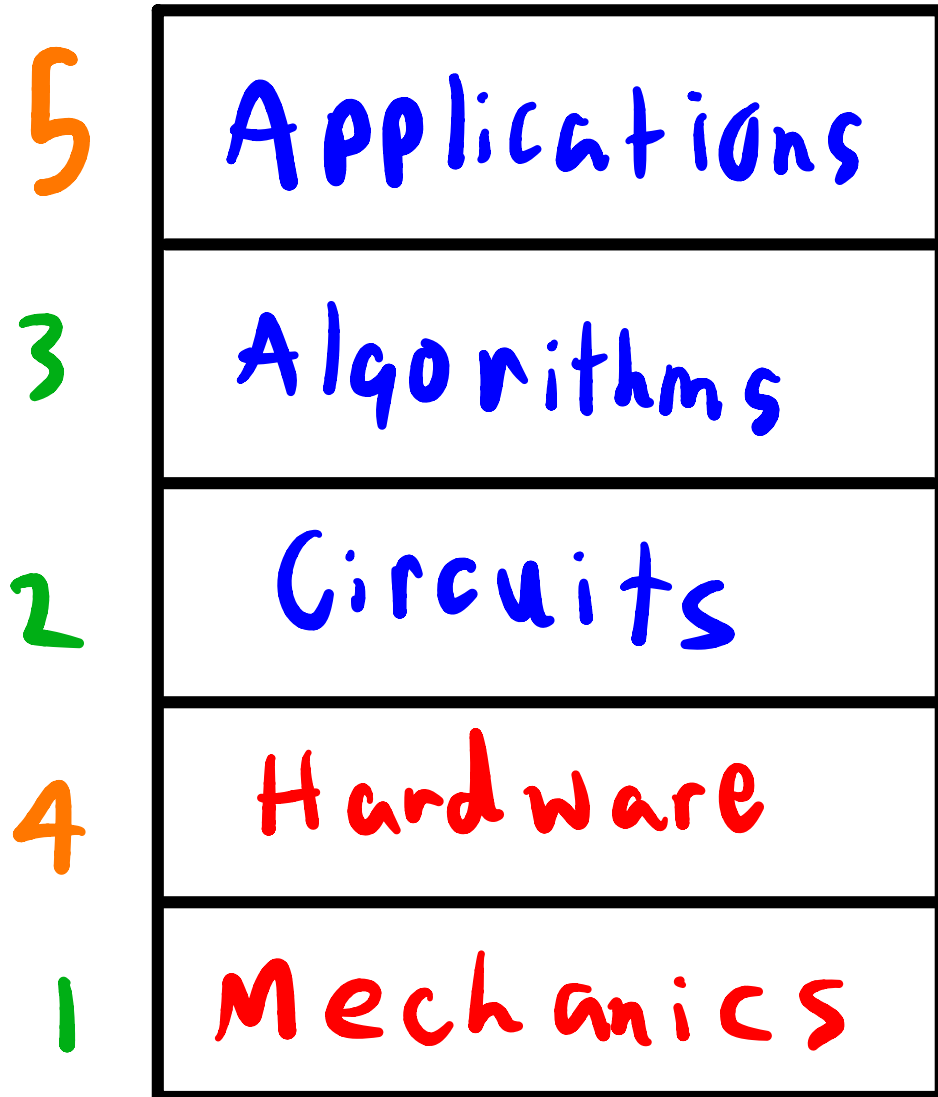




Quantum Algorithms I

The Quantum Computing Stack



← You are Here!

