

Workshop on pseudorandom unitaries

Fermi Ma

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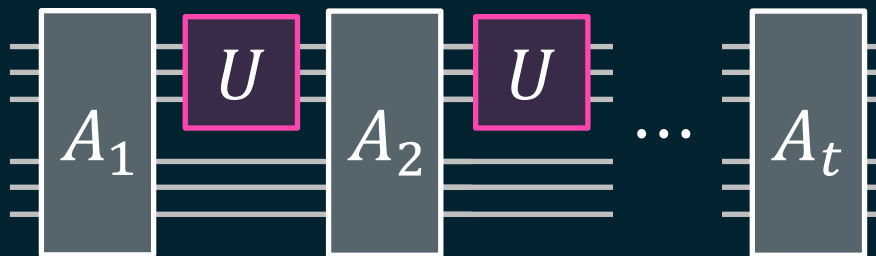
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In [JLS18],
this means:



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- **Learning:** low-depth PRUs → hardness of quantum learning
- **Algorithms:** low-depth PRUs → faster quantum algorithms

Open question: do PRUs exist? (under cryptographic assumptions)

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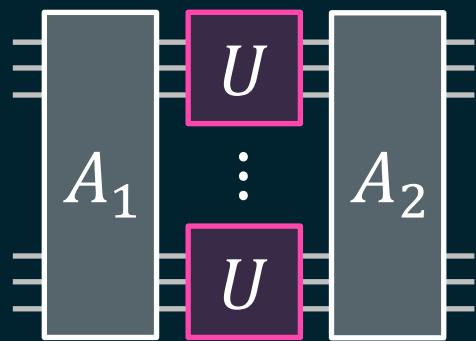
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- [LQSYZ23,AGKL23,BM24]: non-adaptive + restricted input states

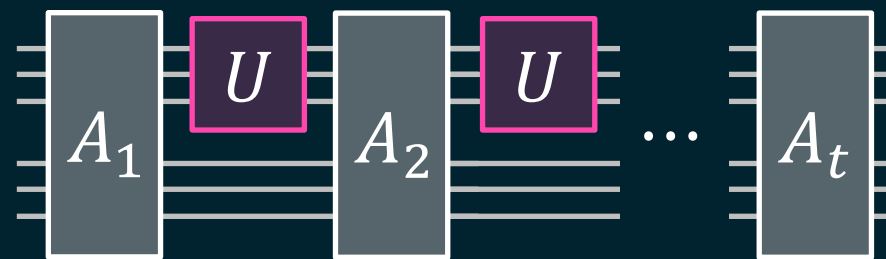
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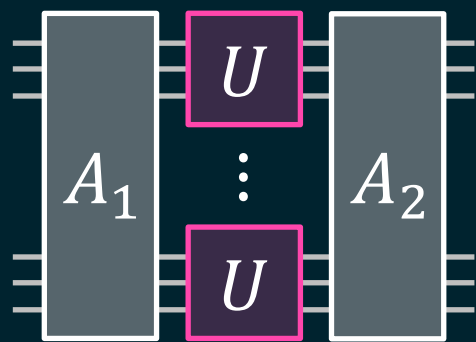


adaptive

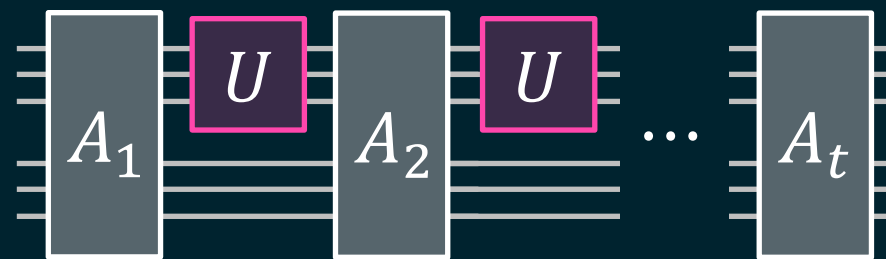
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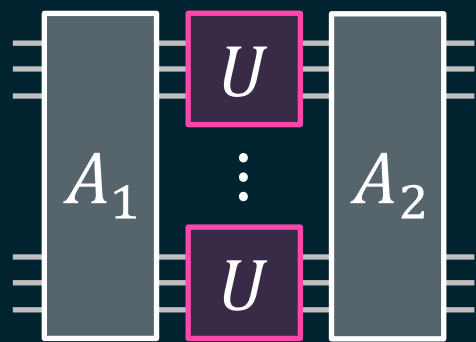


