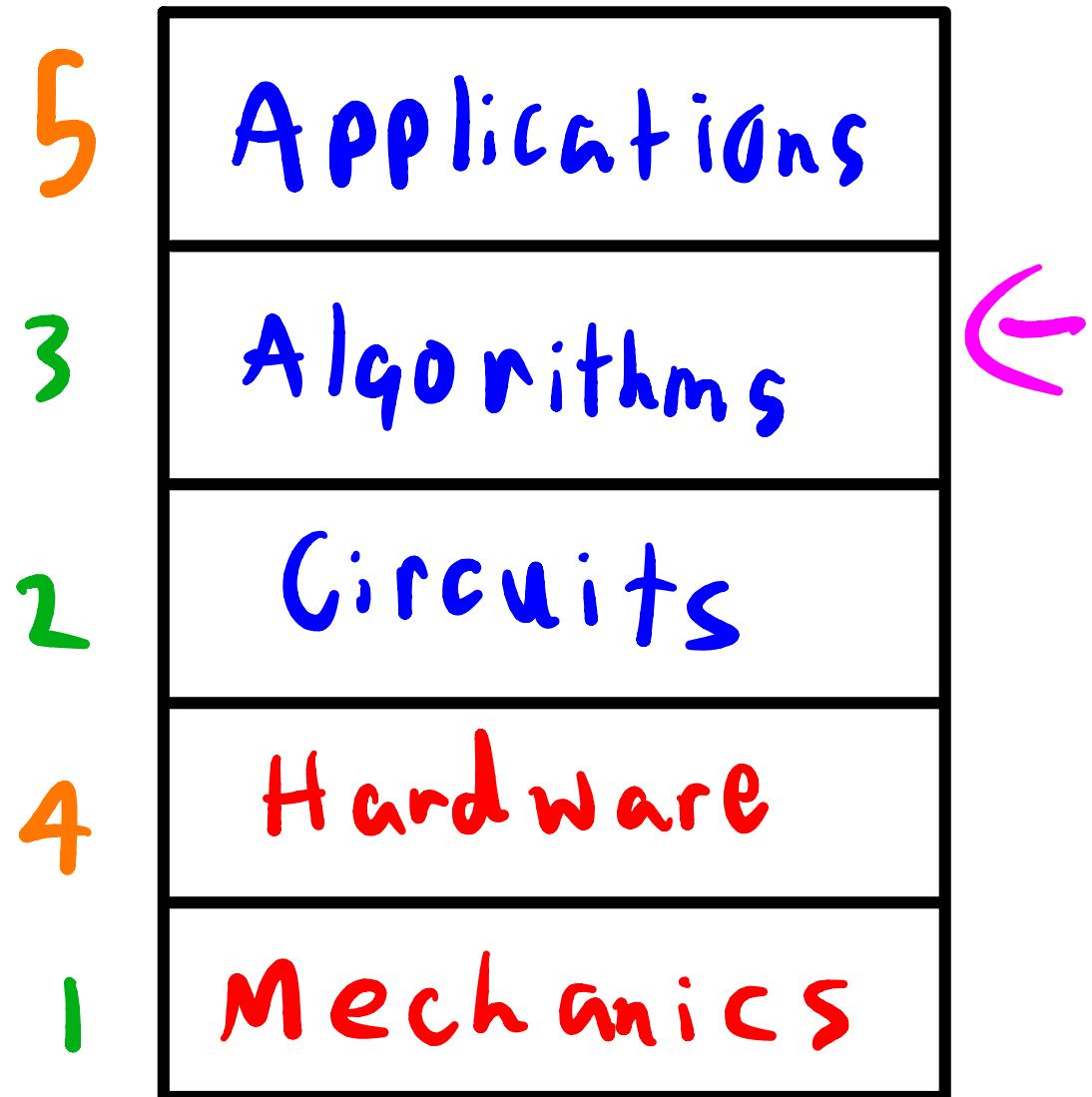




Quantum Algorithms I

The Quantum Computing Stack



You are
Here!

