

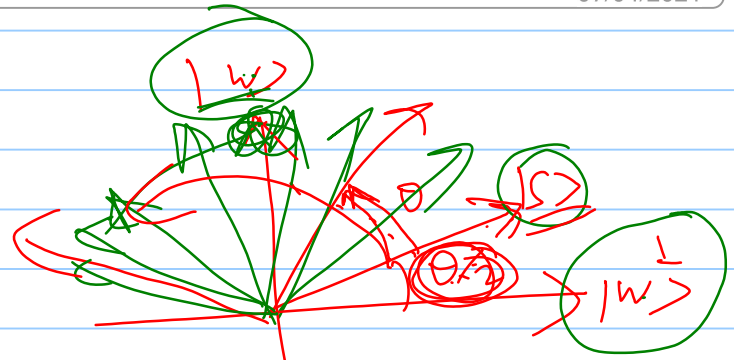
# Lecture 6:

Note Title

07/04/2021

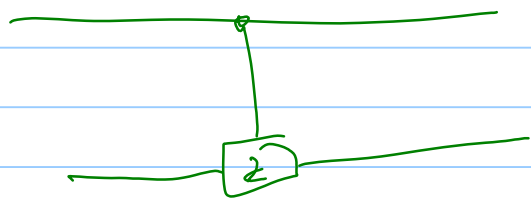
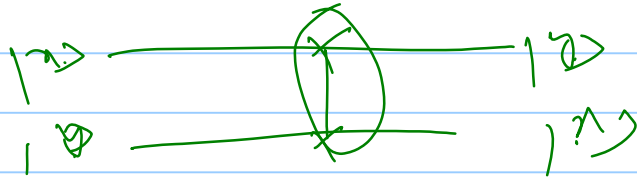
$r=0$

$n$  is large



$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$   
 $\sqrt{\frac{N}{M}}$

$\frac{N-1}{N}$ ,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$   
 $\cos \theta$ ,  $\sin \theta$



$\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle$   
 $\{|-\rangle, |+\rangle\}$

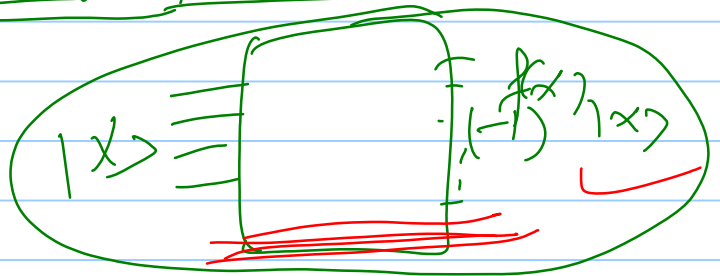
$\{\psi^0, \psi^1, \dots\}$

$\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle$

$\{|+\rangle, |-\rangle$

• Bernstein - Vazirani

• Constructing phase oracles



Bernstein - Vazirani

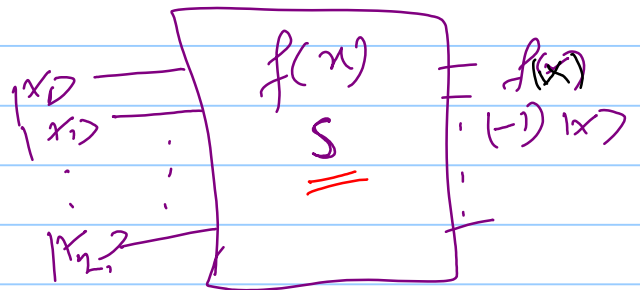
• Problem:

