

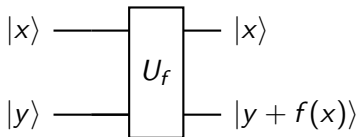
Problema de Deutsch

Adenilton J. da Silva

@adeniltons

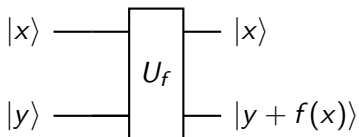
Introdução

- Dada uma função $f : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$, podemos determinar um operador quântico U , onde $U|x, y\rangle = |x, y \oplus f(x)\rangle$

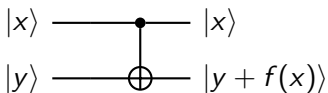


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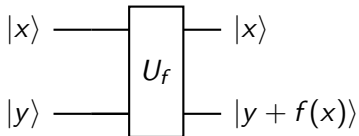


- ▶ Por exemplo, se $f(0) = 0$ e $f(1) = 1$, então U_f pode ser escrito como o circuito abaixo.

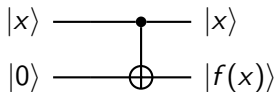


Introdução

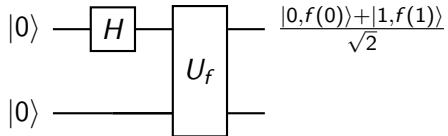
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Paralelismo quântico



Problema de Deutsch

- ▶ Determinar se uma função binária é constante ou balanceada.

Problema de Deutsch

- ▶ Determinar se uma função binária é constante ou balanceada.
- ▶ Número de chamadas da função para resolução do problema.

	computador quântico	computador clássico
# chamadas	1	2

Problema de Deutsch

Computador clássico

```
def classical_dj(f):  
    if f(0) == f(1):  
        return 'constante'  
    else:  
        return 'balanceada'
```

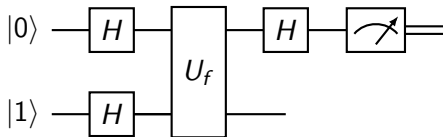

Podemos resolver o problema de Deutsch em um computador clássico com apenas uma chamada da função? ¹

¹Johansson, Niklas, and Jan-Åke Larsson. "Efficient classical simulation of the Deutsch–Jozsa and Simon's algorithms." Quantum Information Processing 16.9 (2017): 233.

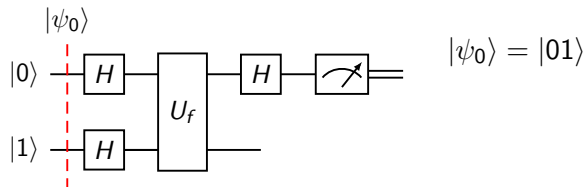
Seção 1

Circuito quântico para o problema de Deutsch

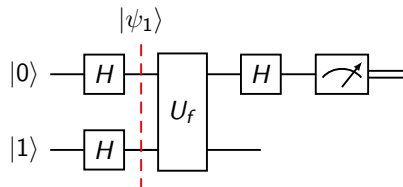
Problema de Deutsch



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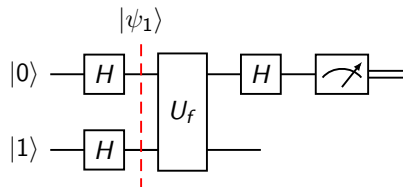
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$$|\psi_0\rangle = |01\rangle$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = (H \otimes H) |01\rangle$$

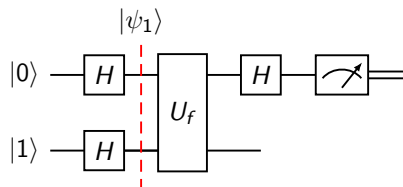
Problema de Deutsch



$$|\psi_0\rangle = |01\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_1\rangle &= (H \otimes H) |01\rangle \\ &= H |0\rangle \otimes H |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Problema de Deutsch



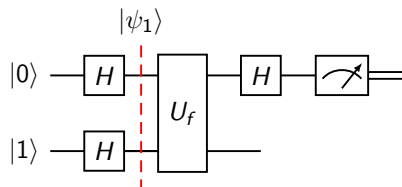
$$|\psi_0\rangle = |01\rangle$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = (H \otimes H) |01\rangle$$

$$= H |0\rangle \otimes H |1\rangle$$

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

Problema de Deutsch



$$|\psi_0\rangle = |01\rangle$$

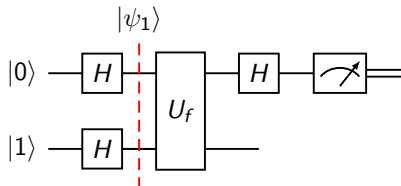
$$|\psi_1\rangle = (H \otimes H) |01\rangle$$

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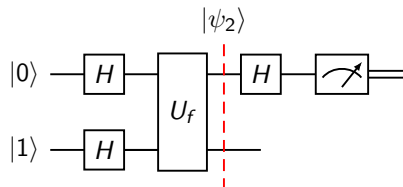
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|0\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + |1\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Problema de Deutsch



$$|\psi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|0\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + |1\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

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$$|\psi_2\rangle = U_f |\psi_1\rangle$$

Problema de Deutsch

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Problema de Deutsch

$$|\psi_2\rangle = U_f \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|0\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + |1\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right)$$

Problema de Deutsch

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	$U_f \left(0\rangle \frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$	$U_f \left(1\rangle \frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$
$f(x) = 0$		
$f(x) = 1$		

