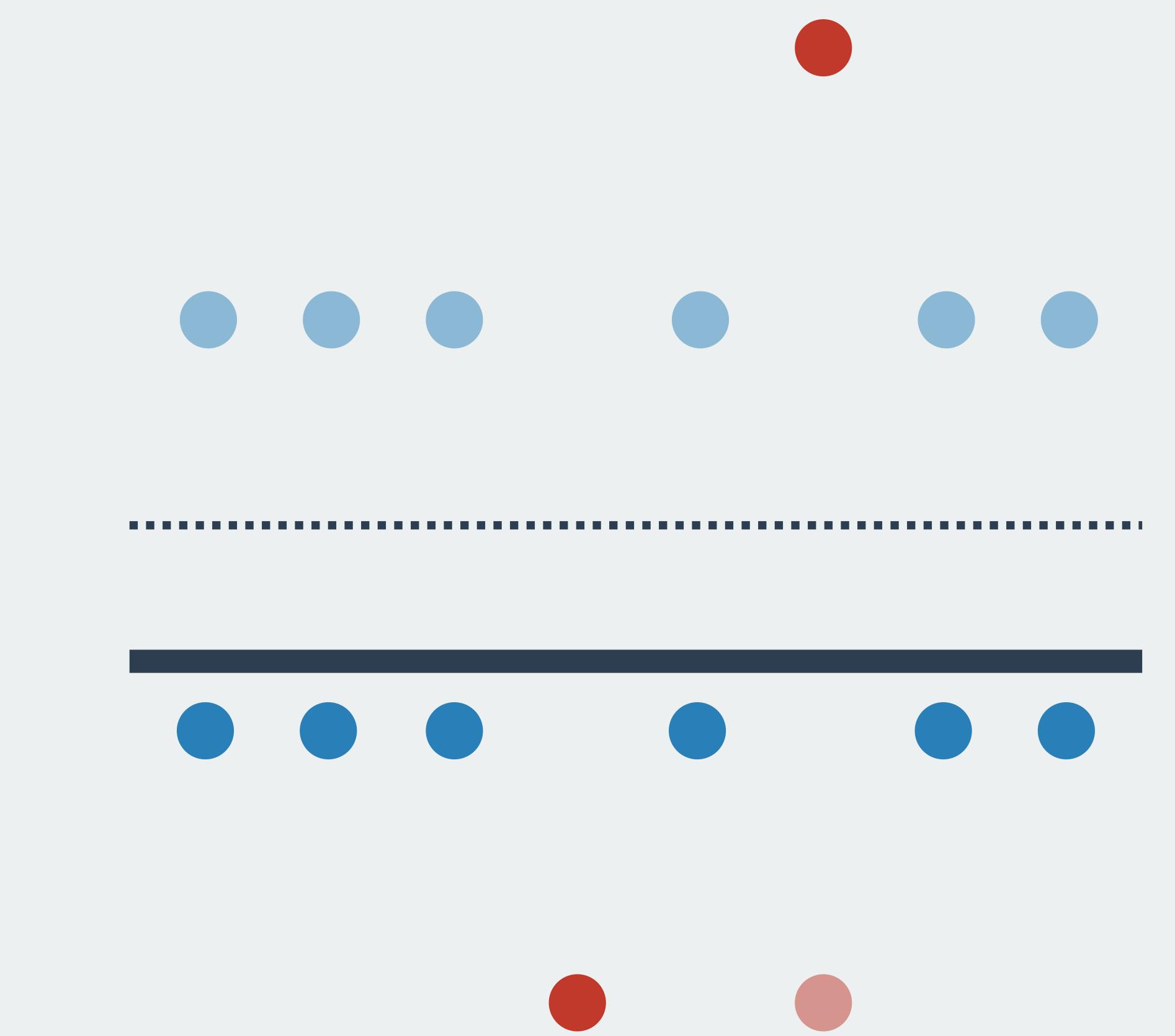


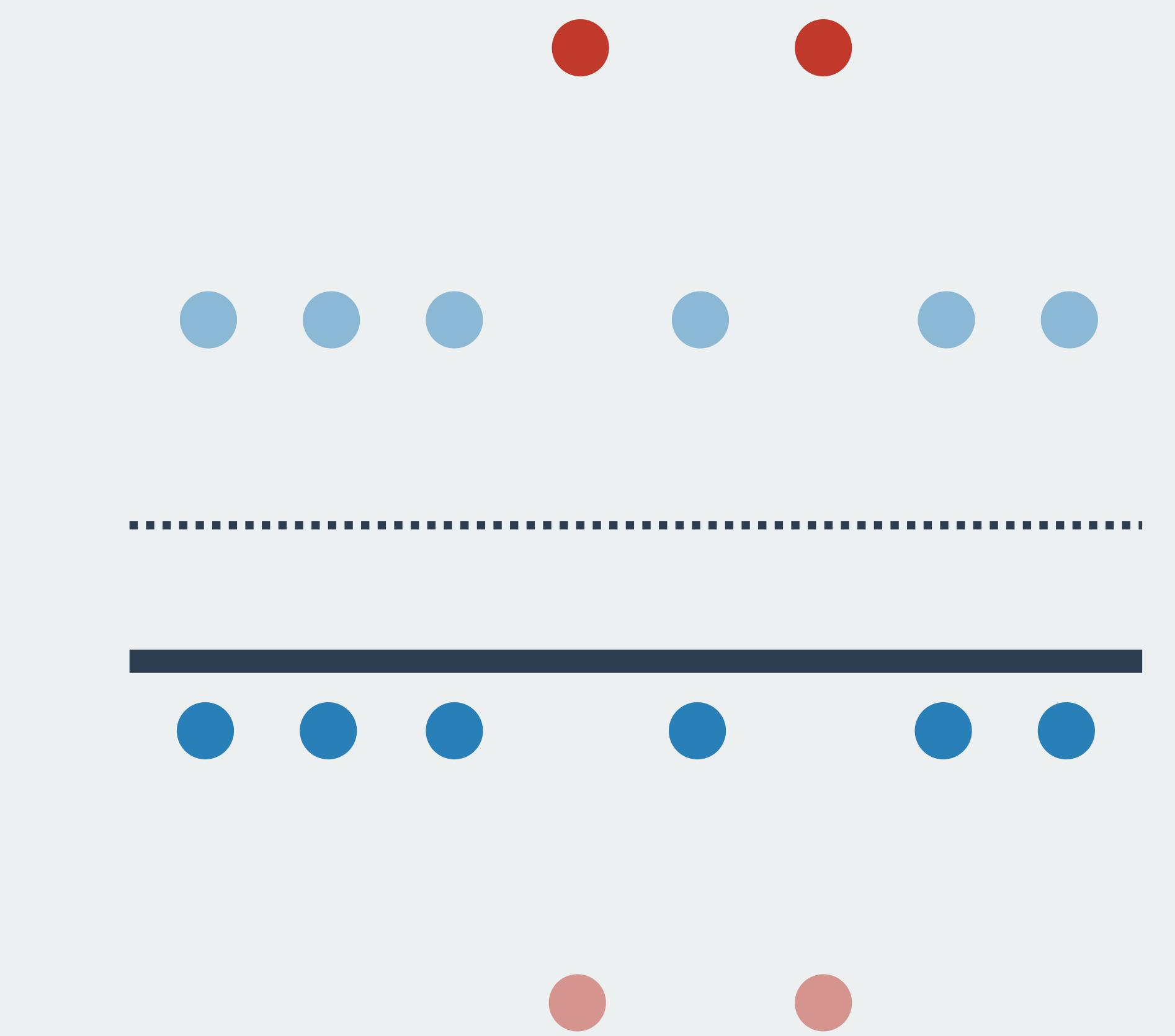


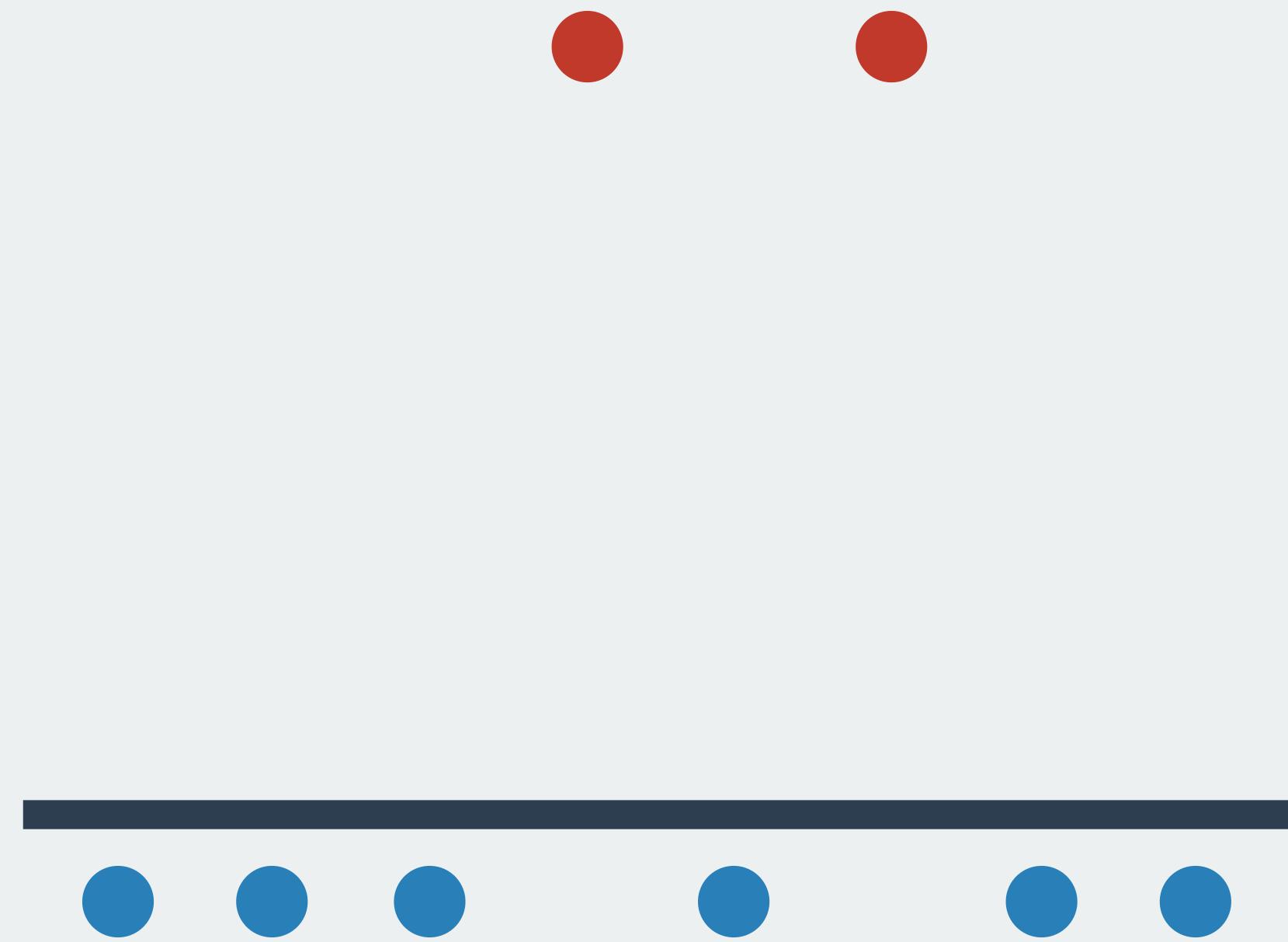


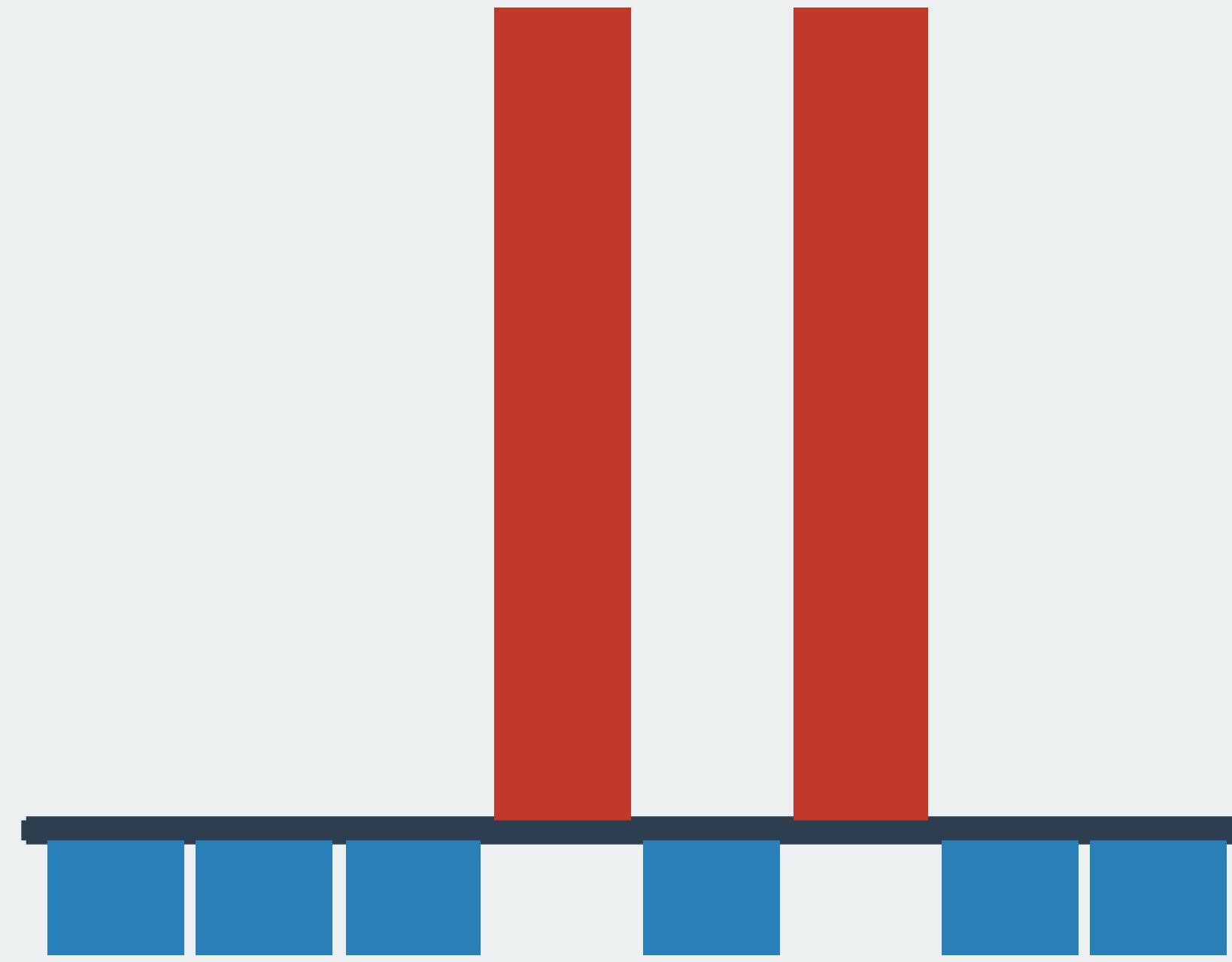


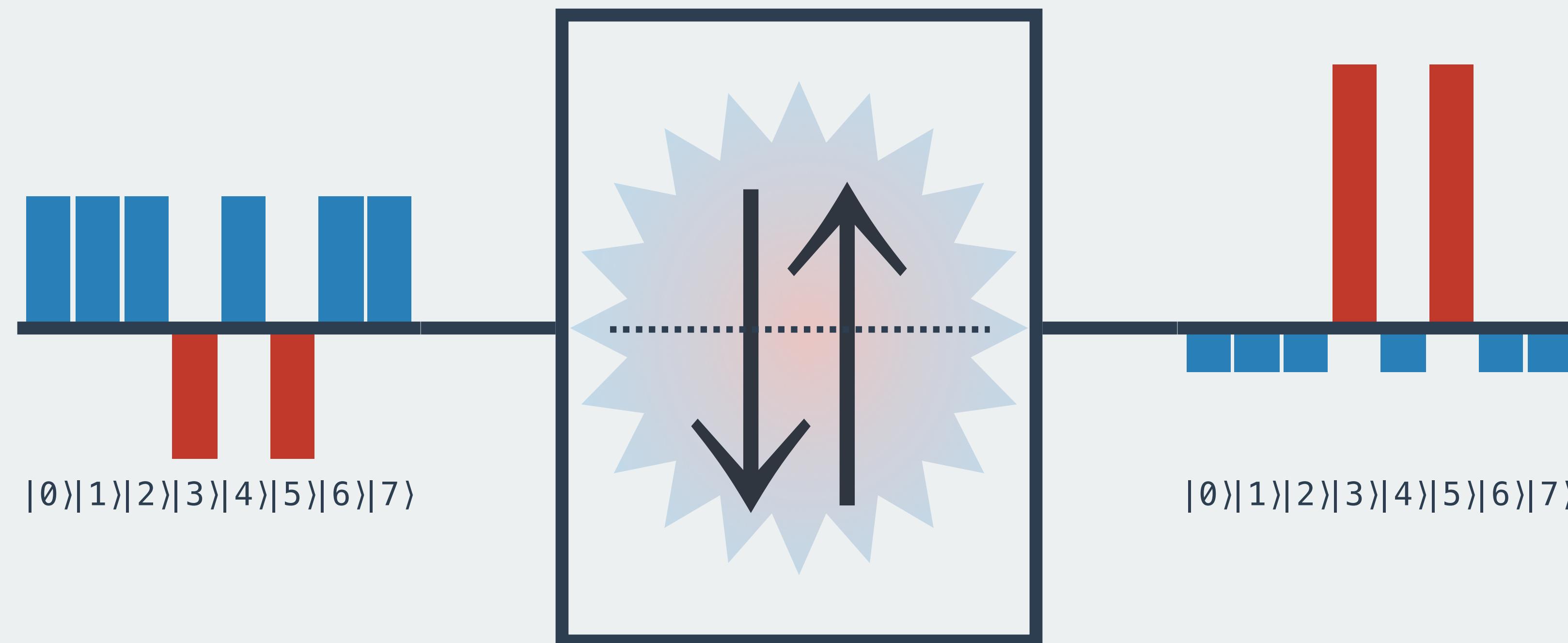


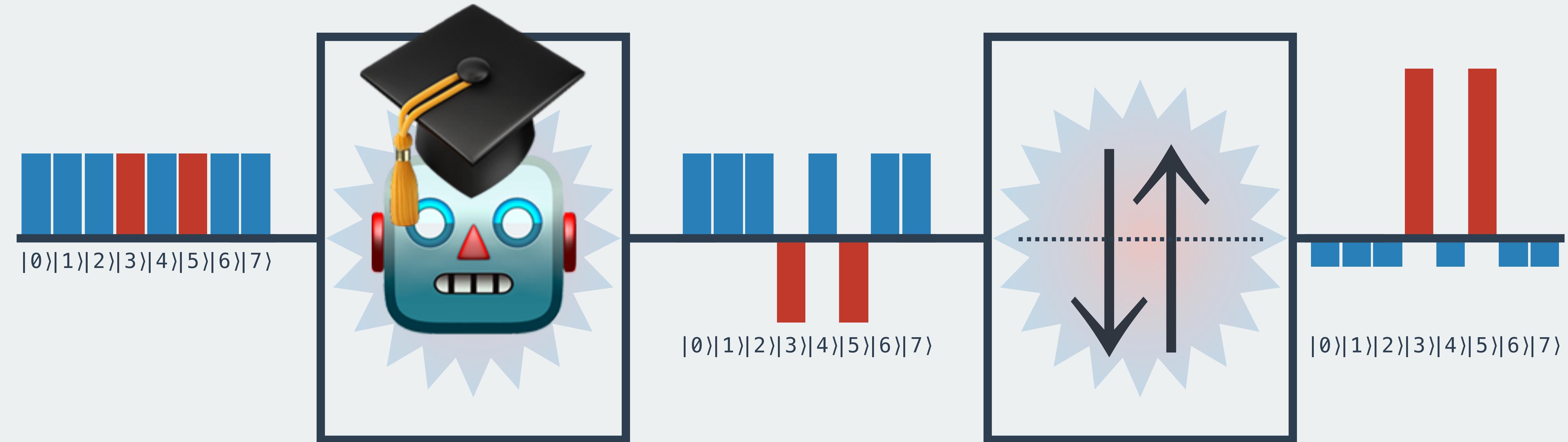


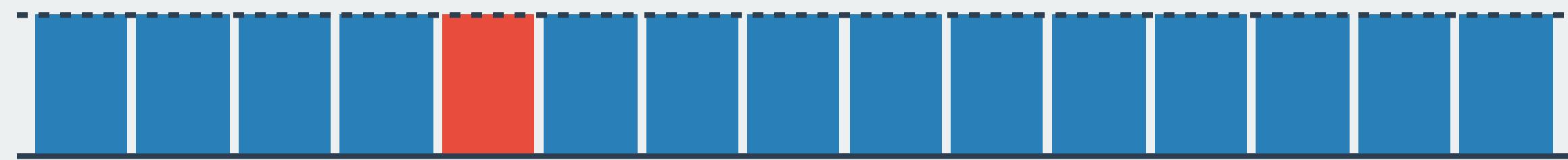


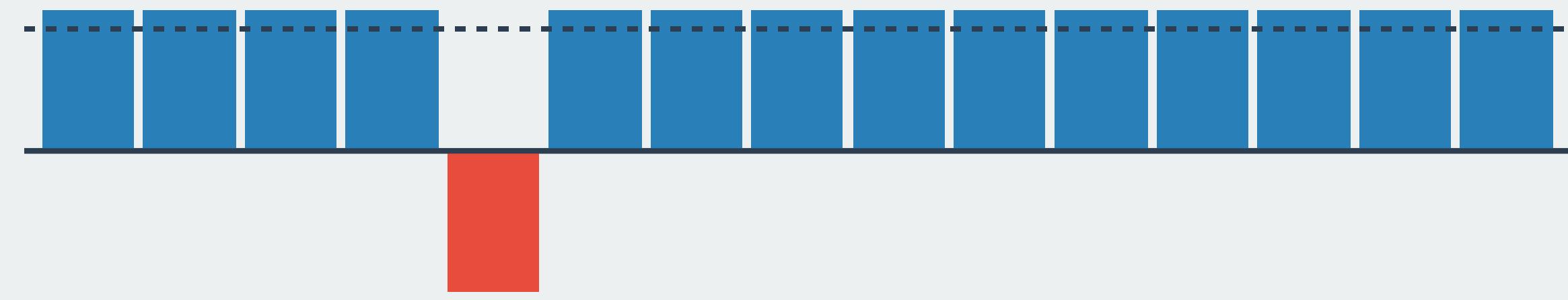


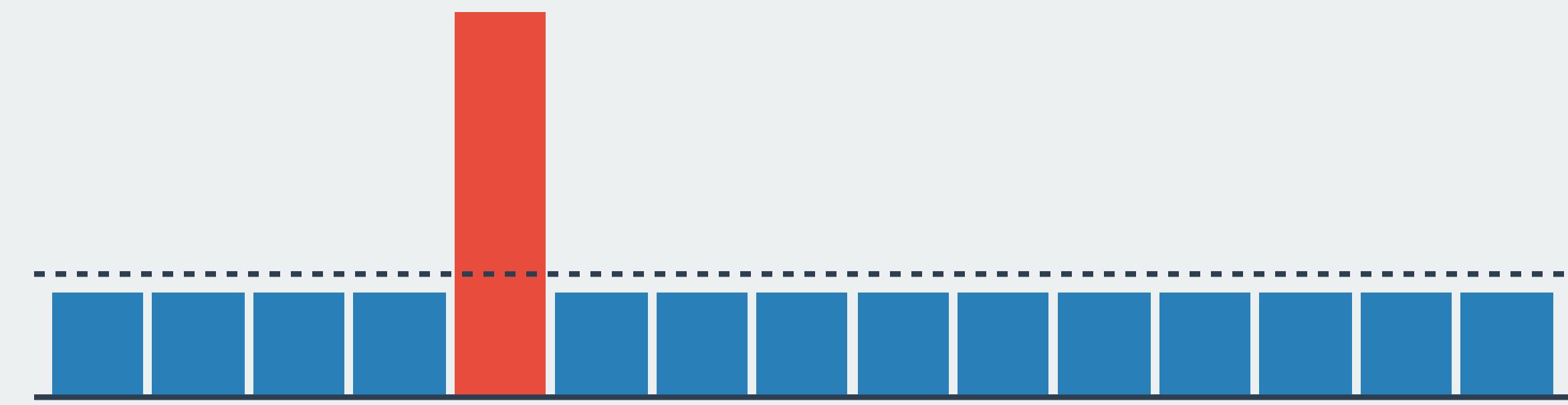


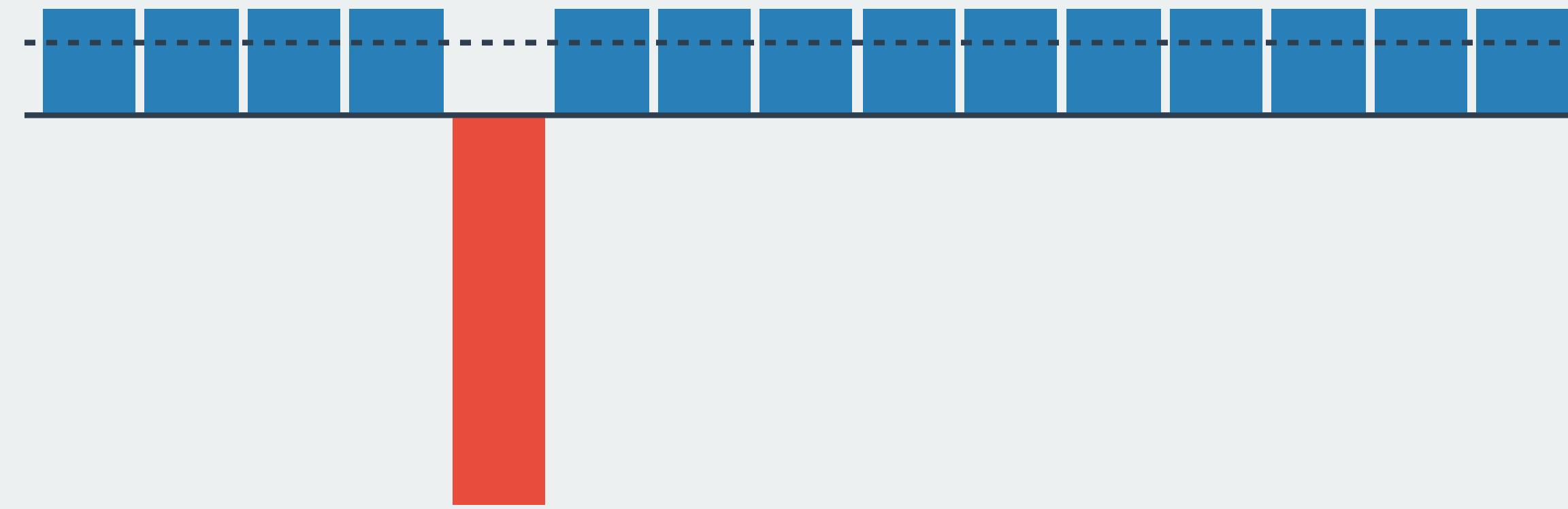


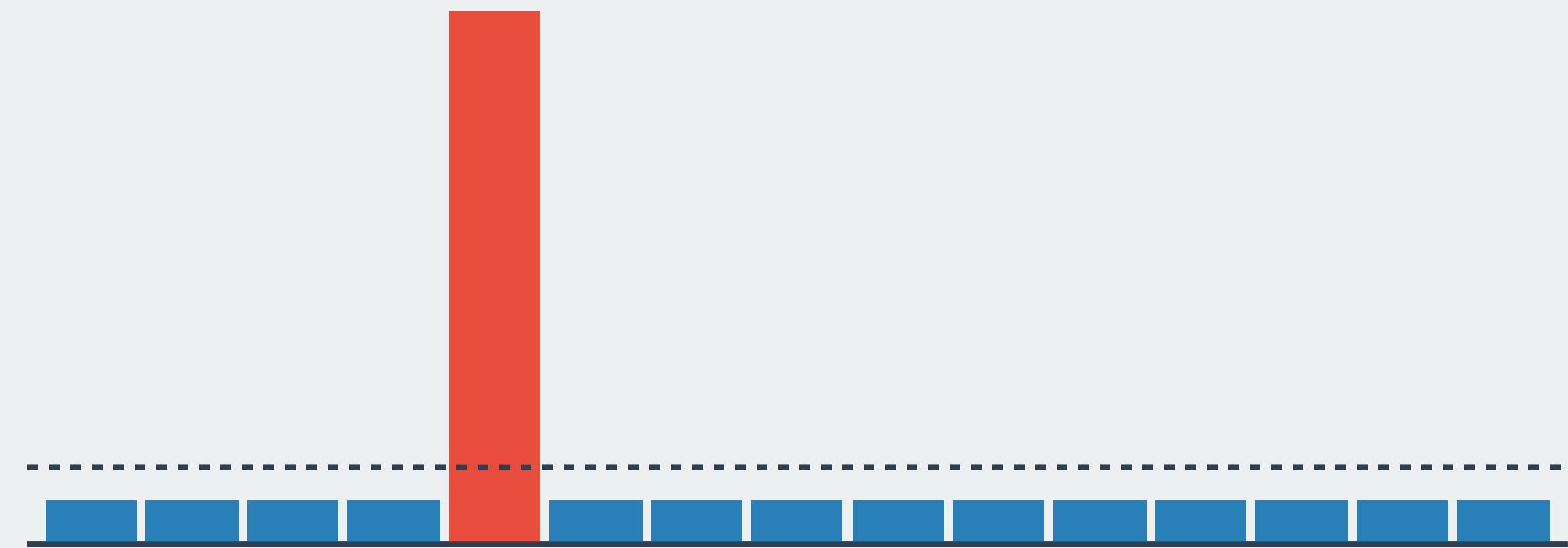


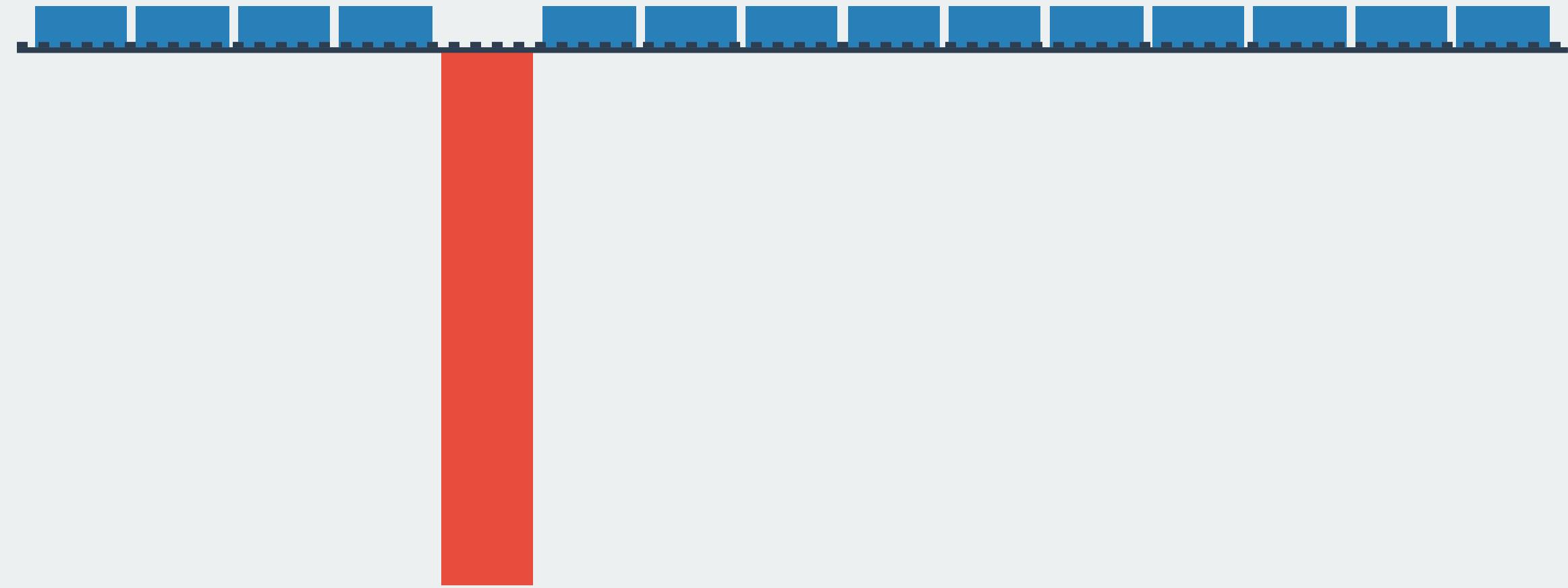


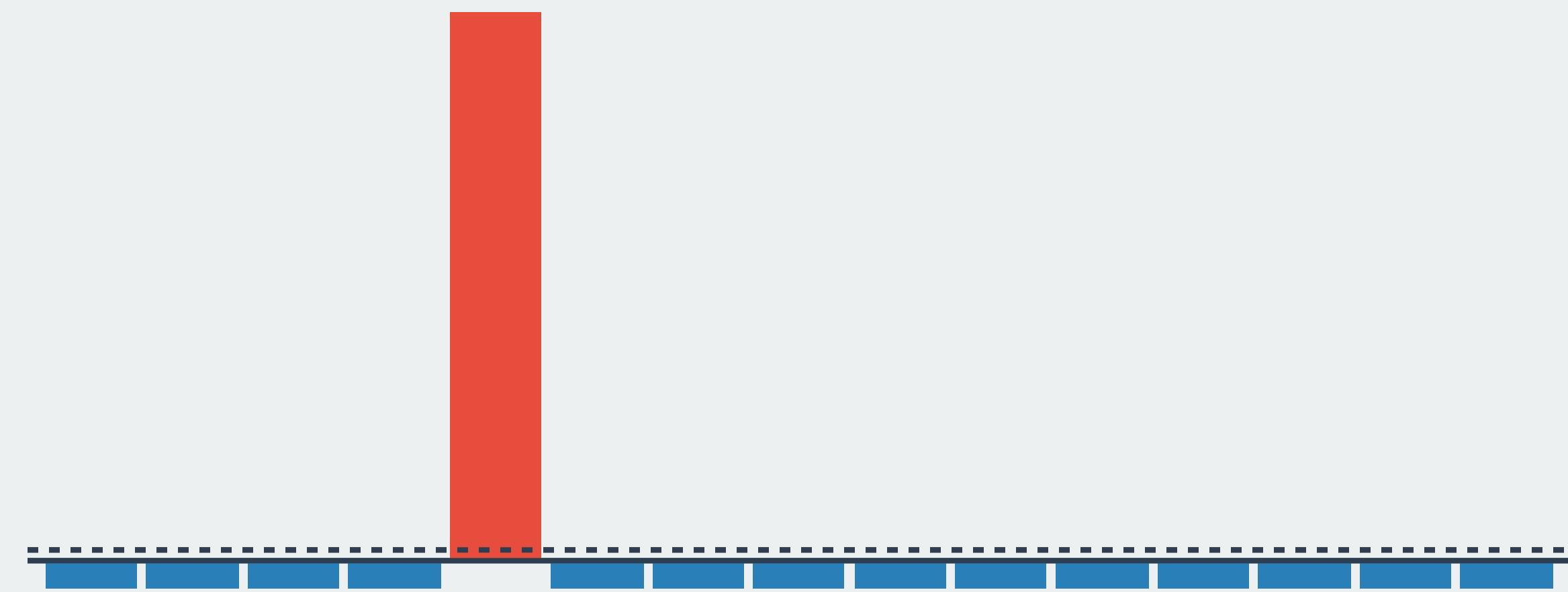


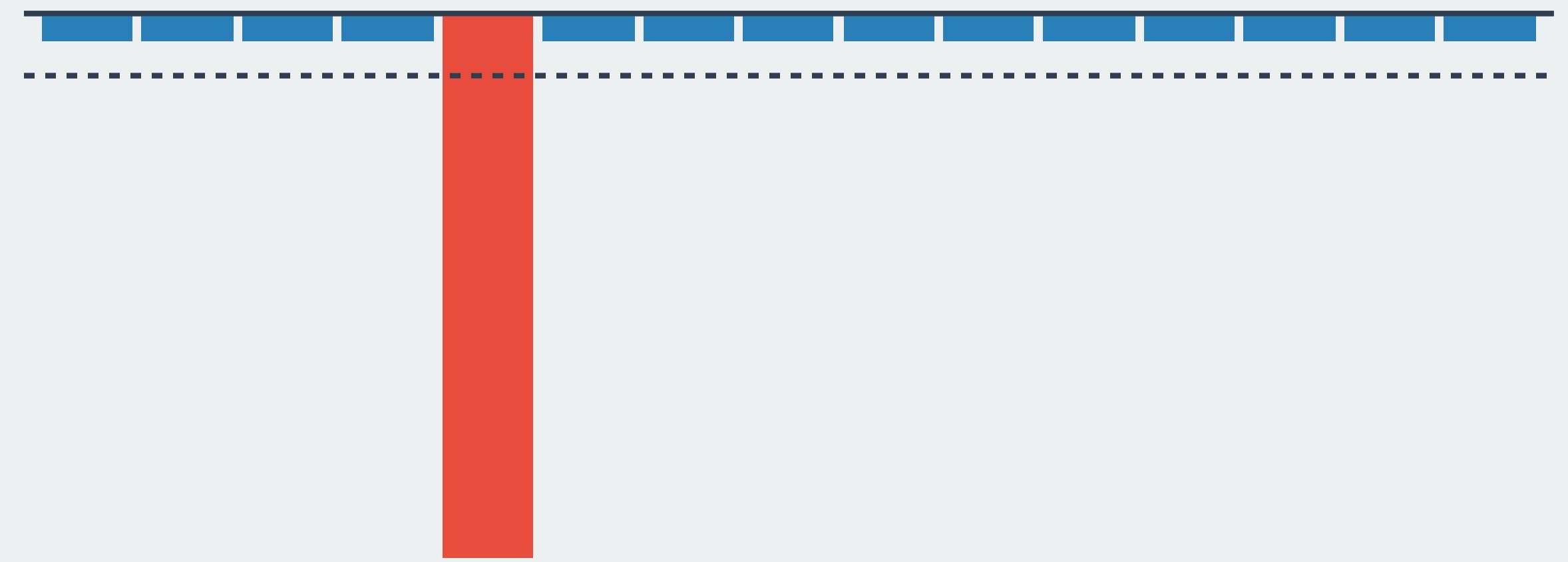


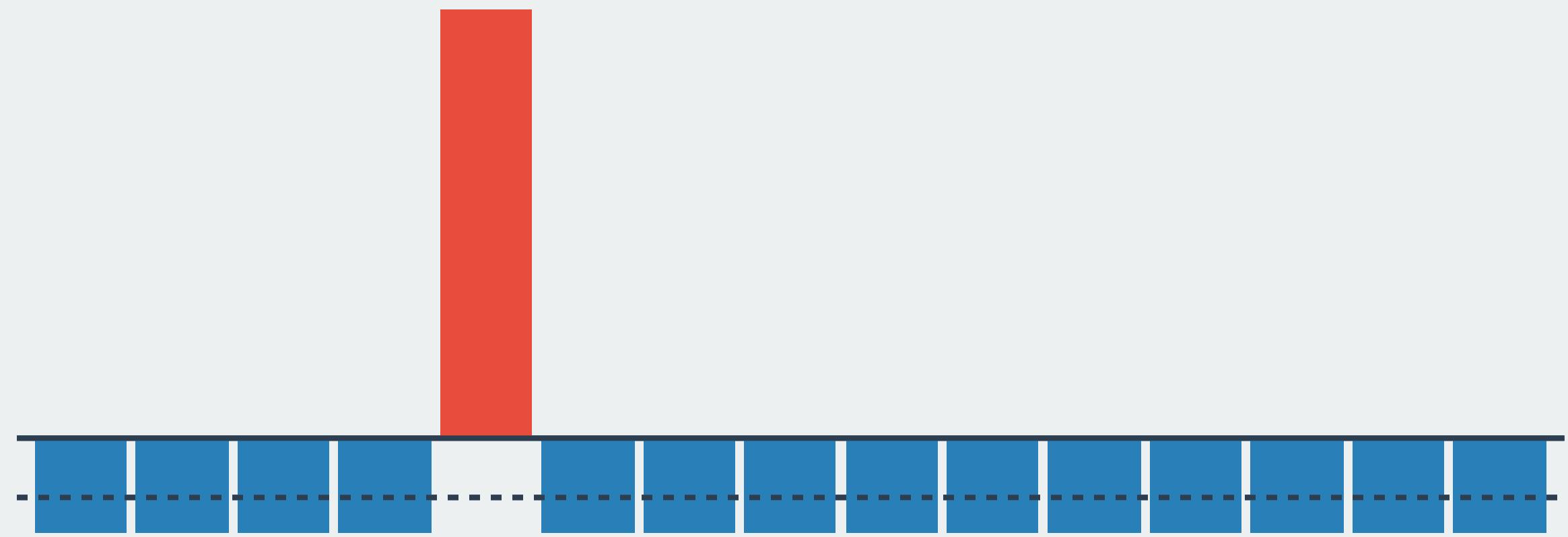


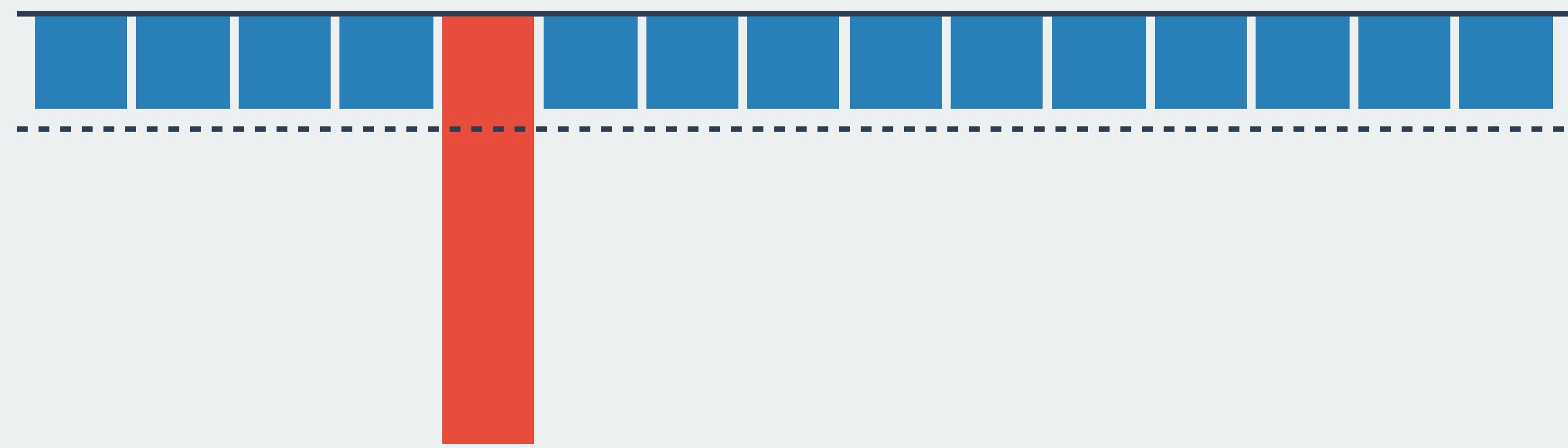




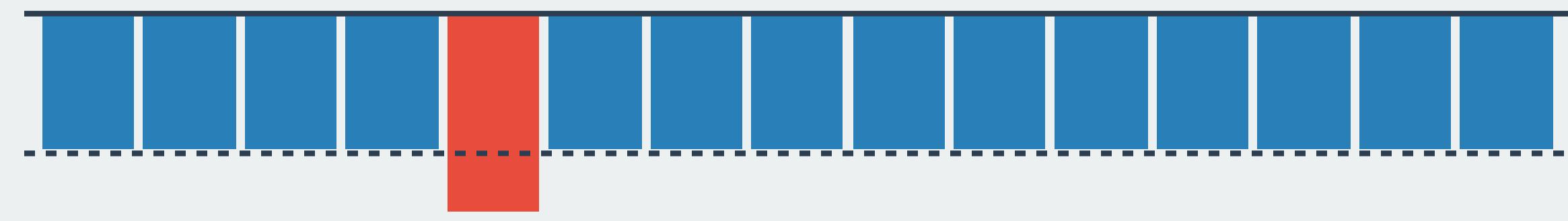


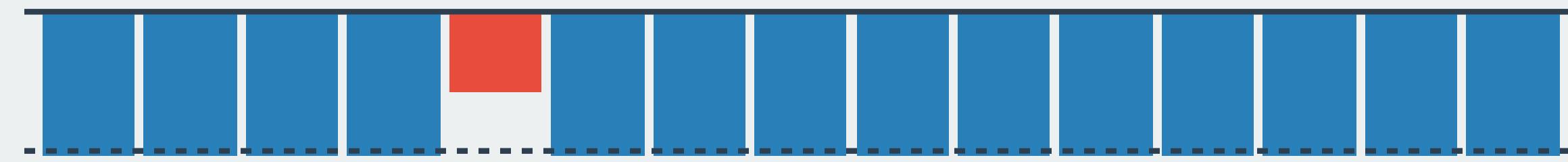




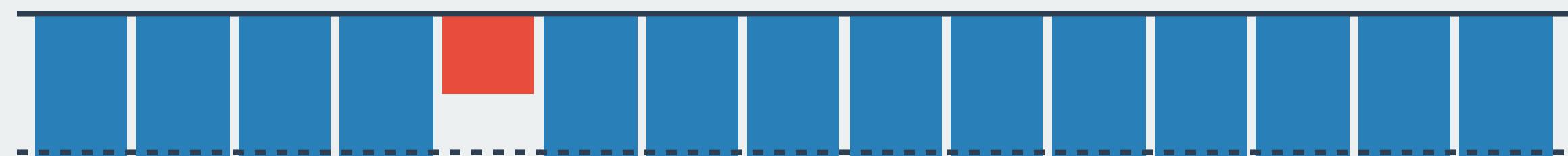








$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{N/p}$$