$$S = S_0 S_1 \dots S_{n-1}$$

example

$$S = 1101$$

$x$	$f(x)$
0010	0+0+0+0 = 0
<u>1100</u>	1+1+0+0 = 0

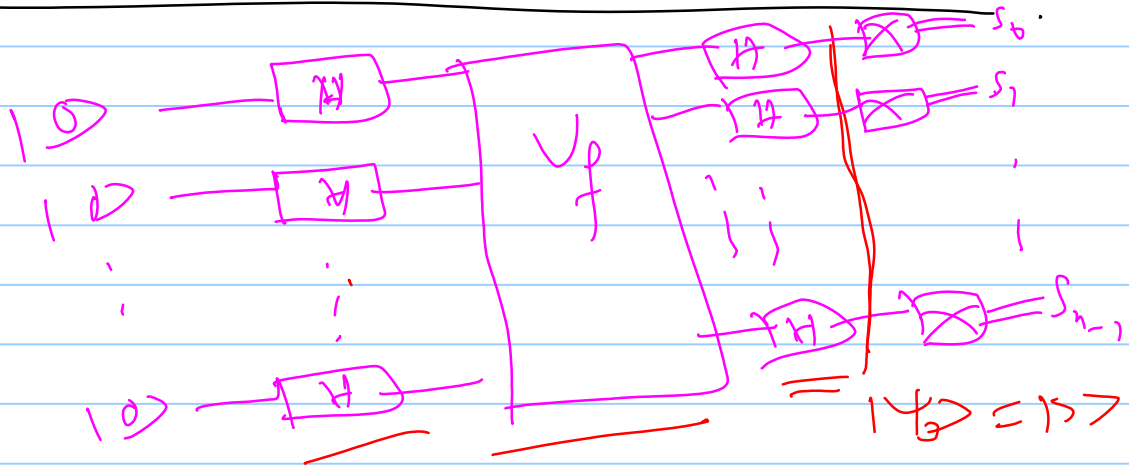


$$f(x) = x \cdot S$$

$$|0010\rangle \rightarrow |0010\rangle$$

$$|1100\rangle \rightarrow |1100\rangle$$

goal find S:



$$N = 2^n$$

$$\textcircled{0} \quad |4_0\rangle = |0\rangle = |00\dots 0\rangle = |0\rangle^{\otimes n}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad |4_1\rangle = H^{\otimes n} |0\rangle \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1} (-1)^{x \cdot 0} |x\rangle$$

$$\boxed{|4_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_x |x\rangle}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad |4_2\rangle = U_f |4_1\rangle \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_x U_f |x\rangle \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \\ |4_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_x (-1)^{x \cdot 5} |x\rangle$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad |4_3\rangle = H^{\otimes n} |4_2\rangle \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_x (-1)^{x \cdot 5} H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_x (-1)^{x \cdot 5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_k (-1)^{k \cdot x} |k\rangle \\ = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_k \left( \sum_x (-1)^{x \cdot (5+k)} \right) |k\rangle$$

$$\sum_x (-1)^{x \cdot (s+k)} = \left( (-1)^{0 \cdot 0 \cdot (s+k)} + (-1)^{0 \cdot 1 \cdot (s+k)} + \dots \right)$$

$s = 101$

$$\underline{s+k} = 101 + 000 = \underline{101}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left( (-1)^0 + (-1)^1 + (-1)^{\dots} \right)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\underline{k = 001}, \quad s = 101$$

$$\underline{s+k} = \underline{100}$$

$$= s=k \quad \begin{matrix} s & k \\ 101 & 101 \end{matrix} = \underline{000}$$

$$\sum_x (-1)^{x \cdot 000} = \sum_x (-1)^0$$

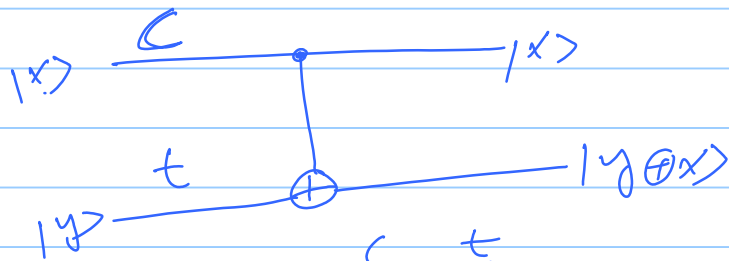
$$= \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} 1 = N$$

$$\boxed{14_3 = \underline{15}}$$

$$a \langle 1000 \rangle + b \langle \underline{1001} \rangle + c \langle 1011 \rangle + \dots$$

