

Assignment 3: Quantum computing

Wang Dingrui 3036196908

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1 QUANTUM PHASE ESTIMATION

We studied quantum phase estimation as a tool to estimate the number ϕ in the eigenvalue $e^{2\pi i\phi}$ with corresponding eigenvector $|u\rangle$ of a unitary operation U . The algorithm proceeded in two steps: first, the phase factor ϕ of the eigenvalue is encoded in binary in a t -qubit quantum state. Thereafter, a measurement in the computational basis yields the t binary digits of ϕ – explicitly telling us the eigenvalue up to some precision.

1. Let us depict again the phase estimation circuit: We found that the final state of the first register at the end of the circuit is given by $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^t-1} e^{2\pi i\phi k} |k\rangle$. Derive this state by going through the circuit step-by-step (in particular, show that the output state can be written in this exact form). (8 points)

Solution:

In the first step, $|0\rangle_{t-1} \dots |0\rangle_1 |0\rangle_0 |u\rangle \rightarrow \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle$

In the second step, 0th qbit is the applied control qbit.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \\ \rightarrow & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} U^{2^0} |u\rangle \\ = & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 |u\rangle + |1\rangle_0 U^{2^0} |u\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \\ = & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \end{aligned}$$

In the third step, 1th qbit is the applied control qbit.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \\ \rightarrow & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} U^{2^1} |u\rangle \\ = & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \end{aligned}$$

In the $t+1$ th step, $(t-1)$ th qbit is the applied control qbit.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \\ \rightarrow & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} U^{2^{t-1}} |u\rangle \\ = & \frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^{t-1}} |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i\phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle \end{aligned}$$

We know that $F(|j\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{jk}{2^n}} |k\rangle$

Assume $k_t = 2^t$,

$$\frac{|0\rangle_{t-1} + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^{t-1}} |1\rangle_{t-1}}{\sqrt{2}} \dots \frac{|0\rangle_1 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^1} |1\rangle_1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{|0\rangle_0 + e^{2\pi i \phi 2^0} |1\rangle_0}{\sqrt{2}} |u\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^t-1} e^{2\pi i \phi k} |k\rangle |u\rangle$$

So, the final state of the first register at the end of the first circuit is given by $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^t}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^t-1} e^{2\pi i \phi k} |k\rangle$.

2. Show that the phase estimation algorithm does not only apply to one single eigenvector $|u\rangle$, but also to a superposition of eigenvectors $\sum_i P_i |u_i\rangle$. (6 points)

2 Exercise 2: controlled gates

In the lectures, we saw controlled gates c^-L , which applied a gate L to a system state $|\psi\rangle$ if the control state $|\sigma_c\rangle$ is in state $|1\rangle$, and leaves $|\psi\rangle$ invariant if $|\sigma_c\rangle = |0\rangle$.

1. Let us look now at doubly-controlled gates. Here, we have two control states $|\sigma_1\rangle$ and $|\sigma_2\rangle$. Then, c^-c^-L is the gate which applies L to a system state $|\psi\rangle$ if both $|\sigma_1\rangle = |1\rangle$ and $|\sigma_2\rangle = |1\rangle$, and leaves it invariant otherwise.

Solution:

$$c - cLX |\sigma_1\rangle_{c1} |\sigma_2\rangle_{c2} |\psi\rangle_t =$$

$$|0\rangle \langle 0|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 +$$

$$|0\rangle \langle 0|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |1\rangle \langle 1|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 +$$

$$|1\rangle \langle 1|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 +$$

$$|1\rangle \langle 1|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |1\rangle \langle 1|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle L_3 |\psi\rangle_3$$

DRAW A PICTURE

2. We encountered anti-controlled gates in the lectures. Here, for a gate ac^-L , the gate L was applied to a system state $|\psi\rangle$ if the control state $|\sigma\rangle_c$ is in state $|0\rangle$, and $|\psi\rangle$ was left invariant for $|\sigma\rangle_c = |1\rangle$. Then, combining control and anti-control, there are four possible ways for a doubly-controlled gate. Write all four ways in ket-bra notation and draw the corresponding circuits. (6 points)