Algorithms

- Deutsch's Not useful Speed up
Exponential
- Grover's Useful Quadratic
- Shor's Useful Exponential
- VQE (maybe)

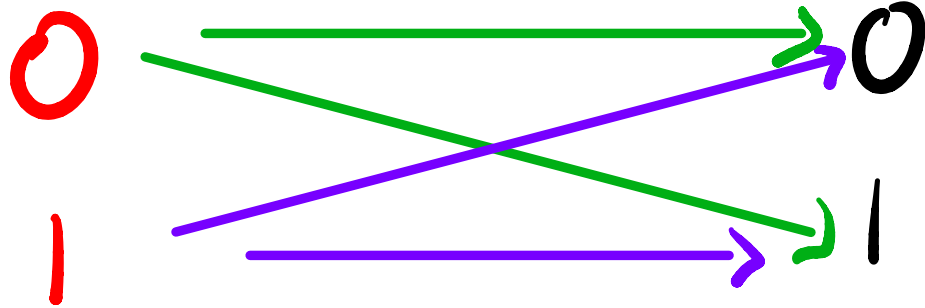
Contrived Problem

Difficult
to compute

$f(x)$

Domain

Range



$$f(0) = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

$$f(1) = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

Want to Know

Does $f(0) = f(1)$?

Evaluate Evaluate

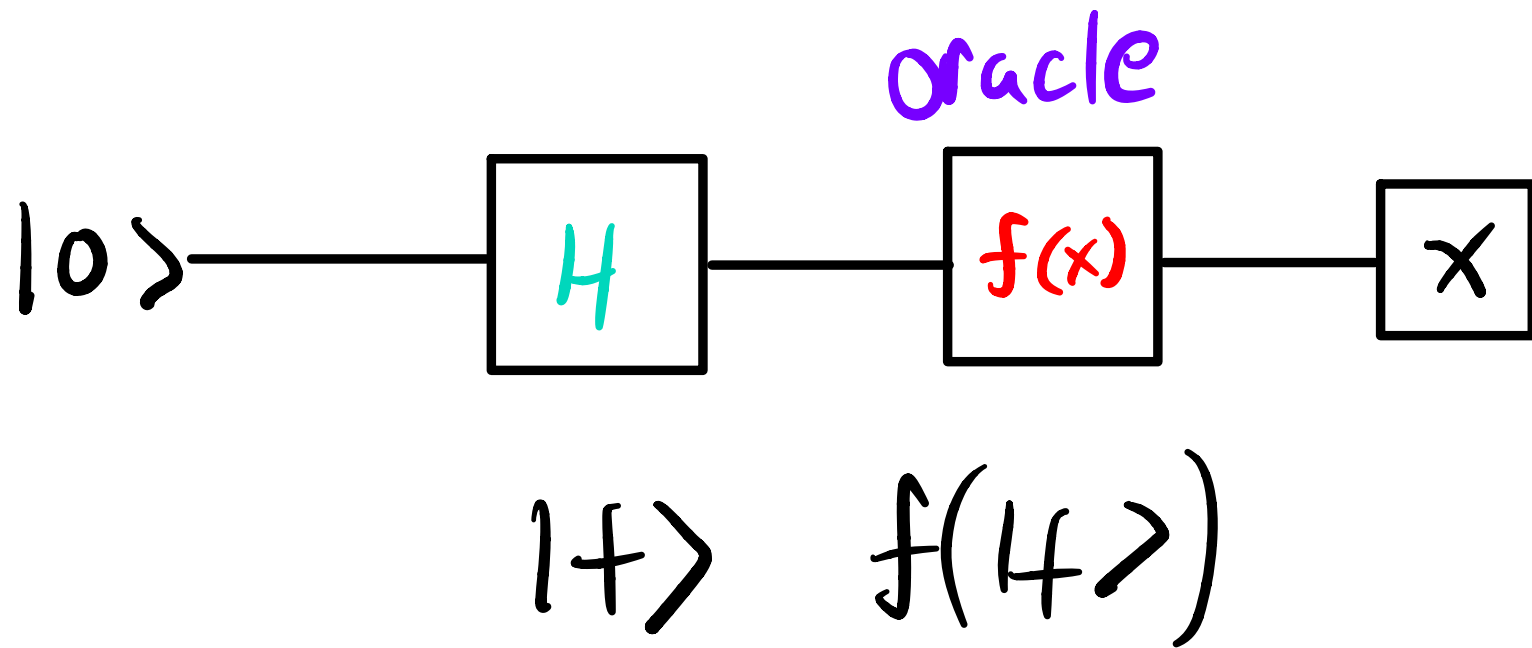
Classical Approach

2 Evaluations

Deutsch's Algorithm

1 evaluation

Naive Quantum Approach



Probabilistic \rightarrow Deterministic

Superposition

Phase - Kickback



Deutsch's Algorithm

Superposition

Hadamard

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

Same
Sign

$$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\overset{50\%}{+}|0\rangle \oplus \overset{50\%}{+}|1\rangle \right)$$

