



**Quantum Computing,
Romance Novels,
Trivia**

Course Evaluations

- Should we offer PL and Compilers Practicum options in the future?
- Do you appreciate having difficult classes, assuming we warn you in advance?

Upcoming Due Dates

- Mon May 07
 - EVERYTHING.
 - If I have the wrong grade marked down for you (see projected grades) or you want to turn something in late, Mon May 07 is the time.
- PL At-Home Final, Compilers At-Home Final
 - Posted by Wed May 02
 - Email wrw6y.doc (etc.) back to me ...

One-Slide Summary

- A **quantum computer** manipulates **quantum bits**; such **qubits** can represent a **superposition** of possible states.
- Quantum computers are **probabilistic**. **Grover's Algorithm** (for linear search in sub-linear time) and **Shor's Algorithm** (for factoring integers in polylog time) are common quantum algorithms.
- When you use a quantum computer to “try everything in parallel” you get back a **random answer**.

The Key

- The key to quantum algorithms is to make a bunch of parallel worlds that all have something (part of the right answer) **in common.**



Shor's Algorithm

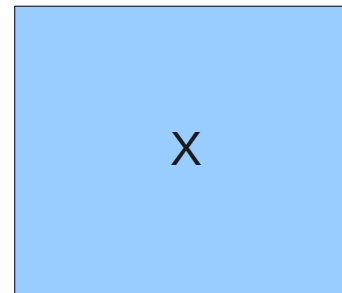
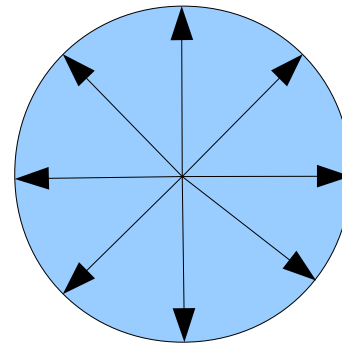
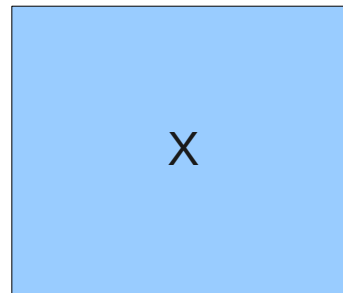
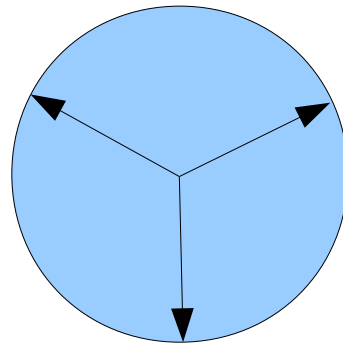
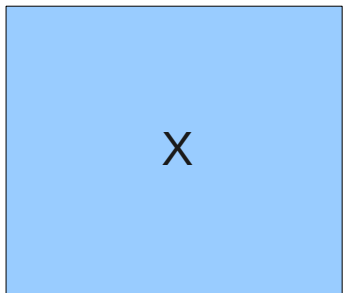
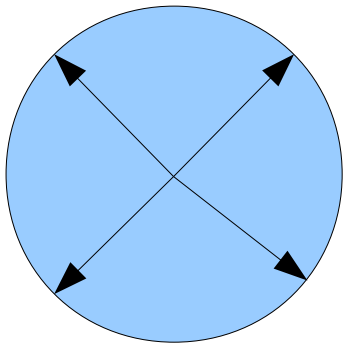
- Goal: find factors of large integer $N = p * q$
- Let's assume we've made our superposition
 - $x \bmod N, x^2 \bmod N, x^3 \bmod N, x^4 \bmod N, \dots$
- So, given a superposition of elements in a periodic sequence, how do we extract the period?
 - If we find it, Euler gives us $(p-1)(q-1)$, and we win
- We use the **Quantum Fourier Transform**
 - The heart of **Shor's Algorithm** (1994)
- Reasoning by analogy time!

Groundhog Day

- You're on a 27 hour day.
- Let's imagine that your bedroom has many clocks in it
 - One clock has 27 hours per day
 - One clock has 3 hours per day, etc.
 - Each hour is still 60 minutes on all clocks
- Each clock has its own posterboard with a thumbtack in it - mounted right below the clock
 - When you wake up, you move each thumbtack in the direction of its clock's hour hand

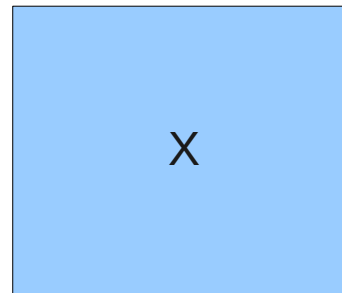
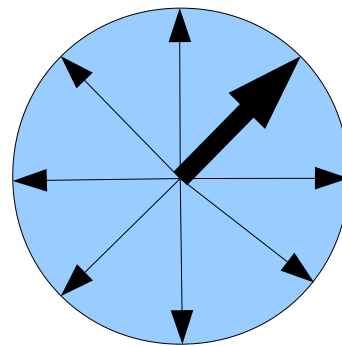
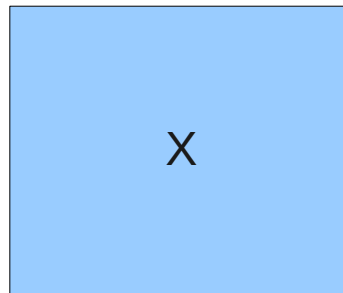
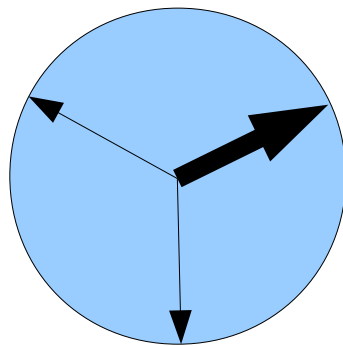
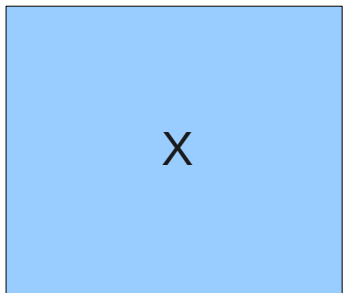
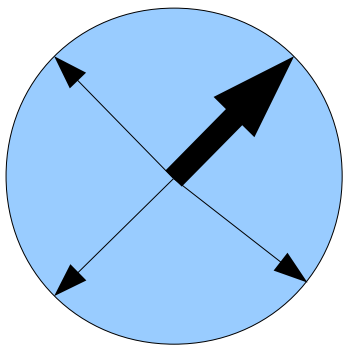
Bedroom Of Doom!

