

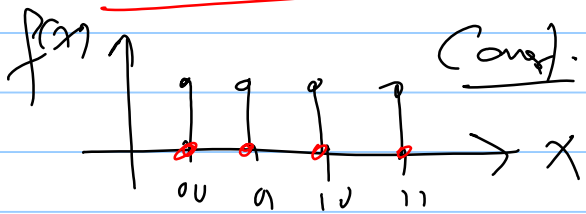
# Lecture 4 DJ, BV Algorithms

Note Title

01/04/2021

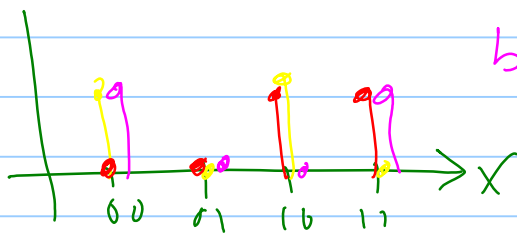
## Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm

Deutsch Problem:



$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \text{const.} \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

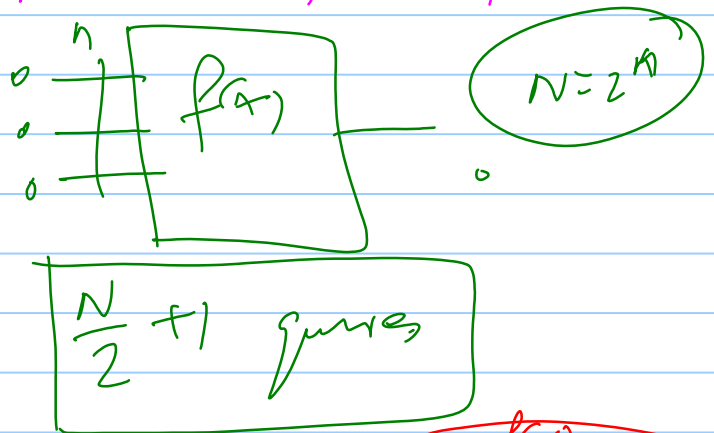
balanced



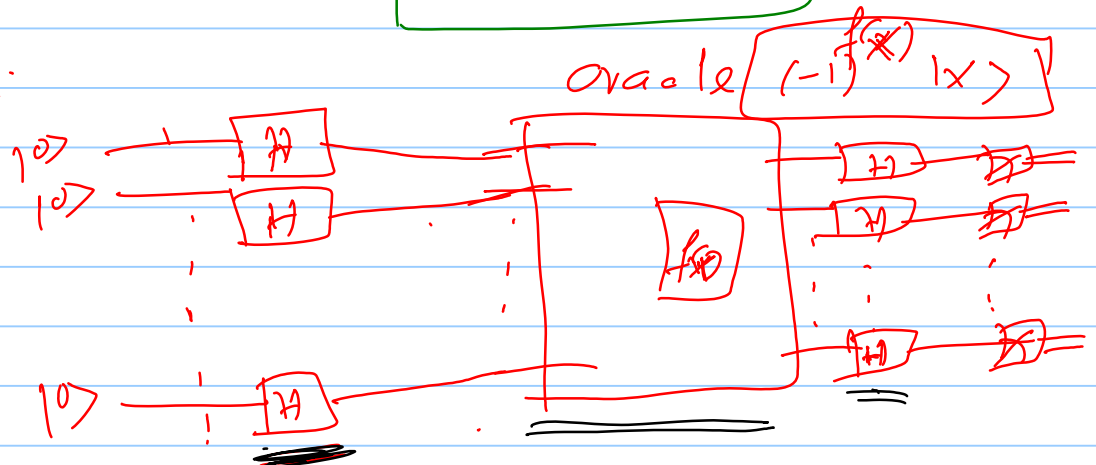
How many queries to find  $f(x)$ ?

Classical:

- 000 → 0
- 001 → 0
- 010 → 0
- ⋮
- ⋮

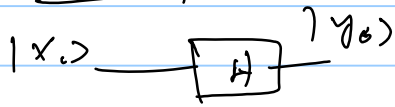


Q.C.



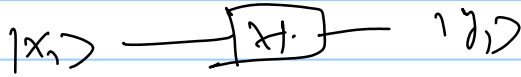
# Hadamard Transform:

## Examples

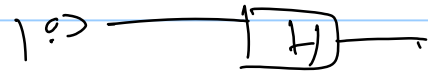


$x_0 = 0$   
 $|y_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$

$x_0 = 1$   
 $|y_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$



input  $|00\rangle$



$|y_0 y_1\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \xrightarrow{H}$

$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$

$|y_0 y_1\rangle = \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle + |01\rangle + |10\rangle + |11\rangle)$

input  $|01\rangle$

$|y_0 y_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$

$= \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle + |10\rangle - |01\rangle - |11\rangle)$