$$14_3 = \underline{1101}$$

# How to Construct phase oracles:

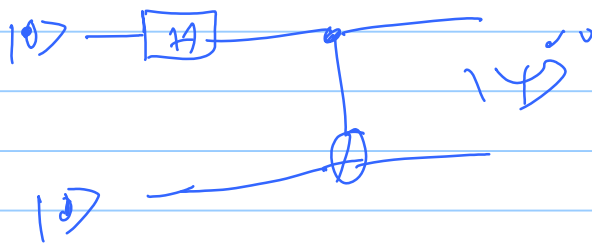


$$C_x \overset{c}{|x\rangle} \overset{t}{|y\rangle} = |x\rangle |x \oplus y\rangle$$

$$C_x |0\rangle |0\rangle = |0\rangle |0\rangle$$

$$C_x |1\rangle |1\rangle = |1\rangle |0\rangle$$

$$C_x \overset{c}{|+\rangle} \overset{t}{|0\rangle} = C_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) (|0\rangle)$$



$$= C_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |10\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

$$= |+\rangle$$

$$C_x \overset{c}{|0\rangle} \overset{t}{|+\rangle} = C_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |01\rangle)$$

$$C_x |0\rangle |+\rangle = \underline{\underline{|0\rangle |+\rangle}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |01\rangle)$$

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

$$= |0\rangle |+\rangle$$

$$C_x \underline{\underline{|1\rangle|+\rangle}} = C_x \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|10\rangle + |11\rangle)$$

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

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

$$= \underline{\underline{|1\rangle \otimes |+\rangle}}$$

$$C_x \underline{\underline{|1\rangle|-\rangle}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} C_x (|10\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

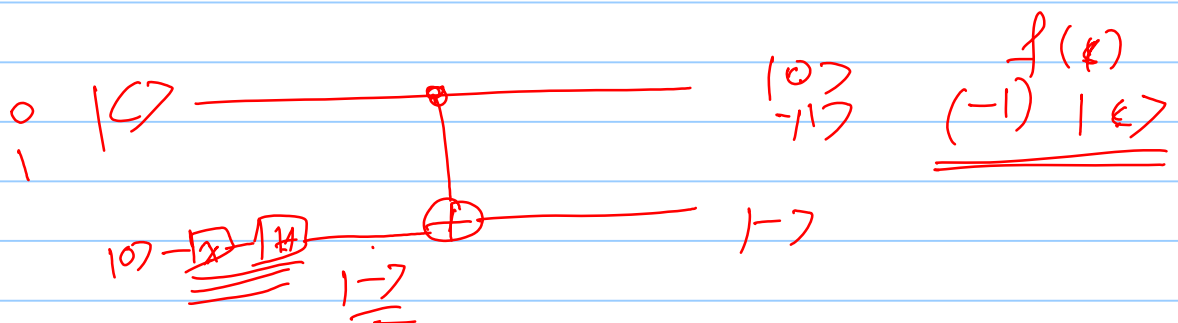
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\rangle|0\rangle - |1\rangle|1\rangle)$$