- Three of your clocks: 4-hour, 3-hour, 8-hour:



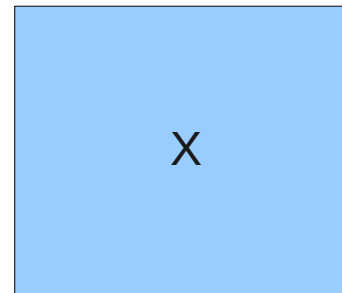
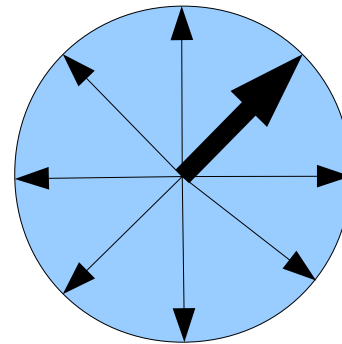
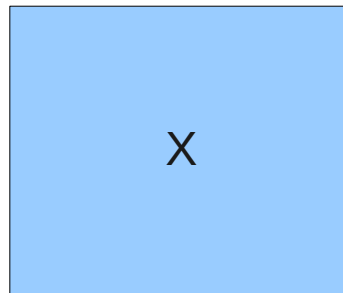
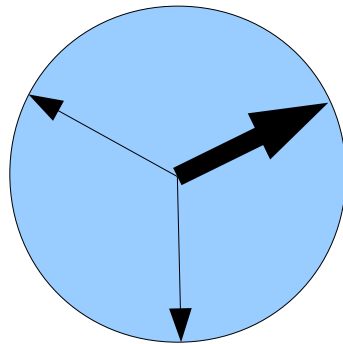
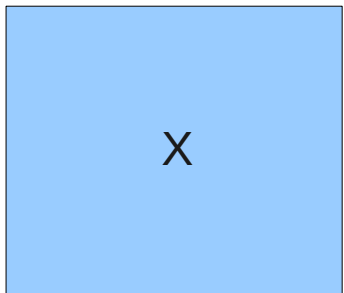
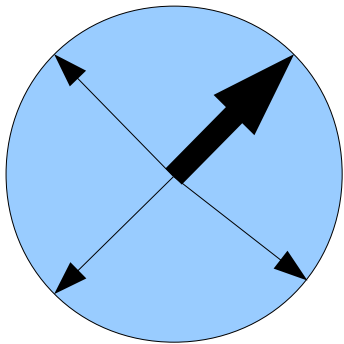
Bedroom Of Doom! (1pm)

- Let's say the current time is 1pm on all clocks.



Bedroom Of Doom! (1pm)

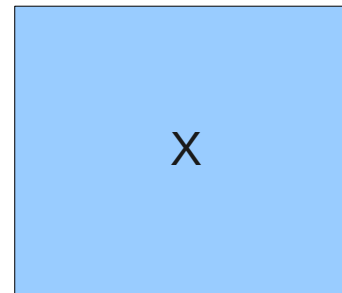
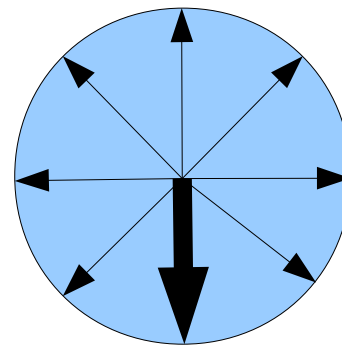
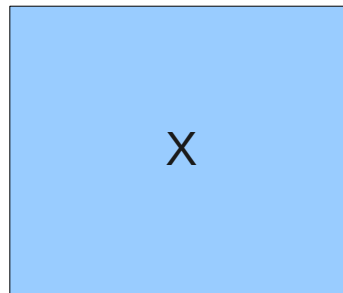
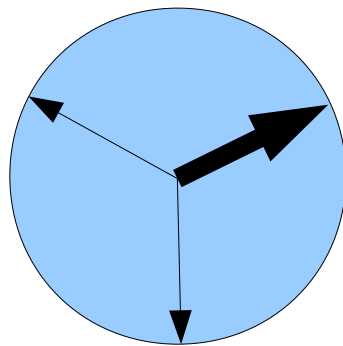
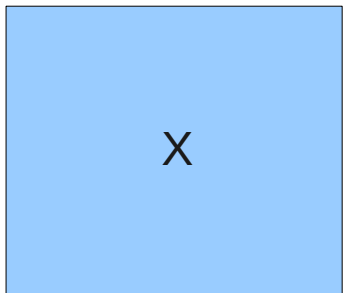
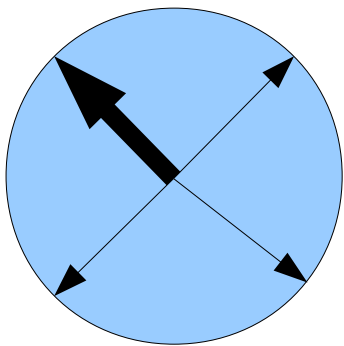
- Let's say you're on a 3-hour day, so you wake up every three hours.



- So when next you wake up, it'll be three hours later ...

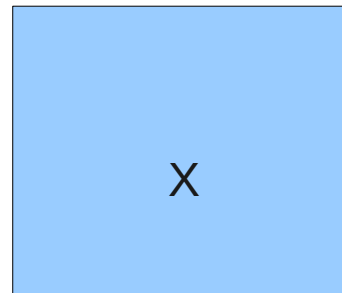
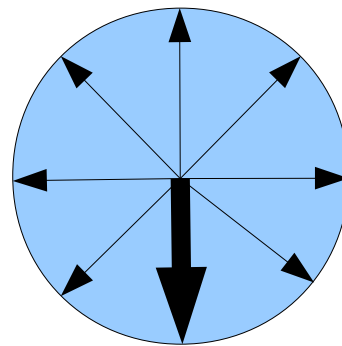
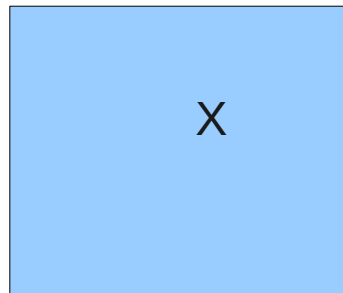
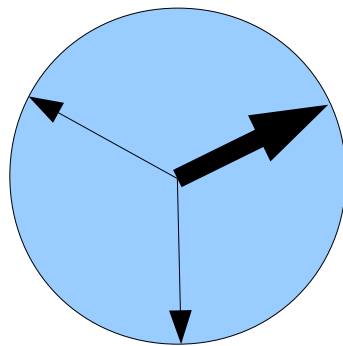
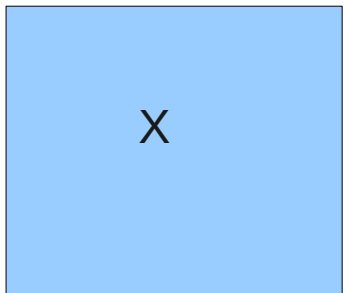
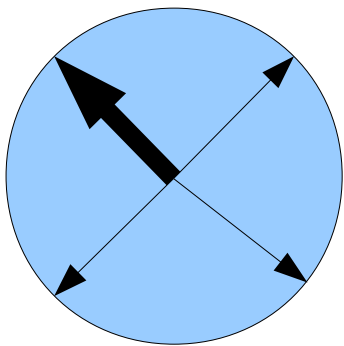
Bedroom Of Doom! (4pm)

- So you adjust the clocks



Bedroom Of Doom! (4pm)

