


# Quantum circuit


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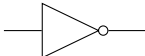
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## Boolean circuit

- Boolean function  $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ .
- **Boolean circuit** is a model of computation of a Boolean functions which consists of logic **gates**.

- AND gate: The AND gate symbol is a D-shaped logic symbol. It has two parallel horizontal input lines on the left side and a single horizontal output line on the right side.

- OR gate: The OR gate symbol is a symbol with a curved left side and a pointed right side. It has two parallel horizontal input lines on the left side and a single horizontal output line on the right side.

- NOT gate: The NOT gate symbol is a triangular logic symbol pointing to the right. It has a single horizontal input line on the left side and a single horizontal output line on the right side. A small circle (bubble) is located at the output tip of the triangle.

# Universality of {AND, OR, NOT}

## Theorem

For *any* Boolean function  $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ , there is a Boolean circuit with AND, OR and NOT gates computing  $f$ .

## Proof.

The proof is an induction on  $n$ . Theorem is trivial for  $n = 1$ . Assume that Theorem holds for Boolean functions  $n \leq k - 1$ .

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_k) = (x_k \wedge f(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, 1)) \vee (\overline{x_k} \wedge f(x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, 0)).$$



## Size of Boolean circuits

Size of Boolean circuit  $:=$  # of **AND/OR gates** in the Boolean circuit.

Let  $C(f)$  be a smallest size of Boolean circuit computing  $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ .

Let  $s(n) := \max_{f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}} C(f)$ .

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_n \wedge f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 1)) \vee (\overline{x_n} \wedge f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, 0))$$

$$s(n) \leq c + 2s(n-1)$$

$$\frac{s(n)}{2^n} \leq \frac{c}{2^n} + \frac{s(n-1)}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$\leq c \left( \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{2} \right) + s(0) \leq c + s(0)$$

$$s(n) = O(2^n).$$

## Lower bound of size of Boolean circuits

The number of Boolean functions with  $n$  variables is  $2^{2^n}$ .

The number of Boolean circuits of size  $s$  is at most

$$(8(n + s)^2)^s.$$

This means

$$\begin{aligned} (8(n + s(n))^2)^{s(n)} &\geq 2^{2^n} \\ \iff s(n) \log(8(n + s(n))^2) &\geq 2^n \\ \implies s(n) &\geq \frac{2^n}{3n} \quad \text{for sufficiently large } n. \end{aligned}$$

In fact,  $s(n) = \frac{2^n}{n}(1 + o(1))$ .

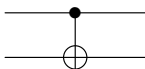
## Quantum circuit

- **Quantum circuit** is a model of quantum computation which consists of **quantum gates**.

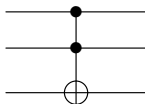
- Single qubit gate:  $X$  gate,  $Y$  gate,  $Z$  gate,  $H$  gate,

$$S := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \text{ gate} \quad \text{---} \boxed{X} \text{---}$$

- Two qubit gate: CNOT gate



- Three qubit gate: Toffoli gate



## “Classical computation” by a quantum circuit

### Lemma

*For any function  $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ , there is a quantum circuit on  $n + 1 + w$  qubits which consists of **X**, **CNOT** and **Toffoli** gates for  $U$  satisfying*

$$U |x\rangle |y\rangle |0\rangle^{\otimes w} = |x\rangle |y \oplus f(x)\rangle |0\rangle^{\otimes w}$$

*for all  $x \in \{0, 1\}^n$ ,  $y \in \{0, 1\}$ . Here, the number  $w$  of working qubits (ancilla) is at most  $C(f) + 1$  and the number  $g$  of quantum gates is at most  $O(C(f))$ .*

### A sketch of a proof.

Translate a Boolean circuit to a quantum circuit.