naivno iskanje

Groverjev algoritem

naivno iskanje

N/p

Groverjev algoritem

naivno iskanje

N/p

Groverjev algoritem

$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{N/p}$

naivno iskanje

$$N/p$$

1 000 000

Groverjev algoritem

$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{N/p}$$

naivno iskanje

$$N/p$$

1 000 000

Groverjev algoritem

$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{N/p}$$

785

naivno iskanje

$$N/p$$

1 000 000

1 000 000 000 000

Groverjev algoritem

$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{N/p}$$

785

naivno iskanje

$$N/p$$

1 000 000

1 000 000 000 000

Groverjev algoritem

$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{N/p}$$

785

785 000

naivno iskanje

$$N/p$$

1 000 000

1 000 000 000 000

12 dni

Groverjev algoritem

$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{N/p}$$

785

785 000

naivno iskanje

$$N/p$$

1 000 000

1 000 000 000 000

12 dni

Groverjev algoritem

$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{N/p}$$

785

785 000

1 sekunda

SHOROV

ALGORITEM

Peter Shor, 1959-



21 = ? . ?

$$D(21,10)=1$$

$$10^0 \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$10^0 \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$10^1 \bmod 21 = 10$$

$$10^0 \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$10^1 \bmod 21 = 10$$

$$10^2 \bmod 21 = 16$$

$$10^0 \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$10^1 \bmod 21 = 10$$

$$10^2 \bmod 21 = 16$$

$$10^3 \bmod 21 = 13$$

$$10^4 \bmod 21 = 4$$

$$10^5 \bmod 21 = 19$$

$$10^6 \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$10^7 \bmod 21 = 10$$

$$10^8 \bmod 21 = 16$$

$$10^9 \bmod 21 = 13$$

$$10^{10} \bmod 21 = 4$$

$$10^{11} \bmod 21 = 19$$

