

# QCOMP103-B: Hello World

L'algorithme de Deutsch, démonstration de la  
supériorité quantique

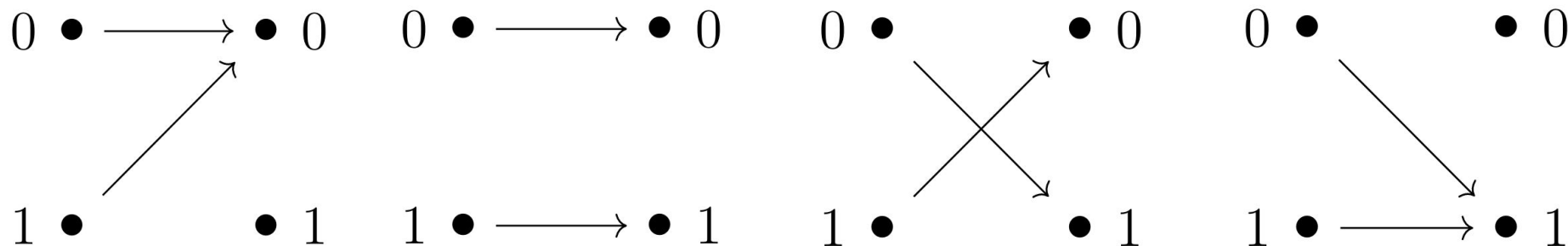
Présenté par Jean-Adrien DUCASTAING  
Sous la supervision de Nicolas BOUTRY, PhD

# Plan du cours

- ❖ Le probleme
- ❖ Premier essai
- ❖ Second essai
- ❖ The best of both worlds

Computer science is no more about  
computers than astronomy is about  
telescopes

$$f : \{0, 1\} \longrightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

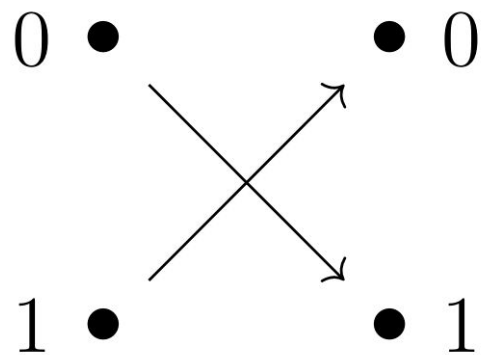


$$f(0) \neq f(1)$$

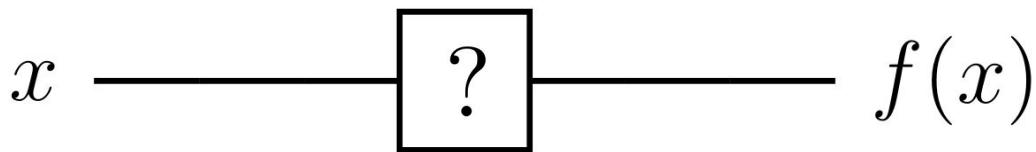
**Balanced**

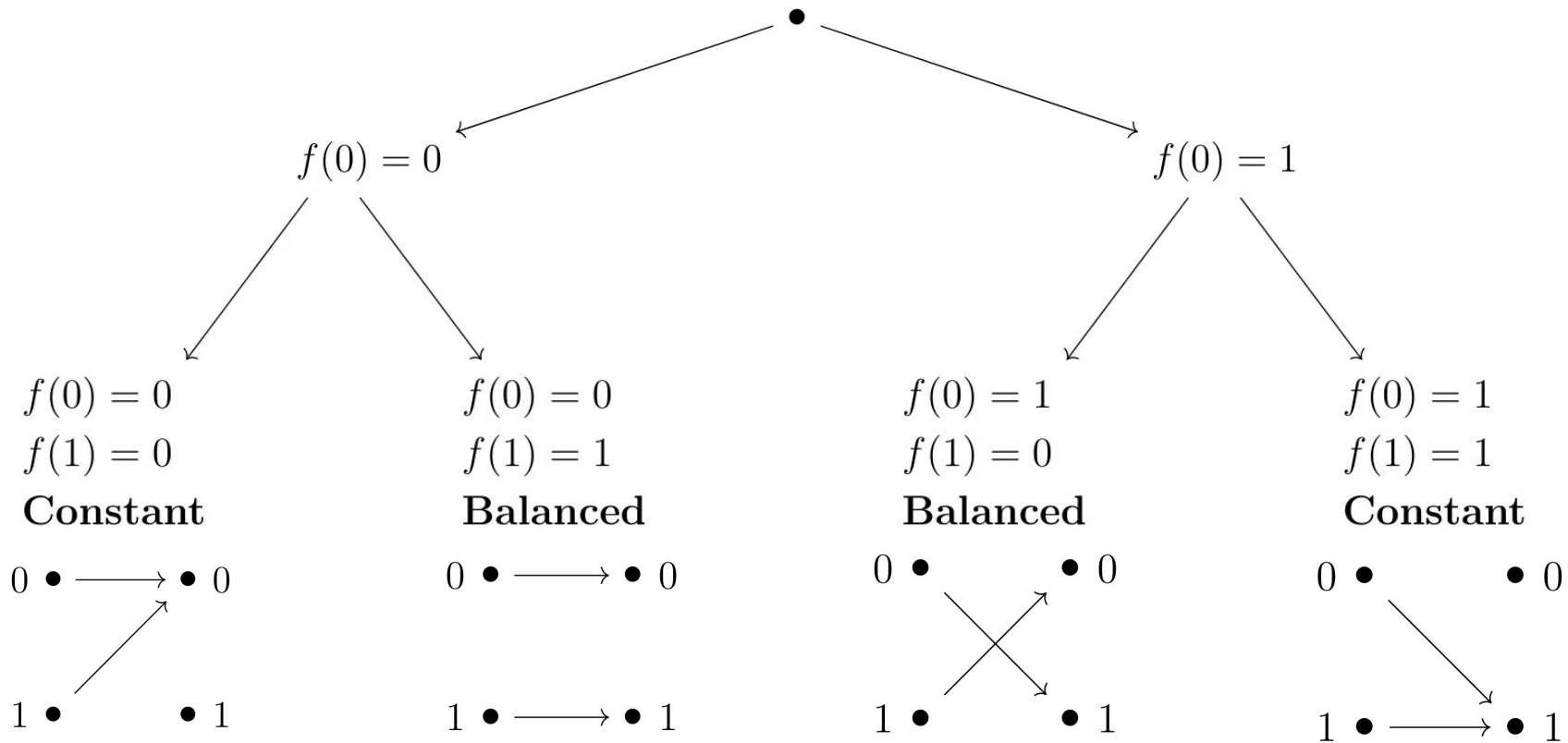
$$f(0) = f(1)$$

