

## 1 Class 1

### 1.1 idea 1

$$f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\} \quad f(x_0) = 1 \quad f(x) = 0 (x \neq x_0)$$

若用量子进行计算 (搜索 unique answer  $x_0$ ), 则复杂度约为  $O(\sqrt{N})$  (1996, Grover, PRL)  
 $O_f$  的作用

$$|x\rangle \rightarrow (-1)^{f(x)}|x\rangle$$

- input

$$|0\rangle$$

- the first step

$$H^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1} \frac{|x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}}$$

- the second step

$$O_f$$

- the third step

$$U_f$$

Jump to the second step

The point is, how to decide what  $U_f$  is.  $U_f$  的作用在于下次更方便地查询

$$U = 2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| - I = H^{\otimes n}(2|0^{\otimes n}\rangle\langle 0^{\otimes n}|H^{\otimes n})$$

把 O 和 U 和起来作为 G

$$G^k|\psi\rangle \approx |x_0\rangle$$

因此复杂度约为  $\sqrt{N}$

$$N = 2^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{x=0}^{N-1} |x\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \left( \sum_{x \text{ is not solution}} |x'\rangle + \sum_{x \text{ is solution}} |x''\rangle \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} (\sqrt{N-M}|\alpha\rangle + \sqrt{M}|\beta\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sqrt{\frac{N-M}{N}}|\psi\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{M}{N}}|\beta\rangle$$

$$G = U * O$$

$$|\alpha\rangle \rightarrow |\alpha\rangle \quad |\beta\rangle \rightarrow -|\beta\rangle$$

$$O = |\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| - |\beta\rangle\langle\beta| = 2|\alpha\rangle\langle\alpha| - I$$

$$U = 2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| - I$$

G 即为两个反射变换的乘积，即为旋转

$$|\psi\rangle = \cos\theta|\psi\rangle + \sin\theta|\beta\rangle$$

若  $\psi$  与 X 轴正向原本夹角  $\theta$ ，则作用结束后与 X 轴正向夹角  $3\theta$

$$O|\psi\rangle = \cos(-\theta)|\alpha\rangle + \sin(-\theta)|\beta\rangle$$

$$G|\psi\rangle = UO|\psi\rangle = \cos(3\theta)|\alpha\rangle + \sin(3\theta)|\beta\rangle$$

$$G|\psi\rangle^k = UO|\psi\rangle = \cos((2k+1)\theta)|\alpha\rangle + \sin((2k+1)\theta)|\beta\rangle$$

即每次作用可看作该向量顺时针旋转  $2\theta$

$$\cos(2k+1)\theta|\alpha\rangle + \sin(2k+1)\theta|\beta\rangle \approx |\beta\rangle$$

$$(2k+1)\sqrt{\frac{M}{N}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$k = \frac{\pi}{4}\sqrt{\frac{N}{M}} - \frac{1}{2}$$

## 2 Class 3

### 2.1 Problem 1

面对一个黑盒  $O_f \in \{O_{f_1}, O_{f_2}, \dots, O_{f_N}\}$

$$O_{f_k}|x\rangle = |x\rangle \quad x \neq k$$

$$O_{f_k}|k\rangle = |k\rangle \quad x = k$$

如果这些向量已经两两正交，由于不是标准正交，就做一个 unitary 操作，变化到标准正交基上。即变化到  $\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |d\rangle\}$

可以把原本的正交基作为输入 X

### 2.2 Problem 2

区分

$$U \in \{I, X, Y, Z\}$$

$$(U^A \otimes I^B)|\beta_{00}\rangle = \{|\beta_{00}\rangle, |\beta_{01}\rangle, |\beta_{10}\rangle, |\beta_{11}\rangle\}$$