$$10^{12} \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$10^{13} \bmod 21 = 10$$

$$10^{14} \bmod 21 = 16$$

$$10^{15} \bmod 21 = 13$$

$$10^{16} \bmod 21 = 4$$

$$10^{17} \bmod 21 = 19$$

$$10^{18} \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$10^{19} \bmod 21 = 10$$

$$10^{20} \bmod 21 = 16$$

$$10^{21} \bmod 21 = 13$$

$$10^{22} \bmod 21 = 4$$

$$10^{23} \bmod 21 = 19$$

$$10^6 \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$10^6 \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$(10^6 - 1) \bmod 21 = 0$$

$$10^6 \bmod 21 = 1$$

$$(10^6 - 1) \bmod 21 = 0$$

$$(10^3 - 1)(10^3 + 1) \bmod 21 = 0$$



$$D(10^3 - 1,21) = 3$$

$$D(10^3 - 1,21) = 7$$



$$10^2 \bmod 21$$

...

$$10^{64} \bmod 21$$



$$10^2 \bmod 21$$

...

$$10^{64} \bmod 21$$

$$21 \bmod 2$$

...

$$21 \bmod 20$$



$$10^2 \bmod 21$$

...

$$10^{64} \bmod 21$$

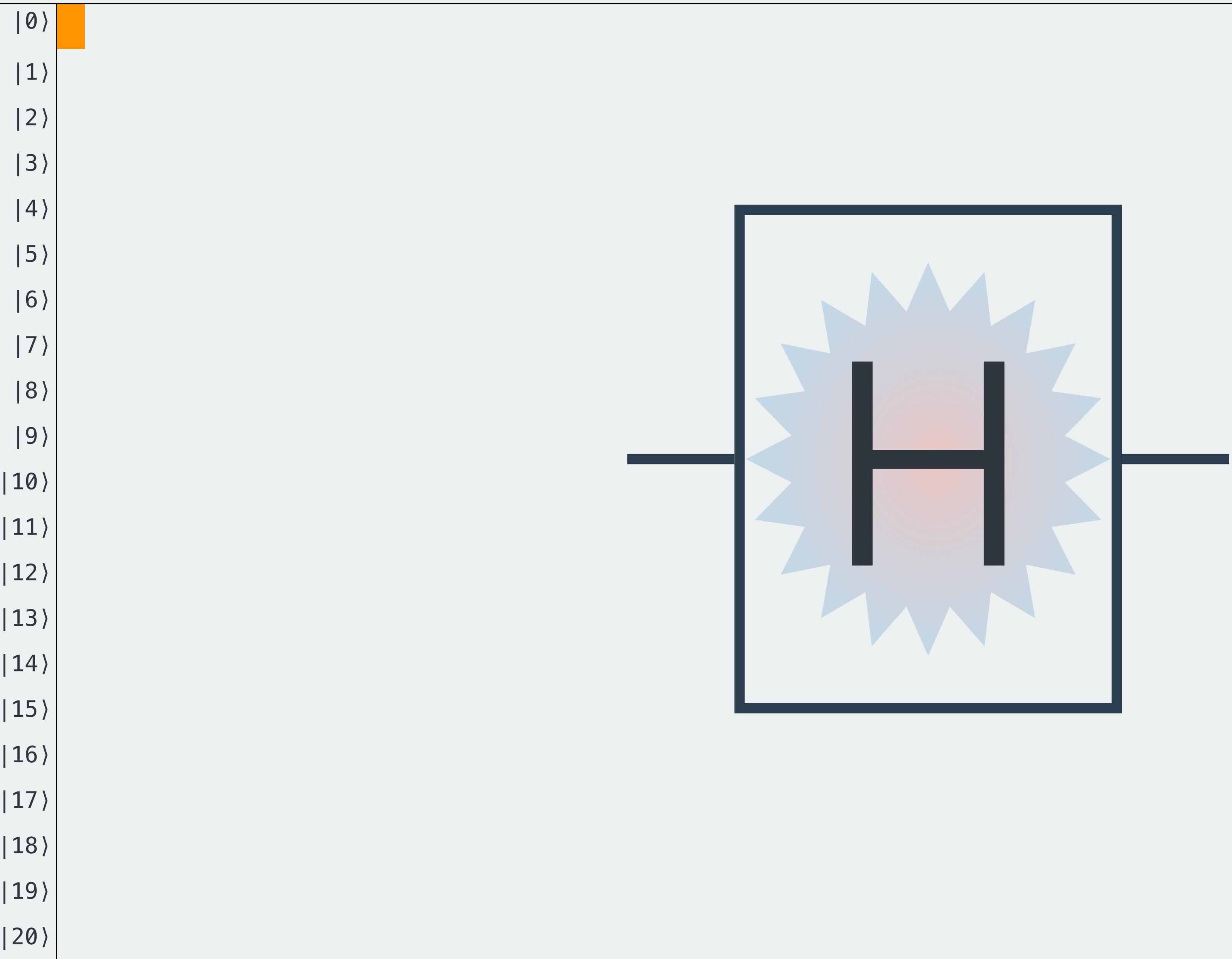
$$21 \bmod 2$$

...