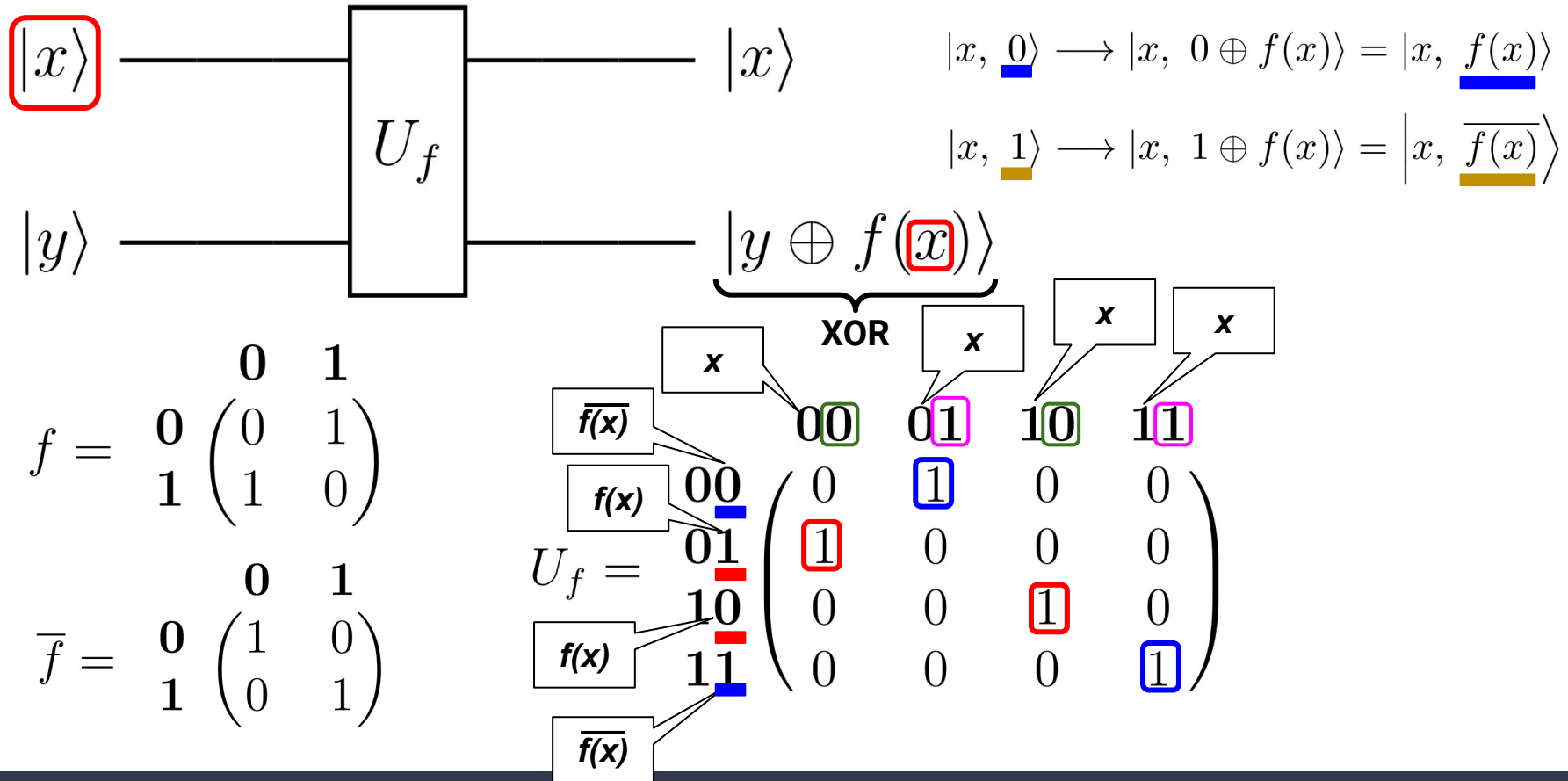
**Constant**



$$\begin{matrix} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ \mathbf{0} & \left( \begin{array}{cc} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \right) \\ \mathbf{1} & \end{matrix}$$