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

Different
Sign

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

$$|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\overset{50\%}{+}|0\rangle \ominus \overset{50\%}{-}|1\rangle \right)$$

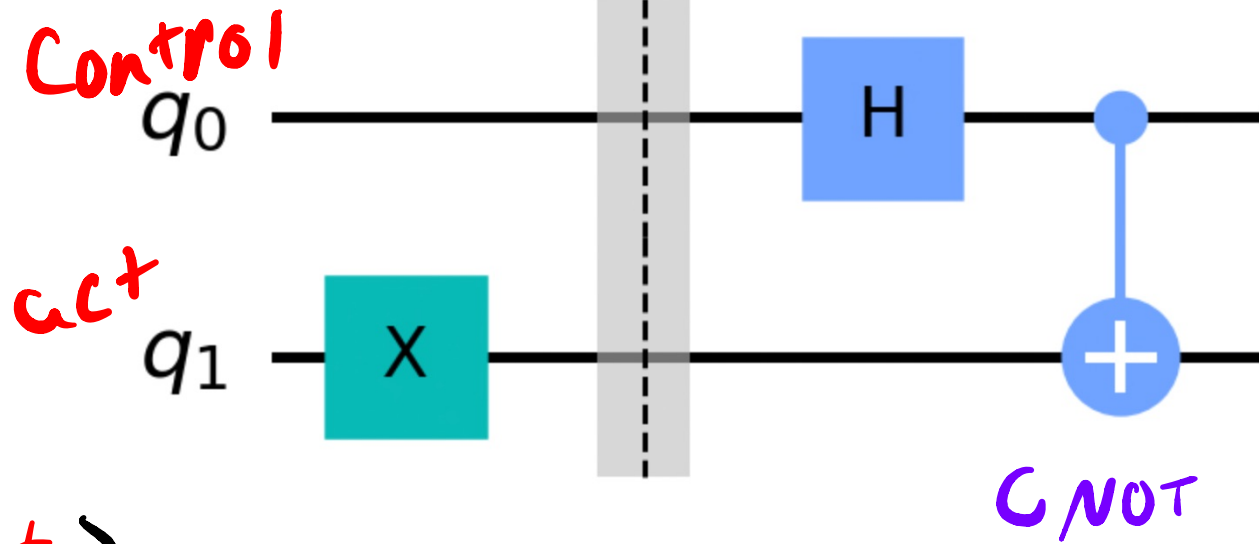
$$H|-\rangle = |1\rangle$$

Entanglement

- How we Analyze qubits
- Outcomes of Measurement

separability

Entangled



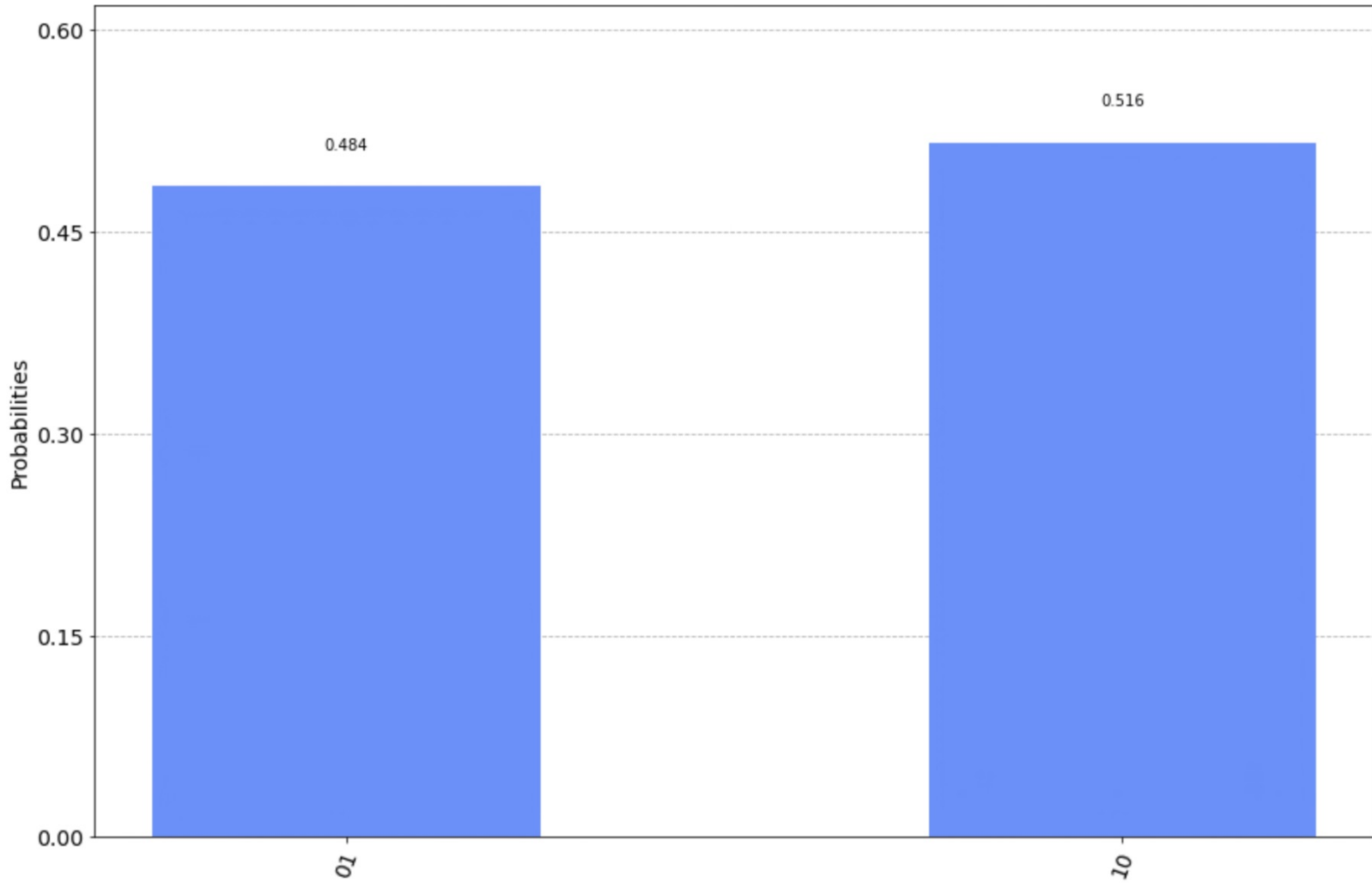
$$|q_0\rangle = H|0\rangle = |+\rangle$$

$$|q_1\rangle = X|0\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$|q_1 q_0\rangle = |1+\rangle = |1\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = \frac{|110\rangle + |111\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{CNOT}|1+\rangle = \frac{|110\rangle + |101\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|q_1, q_0\rangle = \frac{|110\rangle + |101\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



What is Seperable?

$$|q_1\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

$$|q_0\rangle = c|0\rangle + d|1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |q_1 q_0\rangle &= (a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle) \otimes (c|0\rangle + d|1\rangle) \\ &= ac|00\rangle + \underline{ad|01\rangle} + \underline{bc|10\rangle} + bd|11\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Can you find a set of values a, b, c, d

That satisfy

*CNOT
from earlier*

$$|q_1 q_0\rangle = |10\rangle + |01\rangle$$

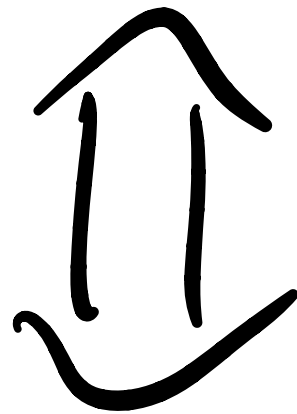
$$ac = 0$$

$$ad = 1$$

$$bc = 1$$

$$bd = 0$$

Entangled



Inseparable

Importance of Phase

$$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\overset{1/2}{|0\rangle} + \overset{1/2}{|1\rangle} \right)$$