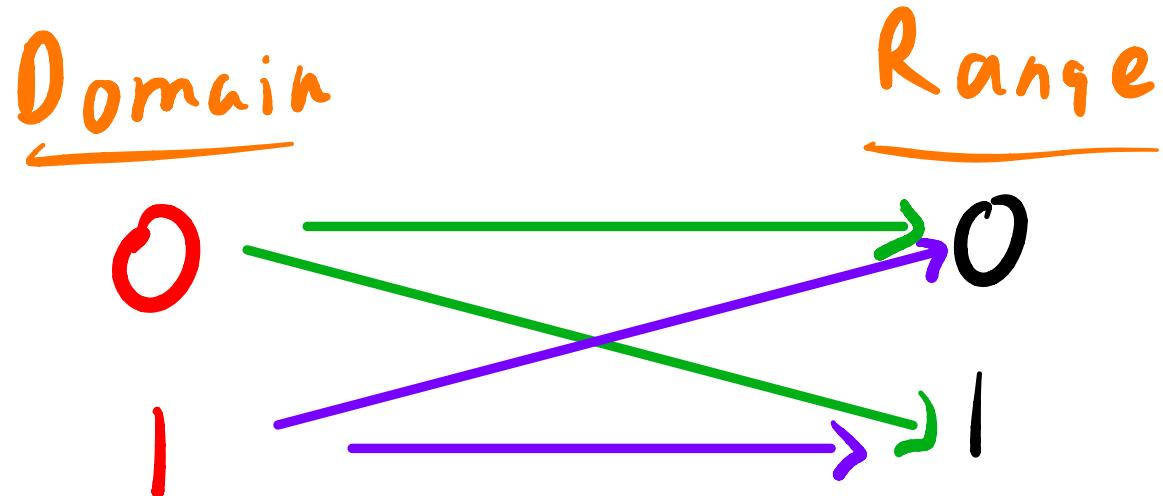
Algorithms

- Deutsch's ^{Not useful} exponential Speed up
- Grover's useful quadratic
- Shor's useful exponential
- VQE (maybe)

Contrived Problem

Difficult
to Compute

$$f(x)$$



$$f(0) = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

$$f(1) = 0 \text{ or } 1$$

Want to Know

Does $f(0) = f(1)$?

Evaluate Evaluate

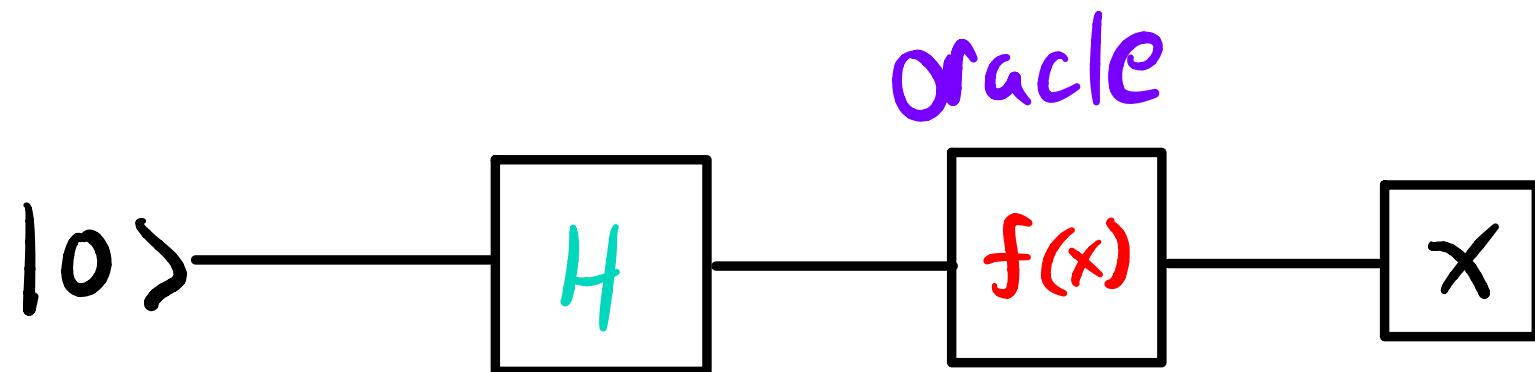
Classical Approach

2 evaluations

Deutch's Algorithm

1 evaluation

Naive Quantum Approach



$$|+\rangle \quad f(|+\rangle)$$

Probabilistic \rightarrow Deterministic

Superposition

Phase - Kickback



Deutsch's Algorithm

Superposition

Hadamard

$$H|0\rangle = |+\rangle$$

Same
Sign

$$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle \overset{50\%}{+} |1\rangle \overset{50\%}{+})$$

$$H|+\rangle = |0\rangle$$

Different
Sign

$$H|1\rangle = |-\rangle$$

$$|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle \overset{\text{phase}}{-} |1\rangle)$$