General

$|y\rangle = H|x\rangle$



$|y_0 y_1 \dots y_{n-1}\rangle = H|x_0\rangle \otimes H|x_1\rangle \otimes \dots \otimes H|x_{n-1}\rangle$

$|y\rangle = H|x\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |y\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |0\rangle + (-1)^{x_0} |1\rangle \right) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |0\rangle + (-1)^{x_1} |1\rangle \right) \\
 &\quad \otimes \dots \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |0\rangle + (-1)^{x_{n-1}} |1\rangle \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k_0=0}^1 (-1)^{k_0 x_0} |k_0\rangle \otimes \sum_{k_1=0}^1 (-1)^{k_1 x_1} |k_1\rangle \\
 &\quad \otimes \dots \otimes \sum_{k_{n-1}=0}^1 (-1)^{k_{n-1} x_{n-1}} |k_{n-1}\rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k_0} \sum_{k_1} \sum_{k_2} \dots \sum_{k_{n-1}} (-1)^{k_0 x_0 + k_1 x_1 + \dots + k_{n-1} x_{n-1}} |k_0 k_1 \dots k_{n-1}\rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

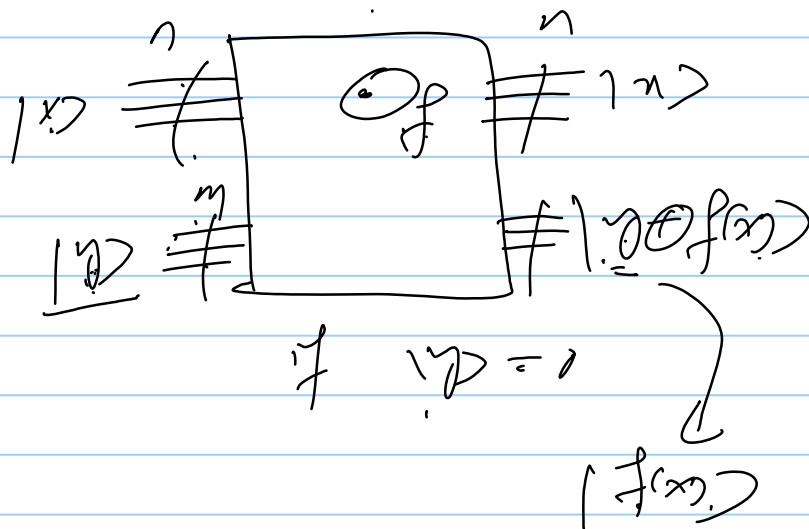
$$|y\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_k (-1)^{k \cdot x} |k\rangle$$

$$|x\rangle = p_0 \dots p_{n-1} = |x\rangle$$

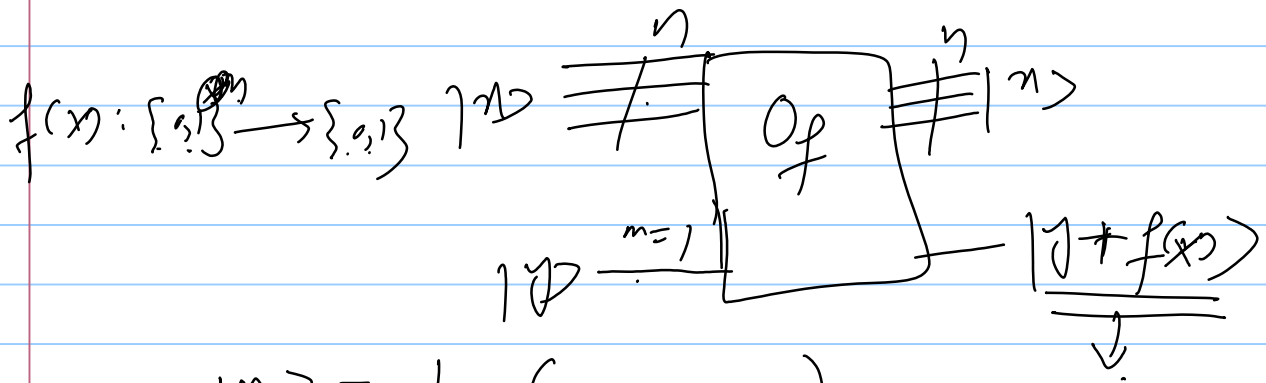
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_k |k\rangle$$

Oracle:

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 \oplus 0 &= 0 \\
 0 \oplus 1 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$



# Phase Oracle:



$$|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

$$\cdot |x\rangle |1\rangle$$

$$= |x\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

$$\Rightarrow = |x\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0 \oplus f(x)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(x)\rangle)$$