Same result
when

$$|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\overset{1/2}{|0\rangle} - \overset{1/2}{|1\rangle} \right)$$

measured

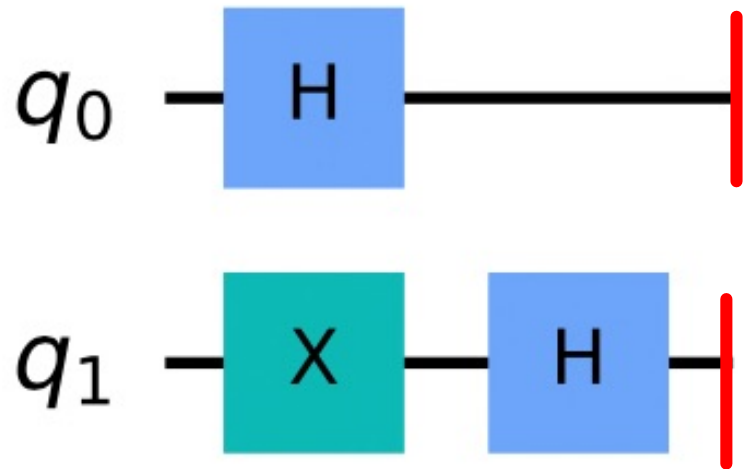
$$H|+\rangle = |0\rangle$$

Different result

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

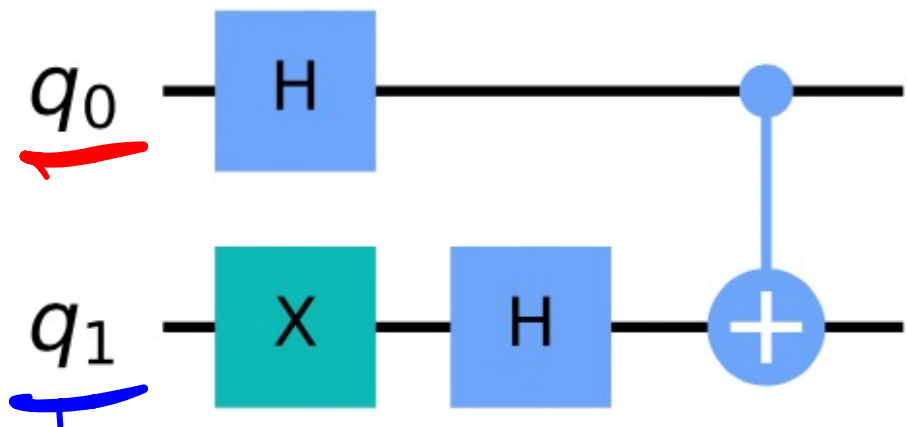
when operated on

Phase Kickback



What is
 q_0 and q_1
after these gates?

Kicking Phase Back!



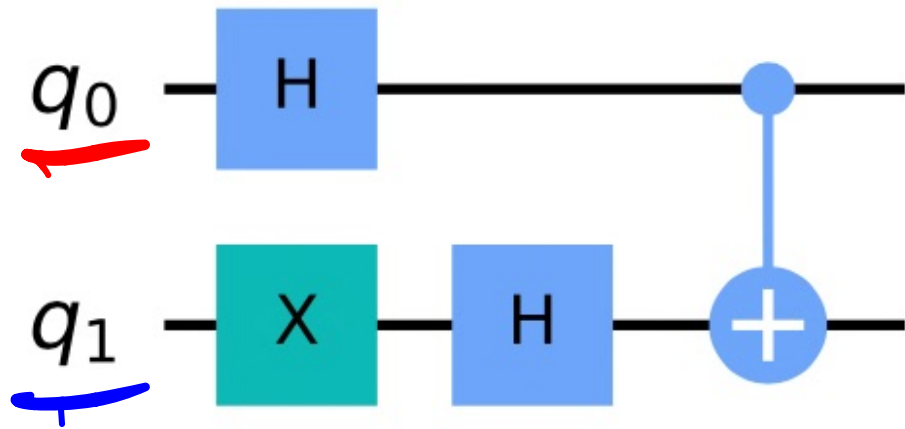
$$|q_1, q_0\rangle = |-+\rangle$$

$$|-+\rangle = |- \rangle \otimes |+ \rangle$$

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

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

Kicking Phase Back!