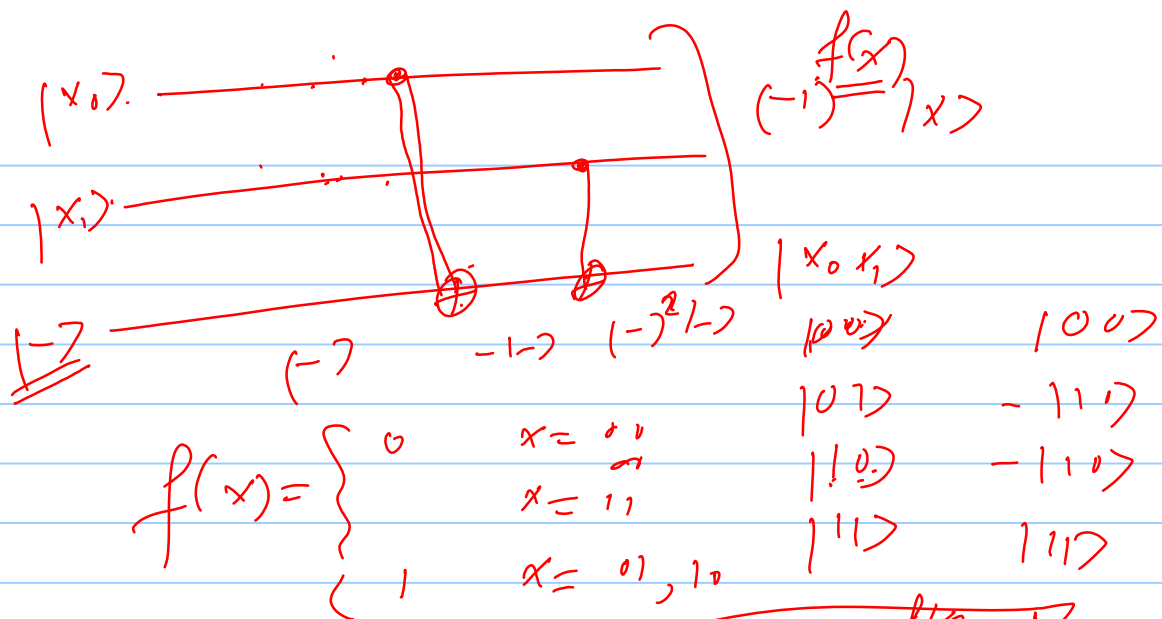
$$= |1\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

$$= -|1\rangle \otimes |-\rangle$$

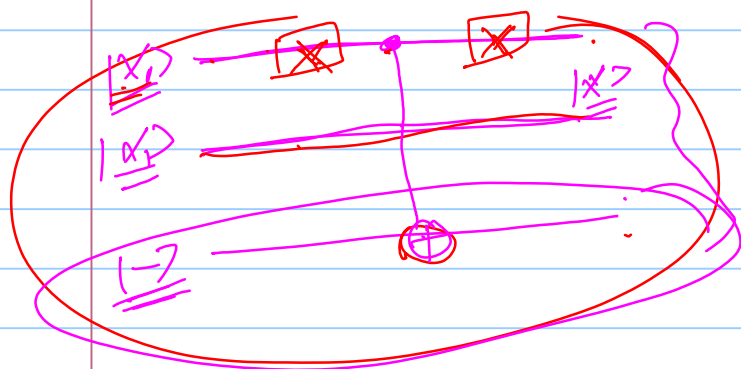
$$= |1\rangle |-\rangle$$

$$C_x \underline{\underline{|0\rangle|-\rangle}} = |0\rangle |-\rangle$$





$$|x\rangle \xrightarrow{H} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_x |x\rangle$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(00) &\rightarrow 0 \\ f(01) &\rightarrow 0 \\ f(10) &\rightarrow 1 \\ f(11) &\rightarrow 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

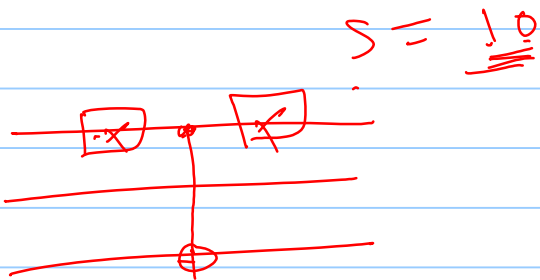
$$\begin{aligned} |00\rangle &\rightarrow 100 \\ |01\rangle &\rightarrow 101 \\ |10\rangle &\rightarrow 110 = (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \\ |11\rangle &\rightarrow 111 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |11\rangle |0\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |x_0 x_1\rangle |-\rangle$$

$$|x_0 x_1\rangle |-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |11\rangle) |-\rangle$$

$$U |x\rangle \rightarrow = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|00\rangle + |10\rangle)$$



$ x\rangle$	$f(x)$	$(-1)^{f(x)}  x\rangle$
<u><math> 00\rangle</math></u>	0	$ 00\rangle$
$ 01\rangle$	0	$ 01\rangle$
$ 10\rangle$	1	$- 10\rangle$
<u><math> 11\rangle</math></u>	1	$- 11\rangle$

~~1 2 3 4 5~~  
 abcde  
 0 1 2 3 4  
 →