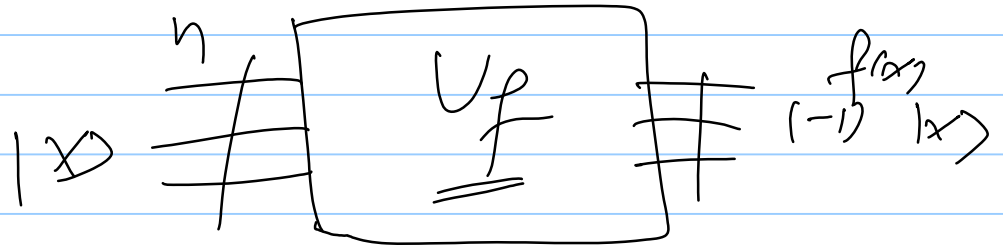
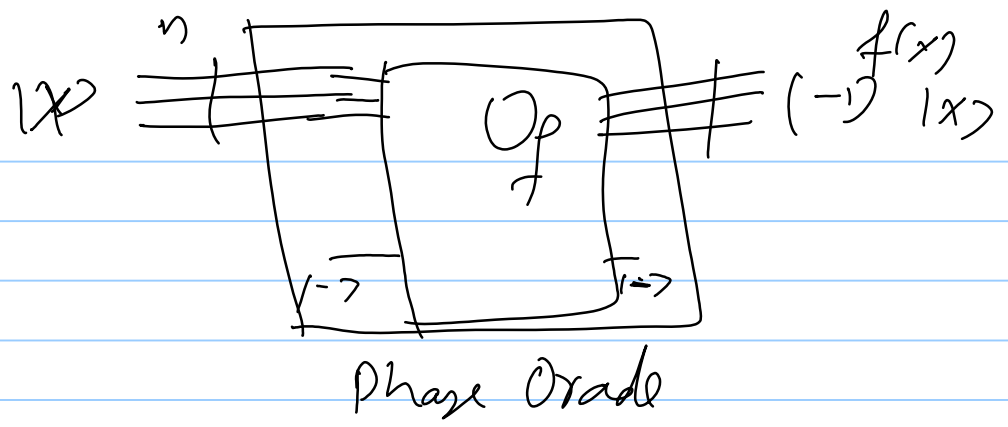
$$= |x\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1 \oplus f(x)\rangle - |0 \oplus f(x)\rangle)$$

$$= \begin{cases} |x\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) & f(x) = 0 \\ = + |x\rangle |1\rangle \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} |x\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\rangle - |0\rangle) & f(x) = 1 \\ = \ominus |x\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \end{cases}$$

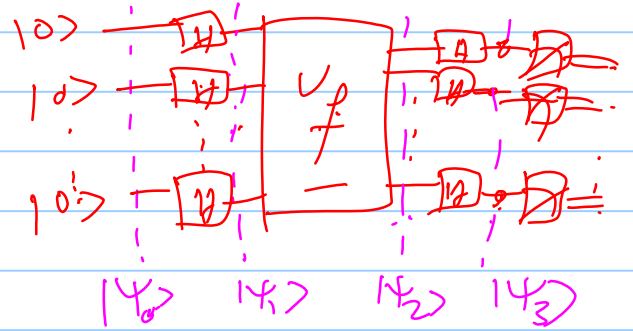
$$= - |x\rangle |1\rangle$$

$$|x\rangle |1\rangle \xrightarrow{(-1)^{f(x)}} |x\rangle |1\rangle$$



⑤  $|y_1\rangle = |00\dots 0\rangle$   
 $= |0\rangle$

①  $|y_1\rangle = H |y_0\rangle$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_k (-1)^{k \cdot x} |k\rangle$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_k |k\rangle$



$N \times 2^n$   
 ①

②  $|y_2\rangle = U_f |y_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_k U_f |k\rangle$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_k (-1)^{f(k)} |k\rangle$

③  $|y_3\rangle = H |y_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_k (-1)^{f(k)} H |k\rangle$   
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_k (-1)^{f(k)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_l (-1)^{l \cdot k} |l\rangle$   
 $= \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_l \left( \sum_k (-1)^{f(k) + l \cdot k} \right) |l\rangle$

$$|\varphi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_p C_p |e\rangle$$

$$C_p = \sum_k (-1)^{f(k)+1 \cdot k}$$

Prob.  $\varphi_3(\otimes) = |\langle 00\dots 0 | \varphi_3 \rangle|^2$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_p C_p \langle 00\dots 0 | e_p \rangle \right|^2$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{2^n} C_0 \right|^2$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_k (-1)^{f(k)+k} \right|^2$$

$$= \left| \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} (-1)^{f(k)} \right|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2^n} (1 + 1 + k + \dots + (-1) + (-1) + \dots + (-1))$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{2^n} \right)^2$$

$$= \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot 2^n \right)^2 \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(k)=0 \\ \forall k \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= 1$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{2^n} (-2^n) \right|^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(k)=1 \\ \forall k \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= (-1)^2 = 1$$

$$0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(k) \neq 0 \\ \} \end{array} \right\} 1$$