$$21 \bmod 20$$

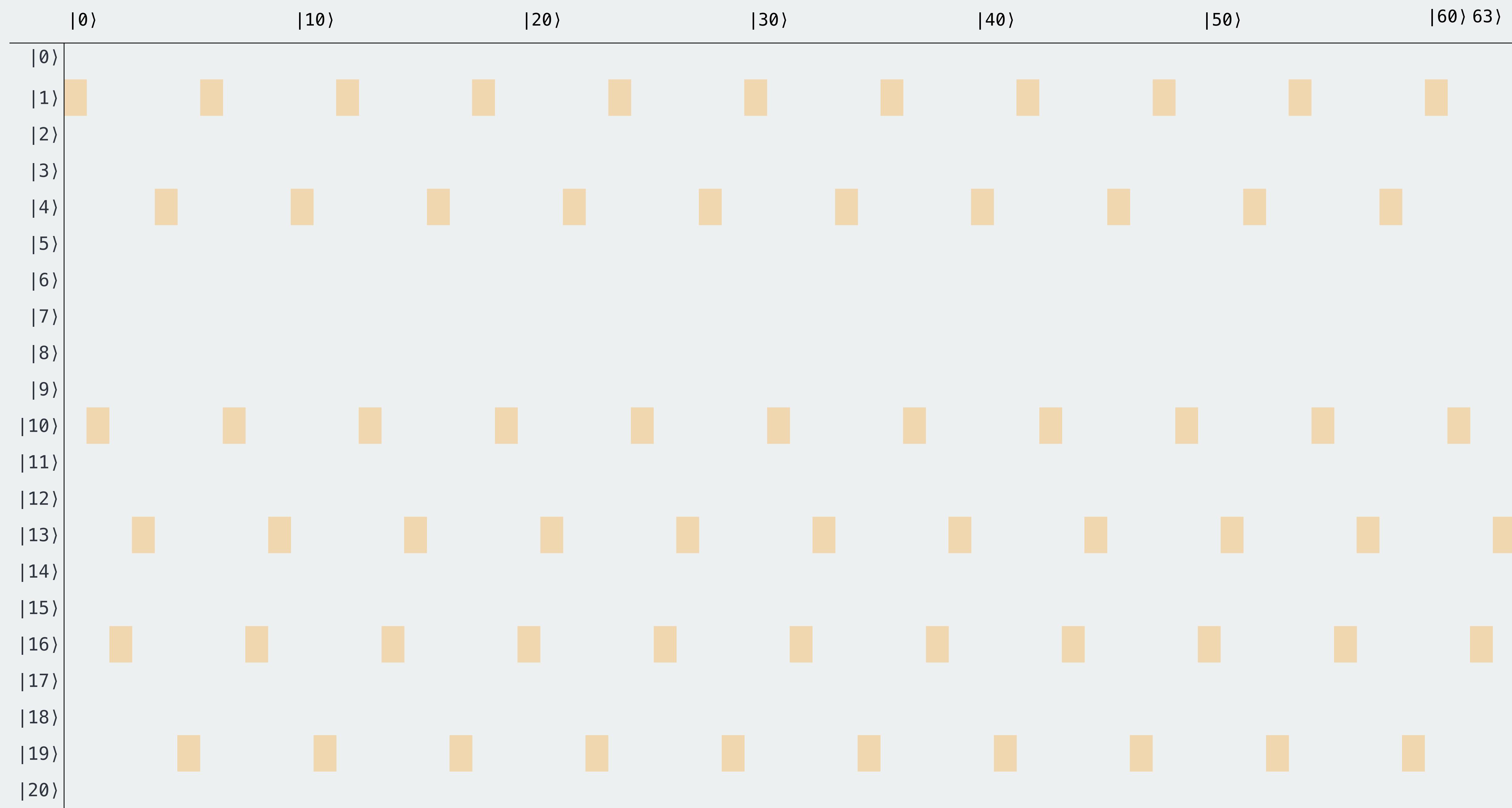


$ 0\rangle$	$ 10\rangle$	$ 20\rangle$	$ 30\rangle$	$ 40\rangle$	$ 50\rangle$	$ 60\rangle$	63)
$ 0\rangle$							
$ 1\rangle$							
$ 2\rangle$							
$ 3\rangle$							
$ 4\rangle$							
$ 5\rangle$							
$ 6\rangle$							
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$ 14\rangle$							
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$ 20\rangle$							

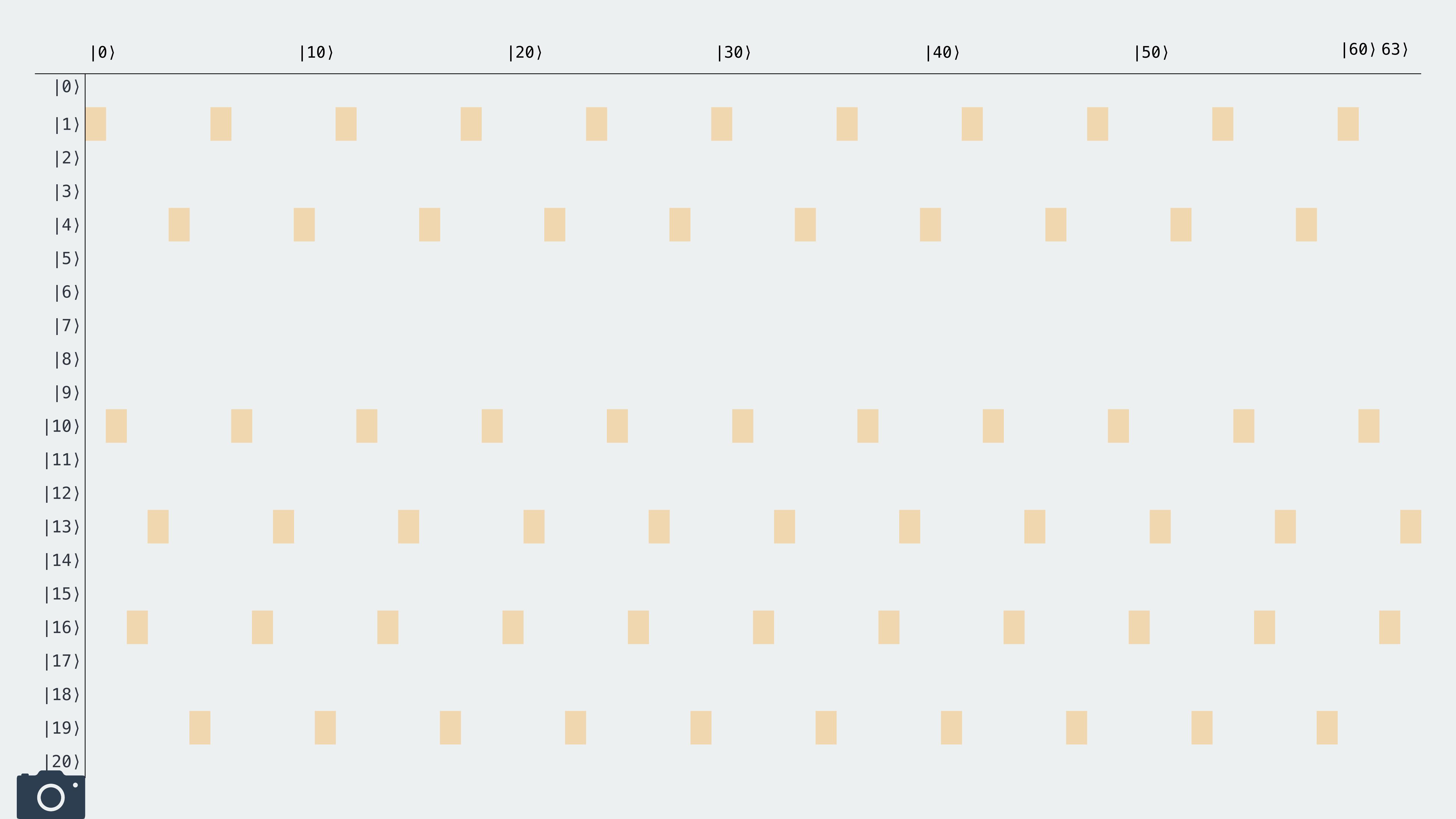
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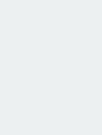
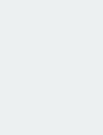
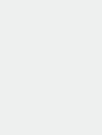
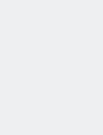
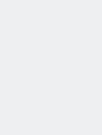
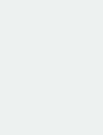
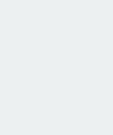
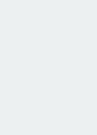


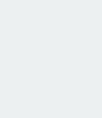
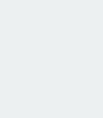
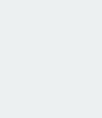
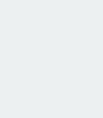
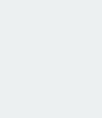
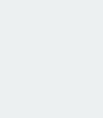
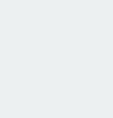
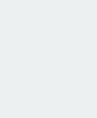
$|0\rangle$ $|10\rangle$ $|20\rangle$ $|30\rangle$ $|40\rangle$ $|50\rangle$ $|60\rangle$ 63) $|0\rangle$ $|1\rangle$ $|2\rangle$ $|3\rangle$ $|4\rangle$ $|5\rangle$ $|6\rangle$ $|7\rangle$ $|8\rangle$ $|9\rangle$ $|10\rangle$ $|11\rangle$ $|12\rangle$ $|13\rangle$ $|14\rangle$ $|15\rangle$ $|16\rangle$ $|17\rangle$ $|18\rangle$ $|19\rangle$ $|20\rangle$ $10^- \bmod 21$

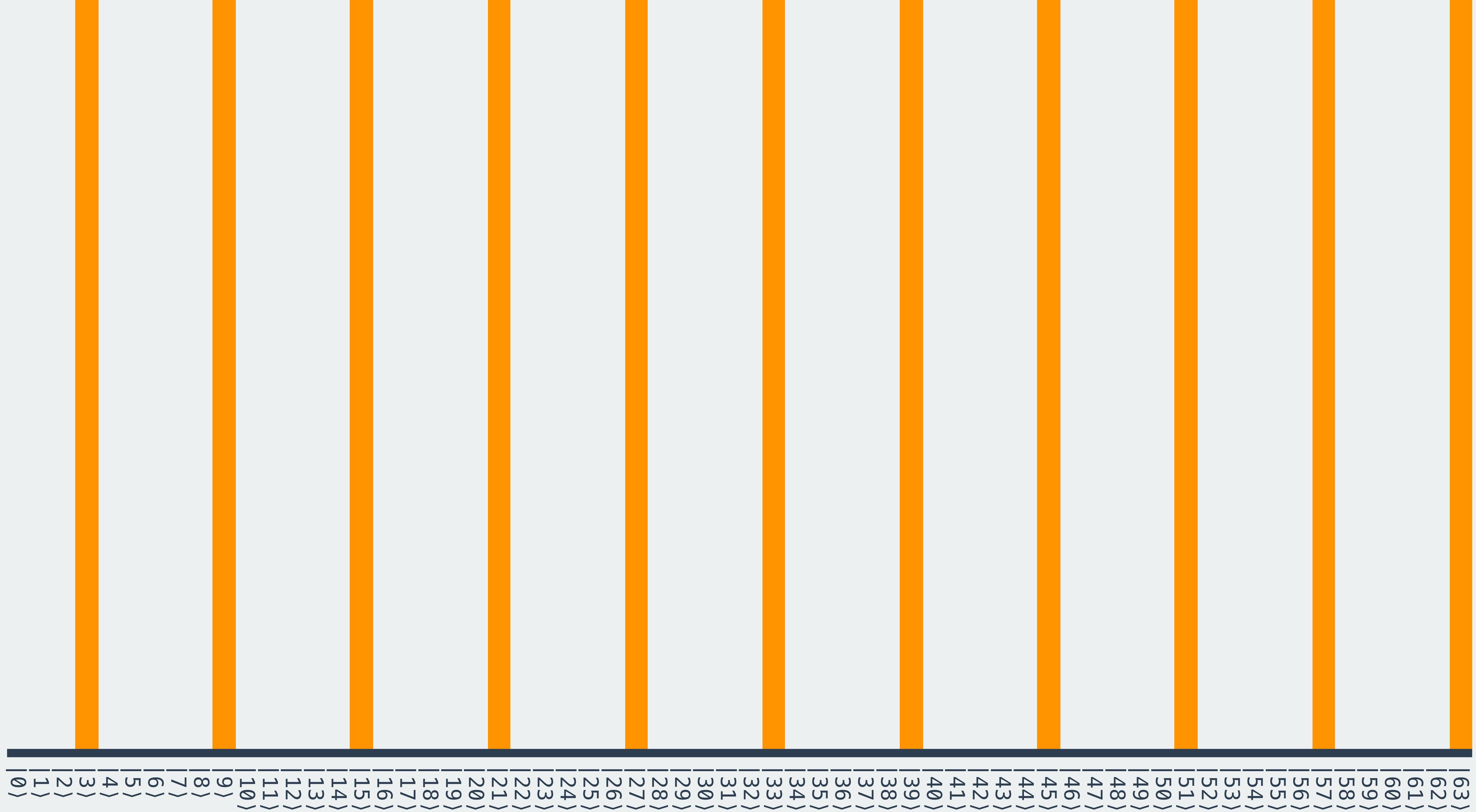


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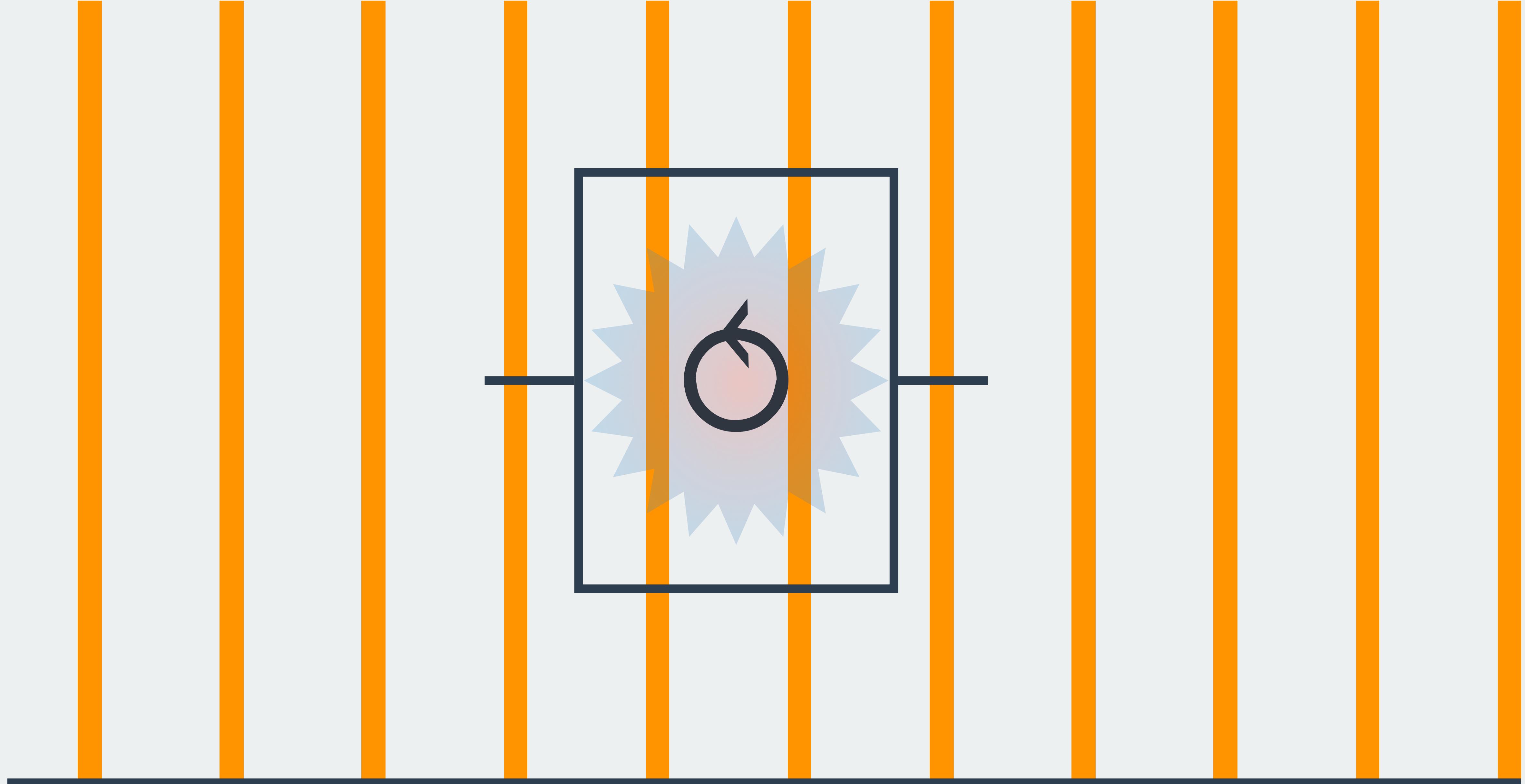


