

# No-Existence Of Generalize Diffusion.

David Ponarovsky

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## Abstract

*We show that there is no operator that given two state  $|\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle$  compute the transformation:  $D|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle = |\psi\rangle(\mathbb{I} - 2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)|\phi\rangle$ . The contradiction of the existence follows by showing that using  $D$  two players can compute the disjoints of their sets in single round and  $O(\sqrt{n})$  communication complexity, which shown by Braverman to be impossible [Bra+18].*

**Preamble** One of the most promised applications of quantum computation is the Amplitude Amplification algorithm [Bra+02], In which, one can transform a known state  $|\Psi\rangle$  with probability  $a$  to measure a  $|i\rangle$  to a state in which the desired measurement obtained with probability grater than  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the cost of less than  $\sqrt{a}$  sort of Grover iterations.

A critical requirement for that precEDURE is to have the ability to generate a copeis of the initial state, Formulated by [Bra+02] as holding an algorithm  $\mathcal{A}$ , which does not make any mausrements, such  $\mathcal{A}|0\rangle = |\Psi\rangle$ . Assuming having this ability one could mimic the scattrring done in the Grover search, but ristrict himself to be supported on  $|\Psi\rangle$ .

One question that might rise is whether the above amplification process can be done assuming nothing but given a single entity of the initial state. We gave a partly answer for that question by proving the follow theroem:

**Theorem 1** *There is no operator that given two state  $|\psi\rangle, |\phi\rangle$  compute the transformation:*

$$D|\psi\rangle|\phi\rangle = |\psi\rangle(\mathbb{I} - 2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|)|\phi\rangle$$

We name the gate above the *Generalize Diffusion* gate, As if such gate were exists it could be used in-stand of the projection operator to simulate the amplitude amplification procedure. The contradiction of the existence follows by showing that using  $D$  two players can compute the disjoints of their sets in single round and  $O(\sqrt{n})$  communication complexity in contradact to the fact that  $r$ -rounds two party computation needs at least  $\Omega\left(\frac{n}{r}\right)$  communication to compute disjointness (up to log factors) [Bra+18].

**Quantum Communication Complexity of Disjointness.** Consider the following communication problem. As inputs Alice gets an  $x$  and Bob get a  $y$ , where  $x, y \in \{0, 1\}^n$ , and by exchanging information they want to determine if there is an index  $k$  with  $x_k = y_k = 1$  or not. In other words, if  $x$  encodes the set  $A = \{k | x_k = 1\}$ , and  $y$  encodes  $B = \{k | y_k = 1\}$ , then Alice and Bob want to determine whether  $A \cap B$  is empty or not.

The classical randomized communication complexity of this problem is  $\mathcal{O}(n)$  [HW07]. Assuming Alice and Bob can exchange quantum messages, It is known that Alice and bob can solve the task correctly with probability greater than  $2/3$  by exchanging at most  $\mathcal{O}(\sqrt{n} \log n)$  qubits [COMMENT] add ciation of the original solution.

**The reduction.** Assume by way of contradiction the existance of  $D$  defined above. Let  $x^{(j)}$  be the  $j$ -th  $\sqrt{n}$ -block of  $x$ , e.g  $x^{(j)} = x_{j\sqrt{n}}, x_{j\sqrt{n}+1}, \dots, x_{(j+1)(\sqrt{n})-1}$ . And denote by  $|\psi_x\rangle \in \mathcal{H}_2^{\otimes \sqrt{n}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{\sqrt{n}}$  the uniform superposition state over the  $x^{(j)}$ -s "tensored" with  $\sqrt{n}$ -qudit (which will correspond to the block number).

$$|\psi_x\rangle = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{4}}} \sum_j^{\sqrt{n}} |x^{(j)}\rangle |j\rangle$$

Note that the encoding of  $|\psi_x\rangle$  require only  $\sqrt{n} + \log(\sqrt{n})$  qubits. Clearly both Alice and Bob can generate the states  $|\psi_x\rangle, |\psi_y\rangle$ , then Bob sends he's share to Alice. We know that there is a classical circuit with logarithmic depth in  $\sqrt{n}$  that act over the pure states  $|x^{(j)}\rangle |j\rangle, |y^{(k)}\rangle |k\rangle$  and decides whether

$$(j = k) \bigwedge \left( \bigvee_{i \in [\sqrt{n}]} x_i^{(j)} \wedge y_i^{(k)} \right)$$

Denote it by  $C$  and by  $U$  the phase flip controlled by  $C$  i.e.  $U|i\rangle = (-1)^{C(i)}|i\rangle$ .

The next claim argue that  $D, U$  are sufficents to Alice to simulate a single iteration of the amplitutde amplification.

**Claim.** *Recall the operator  $\mathbf{Q} = -\mathcal{A}\mathbf{S}_0\mathcal{A}^{-1}\mathbf{S}_x$  defined in [Bra+02], such that  $\mathcal{A}|0\rangle = |\Psi\rangle = |\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle$  and consider the generalize diffusion gate  $D$ , Denote by  $\mathcal{H}_\Psi$  the space which is spanned by the  $|\Psi\rangle$  support. Then it holds that for any state  $|\phi\rangle \in \mathcal{H}_\Psi$ :*

$$(\mathbb{I} \otimes \mathbf{Q})|\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle|\phi\rangle = -D(\mathbb{I} \otimes U)|\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle|\phi\rangle$$

**Proof.** Let  $|\Psi_0\rangle, |\Psi_1\rangle$  be the base which span  $\mathcal{H}_\Psi$  and in addition  $U|\Psi_0\rangle = |\Psi_0\rangle, U|\Psi_1\rangle = -|\Psi_1\rangle$ .

