Refutation of quantum computing on the unitary operator

From: Amoroso, R.L. (2018). "Brief primer on the fundaments of quantum computing". vixra.org/pdf/1803.0060v1.pdf .

Evolution of the state, ψ of a quantum system in time, *t* is a unitary transform, $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow \hat{U}$. Temporal evolution of a quantum system is linear because it does not depend on the state, $|\psi\rangle$. For example, any linear combination in *t* of state, ψ and ϕ has the same operator

$$(\alpha\,|\psi\,\rangle+\beta\,|\phi\,\rangle)+\hat{U}(\alpha\,|\psi\,\rangle+\beta\,|\phi\,\rangle)\;=\alpha\hat{U}|\psi\,\rangle\;+\beta\hat{U}|\phi\,\rangle. \tag{2.5}$$

We reverse the order of equivalency in Eq. 2.5 by reversing the order of the antecedent with the consequent.

$$\alpha\hat{U}|\psi\,\rangle+\beta\hat{U}|\phi\,\rangle=(\alpha\,|\psi\,\rangle+\beta\,|\phi\,\rangle)+\hat{U}(\alpha\,|\psi\,\rangle+\beta\,|\phi\,\rangle). \tag{2.5.1}$$

We assume the apparatus and method of Meth8/VŁ4, designated *proof* value T, and result table format.

LET p q r s t: $|\phi\,\rangle$, lc_phi>; $|\psi\,\rangle$, |lc_psi>; α, lc_alpha; β, lc_beta; $\hat{U}$, uc_U_circumflex.

(((r&t)&q)+((s&t)&p)) = (((r&q)+(s&p))>(t&((r&q)+(s&p)))) ;
FFFF FFTT FTFT FTTT (2.5.2)

Eq. 2.5.2 as rendered is *not* tautologous as claimed.

We previously showed that when evaluating imaginary numbers on the complex plane (ℂ), the equivalency connective is replaced by the implication connective. We thereby rewrite Eq. 2.5.2.

(((r&t)&q)+((s&t)&p)) > (((r&q)+(s&p))>(t&((r&q)+(s&p)))) ;
TTTT TTTT TTTT TTTT (2.5.3)

Eq. 2.5.3 is tautologous, but *not* as the asserted claim of Eq. 2.5.1.