

# **CPEN 400Q Lecture 15**

## **Order finding and Shor's algorithm**

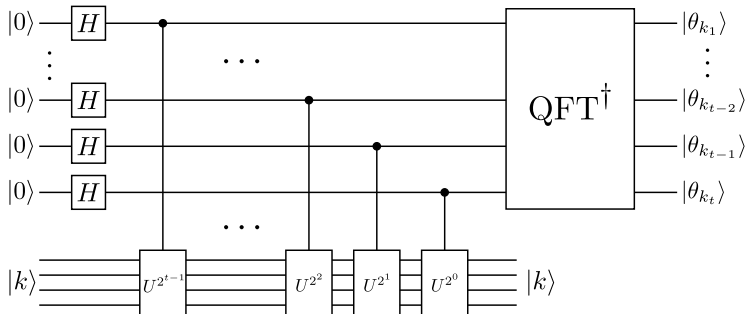
Wednesday 5 March 2025

# Announcements

- Technical assignment 3 available later this week
- Quiz 7 Monday
- Midterm checkpoint due next Friday

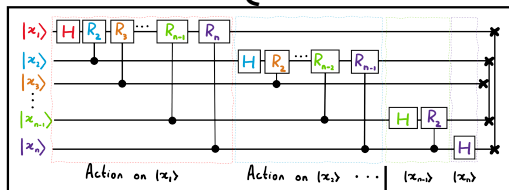
## Last time

We dug into the details of **quantum phase estimation**, which estimates the eigenvalues of unitary matrices.

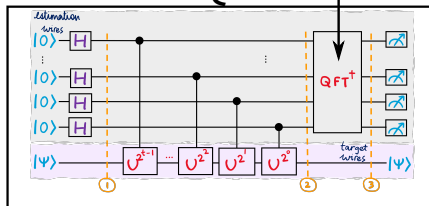


# Reminder: where are we going?

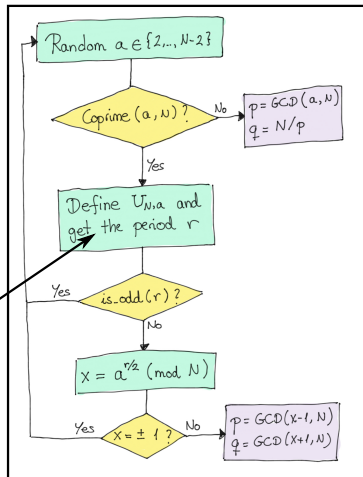
## 1. QFT



## 2. QPE



## 3. Shor



- Use QPE to implement the order finding algorithm
- Implement Shor's algorithm in PennyLane

# Order finding on a quantum computer

Given a function

The *order* of  $a \bmod N$  is the smallest (non-zero integer)  $m$  s.t.

Define a unitary operation that performs

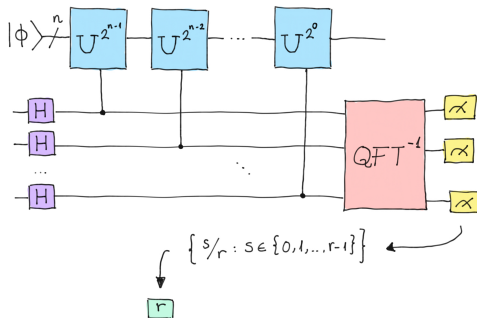
If  $m$  is the order of  $a$ , and we apply  $U_{N,a}$   $m$  times,

So  $m$  is also the order of  $U_{N,a}$ ! We can find it efficiently using a quantum computer.

# Order finding on a quantum computer

Let  $U$  be an operator and  $|\phi\rangle$  any state. How do we find the minimum  $r$  such that

QPE does the trick if we set things up in a clever way:



# Order finding on a quantum computer

Consider the state

If we apply  $U$  to this:



# Order finding on a quantum computer

Now consider the state

If we apply  $U$  to this:

# Order finding on a quantum computer

This generalizes to  $|\Psi_s\rangle$

It has eigenvalue

Idea: if we can create *any* one of these  $|\Psi_s\rangle$ , we could run QPE and get an estimate for  $s/r$ , and then recover  $r$ .

## Order finding on a quantum computer

Problem: to construct any  $|\Psi_s\rangle$ , we would need to know  $r$  in advance!

Solution: construct the uniform superposition of all of them.

But what does this equal?

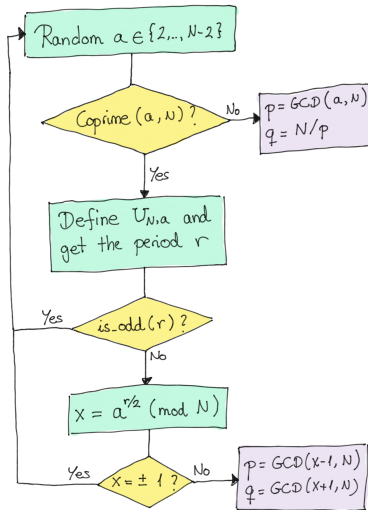
# Order finding on a quantum computer

The superposition of all  $|\psi_s\rangle$  is just our original state  $|\phi\rangle$ !

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\psi\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \left( |\psi_0\rangle + |\psi_1\rangle + \dots + |\psi_{r-1}\rangle \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} (|\phi\rangle + e^{\frac{-2\pi i}{r}} U|\phi\rangle + \dots + e^{\frac{-2\pi i(r-1)}{r}} U^{r-1}|\phi\rangle) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} (|\phi\rangle + e^{\frac{-2\pi i}{r}} U|\phi\rangle + \dots + e^{\frac{-2\pi i(r-1)}{r}} U^{r-1}|\phi\rangle) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} (|\phi\rangle + e^{\frac{-2\pi i(r-1)}{r}} U|\phi\rangle + \dots + e^{\frac{-2\pi i(r-1)}{r}} U^{r-1}|\phi\rangle) \right) \\
 &\quad \underbrace{\qquad\qquad\qquad}_{\substack{r \\ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \cdot r |\phi\rangle = |\phi\rangle}}
 \end{aligned}$$

If we run QPE, the output will be  $s/r$  for one of these states.

# Shor's algorithm



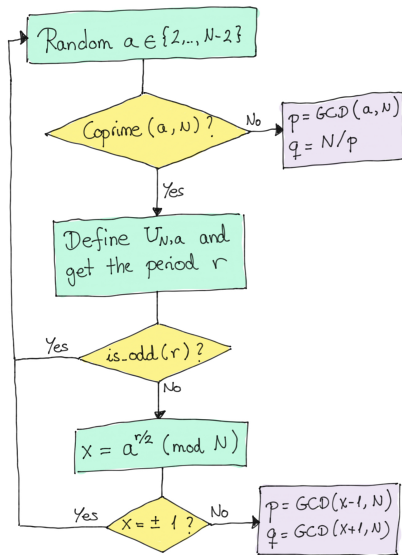
# Overview

Shor's algorithm can factor a number  $N$  like

where  $p, q$  are prime.

A quantum computer runs order finding to obtain  $p$  and  $q$ .

Everything else is number theory.



## Non-trivial square roots

Idea: find a *non-trivial square root* of  $N$ , i.e., some  $x \neq \pm 1$  s.t.

If we find such an  $x$ ,

Then

for some integer  $k$ .

## Non-trivial square roots

If

then  $x - 1$  is a multiple of one of  $p$  or  $q$ , and  $x + 1$  is a multiple of the other.

We can compute  $p$  and  $q$  by finding their *gcd* with  $N$ :

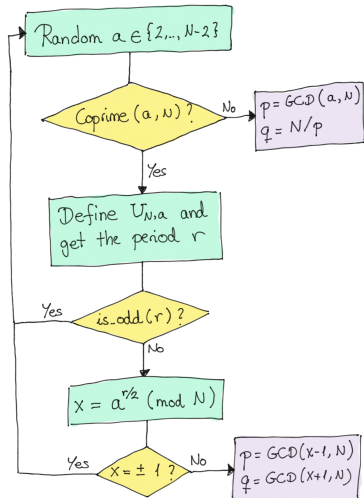


## Non-trivial square roots and factoring

It's actually okay to find any *even* power of  $x$  for which this holds:

We can use order finding to find such an  $r$ . If it is even, we can obtain  $x$  and factor  $N$ .

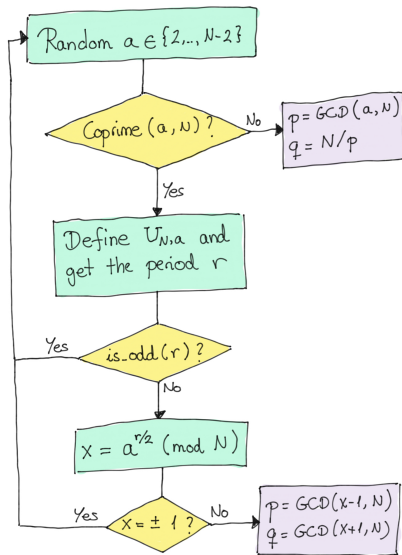
# Shor's algorithm



Is this really efficient?

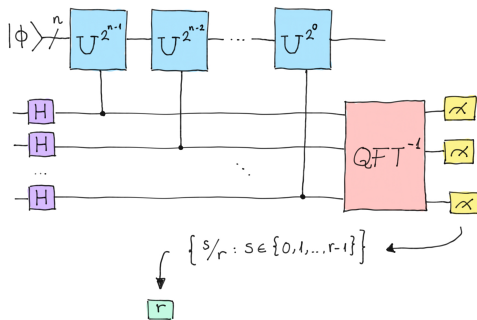
**GCD:** polynomial w/ Euclid's algorithm

**Modular exponentiation:** can use exponentiation by squaring, other methods to reduce operations and memory required



# Is this really efficient?

Quantum part: let  $L = \lceil \log_2 N \rceil$ .



**QFT:** polynomial in number of qubits  $O(L^2)$

**Controlled- $U$  gates:** implemented using something called *modular exponentiation* in  $O(L^3)$  gates.

# Discussion

Form groups of 3-4, and consider the following questions:

1. Shor's algorithm was developed in 1994. Estimate the fraction of today's world population that can actually implement it.
2. Shor's algo can be used to break cryptosystems like RSA. Estimate the proportion of the world that would be affected if someone actually deployed it at scale.
3. Is it ethical to develop such an algorithm? Is it ethical to *teach* such an algorithm?
4. Look up some resource estimates; how long would it actually take to break 2048-bit RSA? How many qubits are needed?
5. Think critically about (a) who knows how to implement the algorithm, and (b) who will potentially have access to quantum hardware in the future. What issues can you foresee?
6. What are ways we can keep our cryptographic infrastructure secure in the future?

## Next time

### Content:

- Module 4: quantum channels, and noise in quantum systems

### Action items:

1. Assignment 3
2. Work on project and midterm checkpoint report

### Recommended reading:

- From this class: Codebook QFT, QPE, SH; N&C 5.3, A.5
- For next class: Codebook NT; N&C 8.1-8.3