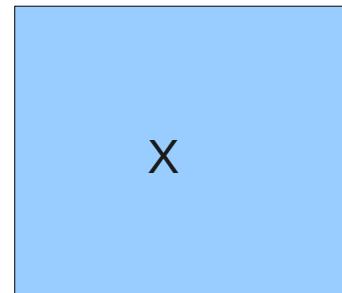
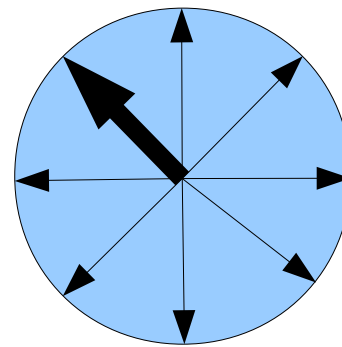
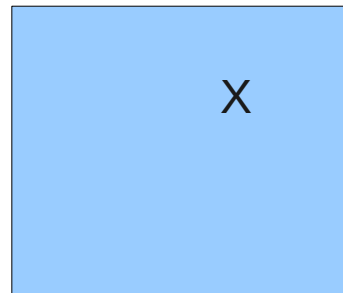
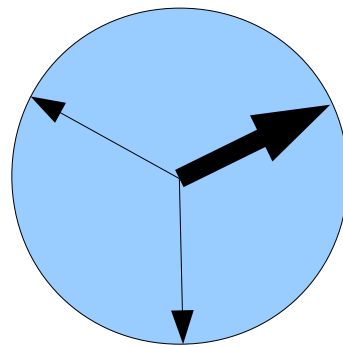
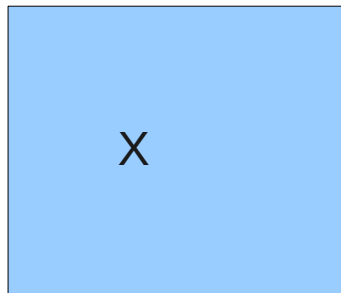
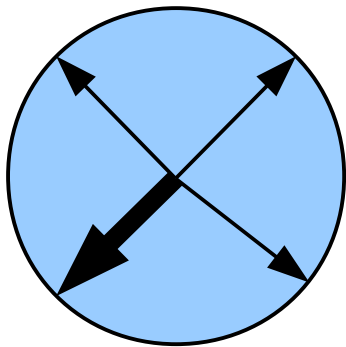
- So you adjust the clocks



- And move the thumbtacks ...

Bedroom Of Doom! (7pm)

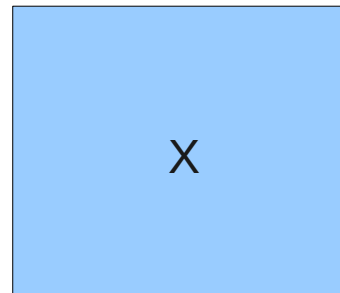
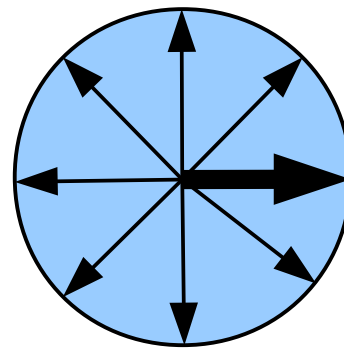
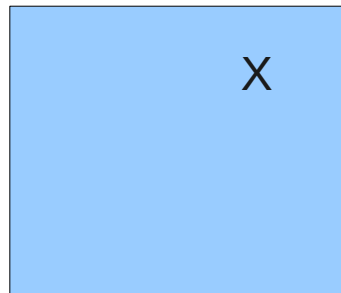
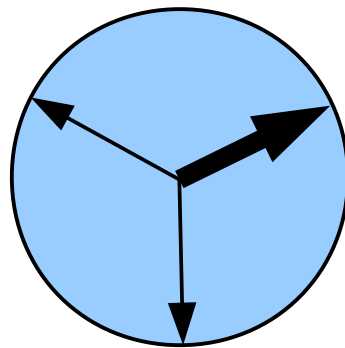
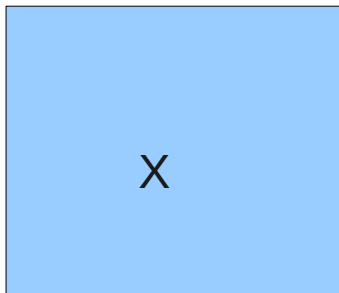
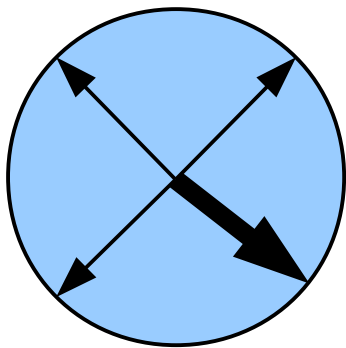
- Wakey Wakey! So you adjust the clocks



- And move the thumbtacks ...

Bedroom Of Doom! (10pm)

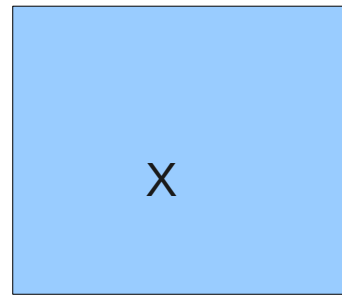
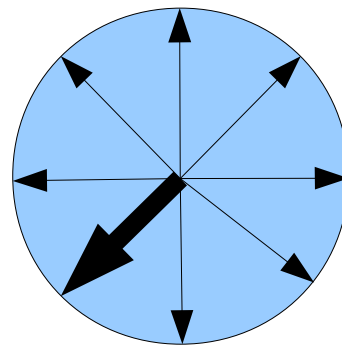
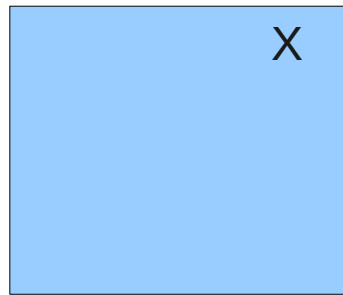
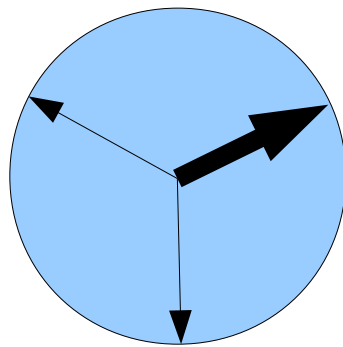
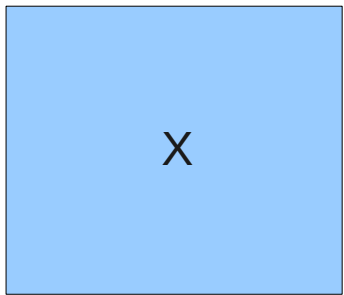
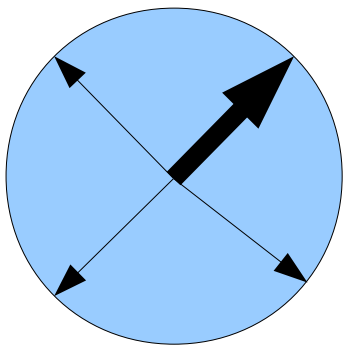
- Wakey Wakey! So you adjust the clocks



- And move the thumbtacks ...