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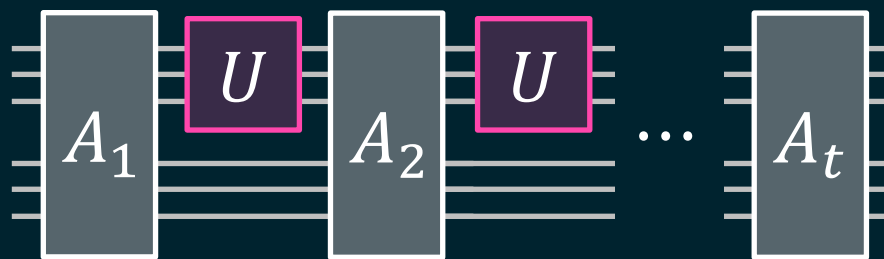
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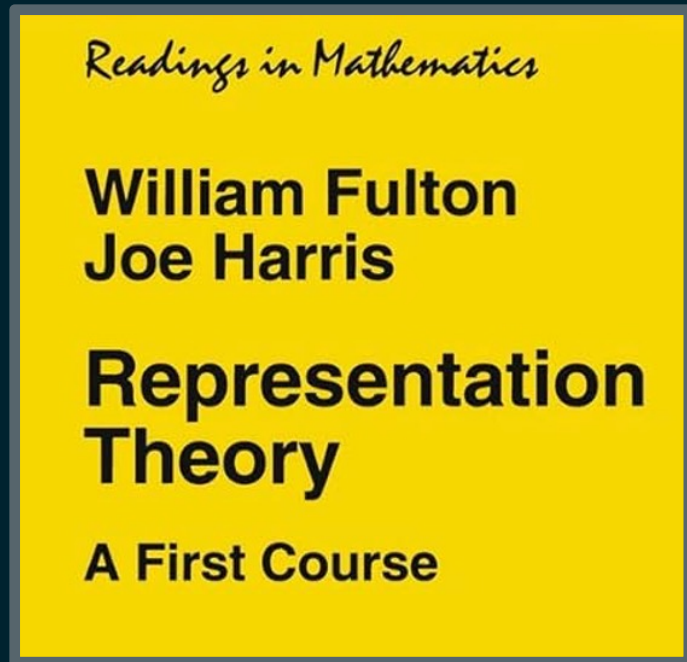
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One reason: the math behind Haar-random unitaries is quite subtle!

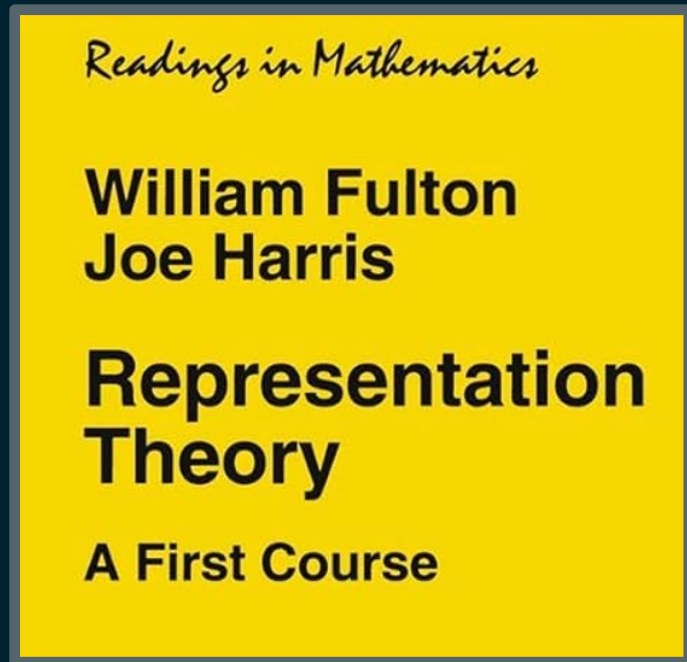
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Readings in Mathematics