# Universality of a quantum circuit

## Theorem (Universality of finite gate set)

*For any unitary matrix  $U \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^{2^n})$  and  $\epsilon > 0$ , there is a quantum circuit with  $X, Y, Z, H, S, \text{CNOT}, \text{Toffoli}$  gates computing  $\tilde{U}$  satisfying  $D(U, \tilde{U}) < \epsilon$ .*

**Proof.**

In the next lecture.





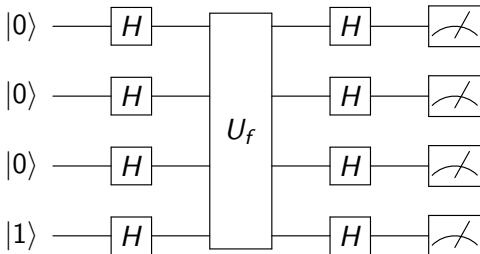
## Oracle model

- Input is given by an oracle.
- Classical oracle: oracle gate  $i \mapsto x_i$ .
- Quantum oracle: quantum oracle gate  $U |i\rangle |y\rangle = |i\rangle |y \oplus x_i\rangle$ .
- Query complexity: the number of oracle calls.
- Circuit size: the number of total quantum gates.

## Deutsch–Jozsa problem

- There is a hidden Boolean function  $f: \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  that is a **constant or balanced**.
- Quantum oracle  $U_f |x\rangle |y\rangle = |x\rangle |y \oplus f(x)\rangle$ .
- Goal is to determine whether  $f$  is constant or balanced.
- Classical deterministic algorithm needs  $2^{n-1} + 1$  oracle calls.
- Deutsch–Jozsa algorithm solves this problem by **single** oracle call (and  $O(n)$  gates).

## Deutsch-Jozsa algorithm



$$|0\rangle^{\otimes n} |1\rangle \xrightarrow{H^{\otimes(n+1)}} |+\rangle^{\otimes n} |-\rangle = \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} |x\rangle |-\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{U_f} \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle |-\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{H^{\otimes(n+1)}} \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \sum_{z \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{f(x)} (-1)^{\langle x, z \rangle} |z\rangle |1\rangle$$

## The probability of outcome

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \sum_{z \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{f(x)} (-1)^{\langle x, z \rangle} |z\rangle |1\rangle \\ &= \sum_{z \in \{0,1\}^n} \left( \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{f(x)} (-1)^{\langle x, z \rangle} \right) |z\rangle |1\rangle \end{aligned}$$

The coefficient of  $|0\rangle^{\otimes n} |1\rangle$  is  $S := \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_x (-1)^{f(x)}$ . Here,  $S^2 = 1$  if  $f(x)$  is constant, and  $S^2 = 0$  if  $f(x)$  is balanced.

In the Deutsch–Jozsa algorithm, the first  $n$  qubits are measured and output “constant” if all-zero is measured, and output “balanced”, otherwise.

## Assignments

- ① Describe quantum circuits computing the following Boolean functions, i.e., quantum circuit  $U$  satisfies

$$U |x\rangle |y\rangle |0\rangle^{\otimes w} = |x\rangle |y \oplus f(x)\rangle |0\rangle^{\otimes w}$$

for some  $w$ .

- Ⓐ  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) := x_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus x_3 \oplus x_4$ .
  - Ⓑ  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) := x_1 \wedge x_2 \wedge x_3 \wedge x_4$ .
  - Ⓒ  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) := (x_1 \vee x_2) \wedge (x_3 \vee x_4)$ .
  - Ⓓ  $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) := \text{Majority of } x_1, x_2 \text{ and } x_3$ .
- ② (Advanced) For fixed  $S \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ , a Boolean function  $f$  is either  $g_a(x) = a + \sum_{i \in S} x_i \pmod 2$  for  $a \in \{0, 1\}$  or  $h(x)$  satisfying  $\sum_x (-1)^{g_0(x) + h(x)} = 0$ . Show quantum algorithm that distinguishes the two cases  $f(x) = g_0(x)$  or  $g_1(x)$  and  $f(x) = h(x)$  for  $h(x)$  satisfying the above condition.