

CSB 491/596

Lecture 11/28/22 Fall 2022

How does Nature Calculate? Is Nature Lexical?

"It From Bit" —? (John Wheeler)

The most basic lexical operation is concatenating chars.

$a \cdot b \cdot b \cdot a \neq b \cdot a \cdot b \cdot a \neq a \cdot a \cdot b \cdot b$ Not Commutative.

Which numerical operations can emulate concatenation?
Which ones are not commutative?

How about Matrix Multiplication? $AB \neq BA$ ^{in general.}

So we can make $A \cdot B \cdot B \cdot A$, $B \cdot A \cdot B \cdot A$, $A \cdot A \cdot B \cdot B$ ^($n \times n$)
and they might not be equal.

Problem: these products are a single $n \times n$ matrix,
and it might lose the sequencing, indeed the factors.

! Nature's Answer? Tensor Product of matrices.

Given $A: m \times n$

$B: p \times q$

make

$$\underline{A \otimes B} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}B & a_{12}B & a_{13}B & \dots & a_{1n}B \\ a_{21}B & a_{22}B & a_{23}B & \dots & a_{2n}B \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m1}B & a_{m2}B & a_{m3}B & \dots & a_{mn}B \end{bmatrix}$$

($mp \times nq$)

Tensor Product works for "row vectors" $\approx 1 \times n$ matrices and "col-vectors" as $m \times 1$ matrices

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a \otimes b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ 0 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_2$$

$$a \otimes a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_0$$

$$b \otimes a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ 1 \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = e_3$$

$$b \otimes b = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ 1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = e_1$$

$a a$	$a b$	$b a$	$b b$
\parallel	\parallel	\parallel	\parallel
e_0	e_1	e_2	e_3

Row vectors: $(1 \ 0) \otimes (1 \ 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \cdot (1 \ 0) & 0 \cdot (1 \ 0) \end{pmatrix} = (1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0)$ etc.

Triple Products: \otimes is associative

Say $a a a = a \otimes (a \otimes a) = (a \otimes a) \otimes a = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

And $a a a a \equiv a \otimes a \otimes a \otimes a = a^{\otimes 4} =$ a vector of height 16

$a^{\otimes n} =$ a vector of size 2^n !!

Likewise the tensor representation of any other word of size n .

Matrix example. $H = H_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ $H^{\otimes 2} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} & 1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$

Hadamard Matrix $= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (Times $\frac{1}{2}$ to normalize)