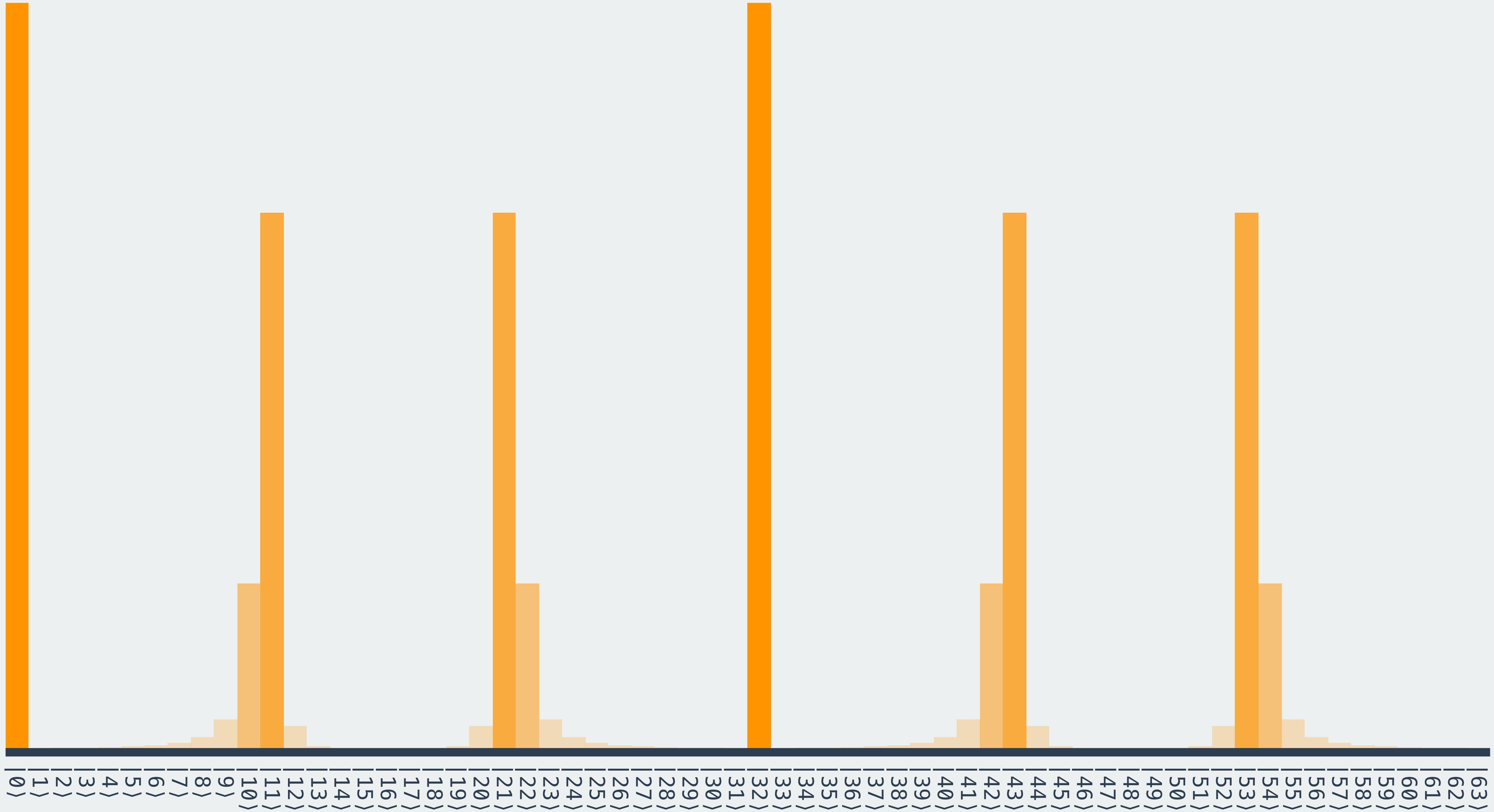
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$|0\rangle$ $|10\rangle$ $|20\rangle$ $|30\rangle$ $|40\rangle$ $|50\rangle$ $|60\rangle |63\rangle$ $|0\rangle$ $|1\rangle$ $|2\rangle$ $|3\rangle$ $|4\rangle$ $|5\rangle$ $|6\rangle$ $|7\rangle$ $|8\rangle$ $|9\rangle$ $|10\rangle$ $|11\rangle$ $|12\rangle$ $|13\rangle$  $|14\rangle$ $|15\rangle$ $|16\rangle$ $|17\rangle$ $|18\rangle$ $|19\rangle$ $|20\rangle$



|0> |1> |2> |3> |4> |5> |6> |7> |8> |9> |10> |11> |12> |13> |14> |15> |16> |17> |18> |19> |20> |21> |22> |23> |24> |25> |26> |27> |28> |29> |30> |31> |32> |33> |34> |35> |36> |37> |38> |39> |40> |41> |42> |43> |44> |45> |46> |47> |48> |49> |50> |51> |52> |53> |54> |55> |56> |57> |58> |59> |60> |61> |62> |63>







0> 1> 2> 3> 4> 5> 6> 7> 8> 9> 10> 11> 12> 13> 14> 15> 16> 17> 18> 19> 20> 21> 22> 23> 24> 25> 26> 27> 28> 29> 30> 31> 32> 33> 34> 35> 36> 37> 38> 39> 40> 41> 42> 43> 44> 45> 46> 47> 48> 49> 50> 51> 52> 53> 54> 55> 56> 57> 58> 59> 60> 61> 62> 63>



0> 1> 2> 3> 4> 5> 6> 7> 8> 9> 10> 11> 12> 13> 14> 15> 16> 17> 18> 19> 20> 21> 22> 23> 24> 25> 26> 27> 28> 29> 30> 31> 32> 33> 34> 35> 36> 37> 38> 39> 40> 41> 42> 43> 44> 45> 46> 47> 48> 49> 50> 51> 52> 53> 54> 55> 56> 57> 58> 59> 60> 61> 62> 63>

|0> |1> |2> |3> |4> |5> |6> |7> |8> |9> |10> |11> |12> |13> |14> |15> |16> |17> |18> |19> |20> |21> |22> |23> |24> |25> |26> |27> |28> |29> |30> |31> |32> |33> |34> |35> |36> |37> |38> |39> |40> |41> |42> |43> |44> |45> |46> |47> |48> |49> |50> |51> |52> |53> |54> |55> |56> |57> |58> |59> |60> |61> |62> |63>

$$\frac{53}{64}$$

$$\frac{53}{64} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{11}{53}}$$

$$\frac{53}{64} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{11}{53}} \approx \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$\frac{53}{64} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{11}{53}} \approx \frac{1}{1} = 1$$
$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{9}{11}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{53}{64} &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{11}{53}} \approx \frac{1}{1} = 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{9}{11}}} \approx \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{53}{64} &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{11}{53}} \approx \frac{1}{1} = 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{9}{11}}} \approx \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{5} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{9}}}}\end{aligned}$$

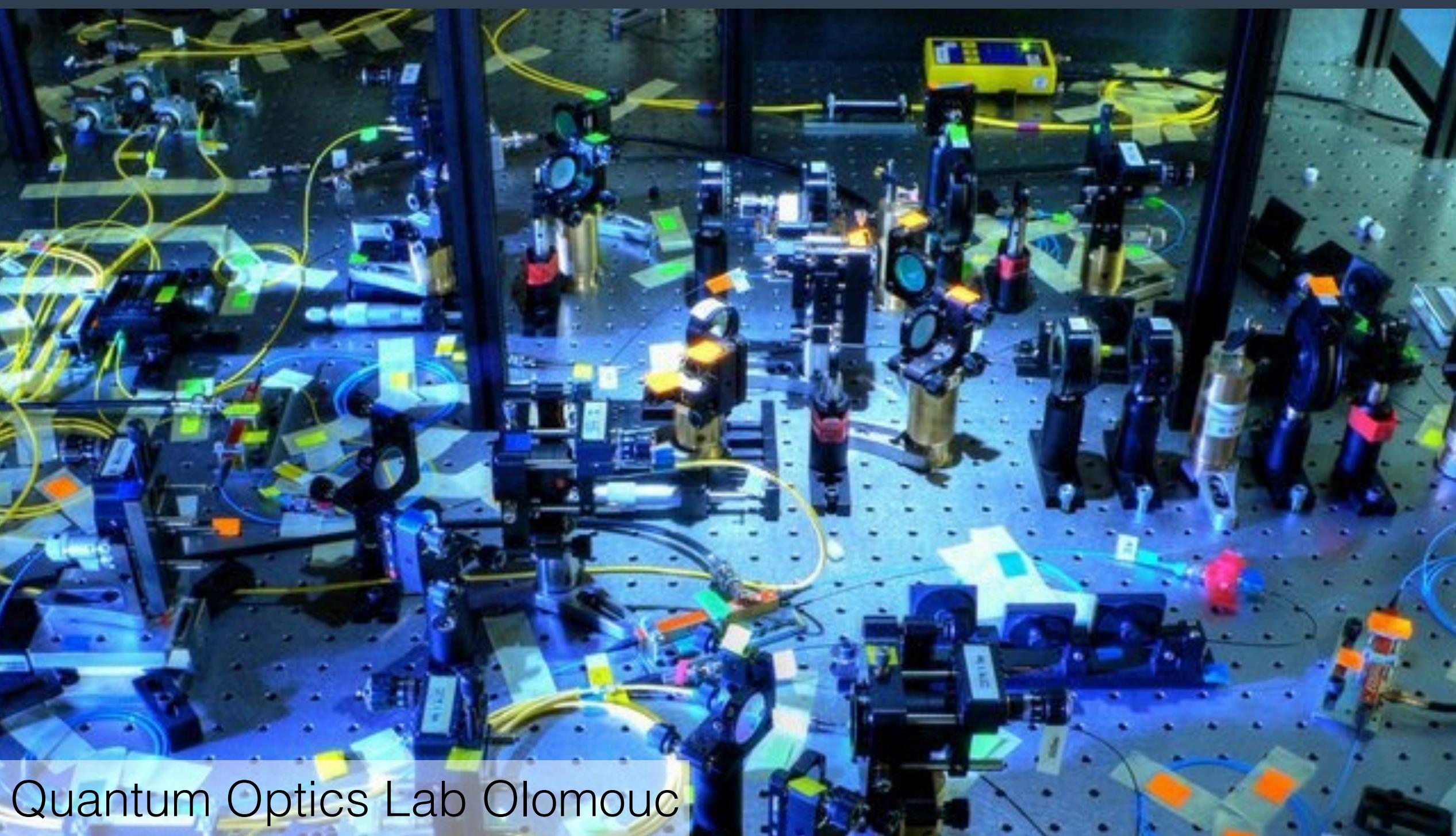
$$\frac{53}{64} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{11}{53}} \approx \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{9}{11}}} \approx \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{9}}}} \approx \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{1}}} = \frac{5}{6}$$