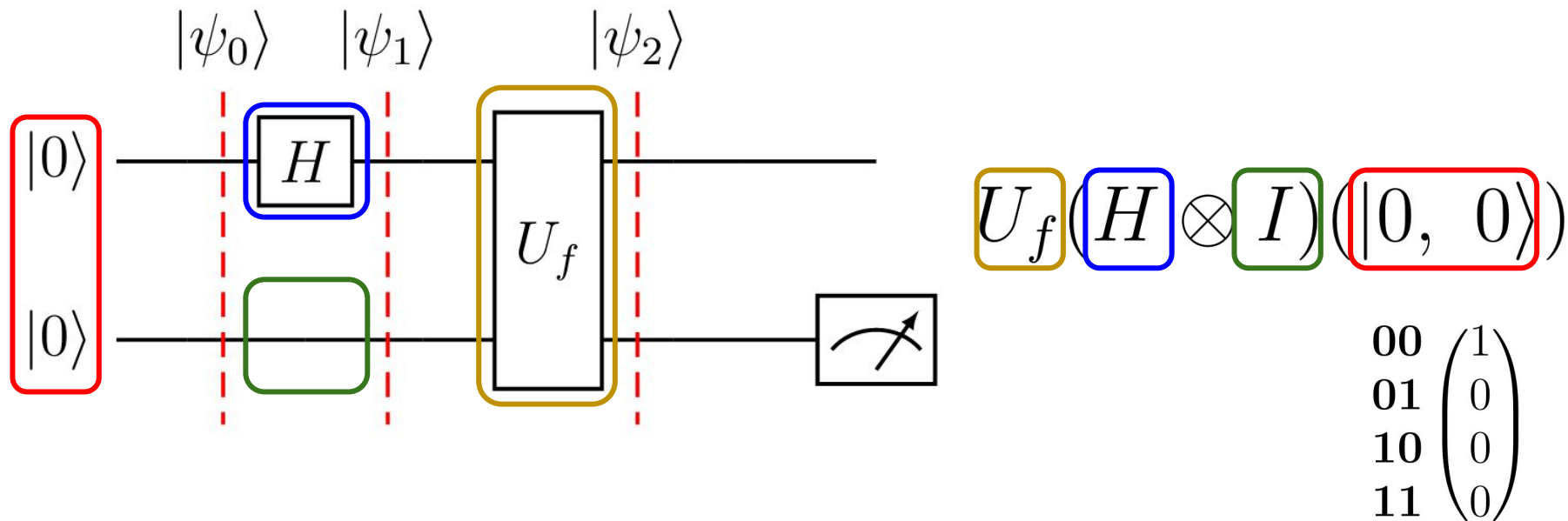


# Kahoot

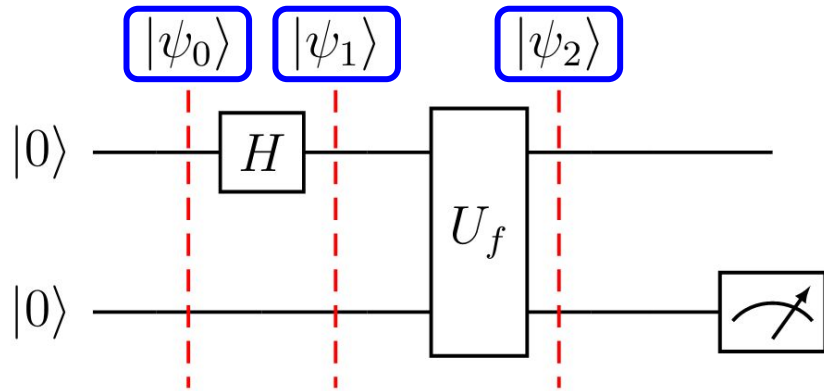
1. Prenez votre téléphone ou votre laptop
2. Allez à l'adresse [kahoot.it](https://kahoot.it)
3. Rentrez le code PIN donné au tableau
4. Tenez vous prêt à jouer

Niveau 1: Le probleme

$$|x\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \quad H * |0\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