$$|q_1, q_0\rangle = |-+\rangle$$

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

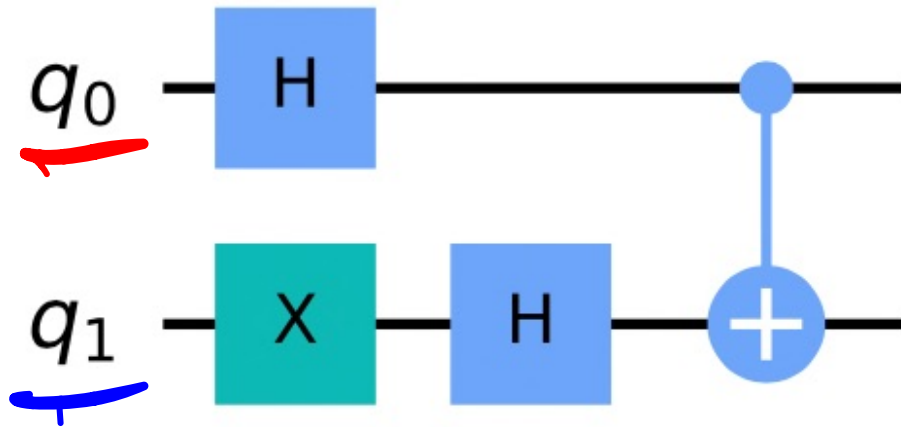
$$\text{CNOT} |-+\rangle =$$



Key word: Parasite

Control

Changed?



