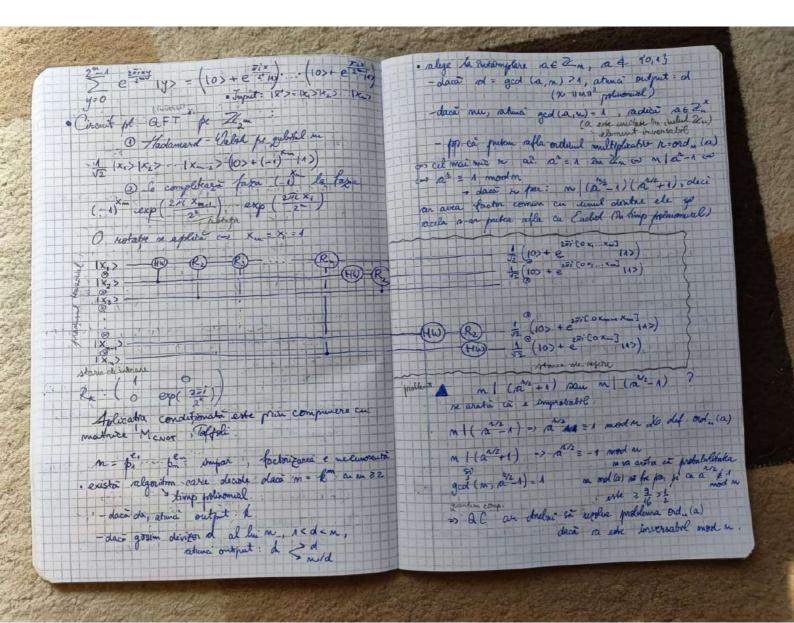
urs 9 Caro STLS Superporitie f(gi) 1gi> ~> \( \hat{\pi} \frac{\hat{gi}}{2} \frac{\hat{gi}}{2} \) o particular ne allo mitro Exemple: → ∑ (-1) x y 1y> 1x >= 1x13 Xm> gubito independent (-1)000 + (-1)011 2 ((-1)4010>+(-1)411> 11> (1 1) W2: elemental xy este (1) M (-1) x y Exemply: Zn: daca m= m1. m2, gcd (m1, m2)=1 (i.e. dace mu este p cu p prim), raturci: Zn = Zn × Zm2 (Zp2 + Zp × Zp) QFT este decomposable in factor mai mici. Sufficient QFT pt. Zpm (care me sunt dicomposable) Lem are o représentaire de un gubits. x = xm2 + xm2 + ... + x22 + x1; xi = 19.13 (X) = |Xm> |Xm ... |X1) QFT inversa: 1x> = 2 = 1 2 = 14)

Obs. Actioner acaster transformani te un
element den bayar este decomporabile.



5x. Zx = 31.2,4,7,8,11,13,143 ord (a): 0, 4, 2, 4, 4, 2, 4, 2 {a | a = -1 mod 153 = 143 " evernomental meplacent" a = f,  $f^2 - 1 = 48 = 3 \mod 15$  | factor ai hi 15 m = pl. .. pk impar , k22; ac en The Chinesa a reshwolor: Zx = Zx x ... x Zpen produs derect de grupuri colice | Z ei | = & (piei) = Pi - pi - pi - pi - pi - pi - par a = (a1,..., an) E Ze x ... x Zen n ord p.e. (ai) Loma Daca P(pe) = 2 10, 2 1 10, 5 20 funt prob(ordpe (a)) = 2° t, on 2+t este 5 1 · s> 11 => mole = 0 - s = u , Z'n ciclic (-) m = {2,4, pe, 2 pe } g generator al lui Z'pe generator at limit pe 2" v-13Zpe = 2 go, go, --, go v-13

Ond (gj) = 2" v ; 2"t apare ca endin

gcd (j, 2" v) j=2 w en the

2+ w90, 42, ..., 2 v-1) 3 exact 2 v multipli de 2.15, numai : duntre ei au coeficient impour.

Lemo Daca a E Zin, atunci probabilitatea can ordin (a) impar este < 2 k. Den. a M.Ch. Rot (a,, ..., an), ri = ord e (ai) r = lcm (ru, ..., rk) impor (-) top ni impari. i 15 cu lema anterioars: proble = = 1 = 1 = (1) le (Lemb)  $m = p_1^{\ell_1} \cdot p_k^{\ell_k}$ ,  $k \ge 2$ , daca  $k = \text{ord}_{\ell}(a)$  par atunci  $\text{prob}(n^{2/2} = -1 \text{ mod } m) \le 2^{-k}$ . ce Dan a = 1 mod n => 1 a = - 1 mod pi pt. vi-1, ke ar r = ord (a), r; = ord e; (ai).

r = 2 t r; = 2 t; t, t; impare hi / 1 => si = s (congruentale an loc dolaco cat Di = A Vi daçã s < si -> ri / 2 -> a = 1 mad pi => 1 = -1 mod p: -> p: -2 de m impar deci prob (-) = prob (s:-s pt. +1) = 1 ... 1 = 2 1) m=pr pk, k >2; impar, a & 2 aleator Atunci Prob (ord (a) par 1 a<sup>1/2</sup> \( = -1 \) mod \( n \) \( evenment unploatest cuantic