

# Problem 5

1) Consider the FT discrete sequence of  $N$  samples  $\{f_j\}_{j=0}^{N-1}$

$$F_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} f_j e^{-2\pi i \frac{jn}{N}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) F^{-1}(j) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} F_n e^{2\pi i \frac{nj}{N}} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \sum_{n'=0}^{N-1} f_{n'} e^{2\pi i \left( \frac{nj}{N} - \frac{n'n}{N} \right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n'=0}^{N-1} f_{n'} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left[ e^{2\pi i (j-n') \frac{n}{N}} \right]^N \end{aligned}$$

As  $j \neq n'$ , then other  $\leq \epsilon N$  terms are zero, i.e.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N-1} \left( e^{2\pi i (j-n') \frac{n}{N}} \right)^N = \frac{1 - e^{2\pi i (j-n') \frac{N}{N}}}{1 - e^{2\pi i (j-n') \frac{1}{N}}} = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n'=0}^{N-1} f_{n'} N \delta_{n'j} = f_j$$

b) As the extension of value periodic to  $n$   $F_{n+2N} = F_n$   
(ie,  $F_j$  is  $N$ -periodic)

$$\begin{aligned} F_{n+2N} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{-2\pi i \frac{j}{N} (n+2N)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{-2\pi i \frac{j}{N} n} \underbrace{e^{-2\pi i j 2N}}_1 \\ &= F_n \end{aligned}$$

c)  $f_{j+r} = f_j \quad \forall j \quad (r \text{ a } v\text{-kanonisch})$   
 (i)  $r \mid N \Rightarrow F_n \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow n$  multiple of  $\frac{N}{r}$  (i.e.  $n = m \frac{N}{r} \quad m \in \{0, \dots, r-1\}$ )

$\nabla$  Sea  $n \mid N \Rightarrow n = n' \pmod{\frac{N}{r}} \neq 0$

i.e.  $n = n' + m \frac{N}{r} \quad \text{con } 0 \leq n' < \frac{N}{r}$

$$f_j = f_{j+r} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} F_n e^{i 2\pi \frac{N}{r} j} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} F_n e^{i 2\pi \frac{N}{r} (j+r)}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} F_n e^{2\pi i \frac{N}{r} j} (1 - e^{2\pi i \frac{N}{r} r}) = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  si  $n$  multiple

$$\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} F_n e^{2\pi i \frac{N}{r} j} (1 - e^{2\pi i \frac{N}{r} r}) = 0$$

$\nabla K \times \frac{N}{r} \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow F_n = 0 \quad \forall n \times \frac{N}{r}$$

2] a) Sea  $f_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{2\pi i \frac{x_0}{N} j}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_n &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{2\pi i \frac{x_0}{N} j} e^{2\pi i \frac{n_0}{N} j} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{j}{N} (x-n)} \end{aligned}$$

1.  $x \neq n$ , podemos usar la fórmula de la suma geométrica

$$F_n = \frac{1}{N} \frac{1 - e^{i2\pi(x-n)N}}{1 - e^{\frac{2\pi i}{N}(x-n)}} = \frac{1}{N} e^{\frac{\pi i(x-n)(1-\frac{1}{N})}{N}} \frac{\sin(\pi(x-n))}{\sin(\pi(x-n)\frac{1}{N})}$$

$$\Rightarrow |F_n| = \frac{1}{N} \left| \frac{\sin(\pi(x-n))}{\sin(\pi(x-n)\frac{1}{N})} \right|$$

b) Viene a  $F_n$  como una función real y como el módulo de  $F_n$

Matemática, todo vale

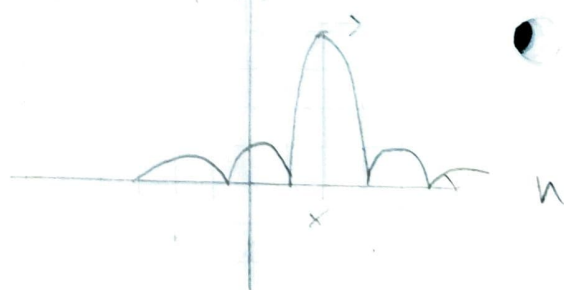
que  $F_n$  alcanza su

máximo para  $n=x$

se sabe, que el máximo

de  $F_n$  se da en  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$

máximo a  $x$ .



3) Sea  $\{|j\rangle\}_{j=0, \dots, N-1}$  BON de  $V$ , luego,  
 a) Sea estado  $|\tilde{n}\rangle = U|n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{nj}{N}} |j\rangle$   
 Sea la BON de  $V$

✓ Bvq  $U$  es la transformada

$$\langle n | U^\dagger U | n' \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j, j'=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{(n'j' - nj)}{N}} \underbrace{\langle j | j' \rangle}_{\delta_{jj'}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{j(n' - n)}{N}} = \delta_{n'n}$$

Así se genera con  $UU^\dagger$ , tenemos que  $U$   
 es unitaria.

b)  $|\psi\rangle = \sum_j c_j |j\rangle \rightarrow |\psi\rangle = \sum_n C_n |\tilde{n}\rangle$   
 con  $C_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} c_j e^{-2\pi i \frac{jn}{N}}$

✓ Como  $\{|\tilde{n}\rangle\}$  BON de  $V$ , los coef. de  
 e-cribi a  $|\psi\rangle$  es fin de el b.c. luego:

$$C_n = \langle \tilde{n} | \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{-2\pi i \frac{jn}{N}} c_j \langle j | j' \rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_j e^{-2\pi i \frac{jn}{N}} c_j$$

c) Sea  $X, T, P \in \text{Her}(V)$  tal que como

$$\langle 1|j\rangle = \langle j|1\rangle \quad P = U X U^\dagger \quad T = e^{-2\pi i \frac{P}{N}}$$

$$i) P|\tilde{n}\rangle = n|\tilde{n}\rangle$$

$$U X U^\dagger |\tilde{n}\rangle = U X U^\dagger U |n\rangle = n U |\tilde{n}\rangle = n |R\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} ii) T|\tilde{n}\rangle &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{2\pi i}{N}\right)^n}{n!} P^n |\tilde{n}\rangle \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-\frac{2\pi i}{N}\right)^n}{n!} n^n |\tilde{n}\rangle = e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{N} n} |\tilde{n}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} iii) T|j\rangle &= T \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{-2\pi i \frac{Nj}{N}} |\tilde{n}\rangle \right) \\ |j\rangle &= U^\dagger |\tilde{j}\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} e^{-2\pi i \frac{N}{N} (1+j)} |\tilde{n}\rangle \\ &= |j+1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

4) 1c QFT

$$|\tilde{n}\rangle = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{jn}{2^n}} |j\rangle = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \bigotimes_{l=1}^n [ |0\rangle + e^{2\pi i \frac{j_l}{2}} |1\rangle ]$$

4) 1c  $|\tilde{n}\rangle$  es resultado de aplicar la QFT  
 sobre  $|j\rangle \in \{ |l\rangle \}_{l \in \mathbb{Z}^{2^n-1}}$  lo esto es la  
 base computacional de un qubit. Relaciona a  $j$   
 en la representación binaria

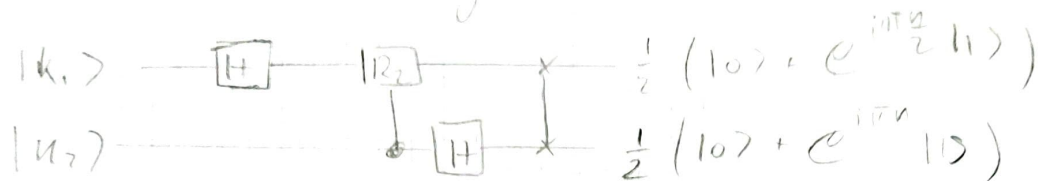
$$\begin{aligned} j &= \sum_{l=1}^n j_l 2^{n-l} \\ |\tilde{n}\rangle &= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{jn}{2^n}} |j\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sum_{j_1=0}^1 \sum_{j_2=0}^1 \dots \sum_{j_n=0}^1 \prod_{l=1}^n e^{2\pi i j_l 2^{n-l}} |j_1 \dots j_n\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sum_{j_1=0}^1 \sum_{j_2=0}^1 \dots \sum_{j_n=0}^1 \bigotimes_{l=1}^n e^{2\pi i j_l 2^{n-l}} |j_l\rangle \\ &\stackrel{\text{como a bit a bit}}{=} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \bigotimes_{l=1}^n \left[ \sum_{j_l=0}^1 e^{2\pi i j_l 2^{n-l}} |j_l\rangle \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \bigotimes_{l=1}^n [ |0\rangle + e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{2}} |1\rangle ] \end{aligned}$$



Para lo cual se 2 qubits como sigue

$$|n\rangle = \frac{1}{2} [ |0\rangle + e^{-\frac{\pi i n}{2}} |1\rangle ] \otimes [ |0\rangle + e^{-\frac{\pi i n}{2}} |1\rangle ]$$

y como se lo va a implementar



donde  $R_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$

5] Los siguientes circuitos cuánticos en QFT

a) 111 qubits de 3 qubits como sigue

$$\begin{aligned} |0\rangle|0\rangle &\xrightarrow{H} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} |j\rangle|0\rangle \xrightarrow{U} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} |j\rangle|f(j)\rangle \\ &\xrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sum_{n=0}^{2^n-1} |n\rangle \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} e^{-2\pi i n j 2^{-n}} |f(j)\rangle \end{aligned}$$

donde  $U$  es la operación de control de la función  $f$  que  
para cada  $j$  devuelve  $f(j)$ .  
FT es la QFT inversa.

b) En el caso de extensión de la

$$|f(j)\rangle = e^{2\pi i \frac{xj}{N}} |0\rangle \quad \text{con } 0 \leq x \in N=2^n. \text{ Si}$$

$x \in \mathbb{Z}$ , el estado final del sistema será:

$$\frac{1}{2^{\frac{n}{2}}} \sum_{n=0}^{2^n-1} |n\rangle \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} e^{-2\pi i n j 2^{-n}} |f(j)\rangle =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{n=0}^{2^n-1} |n\rangle \sum_{j=0}^{2^n-1} e^{-2\pi i (n-m) j / 2^n} |\phi\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{n=0}^{2^n-1} |n\rangle 2^n \delta_{nm} |\phi\rangle$$

$$= |m\rangle |\phi\rangle$$

S.  $\Delta Z$ , el est.  $Z$  cambia un entero, pero  
no cambia el resto de el est.  $m$  en  $2^n$   
a. x.

c) E. of line to interaction to harmonic, for  
 $\psi(0)$  r- free state, therefore we

$$|0\rangle |0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} |x\rangle |f(x)\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{FT} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \sum_{n=0}^{r-1} e^{\frac{2\pi i n x}{r}} |x\rangle |f(n)\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \sum_{n=0}^{r-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} e^{\frac{2\pi i n x}{r}} |x\rangle \right) |f(n)\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{FT^{-1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \sum_{n=0}^{r-1} |n \frac{N}{r}\rangle |f(n)\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \sum_{n=0}^{r-1} |n\rangle |f(\frac{N}{r} n)\rangle$$

Luego, por el cambio del ej.  $1 \leftarrow (n - \frac{N}{r})$   
se aprecia el  $\frac{N}{r}$  de  $n$  a  
cada  $\frac{N}{r}$  en  $n$  múltiplo de  $\frac{N}{r}$



6] Sea  $A$  mat. de  $N, N$  con elementos  
 $A_{ij} = f(j-i)$  con  $f(j+N) = f(j) \quad \forall j$

Se pide:

$$\begin{aligned}
 A|\tilde{n}\rangle &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} |j\rangle \langle j| A |\tilde{n}\rangle \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{2\pi i \frac{jm}{N}} |j\rangle \langle j| A |m\rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{jm}{N}} |j\rangle f(m-j) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{m=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i (m-j) \frac{j}{N}} e^{2\pi i \frac{jm}{N}} f(m-j) |j\rangle \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{jl}{N}} f(l) e^{2\pi i \frac{jl}{N}} |j\rangle \\
 &= \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{jl}{N}} f(l) |\tilde{n}\rangle \\
 &= F(n)
 \end{aligned}$$

Se pide  $F(n)$  el vector donde  $f$  es  $|\tilde{n}\rangle \sim A$ .