**William Fulton
Joe Harris**

**Representation
Theory**

A First Course



PST



VERY difficult



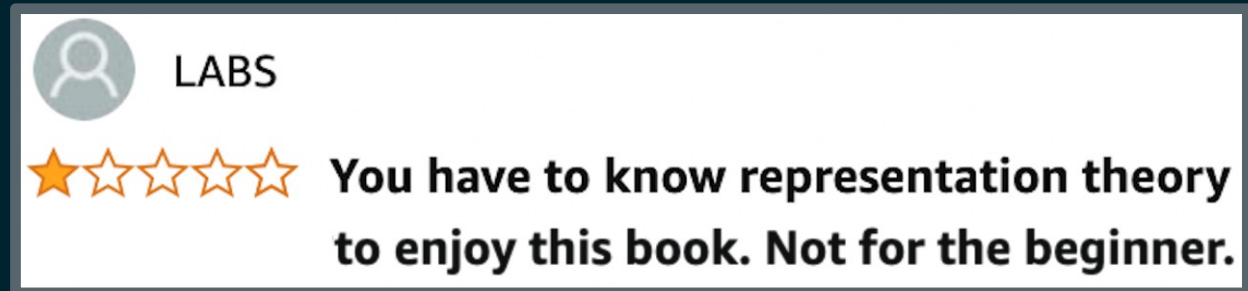
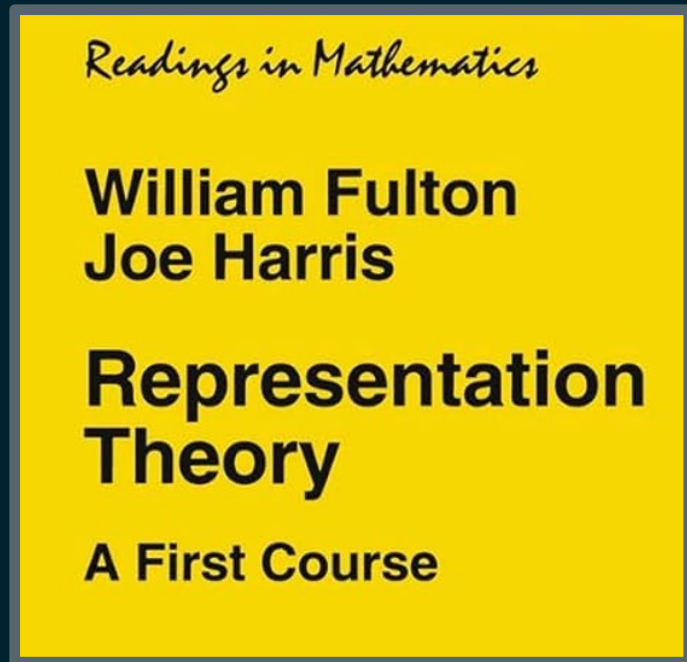
LABS