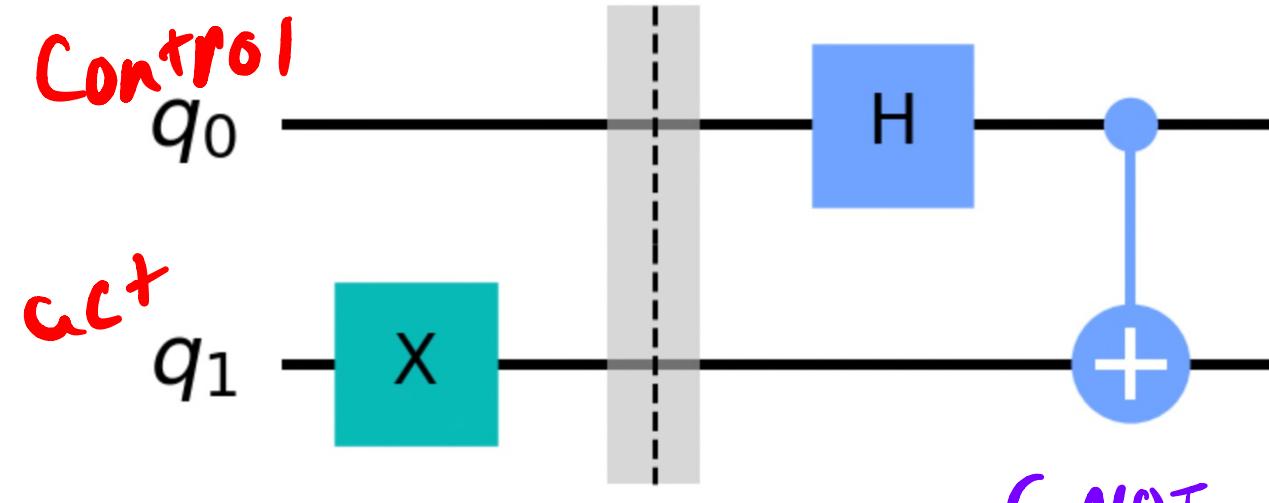
$$H|-\rangle = |1\rangle$$

Entanglement

- How we Analyze qubits
- Outcomes of Measurement

Separability

Entangled



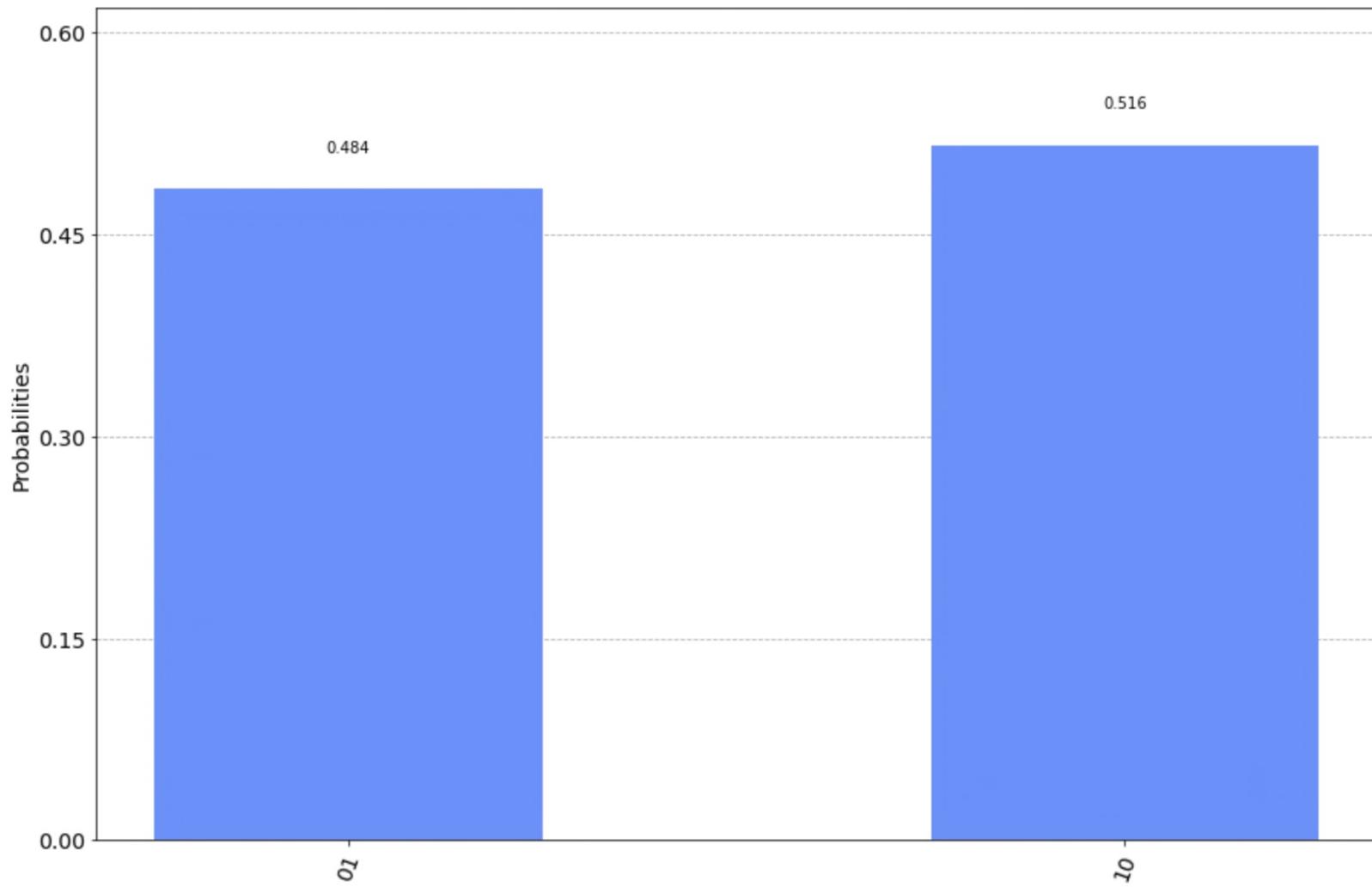
$$|q_0\rangle = H|0\rangle = |+\rangle$$