Bedroom Of Doom! (1am)

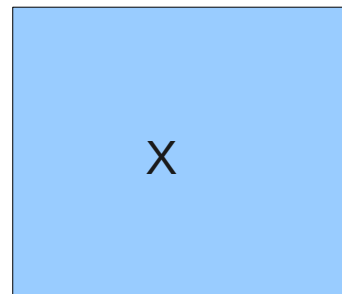
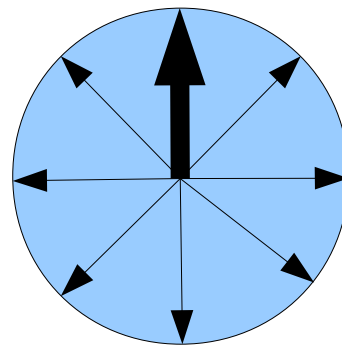
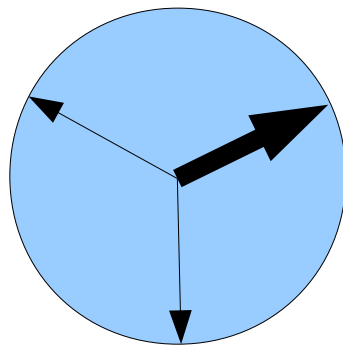
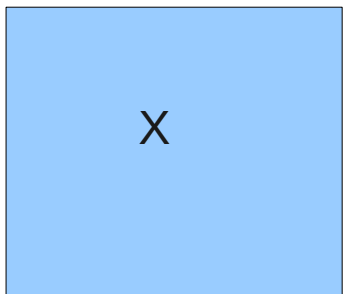
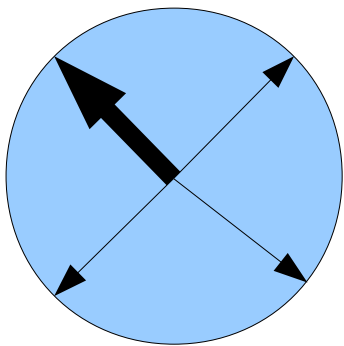
- Sigh! So you adjust the clocks



- And move the thumbtacks ...

Bedroom Of Doom! (4am)

- Sigh! So you adjust the clocks



- *How can you tell which clock matches your period?*

Periodic Motion

It's Just A Jump To The Left

- If you're on a 3-hour day, the 4-hour clock's thumbtack drifts around a little, but every few days it returns to the center
 - All of the movements **cancel each other out!**
- On the other hand, from the perspective of the 3-hour clock you've been waking up at the same time each “morning”
 - **So you keep moving that thumbtack in the same direction!**
- So just find which thumbtack is farthest from the center and you've found the period.

QFT, QED.

- The **Quantum Fourier Transform** is a linear (unitary) transformation that maps a vector of complex numbers to another vector of complex numbers
- Input vector has nonzero entries every time I wake up, zero entries everywhere else
- Output vector records thumbtack positions
- In the end: it's a linear transform mapping quantum state encoding a **periodic sequence** to a quantum state encoding **the period of the sequence!**

Interference

- In quantum-land, probabilities are always non-negative but **amplitudes** may be negative, positive or even complex.
- Thus amplitudes corresponding to different ways of getting a particular answer can **intefere destructively** and cancel each other out
- In Shor, all periods from all observations (i.e., all alternate universes) other than the true one **cancel each other out**. Only for the true period do contributions from all observations (i.e., all universes) **point in the same direction**.

Shor's Algorithm

- On a quantum computer, **Shor's Algorithm** takes $O((\log N)^3)$ time to factor the integer N
 - Recall: best classical time $\sim O(2^{\log N})$
- In 2001, a team at IBM implemented Shor's algorithm and factored 15 using 7 qubits
 - *Experimental realization of Shor's quantum factoring algorithm using nuclear magnetic resonance*
 - “We use seven spin-1/2 nuclei in a molecule as quantum bits, which can be manipulated with room temperature liquid-state nuclear magnetic resonance techniques.”

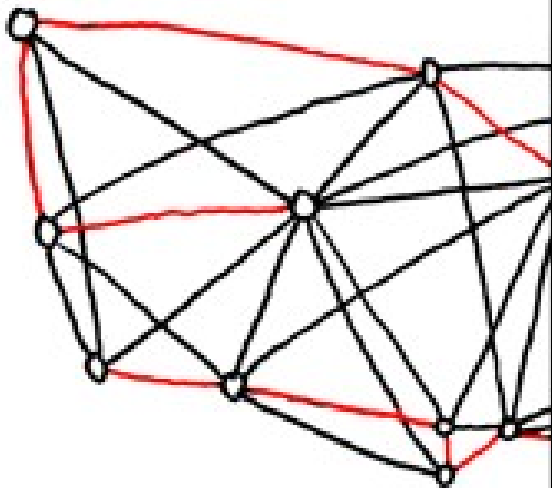
Did We Win?

- A normal Turing machine can simulate a quantum computer (slowly ...)
 - So we do not gain any expressive power
 - Quantum computers do not solve the halting problem
- But quantum computers sure seem faster!
- The class of problems that can be solved efficiently by quantum computers is called **BQP** (bounded error, quantum, polynomial time).

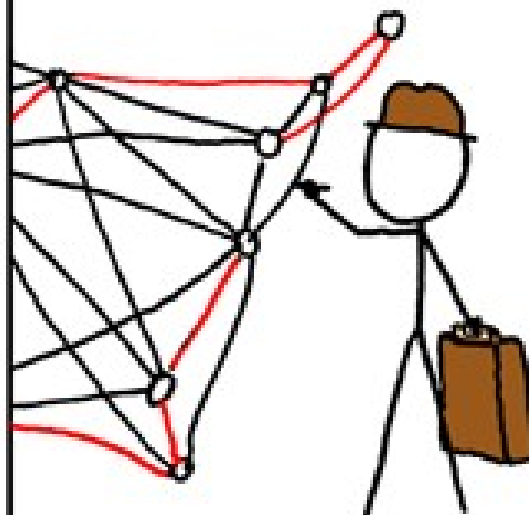
P = NP ?

- **So:** “quantum computers can solve NP-complete problems in polynomial time” ?

BRUTE-FORCE
SOLUTION:
 $O(n!)$



DYNAMIC
PROGRAMMING
ALGORITHMS:
 $O(n^2 2^n)$



SELLING ON EBAY:
 $O(1)$

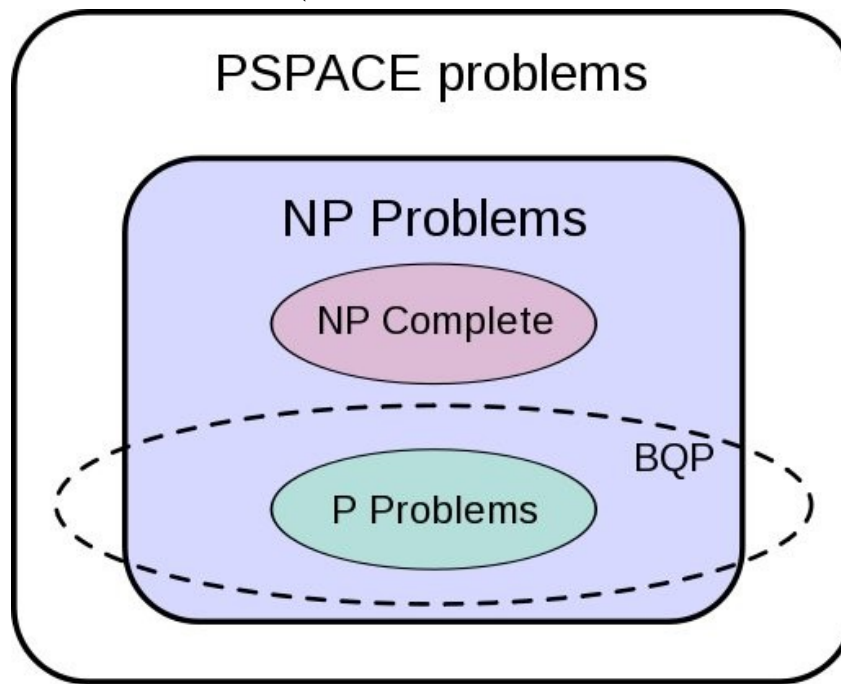
STILL WORKING
ON YOUR ROUTE?

SHUT THE
HELL UP.



P = NP ?

- **Misconception**: “quantum computers can solve NP-complete problems in polynomial time”
- BQP is *suspected* to be a superset of P and disjoint from NP (this is *unknown*)



What Is Quantum Good For?

- BQP contains **Integer Factorization**
 - Believed to be in NP but not in P
- BQP contains **Discrete Log**
 - Believed to be in NP but not in P
- BQP contains **Quantum Database Search**
 - Can give an N^2 speedup on any NP-complete problem (by searching through all the answers), but that's still exponential time
- And that's currently about it.

Q: *Movie Music* (437 / 842)

- This most common word in the 1991 Disney song **Belle** remains the same in the French localization of the movie.

Q: General (481 / 842)

- In 1983 this man challenged the major findings of Margaret Mead, a famous cultural anthropologist, five years after she died. He based his highly questionable critique on four years of field experience and recent interviews with survivors of Mead's original study.

Q: Games (543 / 842)

- His genre-spawning 1993 game, "affectionately" referred to as "crack for gamers", was later inducted into the **GAMES Magazine** and **Origins Halls of Fame**. Name this game designer, who also holds a doctorate in mathematics.

Q: Events (607 / 842)

- This Palestinian "uprising", sometimes called "the war of the stones", began on December 8, 1987.

Q: Cartoons (663 / 842)

- Give all four Renaissance artist names chosen by Splinter the Rat for his four mutant ninja disciples in the 1984 comic book and 1987 cartoon.

Q: Books (731 / 842)

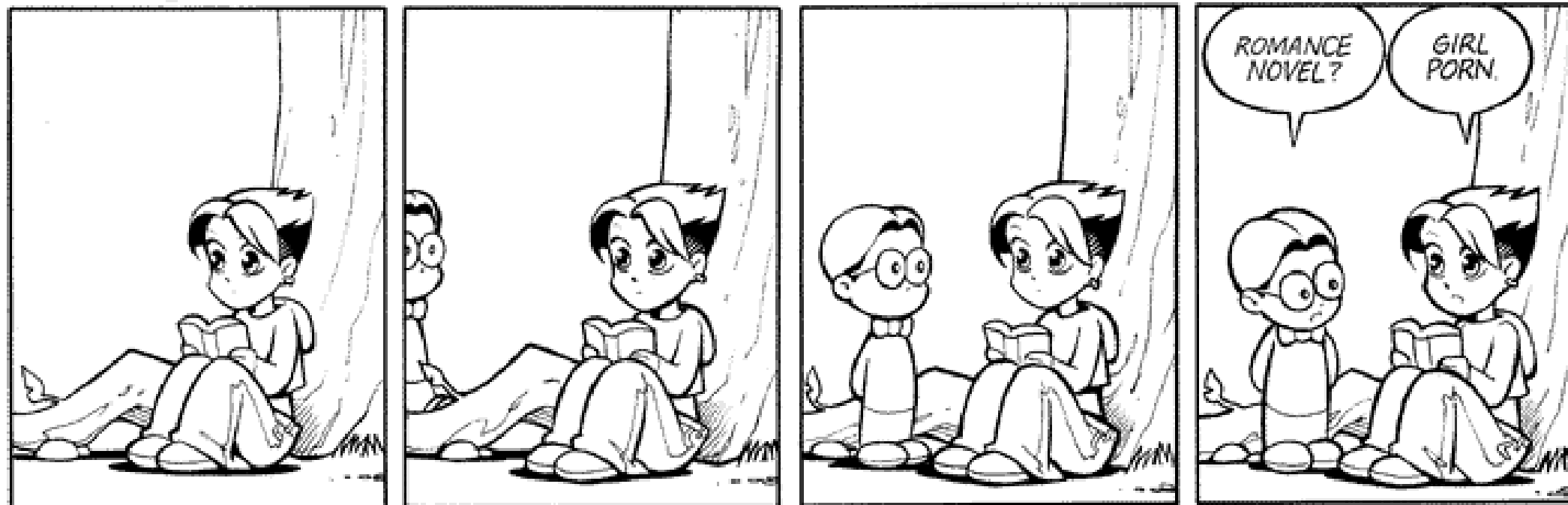
- This 1958 ursine children's book character was created by Michael Bond. He likes marmalade and is known for the railway station where he was found.

Q: Advertising (840 / 842)

- In their 1987 ad campaign The Partnership For A Drug-Free America used the phrase "*This is your brain. This is your brain on drugs. Any questions?*" What was used to symbolize "*your brain*" ? The ads were directed by Joe Pytka.

Dispelling Romance Novel Myths

- Tell me something about romance novels ...



Why Should We Care?

- In North America, romance novels comprise **55% of all paperbacks sold**
 - **Most popular genre** in modern literature
 - And 39% of all fiction sold
 - Also Europe & Australia, over 90 languages, etc.
- In 2004, romantic fiction generated **\$1.2 billion in sales** (2285 separate novels that year)
 - 64 million people claimed to read at least one in 2004 (up 21% from 2001)
 - 22% male, 50-50 married/single, 42% BA/BS
 - 28/190 world countries have GDP < \$1.2 billion

What Are We Talking About?

- According to the Romance Writers of America, the main plot of a **romance novel** must revolve around the two people as they develop romantic **love** for each other and work to build a **relationship** together. Furthermore, a romance novel must have an "**emotionally satisfying and optimistic ending.**"
- Nora Roberts claims "The books are about the celebration of falling in love and emotion and commitment, and all of those things we really want."

Freedom?

- Modulo societal taboos, almost anything can appear in a romance novel.
 - Castles, domestic violence, science fiction, disabilities, children, religion, date rape, medicine, suspense, exotic locales, chaste kisses, etc.
- So let's do a brief **history** and **taxonomy** of romance novels and occasionally use them as a lens for studying society

Ancient History

- 1740: Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded by Samuel Richardson
 - First popular novel based on heroine's perspective
- 1813: Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen
 - Often critically considered “the best romance novel ever written”
 - Reinforces stereotype that women must marry?
- 1847: Jane Eyre by Charlotte Bronte
 - Orphaned heroine, gothic elements, Elizabethan drama, “demonstrated the flexibility of the romance novel form”

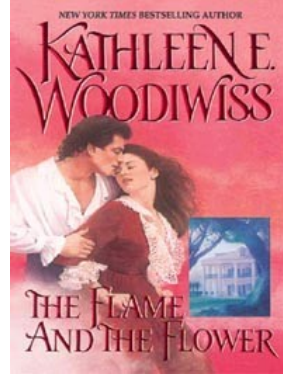
History

- 1919: The Sheik by E.M. Hull
 - Popular, movie with Valentino, hero kidnaps heroine and wins her affection through “forceful action”
 - One of the first to introduce the rape fantasy [Regis 2003]. Publishers believed that readers would only accept premarital sex in the context of rape. In this novel and those that followed, the rape was depicted as more of a fantasy; the heroine is rarely if ever shown experiencing terror, stress, or trauma as a result.
- 1921+: Many by Georgette Heyer
 - Set during English Regency Period (1811-1820)
 - Used setting as a plot device: characters would have modern day sensibilities (e.g., marrying for love) and would be marked as eccentric

Pre-Modern Era

- 1930+: Mills and Boon hardback romances
 - UK Company, sold in weekly two-penny libraries
- 1957: Harlequin sells M&B books in America
 - Had a “decency code”
 - cf. Hays Production Code in US Cinema, 1934-1968: replaced in modern era by MPAA ratings
 - Intimacy limited to chaste kisses between protagonists
- 1971: Harlequin purchases Mills & Boon
 - Chose to sell books “where the women are”: supermarkets, drug stores, etc.

The Modern Era



- 1972: The Flame and the Flower by Kathleen Woodiwiss (Avon publishers)
 - First romance novel “to [follow] the principles into the bedroom”; first to be published directly in paperback; was distributed in drug stores; went on to sell 2.35 million copies
- By 1975 Avon's 4 romances sold 8 million combined copies
- By 1976 over 150 historical romance novels were published selling over 40 million copies

Two Types Of Romance

- **Category Romances** (series romances)
 - Short: 200 pages; 55,000 words; multiple books in a line published each month
 - “pare the story down to its essentials. Subplots and minor characters are eliminated or relegated ...”
 - Wide distribution, staying on shelves until sold out or until next month's titles arrive
- **Single-Title Romances**
 - Longer: 350-400 pages, 1/year, remain on shelves
 - Not always stand-alone, often Author-driven

Subgenres

- **40%** **Category Romance**
- **17%** **Historical Romance**
- **16%** **Contemporary Romance**
- **9%** **Paranormal Romance**
- **7%** **Romantic Suspense**
- **6%** **Inspirational Romance**
- **5%** **Other**

Social Mores: Romance Novels 1980s

- 1980: WSJ refers to “bodice-rippers” as “publishing's answer to the Big Mac: they are juicy, cheap, predictable, and devoured in stupifying quantities by legions of loyal fans”
- Contemporary romances: weak females falling in love with alpha males
- Historical romances: heroines active in the plot, but “passive in relationships with heroes”
- All genres: heroines 16-21 virgins, heroes ~30 not, all are beautiful

The Sun Also Rises And Falls

- 1975: Harlequin purchases a romance novel that takes place in America with American morals
 - In the late 70's they rejected Nora Roberts because “they already had their American writer”
- 1980: The Tawny Gold Man by Amii Lorin
 - First to waive the virgin heroine requirement
 - By 1983, sales of that line totaled \$30 million
 - Similar lines soon had 90-100% monthly sellout rates
- 1984: Market Saturation (40% sellout rates)
 - “dampening effect of the high level of redundancy associated with series romances was evident in the decreased number of titles being read per month”

Social Changes

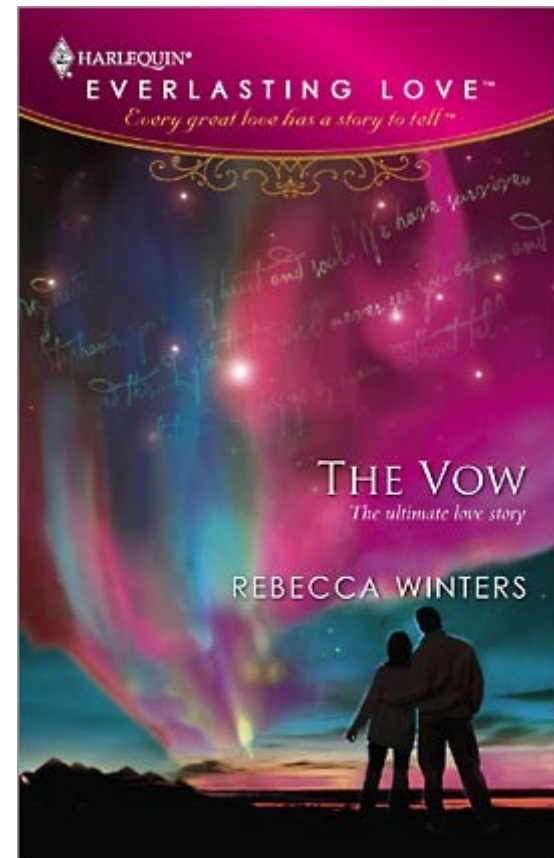
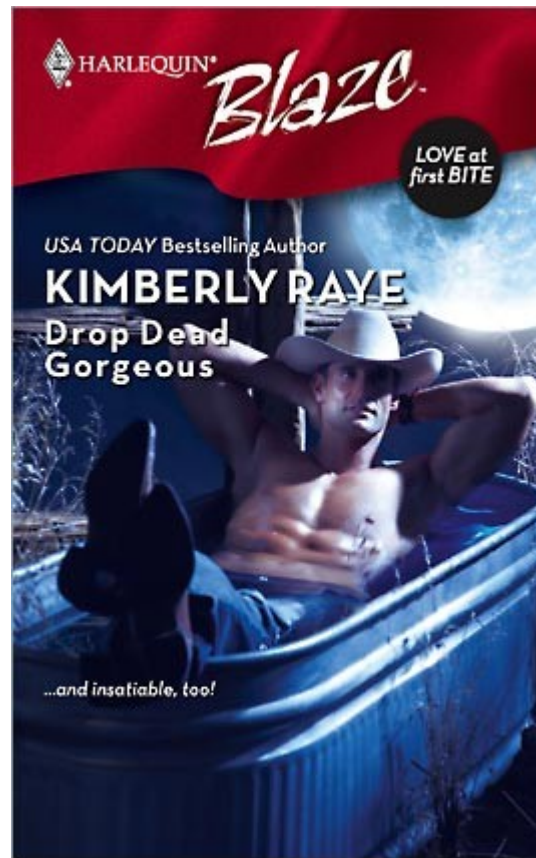
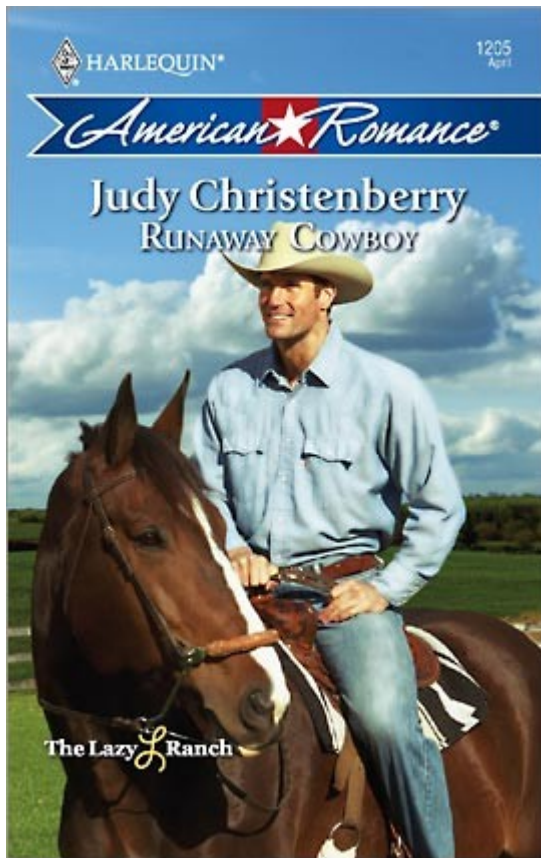
- 1984: overweight, middle-aged hero
- 1987: ugly hero, heroine searching for birth mother
- Late 1980's: heroines in more male-dominated jobs
- 1990's: self-employed heroines, 30-40 year old women, sensitive men
 - Later: single parenthood, adoption, abuse
 - Taboos: terrorism, warfare, masculine sports
- Now: what is **chick lit**?

Category Romance

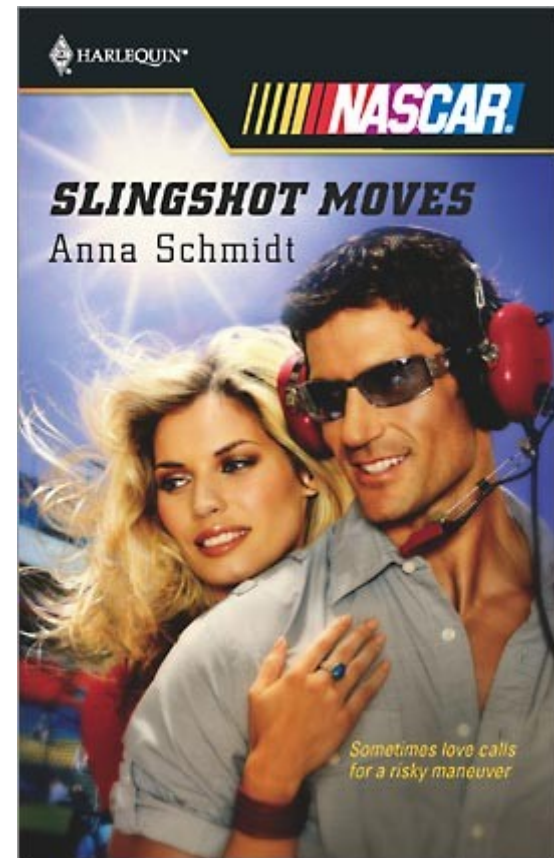
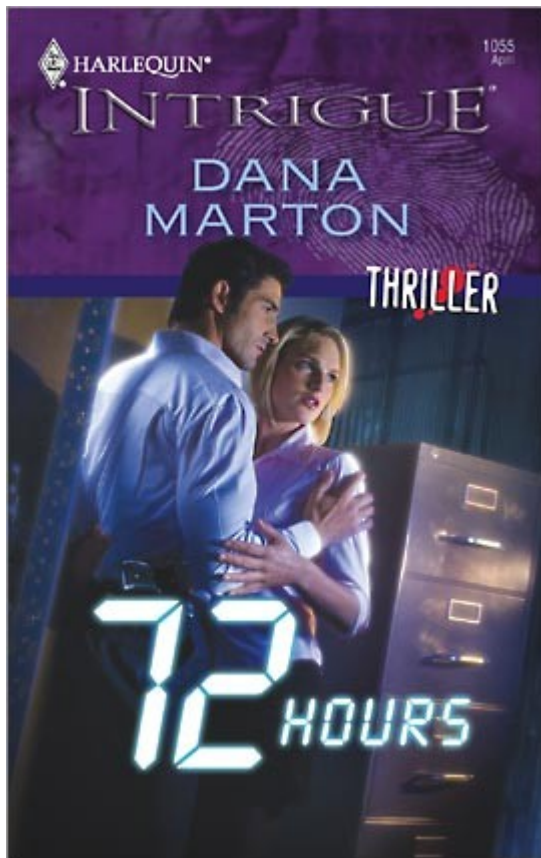
- Now the fun part ...
- I'll show you a bunch of different category romance lines
- You try to identify the **subgenre** and **target audience**



Category Romance In Pictures



Category Romance In Pictures



November 7, 2005: ThreatDown - Pirates



Monday, November 7, 2005

ThreatDown - Pirates

Stephen warns us about pirates, Canadian optometrists, professional musicians, mixing romance with NASCAR, and of course, bears. (3:48)

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All November 7, 2005

Related Videos



Monday, November 7, 2005

Eliot Spitzer

Stephen speak with governor-hopeful Eliot Spitzer about campaign costs, his chances of winning and if he agrees that bears are a major threat. (6:22)

Tags: [interview](#), [elections](#), [money](#)



Monday, November 7, 2005

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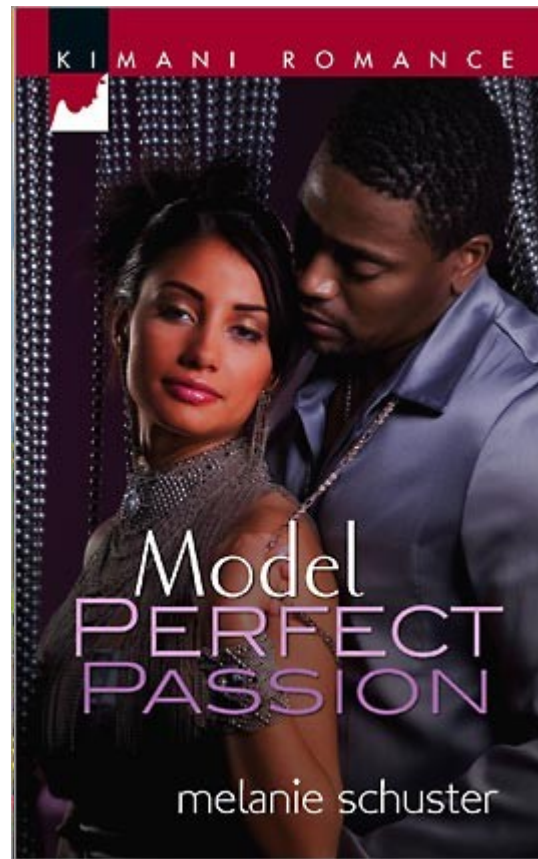
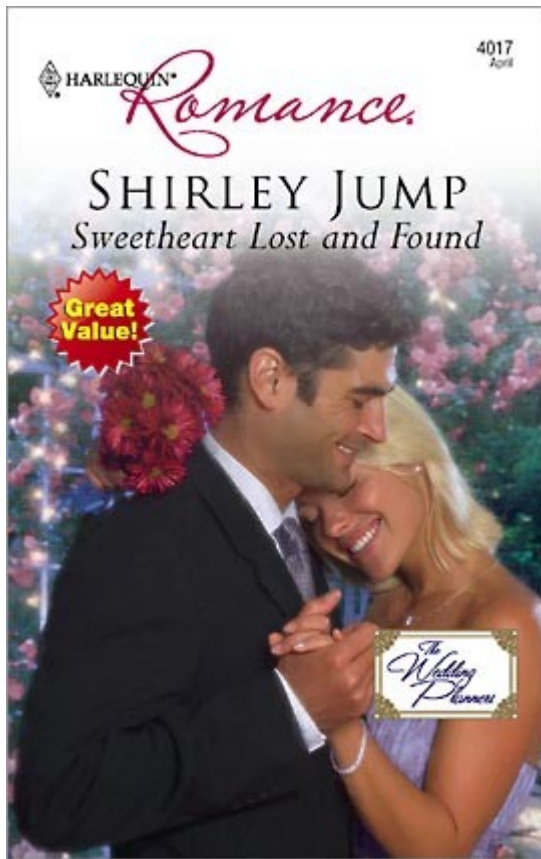


