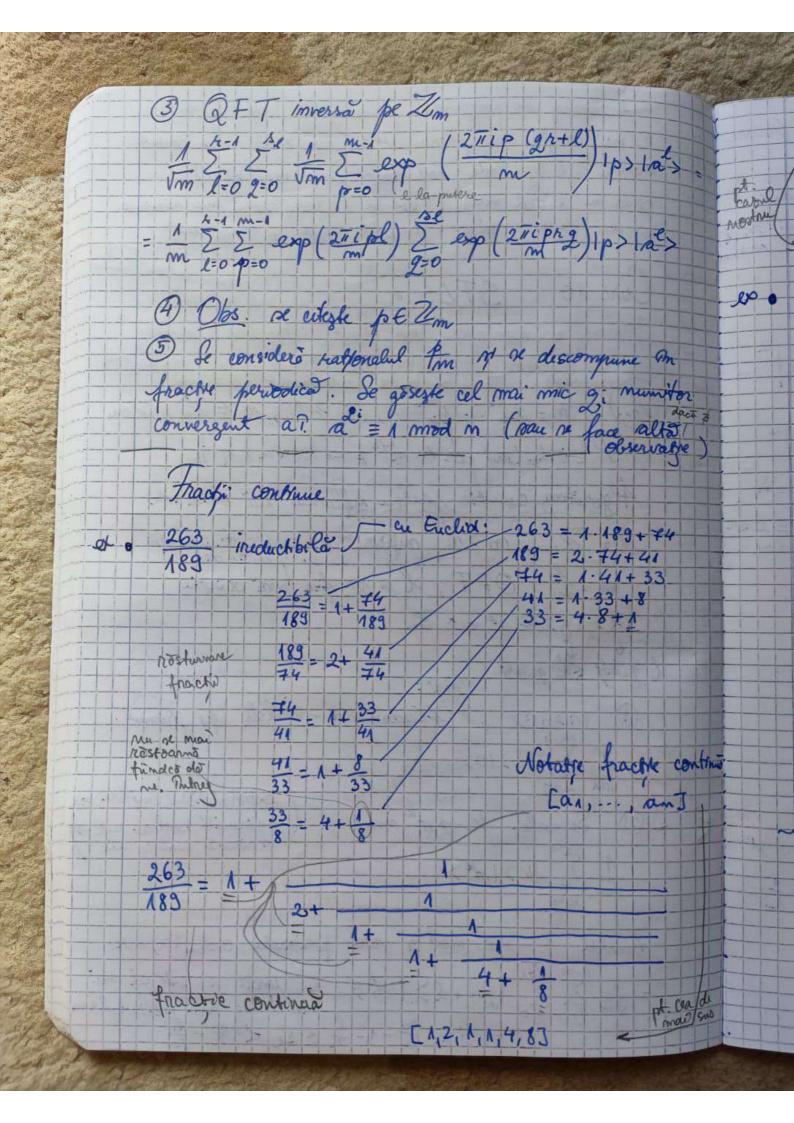
veci identic dupo ce e compulat - optimiz some reals cinaute policere cuantic ws 10 STLS 11 calcule Mr. complexe Examination perfect corp finit : mucleu? fronders! (superpose) The de applicat Mc Williams pe un graffy math Th.) $m = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdot p_k^{\alpha_k}$, k > 2, $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ random P (ord (a) par 1 a 12 ≠ -1 mod m) ≥ 9/16 Algoritm cuantic pentru aflarea lui ordin (12) Aleg 2m, m > n sufficient de mare pt. aparitée m = 2 QFT, la va fixa mai starziu film 1x> 1y> EZmx Zm l gubits < l gubits Pasi:

