

# Algoritmo de Grover: Ket vs Qiskit

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# Problema

Encontrar determinado elemento em uma lista desordenada de tamanho  $2^n$ .

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \neq x_0 \\ 1, & x = x_0 \end{cases}$$

Cada elemento da lista será codificado em um estado da base computacional.

# Algoritmo

1.  $H^{\otimes n} |0\rangle^{\otimes n}$
2. Aplicar operador de Grover  $G$   $k$  vezes:
  - 2.1 Aplicar oráculo;
  - 2.2 Aplicar a porta de Hadamard em todos os qubits;
  - 2.3 Aplicar o operador  $2|0\rangle\langle 0| - I$ ;
  - 2.4 Aplicar a porta de Hadamard em todos os qubits.

# Notação Auxiliar

$\mathbb{B}_n$  : conjunto de todas as palavras de  $n$  bits.

$$N = 2^n \begin{cases} n : \text{número de qubits.} \\ N : \text{número de itens.} \end{cases}$$

$M$  : número de itens desejados.

$$|\alpha\rangle := \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{B}_n \\ f(x)=0}} \frac{|x\rangle}{\sqrt{N-M}}$$

$$|\beta\rangle := \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{B}_n \\ f(x)=1}} \frac{|x\rangle}{\sqrt{M}} : \text{itens desejados.}$$

$$S := \text{span}_{\mathbb{R}}\{|\alpha\rangle, |\beta\rangle\}.$$

# Primeira Aplicação de $G$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_0\rangle &= |+\rangle^{\otimes n} \\ &= \sum_{x \in \mathbb{B}_n} \frac{|x\rangle}{\sqrt{N}} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{B}_n \\ x \neq x_0}} \frac{|x\rangle}{\sqrt{N}} + \frac{|x_0\rangle}{\sqrt{N}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{N-1}}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{B}_n \\ x \neq x_0}} \frac{|x\rangle}{\sqrt{N-1}} + \frac{|x_0\rangle}{\sqrt{N}} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{N-1}}{\sqrt{N}} |\alpha\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} |\beta\rangle \end{aligned}$$

# Primeira Aplicação de $G$ : Oráculo

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_1\rangle &= O_F |\psi_0\rangle \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{N-1}}{\sqrt{N}} |\alpha\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} |\beta\rangle \end{aligned}$$

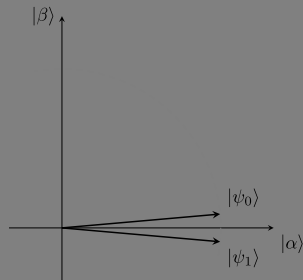


Figure: Oráculo equivale a uma reflexão em relação ao eixo  $|\alpha\rangle$ .

# Primeira Aplicação de $G$ : Difusor

$$\begin{aligned}
 2|0\rangle\langle 0| - I &= 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times n} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \\
 &= |0 \dots 0\rangle\langle 0 \dots 0| - |0 \dots 1\rangle\langle 0 \dots 1| - \cdots - |1 \dots 1\rangle\langle 1 \dots 1|
 \end{aligned}$$

# Primeira Aplicação de $G$ : Difusor

$$\begin{aligned}
 2|0\rangle\langle 0| - I &= 2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times n} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \\
 &= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -1 \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \\
 &= |0 \dots 0\rangle\langle 0 \dots 0| - |0 \dots 1\rangle\langle 0 \dots 1| - \cdots - |1 \dots 1\rangle\langle 1 \dots 1| \\
 &= -|0 \dots 0\rangle\langle 0 \dots 0| + |0 \dots 1\rangle\langle 0 \dots 1| + \cdots + |1 \dots 1\rangle\langle 1 \dots 1|
 \end{aligned}$$



# Primeira Aplicação de $G$ : Difusor

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_2\rangle &= (2|\psi_0\rangle\langle\psi_0| - I)|\psi_1\rangle \\ &= 2\langle\psi_0|\psi_1\rangle|\psi_0\rangle - |\psi_1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

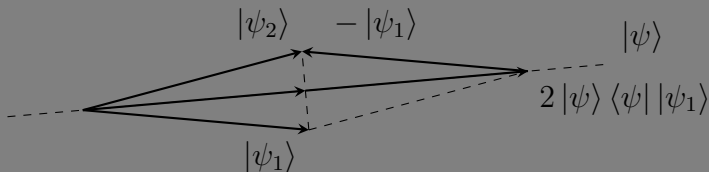


Figure: Difusor equivale a uma reflexão em relação  $|\psi\rangle$ .

# Primeira Aplicação de $G$

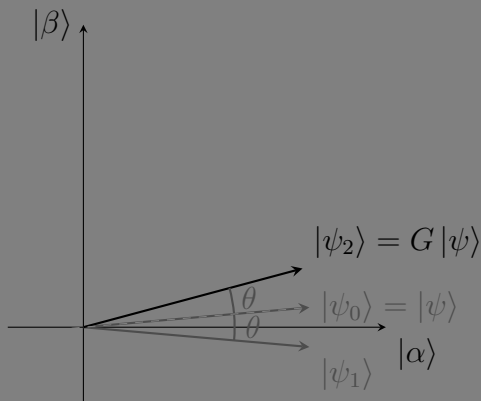


Figure: Aplicar  $G$  equivale à rotação de  $\theta$  no sentido anti-horário.