First consider the case in which the dimension of  $\mathcal{H}_\Psi$  is exactly 1, If  $|\Psi\rangle$  supported only on non-satisfying states (i.e  $|\Psi\rangle = |\Psi_0\rangle$ ) then it's clear that  $I \otimes U$  act over the  $|\Psi\rangle|\Psi\rangle$  as identity and therefore  $-D(I \otimes U)$  act also as identity:

$$-D(I \otimes U)|\Psi\rangle|\Psi\rangle = -|\Psi\rangle(I - 2|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|)|\Psi\rangle = |\Psi\rangle|\Psi\rangle$$

Similar calculation yields that the action is trivial also when  $\mathcal{H}_\Psi$  supported only over  $|\Psi_1\rangle$ .

It is left to show the equivalence when  $|\Psi\rangle$  supported both over  $|\Psi_0\rangle$  and  $|\Psi_1\rangle$ . Then it follows that:

$$\begin{aligned} -D(I \otimes U)|\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle|\Psi_1\rangle &= D|\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle|\Psi_1\rangle \\ |\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle(I - 2|\psi_x\rangle\langle\psi_x||\psi_y\rangle\langle\psi_y|)|\Psi_1\rangle \\ |\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle(I - 2|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|)|\Psi_1\rangle \\ |\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle((1 - 2a)|\Psi_1\rangle - 2a|\Psi_0\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -D(I \otimes U)|\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle|\Psi_0\rangle &= -D|\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle|\Psi_0\rangle \\ -|\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle(I - 2|\psi_x\rangle\langle\psi_x||\psi_y\rangle\langle\psi_y|)|\Psi_0\rangle \\ -|\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle(I - 2|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|)|\Psi_0\rangle \\ -|\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle((-2 - 2a)|\Psi_1\rangle + 1 - (2 - 2a)|\Psi_0\rangle) \\ |\psi_x\rangle|\psi_y\rangle((2 - 2a)|\Psi_1\rangle + (1 - 2a)|\Psi_0\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

□

Now, it's clear that Alice, could simulate the **algqsearch** algorithm [Bra+02],

**Theorem 3.** *Quadratic speedup without knowing a* There exists a quantum algorithm **algqsearch** with the following property. Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be any quantum algorithm that uses no measurements, and let  $\chi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  be any Boolean function. Let  $a$  denote the initial success probability of  $\mathcal{A}$ . Algorithm **algqsearch** finds a good solution using an expected number of applications of  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{A}^{-1}$  which are in  $\Theta(\sqrt{a})$  if  $a > 0$ , and otherwise runs forever.

**Proof of Theorem 1** Suppose that  $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$  then, the support of  $|\psi_x\rangle \otimes |\psi_y\rangle$  contain a state  $|\phi\rangle$  which satisfies  $C$ , or in other words  $a = |\langle\Psi_1|\Psi\rangle|^2 > 0$  and therefore by Theorem 3 there is an explicit procedure which take a  $\Theta(\sqrt{a})$  time in expectation, Hence for any  $\varepsilon > 0$  we could construct a finite algorithm that fail with probability less than  $\varepsilon$  by rejecting runs that last longer than  $\frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ .

On the other hand, Consider the case when  $A \cap B = \emptyset$  then  $\Rightarrow a = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\Psi$  is 1-dimension space spanned only by  $|\Psi_0\rangle$ , and the operator  $I - 2|\Psi\rangle\langle\Psi|$  act over the  $|\Psi_0\rangle$  as identity and therefore after executing any number of iterations the probability to measure from  $|\Psi_0\rangle$  will remain 1.

Summarize the above yields the following protocol,

1. Bob create  $|\psi_x\rangle$  and send it to Alice.
2. Alice simulate **algqsearch** either the algorithm accept or either  $n^4$  turns were passed.
3. If the algorithm accept then Alice return True otherwise Alice return False.

The protocol compute the disjointness in single round while requiring transmission of less than  $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$  qubits. That in contrast to the known lower bound proved by Braverman [Bra+18]:

**Theorem A** *The  $r$ -round quantum communication complexity of Disjointness $_n$  is  $\Omega\left(\frac{n}{r \log^8 r}\right)$ .*

**Open question.**

## References

- [Bra+02] Gilles Brassard et al. *Quantum amplitude amplification and estimation*. 2002. DOI: 10.1090/conm/305/05215. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1090%2Fconm%2F305%2F05215>.
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- [Bra+18] Mark Braverman et al. “Near-Optimal Bounds on the Bounded-Round Quantum Communication Complexity of Disjointness”. In: *SIAM Journal on Computing* 47.6 (2018), pp. 2277–2314. DOI: 10.1137/16M1061400. eprint: <https://doi.org/10.1137/16M1061400>. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1137/16M1061400>.