$$|q_1\rangle = X|0\rangle = |1\rangle$$

$$|q_1 q_0\rangle = |1+\rangle = |1\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) = \frac{|10\rangle + |11\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$CNOT|1+\rangle = \frac{|10\rangle + |01\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$|q_1 q_0\rangle = \frac{|10\rangle + |01\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$



What is Separable?

$$|q_1\rangle = a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle$$

$$|q_0\rangle = c|0\rangle + d|1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}|q_1 q_0\rangle &= (a|0\rangle + b|1\rangle) \otimes (c|0\rangle + d|1\rangle) \\&= ac|00\rangle + \underline{ad}|01\rangle + \underline{bc}|10\rangle + bd|11\rangle\end{aligned}$$

Can you find a set of values a, b, c, d

That satisfy

(NOT
from earlier)

$$|q_1 q_0\rangle = |10\rangle + |01\rangle$$

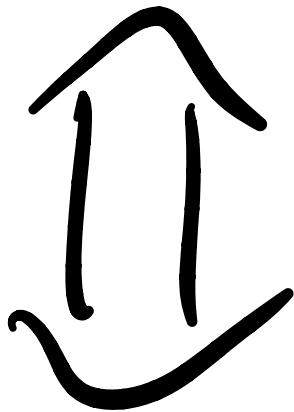
$$a c = 0$$

$$a d = 1$$

$$b c = 1$$

$$b d = 0$$

Entangled



Inseparable

Importance of Phase

$$|+\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$|-\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