Monday, November 7, 2005

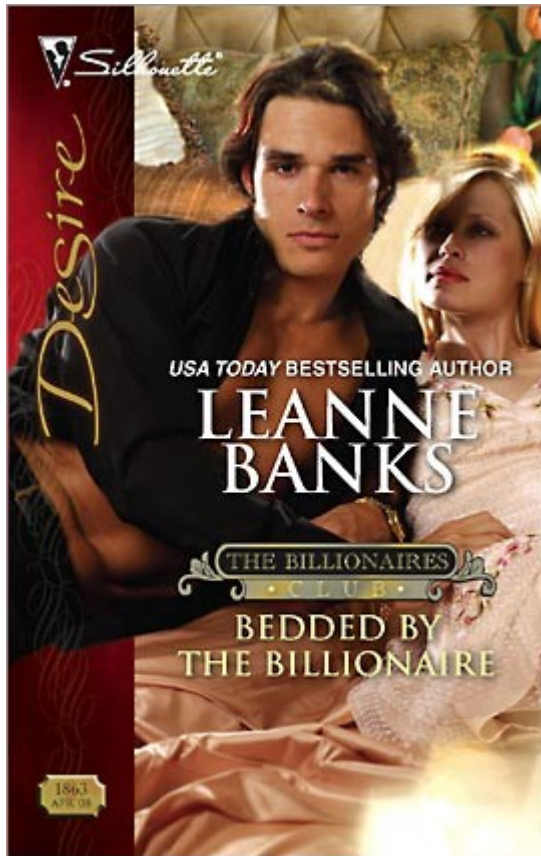
The Word - Hoser

After Canada picked up The Colbert Report, Stephen began to rethink his ill feelings towards the country that was once put on notice. (3:33)

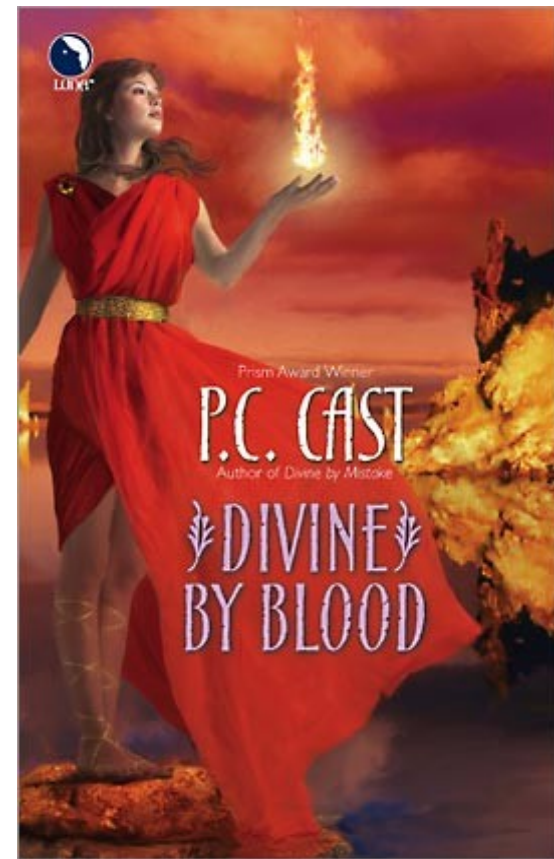
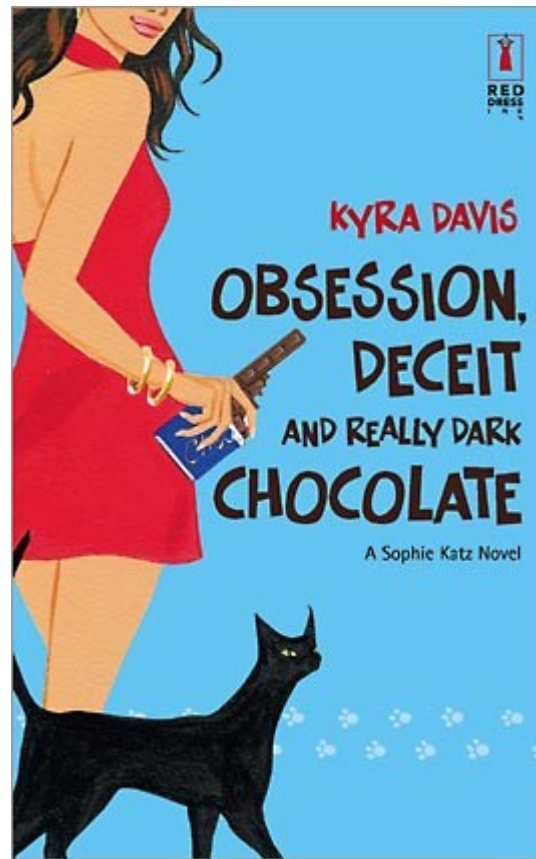
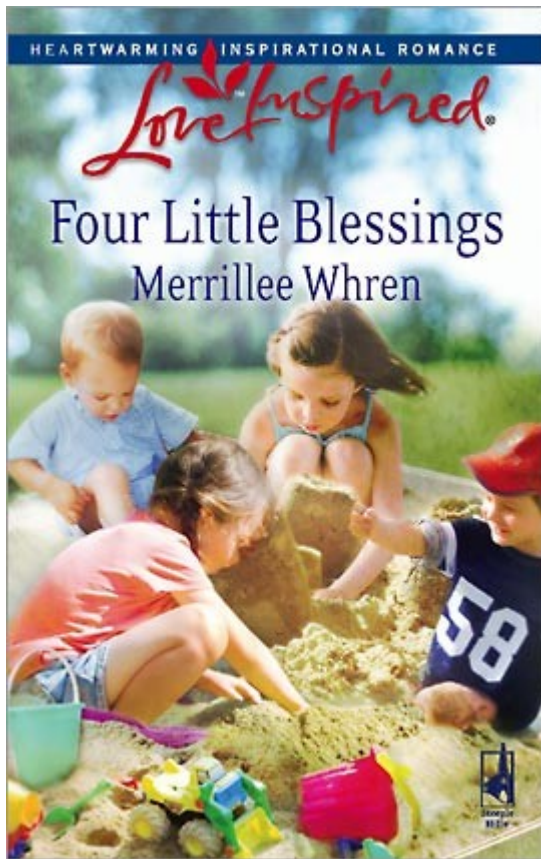
Category Romance In Pictures



Category Romance In Pictures



Category Romance In Pictures



Future of PL and Computing

- **Quantum Computing, Biological Computing**
 - Not for many years. Theory but no practice.
- **Model-Based Development**
 - No. COTS: Yes. Problem: $|spec| > |program| \dots$
- **Embedded Computing**
 - Big deal. Problem: C, classic compiler opts, ...
- **Multicore + Manycore**
 - Big deal. Problem: can't write parallel programs ...
- **Correctness + Maintainability > Performance**

Conclusion

- **Programming Languages** is the topic of ultimate mastery
 - It combines rigorous theory
 - With the best parts of industrial practice
 - It is the cosmic mayonnaise that holds CS together
- This class is difficult (and also curved)
- Good job sticking it out!