Problema de Deutsch

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Problema de Deutsch

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Problema de Deutsch

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Problema de Deutsch

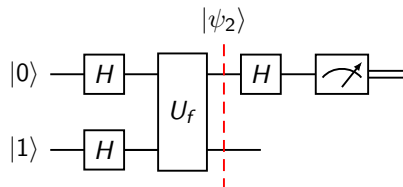
	$U_f \left(0\rangle \frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$	$U_f \left(1\rangle \frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$
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Problema de Deutsch

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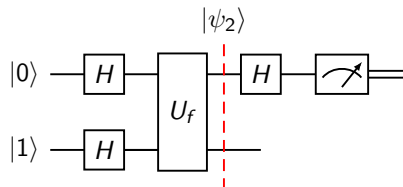
$$U_f |x\rangle \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Problema de Deutsch



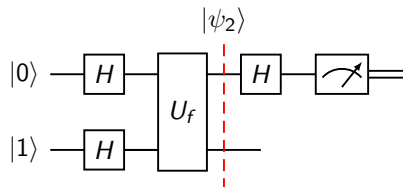
$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_2\rangle &= U_f(|\psi_1\rangle) \\ &= U_f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|0\rangle\frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} + |1\rangle\frac{|0\rangle-|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right) \end{aligned}$$

Problema de Deutsch



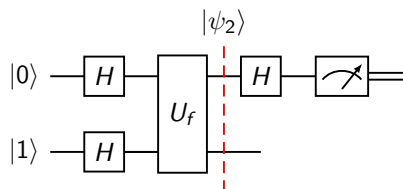
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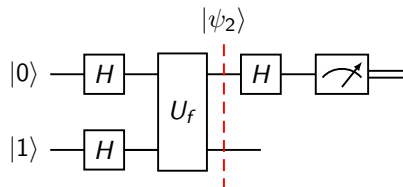
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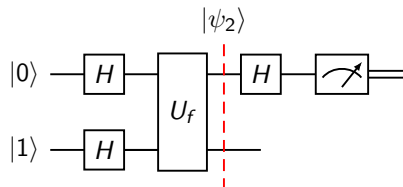
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 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left((-1)^{f(0)} \left(|0\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + (-1)^{f(1)} \left(|1\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right)
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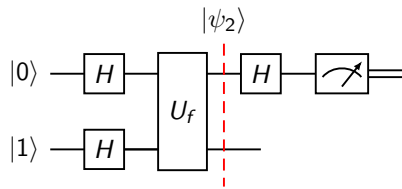


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$$\text{Se } f(0) = f(1)$$

Problema de Deutsch



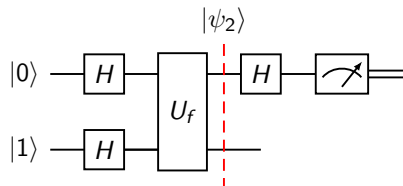
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Se $f(0) = f(1)$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left(|0\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + \left(|1\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right)$$

Problema de Deutsch



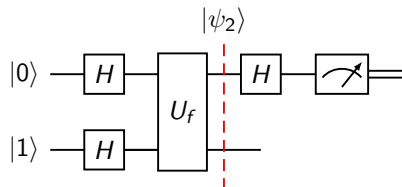
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Problema de Deutsch



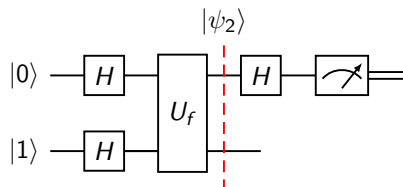
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Se $f(0) \neq f(1)$

Problema de Deutsch



$$|\psi_2\rangle = U_f(|\psi_1\rangle)$$

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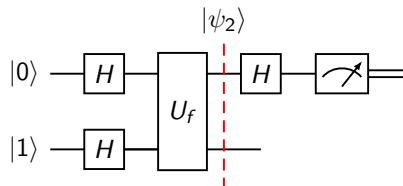
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$$|\psi_2\rangle = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\left(|0\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) - \left(|1\rangle \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right)$$

Problema de Deutsch



$$\begin{aligned}
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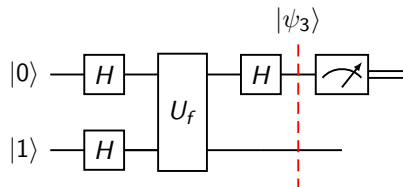
Se $f(0) = f(1)$

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Se $f(0) \neq f(1)$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \pm \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

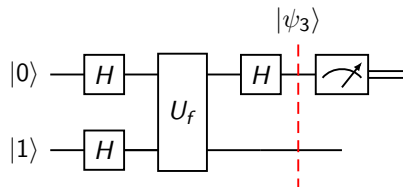
Problema de Deutsch



► Se $f(0) = f(1)$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \pm \left(\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

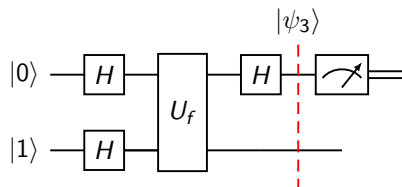
Problema de Deutsch



► Se $f(0) = f(1)$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \pm |0\rangle \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

Problema de Deutsch



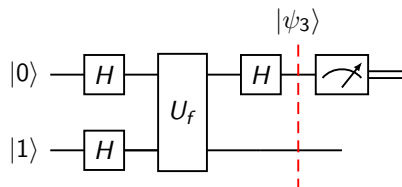
► Se $f(0) = f(1)$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \pm |0\rangle \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

► Se $f(0) \neq f(1)$

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Problema de Deutsch



► Se $f(0) = f(1)$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \pm |0\rangle \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

► Se $f(0) \neq f(1)$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \pm |1\rangle \left(\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

- ▶ O algoritmo de Deutsch não possui aplicações práticas.
- ▶ Demonstra que circuitos quânticos podem superar circuitos clássicos.
- ▶ Mostra uma aplicação do paralelismo quântico.

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