Same Result

When

Measured

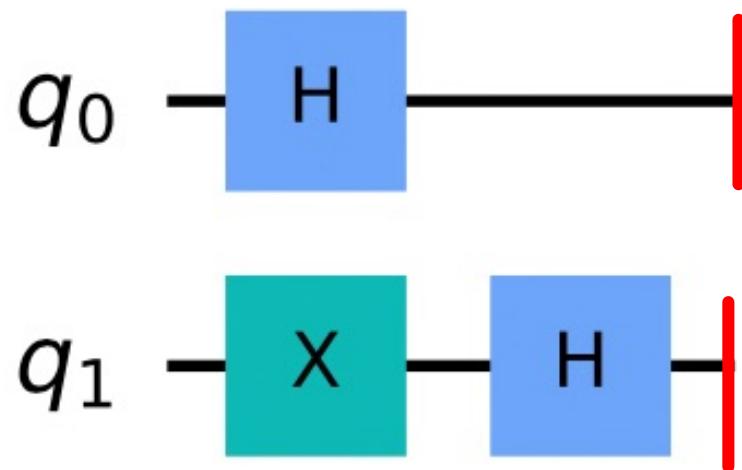
$$H|+\rangle = |0\rangle$$

Different Result

$$H|-\rangle = |1\rangle$$

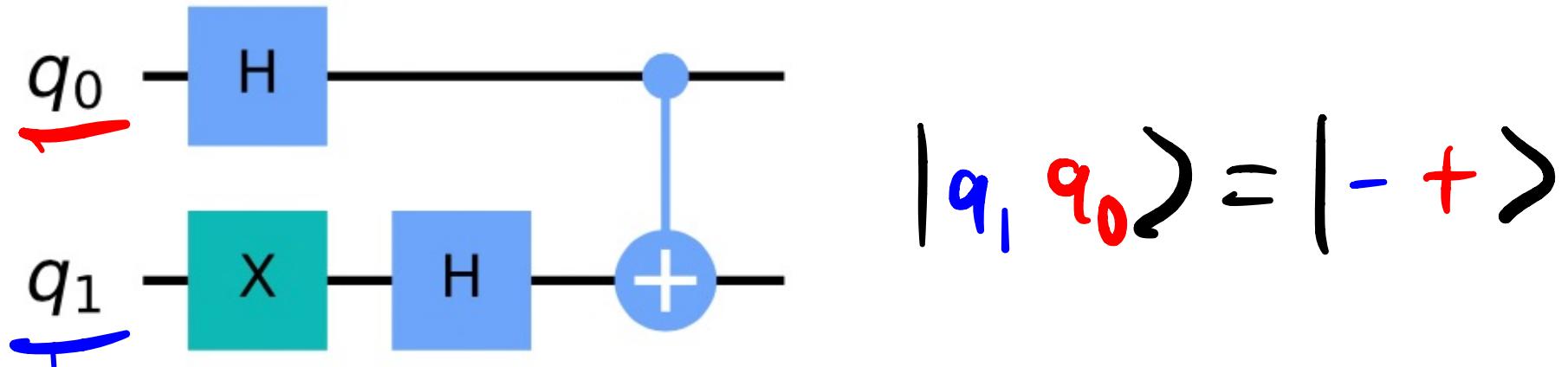
When Operated on

Phase Kickback



what is
 q_0 and q_1 ,
after these gates?

Kicking Phase Back!

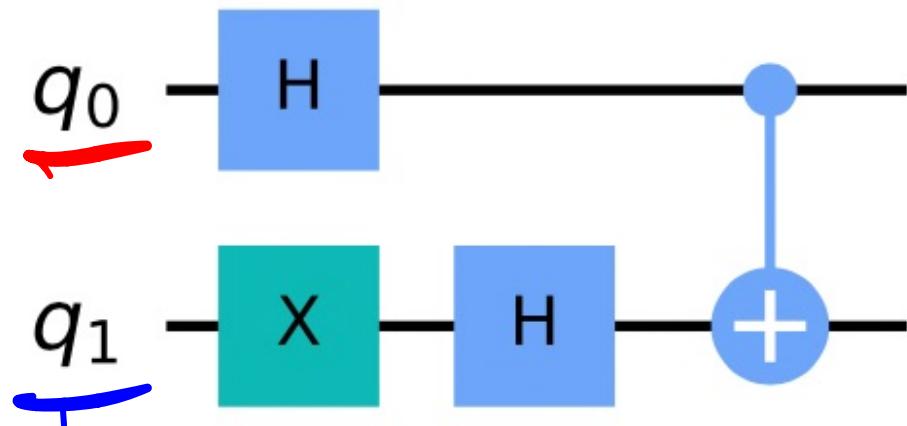


$$|-\+ \rangle = |-\rangle \otimes |+\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle + |01\rangle - |10\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

Kicking Phase Back!