(1) 10>10>, Wadamerd - Walsh pe primul. 1 2 1k)10>. 梅 exponentiere rapida => 3 Se cale K-> a mod m () circuit boolean mic > => circuit cuantic mic = 1 |k>+a"> superprosite Function K-> at mod m rare perioada ord, (a) = k 1 2 5 1 2 1 + 1 > 1 a > mic Putnez a.s. se. r+ 1 < m

l=0 2=0 (i.e. \frac{m}{\tau} - 1 - \frac{\tau}{\tau} \le \text{ Se} < \frac{m}{\tau} - \frac{\tau}{\tau} avo



(Onvergent): pi unde: mostrut convergenti: 1, 3, 4, 7, 32, 263 m = 15, a = 4, a = 7alegen m = 16m 1 Hadamard-Walsh 15 1K>10> Hor 2 K -> 7 mod 15 1, 7, 4, 13 - periodicitate 4 (10> 11) + 11> 17> + 12> 14> + 13> 113> +14> 11>+...+ = 4 (10>+14>+18>+112>) 11>+ + = (14)+15>+19>+143>)17>+ + 1 (127+16>+110>+114>)14>+ + 1 (13>+17>+111>+115>)113> => ontino 3 QFT inversa pe Z16 D 1 (10>+14>+18>+112>)11>+ + 4 (10)+114>-18>-112>) 17>+ + 4 (10> -14> + 18> - 12>) 14> + + + (10> - 114> - 18> + 112>) 115>

- Capul (10) (14), 18>, 112> cu probabiletate 4 frecare Vren 90 me da nimic; 4/16 cu convergenti : 9 1 perdado 8/16 cu convergenti: a, 1 mu do nimic; 12/16 cu convoyagi : 13/16 Probabilitatea observanie unu per este $P(p) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{m^2} \left| \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i p \ell}{m}\right) \sum_{\ell=0}^{n} \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i p 2n}{m}\right) \right|$ 1 2 | Deep (2 Tipgh) 2 1 2 exp (2 Tipg) 2 | 2 m/n) 2 | 1 | 2 exp (2 Tipg) | 2 | 1 | 2 exp (2 Tipg) | 2 exp (2 Tipg) | 2 | 2 exp (2 Tip * Cazul mon: 12 m Se: cel mai mare nutre and r De=m-1 (De alege aga) Din propre de ortogonalitate: \ \(\sup \(\frac{2 \tilde{nip2}}{m/s} \) = $\frac{m}{n}$, p=0 m $\mathbb{Z}_{\frac{m}{n}}$ m $\in \mathbb{N}$ 0, althe P(p) = { 1, dacs p=0 m Zm p=20, m, 2m, ..., (2-1) m } 1 1. 1= 1 Se obtine repolicential bien numai daco

Lagul general: m = 2, deci n / m in general.

Vireur p aprosepte de un multiplu al lui mi.

deca m. | p - d - p - d m | méjaint de mica si claca ecare gcd (n, d) = 1, ratura d'este convergent at lui fm. Ft. orice $d \in \{0, 1, ..., \kappa-1\}$ 3! p $a\hat{x}$. $-\frac{1}{2} \angle p - d \stackrel{m}{\tau} \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{chegun } m \text{ cu } m^2 \leq m.$ 1 - d | < 1 m = 2 m = 2 m² = 2 h² . Se aprico : The fundamental à fractilor continue. Daca 0 < \frac{f}{2} - \times \left\{ \frac{1}{2}g^2}, atunci \frac{f}{2} convergent al lin & Dr fracke continua. RKR gcd(d,te)=1=) d ette convergent al lui form Existà r numere menegi p E Zm care satisfac inevalitatea * (pt. fiecare d & 20,1,..., r-13 existà un promenea p) P(p/ peZm 10 3 d e 20,1,..., r-13 cu |pn-dm | < 2). (probabilitates de a ofserva unul dintre cui h'astel de p yol. It. I'd corespontator unui asemenea p, prob. de a observa p este > = + de estimeara prob. ca pt. un asomenea d, gcd (d, r) = 1.