**You have to know representation theory
to enjoy this book. Not for the beginner.**

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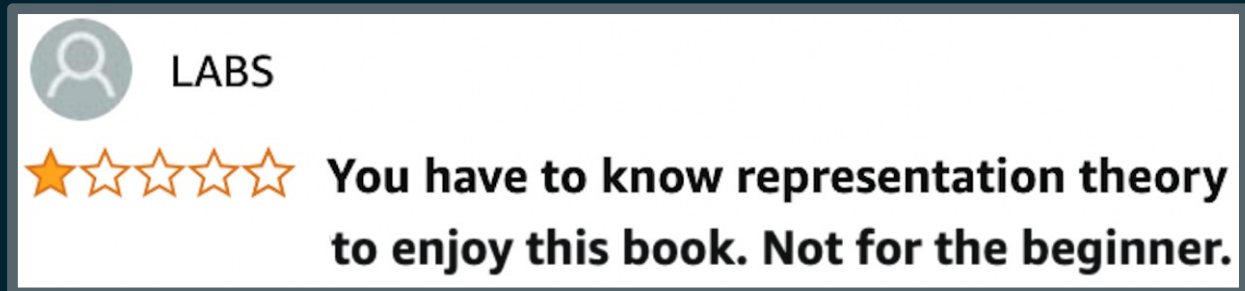
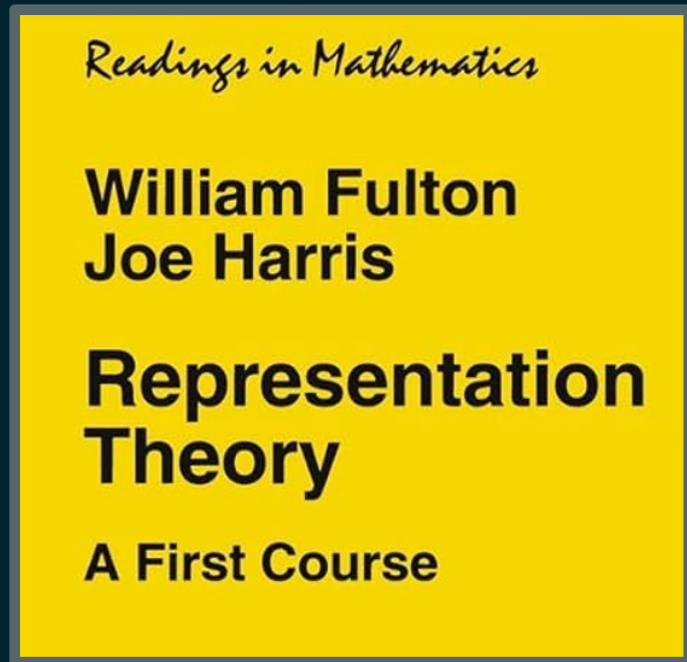
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(by applying $\bar{U}^{\otimes t}$)

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(true for any U)

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Recap of whiteboard proof

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{f \in \{0,1\}^N} |\psi_f\rangle^{\otimes t} |f\rangle &= \sum_{f \in \{0,1\}^N} \left(\sum_{x \in [N]} (-1)^{f \cdot e_x} |x\rangle \right)^{\otimes t} |f\rangle \\
 &\equiv \sum_{x_1, \dots, x_t \in [N]} |x_1, \dots, x_t\rangle |e_{x_1} \oplus \dots \oplus e_{x_t}\rangle && \text{(see whiteboard)} \\
 \text{(after isometry)} &\approx \sum_{x_1, \dots, x_t \in [N]} |x_1, \dots, x_t\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{t!}} \sum_{\pi \in S_t} R_\pi |x_1, \dots, x_t\rangle && \text{(see whiteboard)}
 \end{aligned}$$

For any unitary U :

$$\sum_{x_1, \dots, x_t \in [N]} U^{\otimes t} |x_1, \dots, x_t\rangle \sum_{\pi \in S_t} R_\pi |x_1, \dots, x_t\rangle = \sum_{x_1, \dots, x_t \in [N]} |x_1\rangle \dots |x_t\rangle \sum_{\pi \in R_\pi} R_\pi \cdot \cancel{U^{\otimes t}} |x_1, \dots, x_t\rangle$$

(by applying $\bar{U}^{\otimes t}$)

This implies: using $\sum_{x \in [N]} U|x\rangle|x\rangle = \sum_{x \in [N]} |x\rangle U^\top|x\rangle$

$$\mathbb{E}_f |\psi_f\rangle\langle\psi_f|^{\otimes t} \approx \mathbb{E}_{U \leftarrow \text{Haar}} \mathbb{E}_f (U|\psi_f\rangle\langle\psi_f|U^\dagger)^{\otimes t} = \mathbb{E}_{|\psi\rangle \leftarrow \text{Haar}} |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes t}$$

(true for any U)
(invariance of Haar measure)