Bernstein Vazirani Algorithm

Cody M. Grant

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I. PROBLEM

This is an extension to the Deutsch-Jozsa alg (DJ alg). Assuming a black box function, f, which takes an input of a string of bits, it returns either 0 or 1:

$$f(x_0, x_1, x_2) = 0 \text{ or } 1, \text{ where } x_n \text{ is } 0 \text{ or } 1$$
 (1)

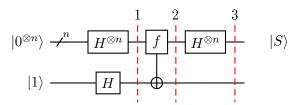
However, instead of the function as balanced or constant, the function now guarantees to return a bitwise product of the input with some string, s:

$$f(x) = s \cdot x \pmod{2} \tag{2}$$

We are expected to find s.

II. GENERIC QUANTUM SOLUTION

Similarly to the DJ alg, we have the circuit:



First, we apply the Hadamard gate to all initial qubits

$$|\psi_1\rangle = (H \otimes H)(|1\rangle \otimes |0^{\otimes n}\rangle) = \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{r=0}^{2^n - 1} |x\rangle \tag{3}$$

For the classical case, the oracle f_s returns 1 for any input x such that $s \cdot x \mod 2 = 1$, and zero otherwise. Using the same phase kickback trick we did in the DJ alg and acting on the last qubit in the $|-\rangle$, we would have

$$|x\rangle \xrightarrow{f)s} (-1)^{s \cdot x} |x\rangle$$
 (4)

Similarly, quantum oracle would be

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \frac{|-\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n - 1} (-1)^{s \cdot x} |x\rangle \tag{5}$$

Like in the DJ alg, the last qubit in the $|-\rangle$ is only there to give us this extra factor of $(-1)^{s \cdot x}$. After applying this factor, a Hadamard gate to all but the last qubit, we can find

the string, s, that was applied as it will be our final string (ignoring the last qubit). First I would like to note that

$$H^{\otimes n} \sqrt{2^n} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n - 1} (-1)^{s \cdot x} |x\rangle = \frac{|-\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n - 1} (-1)^{s \cdot x} |x\rangle = |s\rangle$$
 (6)

Therefore, applying the last H gate means:

$$|\psi_3\rangle = (I|-\rangle) \otimes \left(H\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1} (-1)^{s \cdot x} |x\rangle\right]\right) = |-\rangle \otimes |S\rangle$$
 (7)