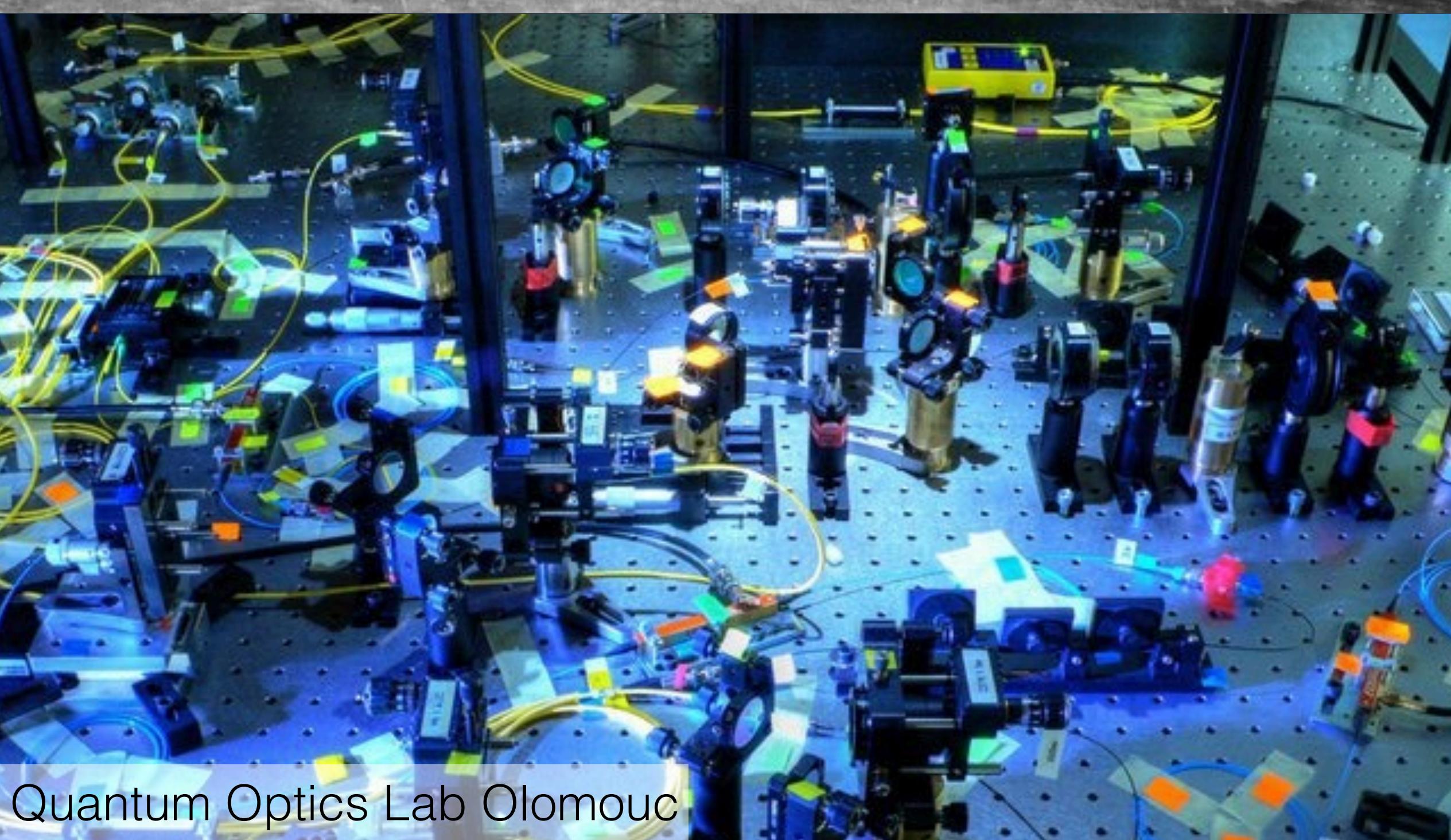
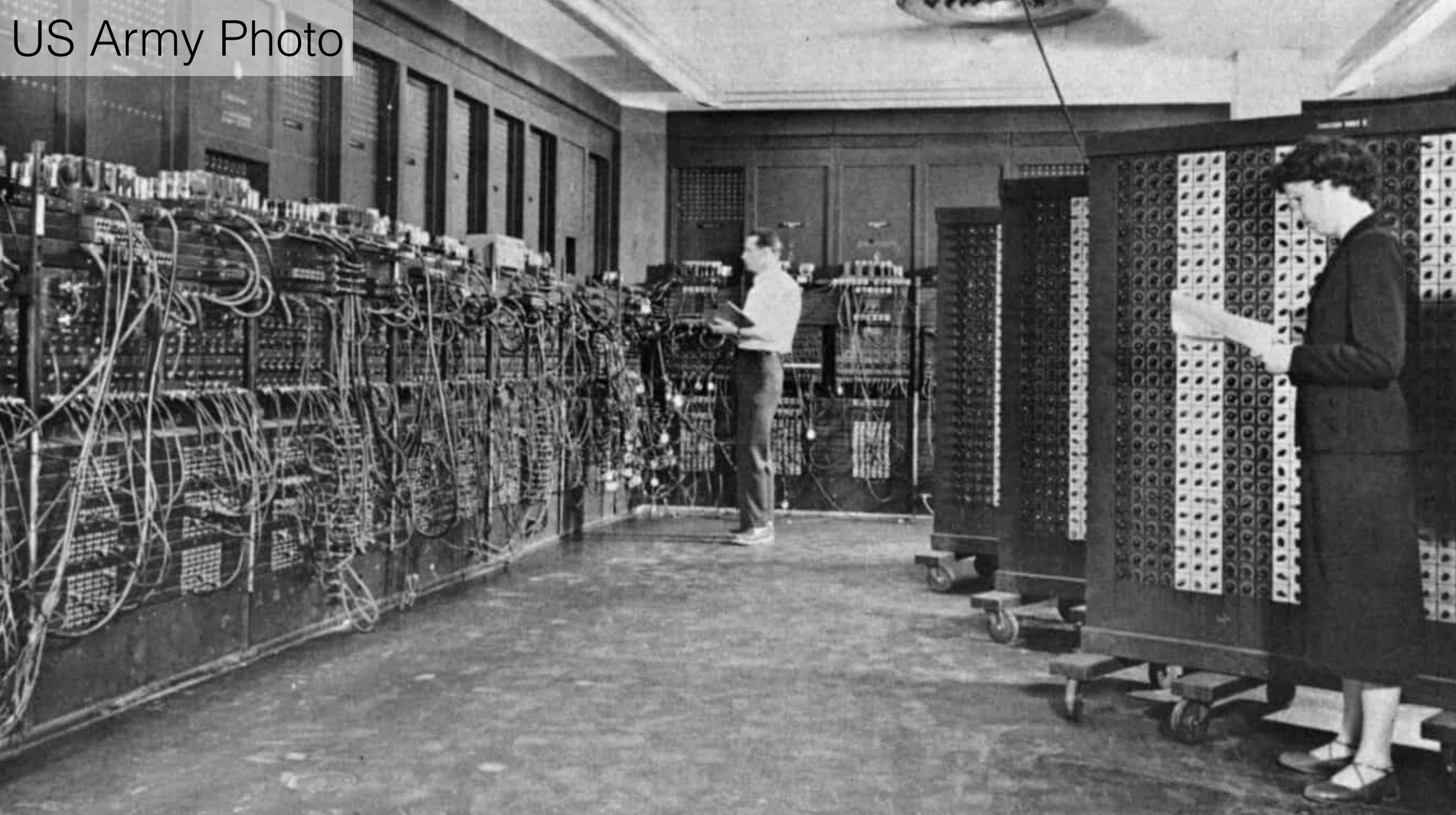


Shorov
algoritem



Quantum Optics Lab Olomouc

US Army Photo



Quantum Optics Lab Olomouc

US Army Photo

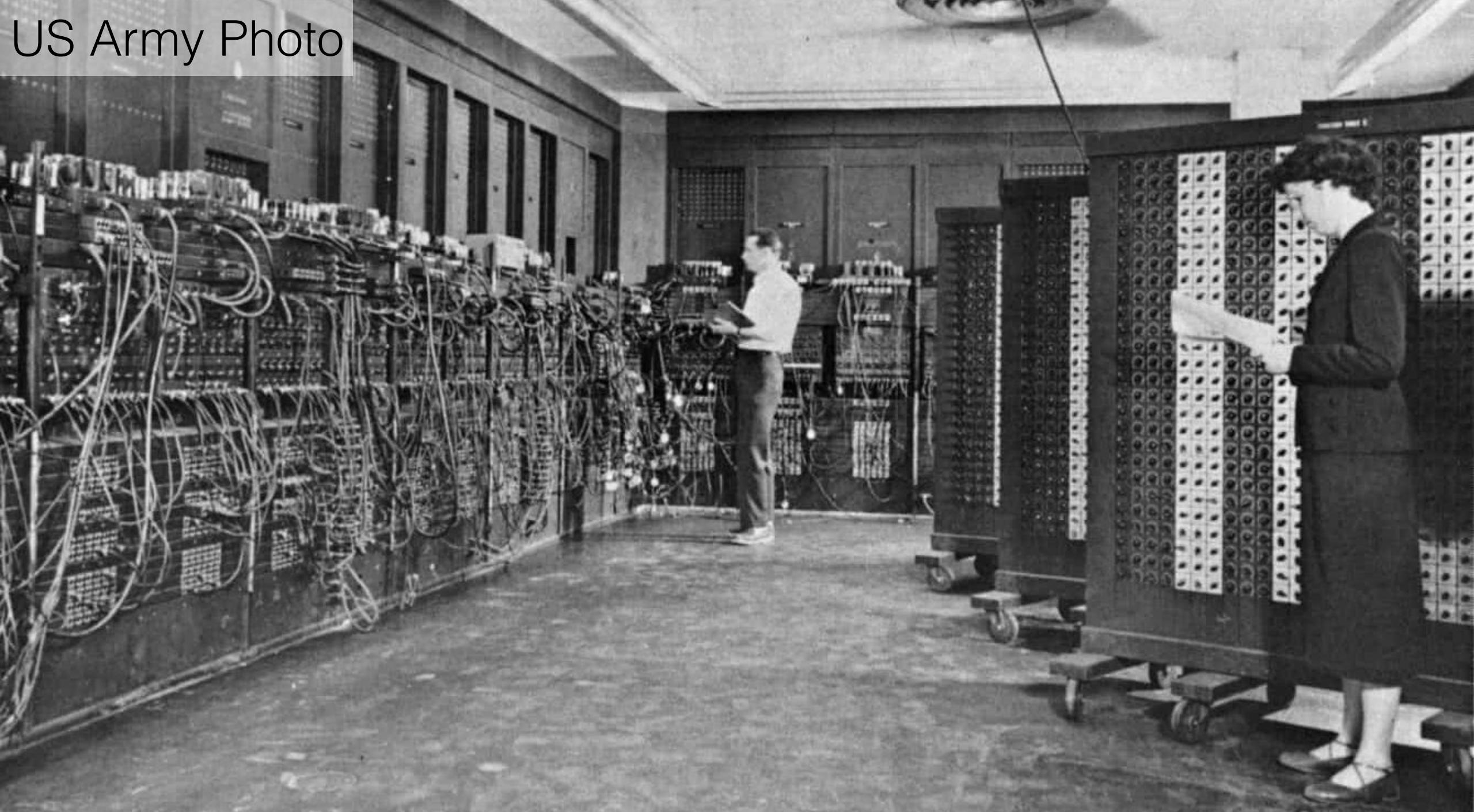
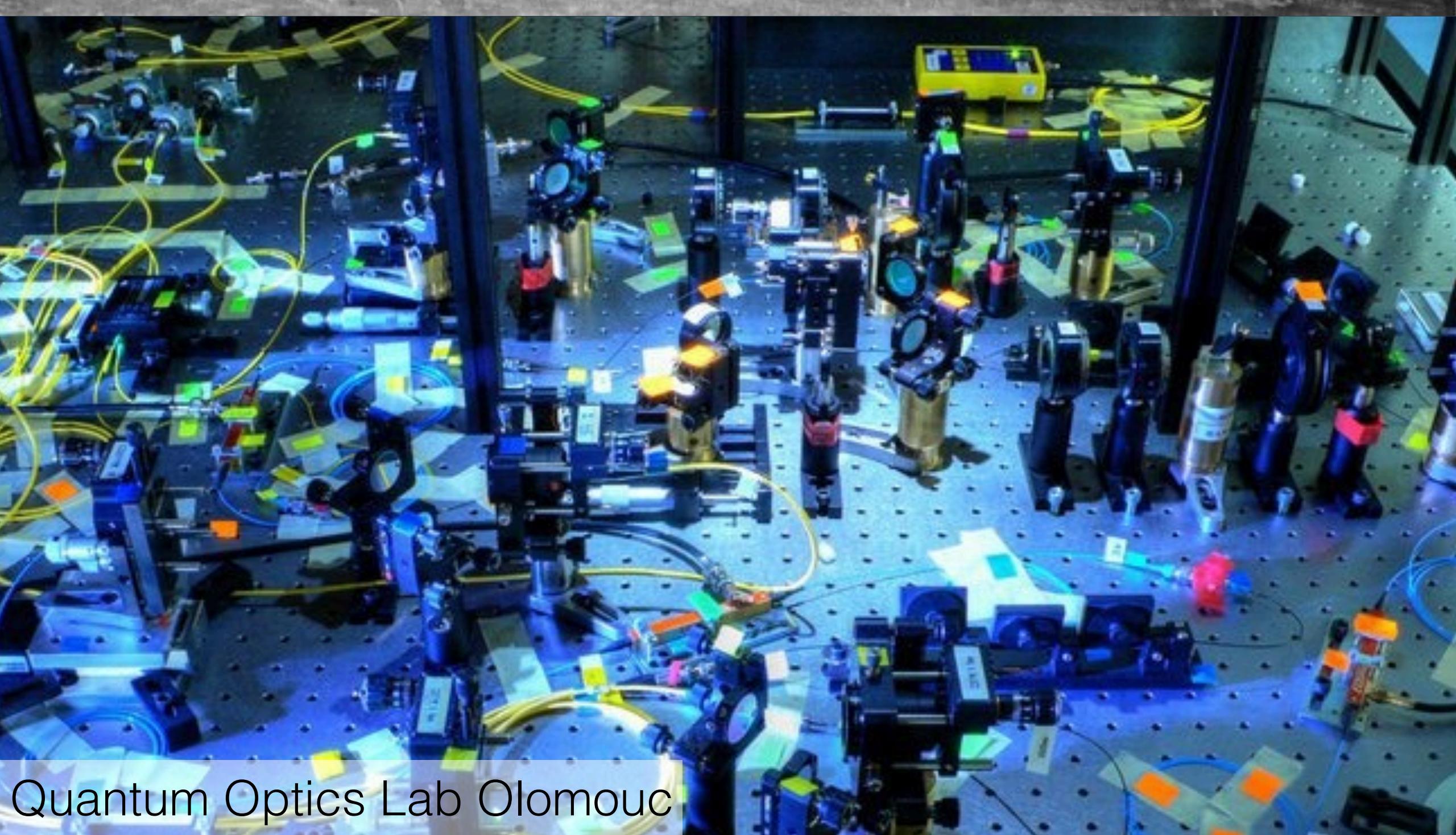
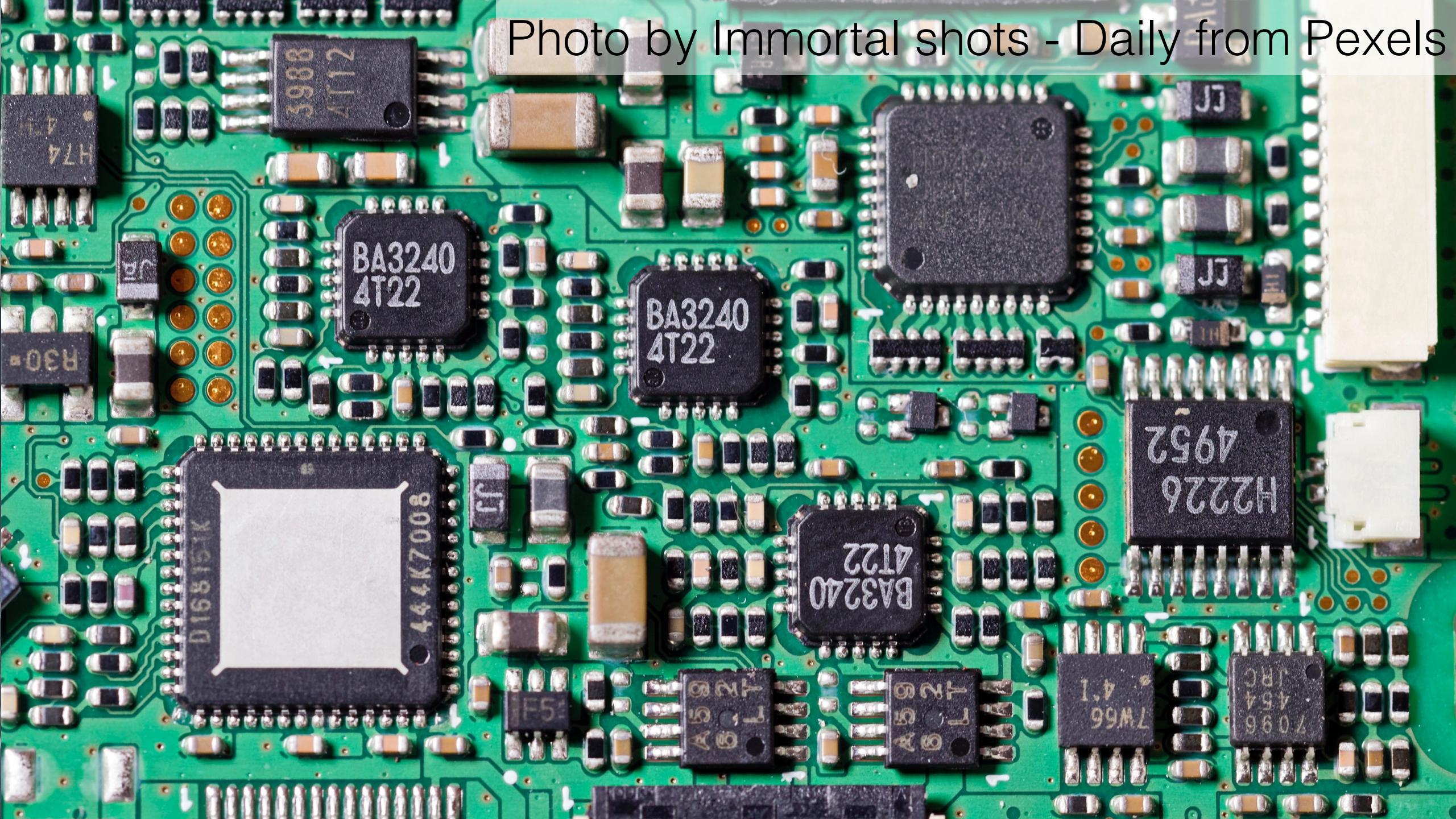