# Aplicações Sucessivas de $G$

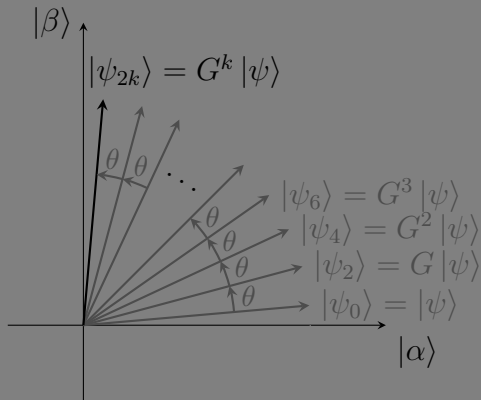


Figure: Aplicações sucessivas de  $G$ .

# Acerto, $k$ e $\theta$

$$k = \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{\frac{N}{M}}$$

$$\theta = \arccos\left(\frac{N-2}{N}\right)$$

$$P_a = \frac{N-1}{N}$$

# Ket vs Qiskit

Ket	Qiskit
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Ket	Qiskit
$ q_0 \dots q_n\rangle$	$ q_n \dots q_0\rangle$

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Ket	Qiskit
$ q_0 \dots q_n\rangle$	$ q_n \dots q_0\rangle$
H(qubits)	qc h(qubits)

# Ket vs Qiskit

Ket	Qiskit
$ q_0 \dots q_n\rangle$	$ q_n \dots q_0\rangle$
<code>H(qubits)</code>	<code>qc.h(qubits)</code>
<code>ctrl()</code>	<code>qc.mcx()</code>



# Ket vs Qiskit: Código

```
def phase_oracle(qubits: quant, state: int) -> None:
    ctrl(qubits, Z, qubits[-1], on_state=state)

    return None
```

# Ket vs Qiskit: Código

```
def phase_oracle(qc: QuantumCircuit, state: int) -> None:
    state: str = bin(state)[2:]
    state = "0" * (qc.num_qubits - len(state)) + state
    flip_qubits: List[Qubit] = []
    state = state[::-1]
    for i in range(len(state)):
        if (state[i] == "0"):
            flip_qubits.append(qc.qubits[i])

    if flip_qubits:
        qc.x(flip_qubits)
    qc.h(qc.qubits[-1])
    qc.mcx(qc.qubits[:-1], qc.qubits[-1])
    qc.h(qc.qubits[-1])
    if flip_qubits:
        qc.x(flip_qubits)

    return None
```



# Ket vs Qiskit: Código

```
def grover_diffuser(qubits: quant):  
    H(qubits)  
  
    ctrl(qubits, Z, qubits[-1], on_state=0)  
  
    H(qubits)  
  
    return None
```

# Ket vs Qiskit: Código

```
def grover_diffuser(qc: QuantumCircuit) -> None:
    qc.h(qc.qubits)
    qc.x(qc.qubits)

    # Make a multi controlled z gate
    qc.h(qc.num_qubits - 1)
    qc.mcx(qc.qubits[:-1], qc.num_qubits - 1)
    qc.h(qc.num_qubits - 1)

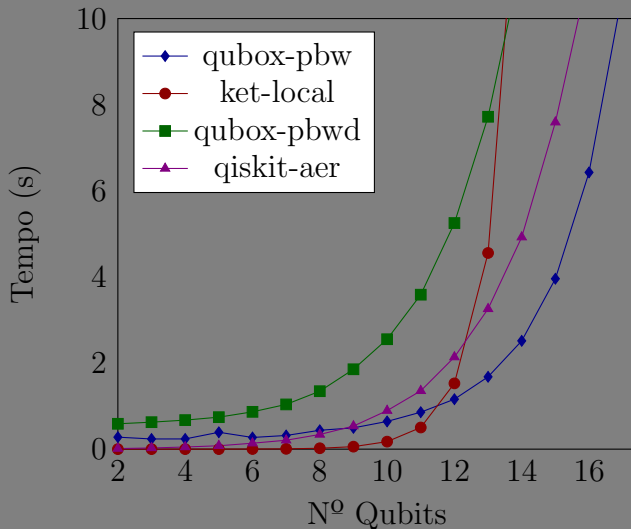
    qc.x(qc.qubits)
    qc.h(qc.qubits)

    return None
```

