

L4.10

Deutsch Algorithm

find out if a coin is fair or fake

find out if a function is constant

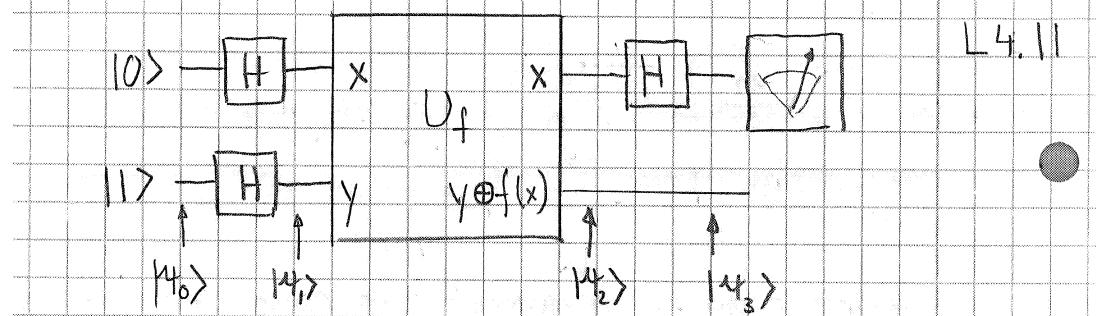
or balanced (equal times 0 and 1)

$$f : \{\text{front, back}\} \longrightarrow \{\text{head, tail}\}$$

$$f : \{0, 1\} \longrightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$f(0)$	$f(1)$		
0	0	const	$f(0) = f(1)$
0	1	$f(x) = x$, balanced	$f(0) \neq f(1)$
1	0	$f(x) = 1 - x$, balanced	$f(0) \neq f(1)$
1	1	const	$f(0) = f(1)$

(see Nielsen, Chuang pp 28-34)



$$U_f : |x, y\rangle \longrightarrow |x, y \oplus f(x)\rangle$$

\oplus is the addition modulo 2

$$U_{f(x)=0} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_{f(x)=1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U_{f(x)=x} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_{f(x)=\bar{x}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

CNOT

quantum parallelism

$$\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} - \boxed{U_f} - \frac{|0, f(0)\rangle + |1, f(1)\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

superposition
of results

L4.12

$$|\psi_0\rangle = |0\rangle|1\rangle$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

const
 $f(0) = f(1)$

balanced
 $f(0) \neq f(1)$

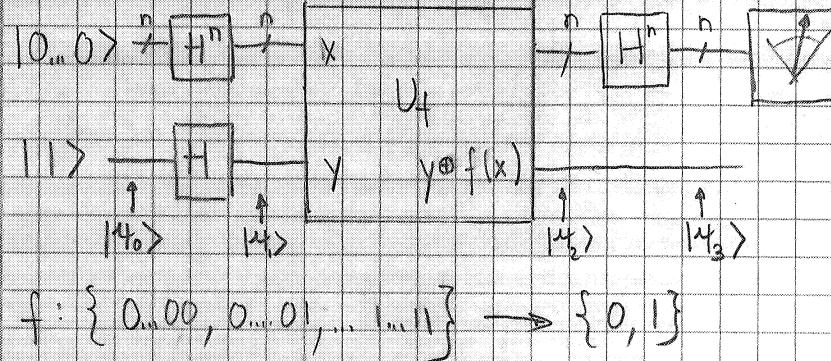
$$|\psi_2\rangle = \pm \frac{|0\rangle+|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad |\psi_2\rangle = \pm \frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

note

$$|x\rangle \frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \xrightarrow{U_f} (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \pm |0\rangle \frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad |\psi_3\rangle = \pm |1\rangle \frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

L4.13 Deutsch Jozsa



$$H^n = H \otimes H \otimes \dots \otimes H$$

example $H^2 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$|y_1\rangle = \frac{|0 \dots 00\rangle + |0 \dots 01\rangle + \dots + |1 \dots 11\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \quad \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{|x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|y_2\rangle = \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{(-1)^{f(x)}}{\sqrt{2^n}} |x\rangle \quad \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

(see Nielsen Chuang pp 34-36)

L5.1

Grover algorithm (Nielsen Chuang, chapter 6)

search in unsorted database

e.g. search for number - telephone book

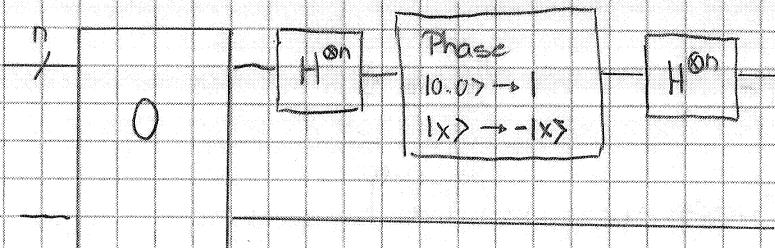
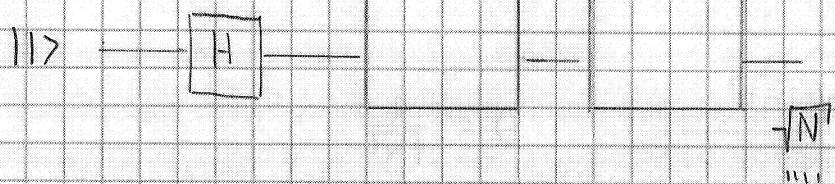
$$f: \{\text{index}\} \rightarrow \{\text{not found, found}\}$$

$$f: \{0..00, 0..01, \dots, 111\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$$N = 2^n$$

$$|x\rangle |y\rangle \xrightarrow{0} |x\rangle |y \oplus f(x)\rangle$$

$$|x\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \xrightarrow{0} (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\text{Ph: } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = 2 |0\rangle \langle 0| - |1\rangle \langle 1|$$

$$H^{\otimes n} (2 |0\rangle \langle 0| - |1\rangle \langle 1|) H^{\otimes n} = 2 |{\xi}\rangle \langle {\xi}| - |1\rangle \langle 1|$$

$$|\xi\rangle = H^{\otimes n} |0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{i=0}^{2^n-1} |i\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} (|0..0\rangle + |0..1\rangle + \dots + |1..1\rangle)$$

$$2|\xi\rangle\langle\xi| - \mathbb{I}$$

$$\sum_k \alpha_k |k\rangle \rightarrow \sum_k (2\langle\alpha\rangle - \alpha_k) |k\rangle \text{ where}$$

rotation about the mean

$$\langle\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_k \alpha_k$$

$$G = (2|\xi\rangle\langle\xi| - \mathbb{I})/0$$

geometric visualization

$$|\alpha\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N-1}} \sum_{\substack{x \\ f(x)=0}} |x\rangle$$

$$|\beta\rangle = |x'\rangle \quad f(x') = 1 \quad |\xi\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{N-1}{N}} |\alpha\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} |\beta\rangle$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{2\sqrt{N-1}}{N} \quad \theta \approx \frac{2}{\sqrt{N}}$$

\sqrt{N} iterations

quadratic speedup $O(\sqrt{N})$

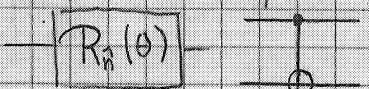
probabilistic

optimal

L4.14

Di Vincenzo Criteria

- Well defined qubits, scalable
- Initialization to a pure state
 $|100..0\rangle$
- Universal set of quantum gates



- Qubit-specific measurement with high efficiency 
- Long coherence time