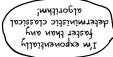


THIS IS QUANTUM SUPREMACY







And I developed one of the first quantum actoorithms with Jossa!

DAVID DEUTSCH LAID OUT A BASIC THEORETICAL STRUCTURE OF A QUANTUM COMPUTER (1985)

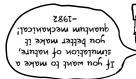
AND SO COMPUTERS WOULD MIMIC NATURE'S PROBABILITIES . . .

A phobon or other small particle with quantum mechanical properties that can represent a 0 and a 1 at the same time!

A QUANTUM BIT (QUBIT) WOULD A QUANTUM COMPUTER



FIKE NOWWAL COMPUTERS,
INSTEAD OF BITS SET TO 0'S OR 1'S



THEN, RICHARD FEYNMAN

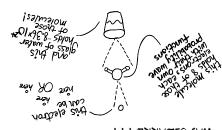
IMPOSSIBLE!

MANY PROBABILITIES WAS NEARLY
SIMULATING EVEN SIMPLE
WHILE COMPUTES

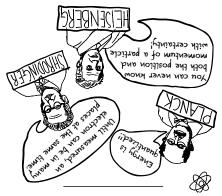
WHILE COMPUT



P KENOMNED 2KELLIC2) BOL ENEN MILH GEEVLIC2)



THE IDEA THAT SO MANY THINGS WERE PROBABLE AND UNCERTAIN WAS BIZARRE . . .



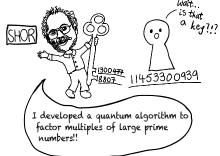
CLESSICAL PHYSICS DOES NOT HOLD!
AS THINGS GET SMALLER AND SMALLER
CIENTISTS FOUND OUT THAT





OF PHYSICS WAS TURNED...

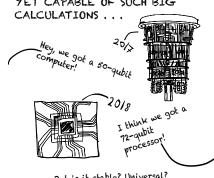
THEN IN 1994 . . .



AND THE WORLD WENT BERSERK BECAUSE RSA ENCRYPTION SCHEMES WERE BUILT ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT CLASSICAL COMPUTERS WOULD TAKE AGES TO FACTOR SUCH NUMBERS!

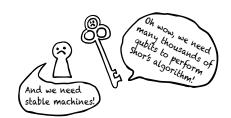
OR SUCH NUMBERS!

THE ACTUAL HARDWARE IS NOT YET CAPABLE OF SUCH BIG



But is it stable? Universal?

How many gates?



BUT WITH RAPID ADVANCES, QUANTUM COMPUTING IS CONSTANTLY SHOWING NEW POSSIBILITIES...

AND THE
QUANTUM
COMPUTING
RACE HAS ONLY
JUST BEGUN

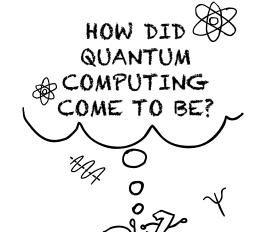
https://www.epigc.cs.uchicago.edu/resources/

November 2020 (v3)

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- HISTORY OF QUANTUM COMPUTING -



From atoms to algorithms:

A brief history of quantum computing