Quantum Programs as Kleisli Maps

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https://bram.westerbaan.name/kleisli.pdf







Substochastic map:



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$$phd \longrightarrow \frac{8}{24} |sleep\rangle + \frac{8}{24} |work\rangle$$

prof
$$\longrightarrow |work\rangle$$



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So substochastic maps are "Kleisli maps".





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- NO! when A, B, and Q(B) are to have **finite** dimension,
- YES! when A, B, and Q(B) may have **infinite** dimension.

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 $(\mathscr{A} \longrightarrow CP_{sU} \longrightarrow \mathscr{B} \text{ is a quantum process from } \mathscr{B} \text{ to } \mathscr{A}.)$

4. $\mathbf{vN} \subseteq \mathbf{vN}_{\mathrm{CPsU}}$ is the (wide) subcategory of multiplicative unital maps — the "sharp" quantum processes.

 $vN_{\rm CPsU}^{\rm op}$ is isomorphic to the Kleisli category of a monad on $vN^{\rm op}$.

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 vN_{CPsU}^{op} is isomorphic to the Kleisli category of a monad on vN^{op} . Proof sketch. Since vN and vN_{CPsU} have the same objects,

we need only prove that $\mathbf{vN} \rightarrow \mathbf{vN}_{CPSU}$ has a left adjoint.

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By the Adjoint Functor Theorem it suffices to show that

- 1. vN has all limits, and $\textbf{vN} \rightarrow \textbf{vN}_{\mathrm{CPsU}}$ preserves them, and
- 2. $\textbf{vN} \rightarrow \textbf{vN}_{\rm CPsU}$ satisfies the solution set condition.

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Point 2 follows from this: if \mathscr{B} is a von Neumann subalgebra generated by a subset X of a von Neumann algebra, then

$$\#\mathscr{B} \leq 2^{2^{\#\mathbb{C}\cdot\#X}}.$$

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$$\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\mathsf{CPsU}} C[0,1]$$

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$$\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{C}^2) = \ref{eq: C}^2$$

At least $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is not commutative (because $f(1,0)$ and $f(0,1)$ might not commute for a CPsU-map $f : \mathbb{C}^2 \to \mathscr{A}$).

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where $(-)^{*[A]}$ is the Kornell's free exponential.

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Questions?