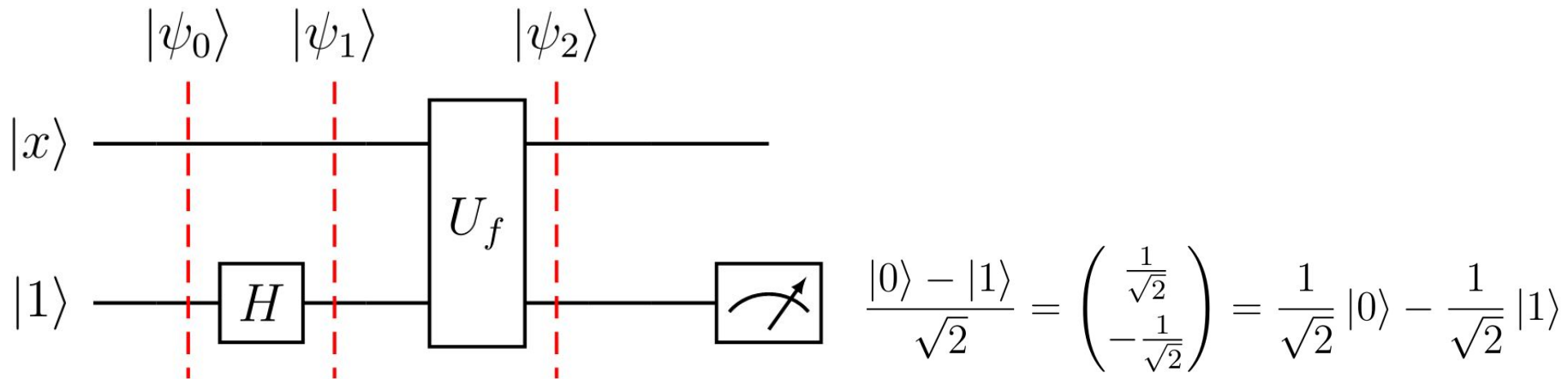




$$|\psi_0\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |0, 0\rangle$$

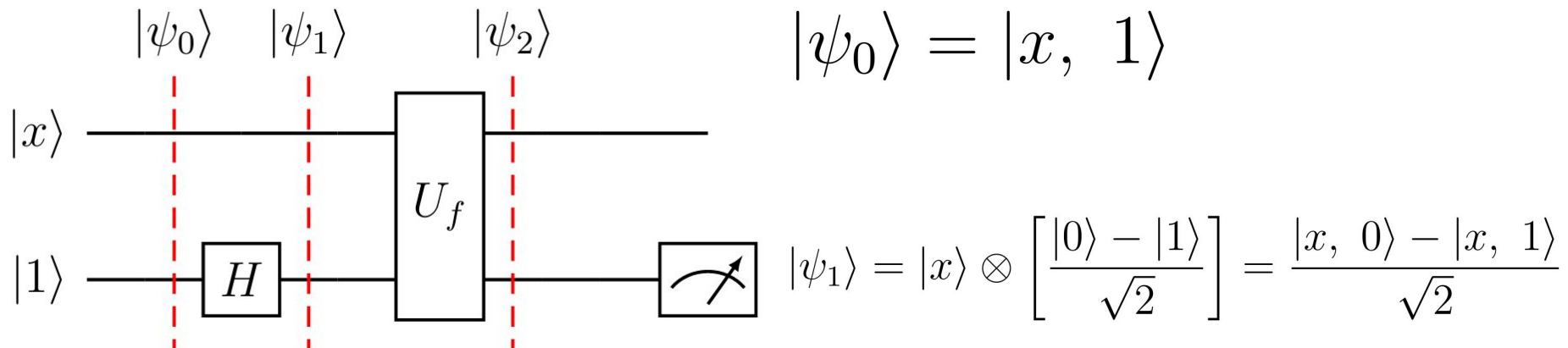
$$|\psi_1\rangle = \left[ \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \otimes |0\rangle = \frac{|0, 0\rangle + |1, 0\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \frac{|0, f(0)\rangle + |1, f(1)\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

$$U_f * (I \otimes H) * |x, 1\rangle$$



$$|\psi_2\rangle = |x\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|0 \oplus f(x)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(x)\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = |x\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|f(x)\rangle - \overline{|f(x)\rangle}}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = |x\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|0 \oplus f(x)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(x)\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = |x\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|f(x)\rangle - \overline{|f(x)\rangle}}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

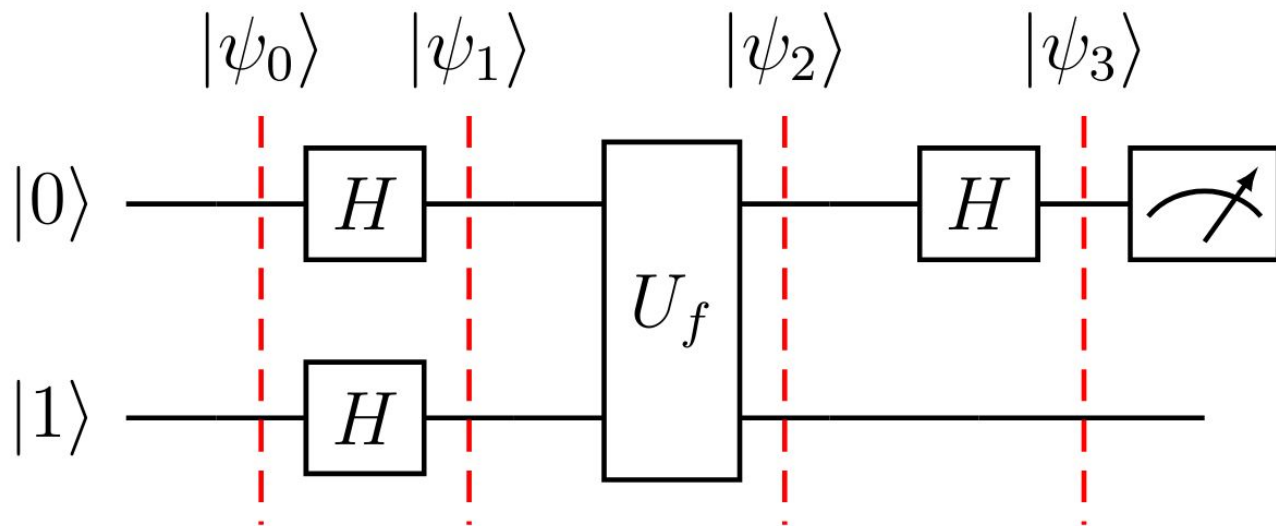
$$|\psi_2\rangle = \begin{cases} |x\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f(x) = 0 \\ |x\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|1\rangle - |0\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f(x) = 1 \end{cases} \quad a - b = (-1)(b - a)$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = (-1)^{f(x)} \frac{|x, 0\rangle - |x, 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

# Kahoot

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Niveau 2 et 3: Le premier et le deuxième essai

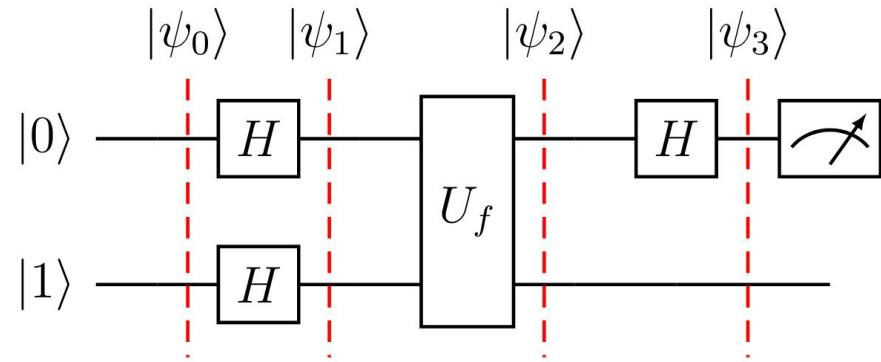


$$\begin{matrix} 00 \\ 01 \\ 10 \\ 11 \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(H \otimes I) * U_f * (H \otimes H) * |0, 1\rangle$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle = |0, 1\rangle$$

$$|\psi_1\rangle = \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \otimes \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



On se souvient que quand le **qubit du haut** était **fixé** dans l'état **x** on avait:

$$(-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Mais maintenant le **qubit du haut** est en **superposition**, on a donc:

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \left[ \frac{(-1)^{f(0)} |0\rangle + (-1)^{f(1)} |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \left[ \frac{(-1)^{f(0)} |0\rangle + (-1)^{f(1)} |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