$$|q_1, q_0\rangle = |-\rangle$$

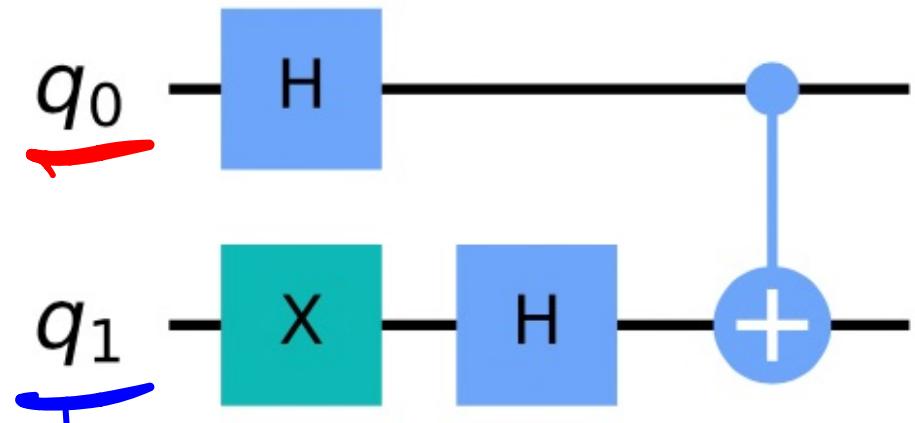
$$|-\rangle = \frac{1}{2}(|01\rangle + |01\rangle - |10\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

$$\text{CNOT } |-\rangle =$$



Key word: Parasite

Control Changed?



$$|q_1 \ q_0\rangle = |-\ +\ \rangle$$

$$\text{CNOT } |-+\rangle = |-\ -\rangle$$

Control

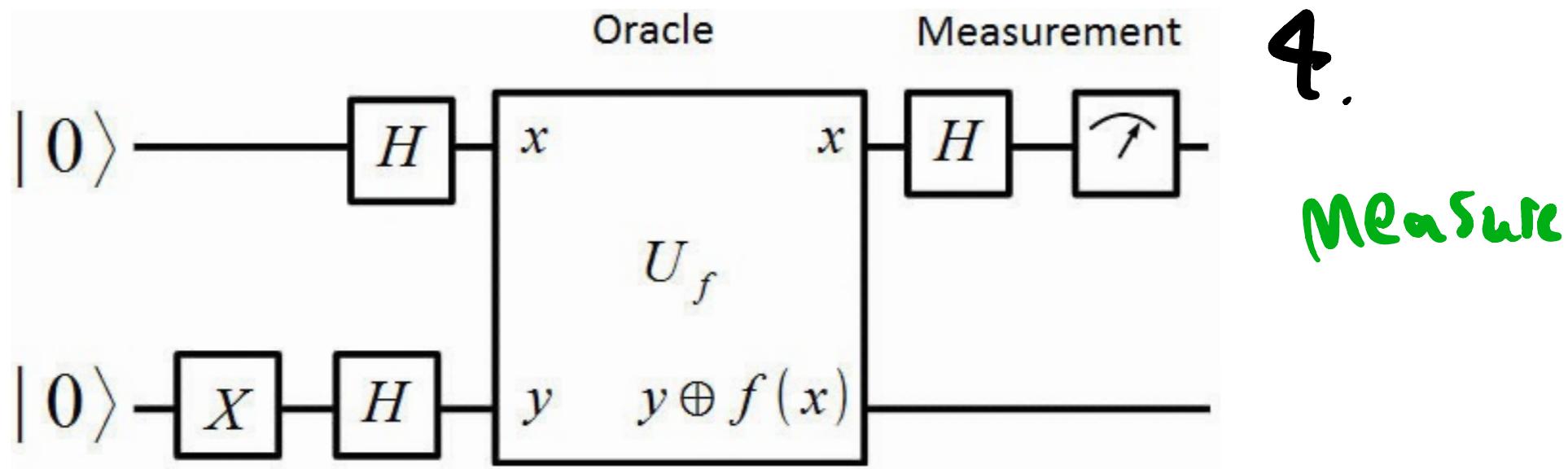
Phase changes

Action

State changes

Confusing!

Deutsch's Algorithm

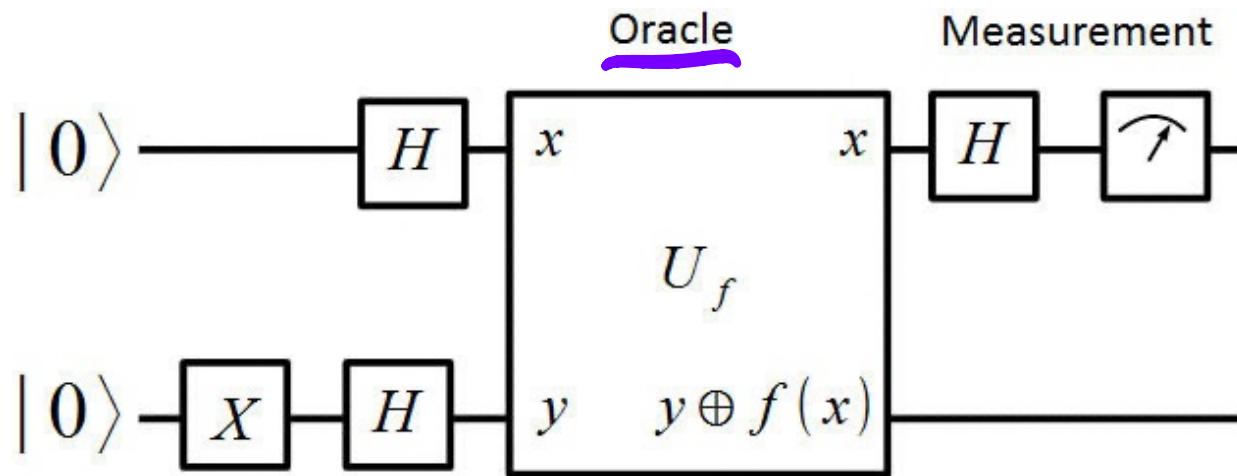


1. Super
-position

2. Phase
Kickback
Result

3. Phase
→ State

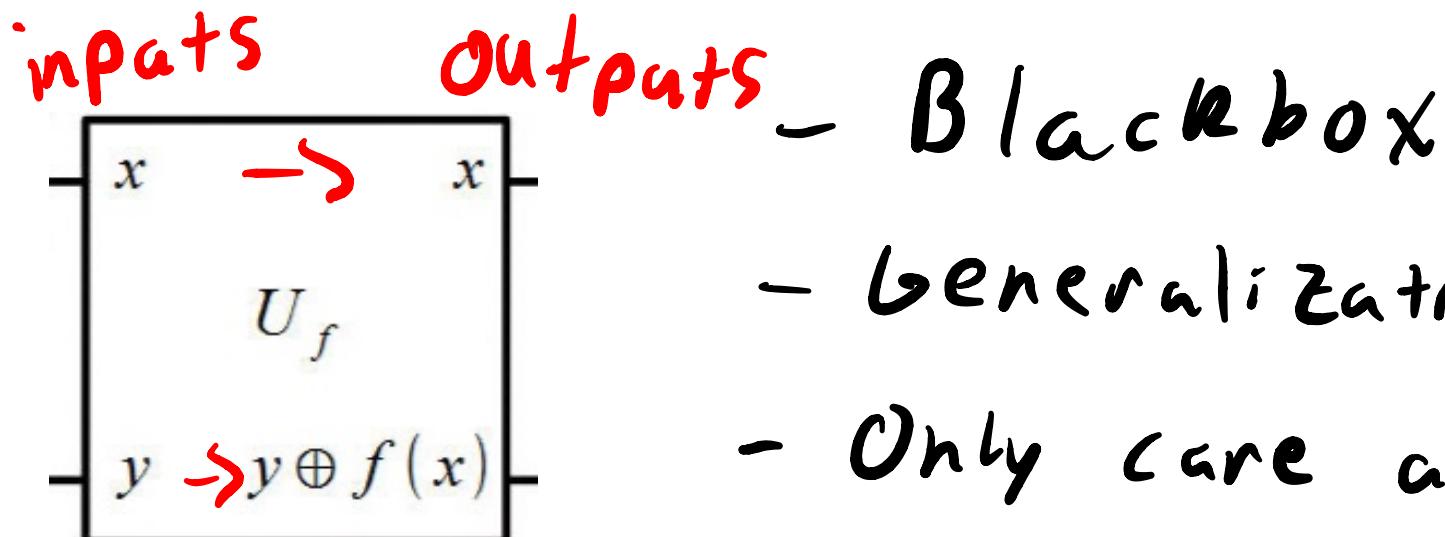
Deutsch's Algorithm



In just 1 call to f using our oracle, we find if

$$f(0) = f(1) \text{ or } f(0) \neq f(1)$$

Oracle



- generalization
- Only care about input and output

$$U_f |y\rangle|x\rangle = |y \oplus f(x)\rangle|x\rangle$$

similar to CNOT

$$\text{CNOT } |y\rangle|x\rangle = |y \oplus x\rangle|x\rangle$$