$$|q_1 q_0\rangle = |- + \rangle$$

$$\text{CNOT} |- + \rangle = |- - \rangle$$

Control

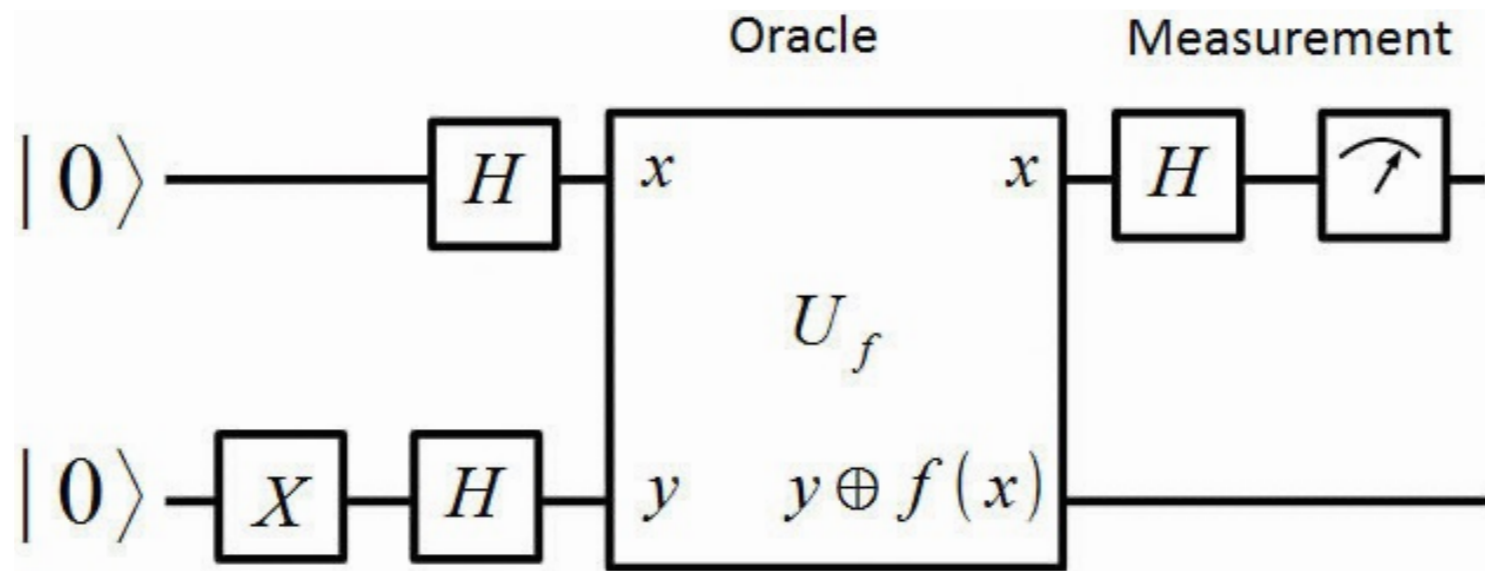
Phase changes

Action

State changes

Confusing!

Deutsch's Algorithm



4.

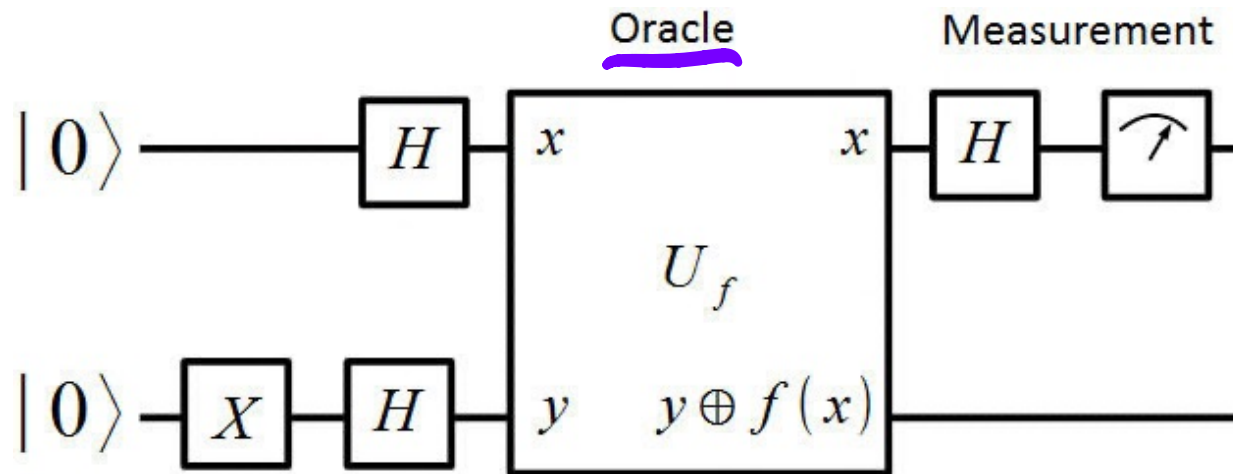
Measure

1. Super
-position

2. Phase
Kickback
Result

3. Phase
→ State

Deutsch's Algorithm



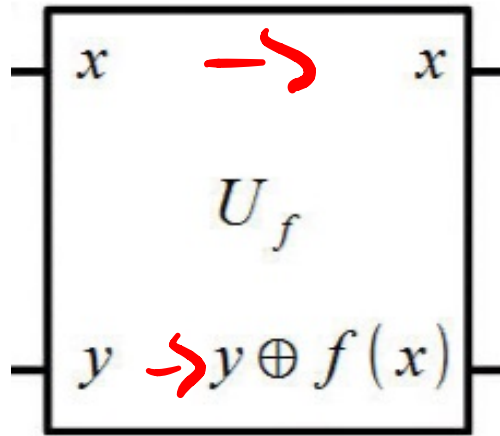
In just 1 call to f using our oracle, we find if

$$f(0) = f(1) \text{ or } f(0) \neq f(1)$$

Oracle

inputs

outputs



- Blackbox

- Generalization

- Only care about input
and output

$$U_f |y\rangle |x\rangle = |y \oplus f(x)\rangle |x\rangle$$

of of

similar to CNOT

$$\text{CNOT } |y\rangle |x\rangle = |y \oplus x\rangle |x\rangle$$