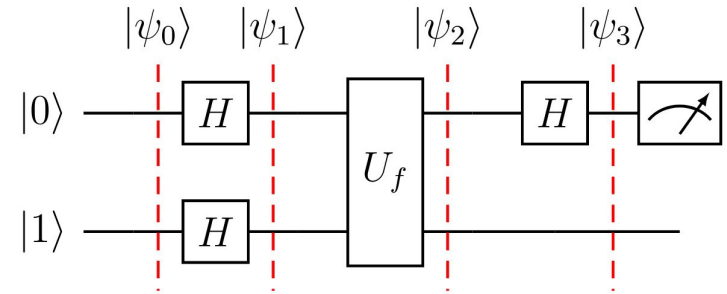
Si  $f$  est “**constant**”  $f(0) = f(1)$   $+1(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$  or  $-1(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$

Si  $f$  est “**balanced**”  $f(0) \neq f(1)$   $+1(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$  or  $-1(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \begin{cases} (\pm 1) \left[ \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f \text{ is } \mathbf{constant}. \\ (\pm 1) \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f \text{ is } \mathbf{balanced}. \end{cases}$$



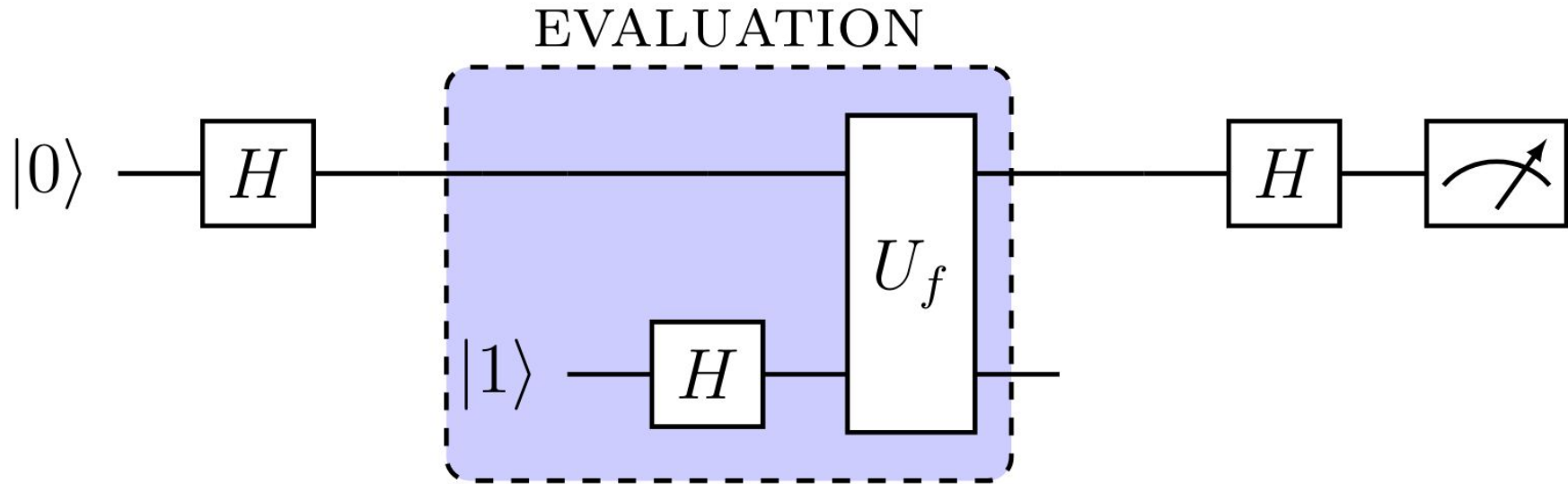
$$|\psi_2\rangle = \begin{cases} (\pm 1) \left[ \frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f \text{ is constant.} \\ (\pm 1) \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f \text{ is balanced.} \end{cases}$$



On applique la **porte d'Hadamard** sur le **qubit du haut** et on obtient:

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \begin{cases} (\pm 1) |0\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f \text{ is constant.} \\ (\pm 1) |1\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f \text{ is balanced.} \end{cases}$$

$$|\psi_3\rangle = \begin{cases} (\pm 1) |0\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f \text{ is } \mathbf{constant}. \\ (\pm 1) |1\rangle \otimes \left[ \frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right], & \text{if } f \text{ is } \mathbf{balanced}. \end{cases}$$



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Niveau 4: The best of both worlds