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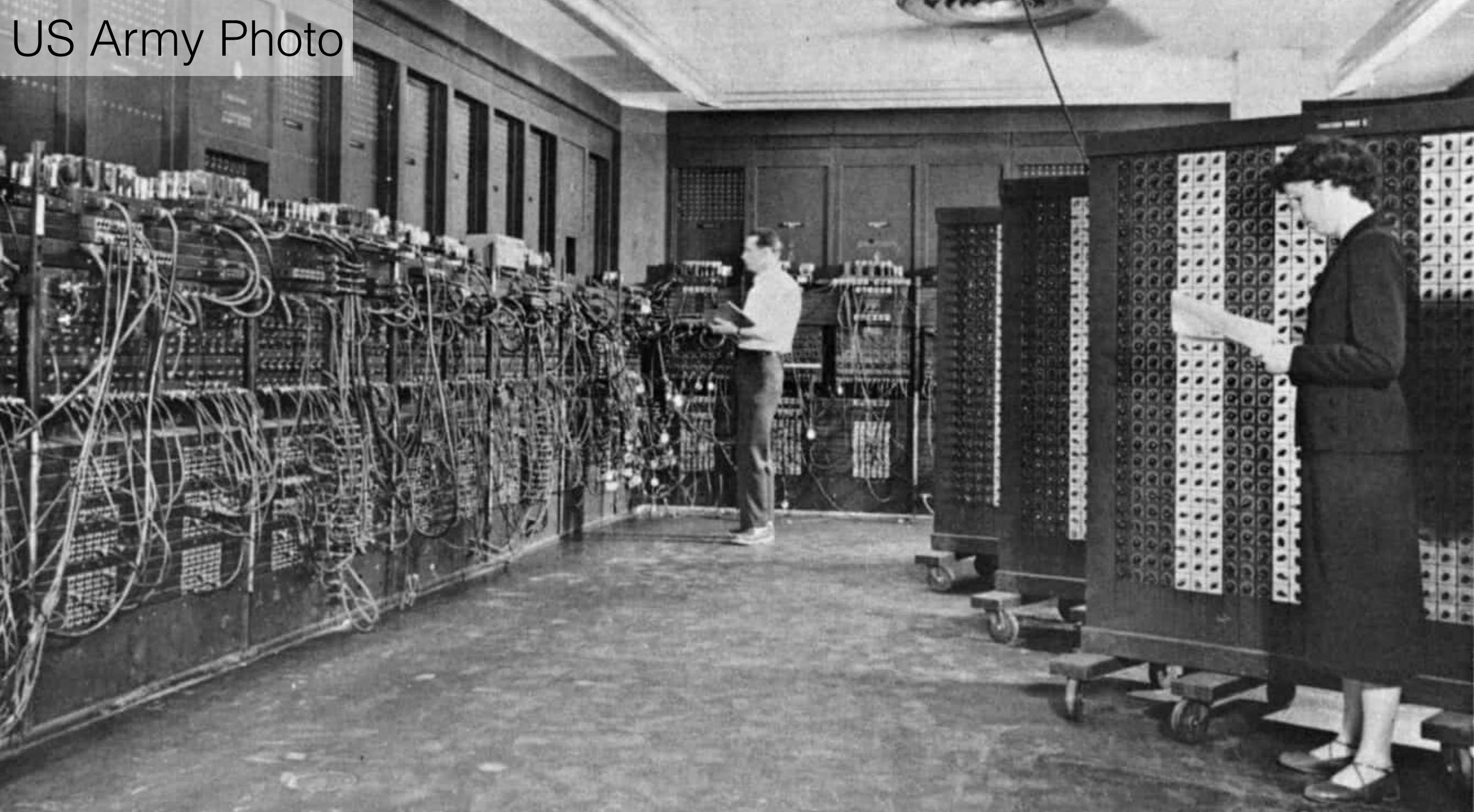
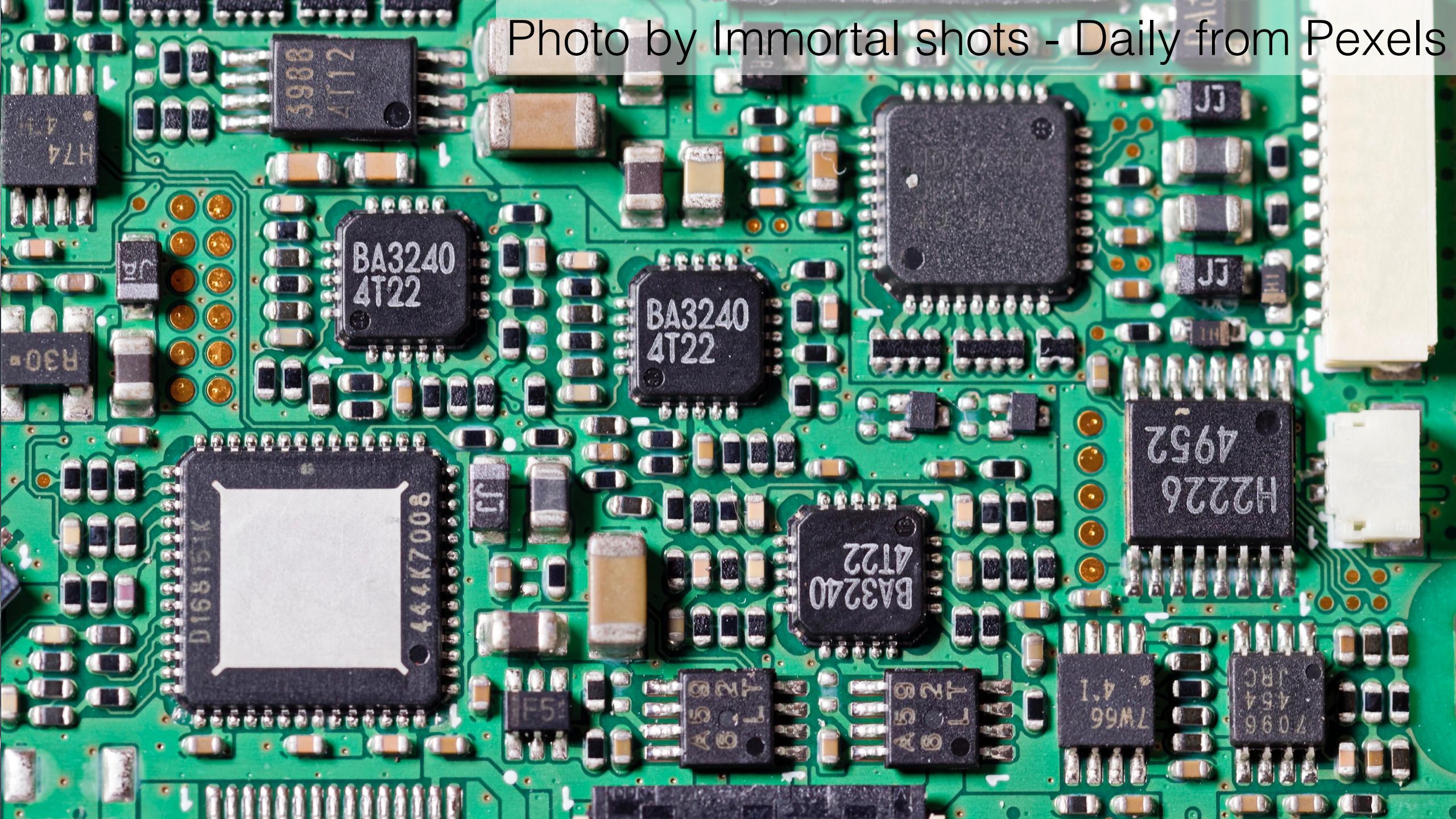


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OSNOVE KVANTNEGA RAČUNALNIŠTVA

MATIJA PRETNAR

Fakulteta za matematiko in fiziko
Univerza v Ljubljani

Math. Subj. Class. (2010): 68Q12, 81P68

Kvantno računalništvo skuša z izkorisčanjem kvantnih pojavov, kakršni sta superpozicija in prepletost, učinkoviteje reševati računsko zahtevne probleme. V članku si ogledamo postulate kvantne mehanike, kvantno teleportacijo, Deutsches algoritmom, ki je bil prvi kvantni algoritmom, ter najznamenitejša kvantna algoritma: Groverjev algoritmom za iskanje v neurejeni tabeli in Shorov algoritmom za razcep na praštevila.

THE BASICS OF QUANTUM COMPUTING

Quantum computing uses quantum phenomena such as superposition and entanglement in order to efficiently solve computationally hard problems. The paper looks at the quantum mechanics postulates, quantum teleportation, Deutsch's algorithm, which was the first quantum algorithm, and at two most famous quantum algorithms: Grover's search algorithm and Shor's factorization algorithm.

Uvod

V svetu majhnih delcev ne veljajo več pravila klasične Newtonove mehanike, kot smo jih navajeni, temveč nastopajo nenavadna pravila kvantne mehanike. Po teh pravilih se delci obnašajo tako, kot bi bili na več koncih hkrati, vendar le toliko časa, dokler jim ne izmerimo položaja. Ko pa ga enkrat izmerimo, se obnašajo le v skladu z rezultatom meritve. Primer takega vedenja vidimo v poskusu z dvojno režo (slika 1), v katerem streljamo fotone proti zaslonu z dvema ozkima rezama, za zaslonom pa postavimo senzor, ki meri, kam so prileteli fotoni, ki jim je uspelo priti mimo.

Če eno od rež zapremo, največ zadetkov po pričakovanjih izmerimo za drugo režo. Če odpremo obe reži, bi tako pričakovali dva vrhova, za vsako režo po enega. V resnici pa dobimo interferenčni vzorec. Lahko bi si ga poskušali razložiti s tem, da fotoni na svoji poti motijo drug drugega, vendar dobimo tako sliko tudi, če poskrbimo, da naenkrat streljamo samo en foton. Torej obe možni poti, po katerih bi lahko potoval foton, motita druga drugo. Še več: če postavimo dodaten senzor, s katerim poskušamo ugotoviti, skozi katero režo je šel foton, interferenca izgine, za zaslonom pa izmerimo vrhova, ki smo ju pričakovali prej.

Kvantno računalništvo poskuša te neobičajne kvantne pojave izkoristiti za učinkovitejše računanje. S kvantnim računalništvom je pričel znani fizik Obzornik mat. fiz.

HVALA ZA
POZORNOST!