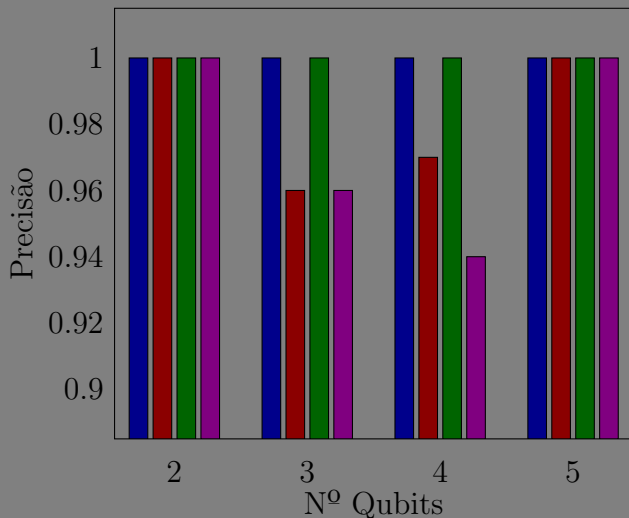
# Parâmetros dos Testes

- 100 replicações.
- $n$  qubits,  $n \in [2, 20)$ .
- 1 estado aleatório marcado.

# Tempo de Execução

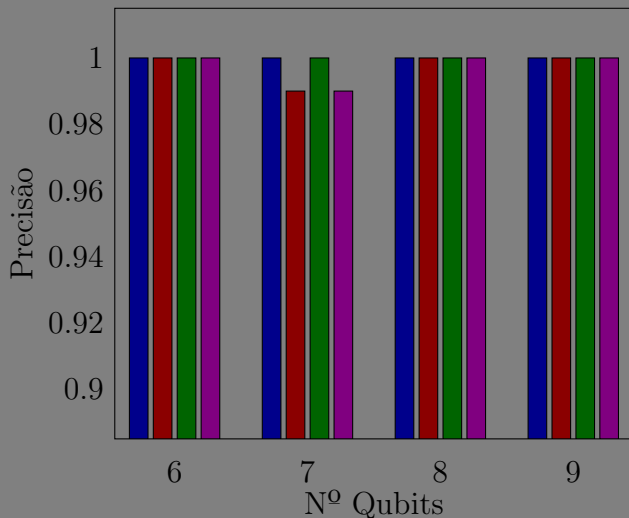


# Precisão



■ qubox-pbw ■ ket-local ■ qubox-pbwd ■ qiskit-aer

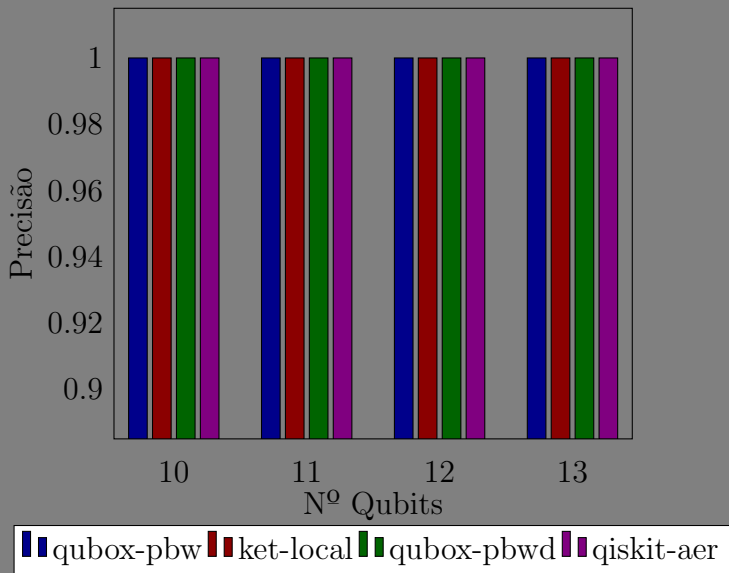
# Precisão



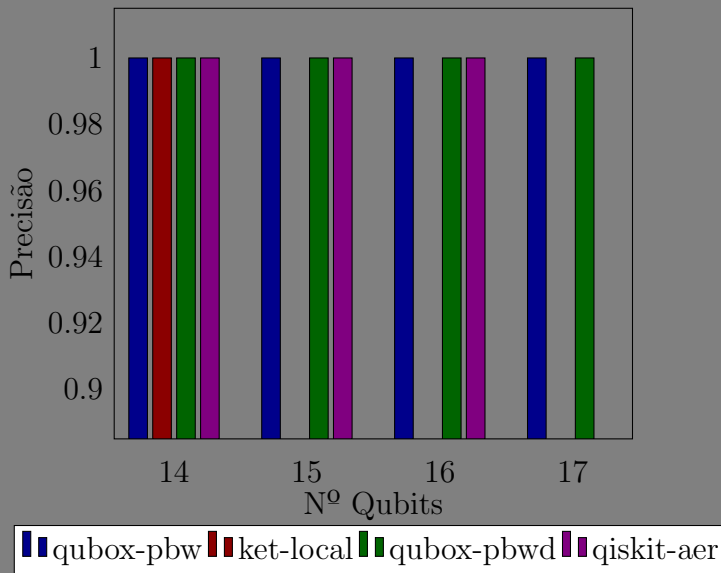
■ qubox-pbw ■ ket-local ■ qubox-pbwd ■ qiskit-aer



# Precisão



# Precisão



# Qiskit: Exemplo