Solution:

If the first gate is anti-control, the second gate is anti-control:

$$ac - ac - L |\sigma_1\rangle_{c1} |\sigma_2\rangle_{c2} |\psi\rangle_t =$$

$$|0\rangle \langle 0|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle L_3 |\psi\rangle_3 +$$

$$|0\rangle \langle 0|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |1\rangle \langle 1|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 +$$

$$|1\rangle \langle 1|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 +$$

$$|1\rangle \langle 1|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |1\rangle \langle 1|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3$$

If the first gate is anti-control, the second gate is control:

$$ac - c - L |\sigma_1\rangle_{c1} |\sigma_2\rangle_{c2} |\psi\rangle_t =$$

$$|0\rangle \langle 0|_{c1} |\sigma_1\rangle |0\rangle \langle 0|_{c2} |\sigma_2\rangle I_3 |\psi\rangle_3 +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&|0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_1\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle L_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\
&|1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_1\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\
&|1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_1\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3
\end{aligned}$$

If the first gate is control, the second gate is anti-control:

$$\begin{aligned}
&c - ac - L|\sigma_1\rangle_{c_1}|\sigma_2\rangle_{c_2}|\psi\rangle_t = \\
&|0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_1\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\
&|0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_1\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\
&|1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_1\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle L_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\
&|1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_1\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3
\end{aligned}$$

If the first gate is control, the second gate is control:

$$\begin{aligned}
&c - cLX|\sigma_1\rangle_{c_1}|\sigma_2\rangle_{c_2}|\psi\rangle_t = \\
&|0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_1\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\
&|0\rangle\langle 0|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_1\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\
&|1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 0|_1\langle 0|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle I_3|\psi\rangle_3 + \\
&|1\rangle\langle 1|_{c_1}|\sigma_1\rangle\langle 1|_1\langle 1|_{c_2}|\sigma_2\rangle L_3|\psi\rangle_3
\end{aligned}$$

3 Exercise 3: quantum neural networks

In the lectures, we studied classical binary feedforward neural networks and saw how to generalize them to quantum neural networks. To make this step, we formalized the classical neuron in the gate model. In the lectures, we identified the classical bit value -1 with the state $|0\rangle$ and value $+1$ with $|1\rangle$. We use the same mapping here in this exercise.

1. Inside a classical binary neuron, the edge weight w first gets multiplied with the input a to obtain the value $w \cdot a$. Show that the multiplication of the weight with the input can be realized by the XNOR gate. (4 points)

Solution:

To a classical neuron, the table of $w \cdot a$ is:

w	a	$w \cdot a$
-1	-1	$+1$
-1	$+1$	-1
$+1$	-1	-1
$+1$	$+1$	$+1$

In quantum computing, the XNOR gate is defined as:

w	a	$w \cdot a$
$ 0\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$
$ 0\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$
$ 1\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$	$ 0\rangle$
$ 1\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$	$ 1\rangle$

$|0\rangle$ is corresponding to -1 , $|1\rangle$ is corresponding to $+1$.

So, the multiplication of the weight with the input can be realized by the XNOR gate.

2. Assume now we have two inputs a_1, a_2 to the neuron. After multiplying the inputs with the weights, we defined the resulting values as $s_1 = w_1 a_1$ and $s_2 = w_2 a_2$. The values s_1 and s_2 were summed up and forwarded to the Heaviside activation function. The Heaviside function H then outputs the value $+1$ if the sum $s_1 + s_2$ is above a certain threshold α , i.e. $H(s) = +1$ if $s_1 + s_2 \geq \alpha$ and $H(s) = -1$ if $s < \alpha$. Find a quantum circuit that takes the states $|s_1\rangle, |s_2\rangle$ and an ancilla $|0\rangle$, and implements the Heaviside function as:

$$|s_1\rangle|s_2\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow |s_1\rangle|s_2\rangle|H(s)\rangle \quad (1)$$

for the case $\alpha = +1$. Hint: make sure that the neuron is activated also in case $s_1 = s_2 = +1$. (8 points)

Solution: