

# Lecture 11

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7/10/20

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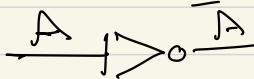
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$$\overline{AB}$$

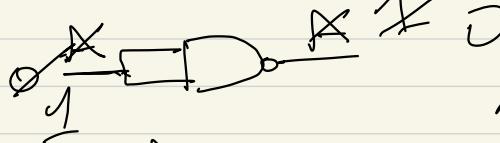
$$\overline{01} = 1$$

① NOT

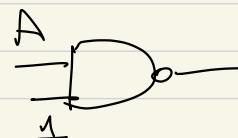


$$\overline{A \wedge A} = \overline{A}$$

$$A=1, \bar{A}=0$$

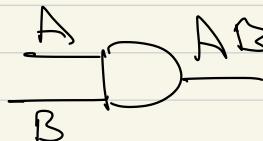


$$A=0, \bar{A}=1$$



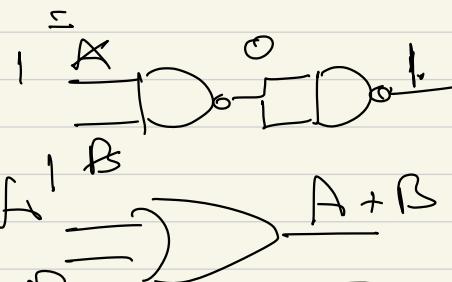
A	B	
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

② AND

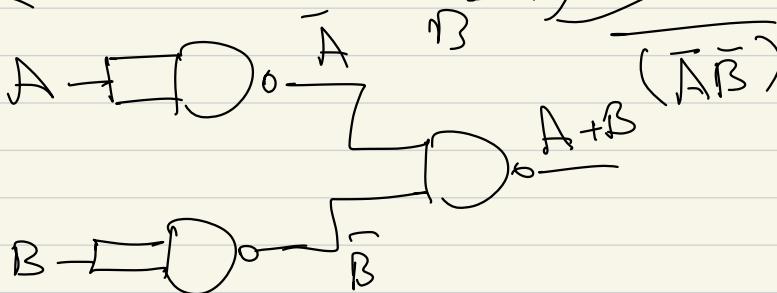


$$A=1 \\ B=1$$

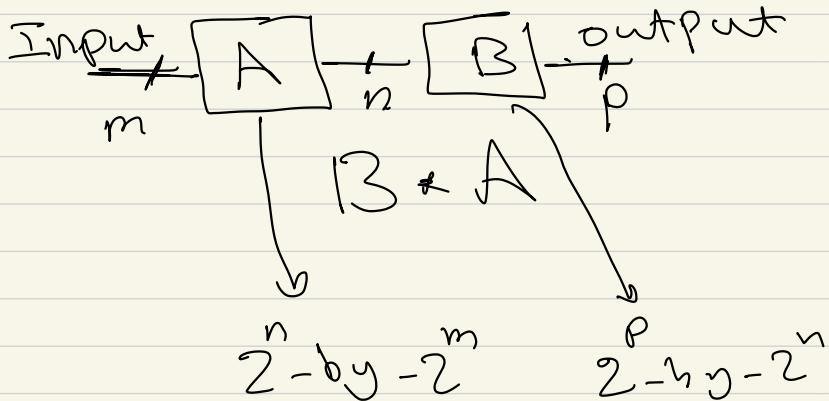
$$AB=1$$



③ OR

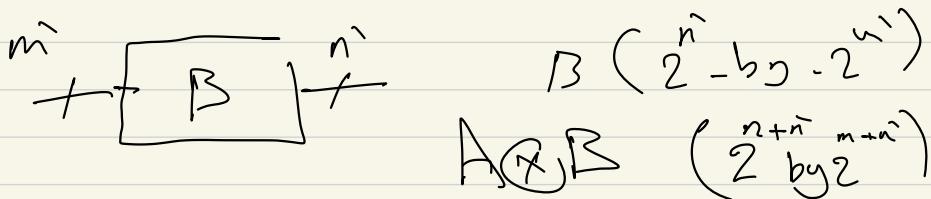
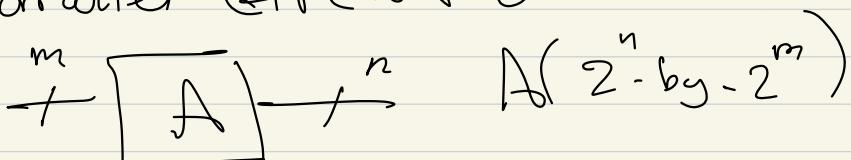


\* If we combine gates in sequence  
we call it a sequential circuit

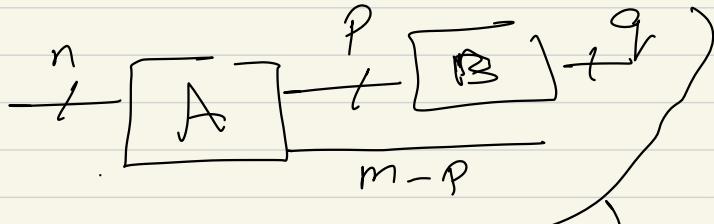


$$\begin{aligned} B * A &= (2^n \text{-by- } 2^m) (2^m \text{-by- } 2^n) \\ &= (2^p \text{-by- } 2^m) \end{aligned}$$

\* Parallel circuiting at ~



Ex



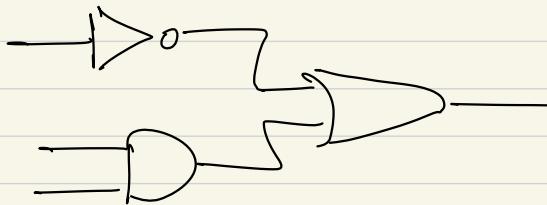
A is  $2^m$ -by- $2^n$

B is  $2^q$ -by  $2^p$

I is  $2^{m-p}$ -by  $2^{m-p}$

$(B \otimes I_{m-p}) * A$

Ex



CR, (NOT @ AND)

## ch. 5.3 Reversible gates

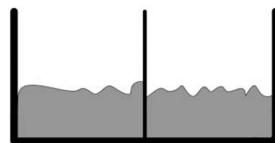


Figure 5.1. Tub with water in no state.



Figure 5.2. Tub with water in state  $|0\rangle$  and state  $|1\rangle$ .

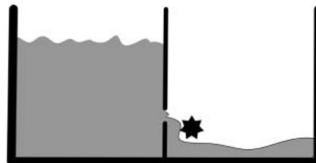


Figure 5.3. State  $|0\rangle$  dissipating and creating energy.

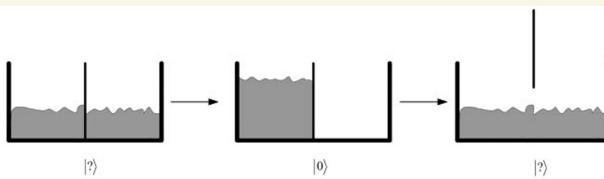


Figure 5.4. Reversibility of writing.



writing is reversible

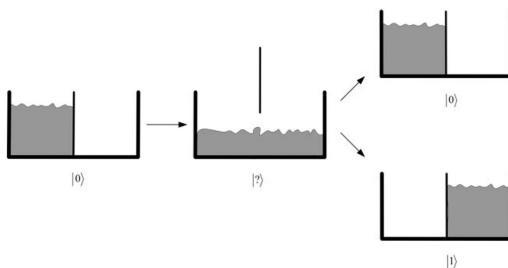


Figure 5.5. Irreversibility of erasing.

Erasing is irreversible  
 ~ ~ dissipative  
 energy

\* AND is not irreversible

\* CNOT ~ ?

AND is -

0	0		0
0	1		0
1	0		0
1	1		1

$$A=0, B=0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A=0, B=1 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \end{cases}$$

out put  
out put  
input

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 00 & 0 \\ 01 & | \\ 10 & | \\ 11 & | \end{array}$$

$\rightarrow$  ~~Do~~ is reversible

$$\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

+ CNOT