

# 介绍



## 教程简介:

• 面向对象:量子计算初学者

• 依赖课程:线性代数,解析几何,量子力学(非必需)

### 知乎专栏:

https://www.zhihu.com/column/c\_1501138176371011584

### Github & Gitee 地址:

https://github.com/mymagicpower/qubits https://gitee.com/mymagicpower/qubits

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- 禁止用于任何商业用途





我们用  $x \in \{0,1\}^n$  表示是由 0 或 1 组成的任意 n 位二进制数,比如:

$$n = 3 \dot{\Box} - 010$$
,  $n = 5 \dot{\Box} - 10001$ 

综合上面两个情况,我们就可以描述为  $\forall x \in \{0,1\}^n$  , 对于 0 和 1 组成的任意 n 位长度二进制数的两种操作:

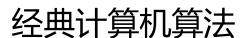
$$n = 1$$
的例子:  $f:\{0,1\} \longrightarrow \{0,1\}$ 



常数函数: 平衡函数: f(x) = 0 或 f(x) = 1 f(x) = 0 的数量等于 f(x) = 1 的数量

多伊奇的问题就是:如果有一个符合以上条件的未知函数,那么如何尝试**最少且足够的次数**,来**确定它是常数函数还是平衡函数。** 

本源量子<<量子计算与编程入门>>





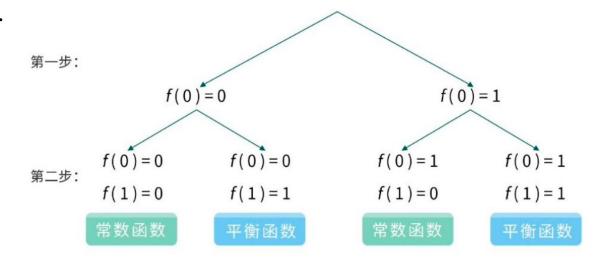
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n 位 2 进制最多表示 2^n 个数字,比如:
```

2 位, 2<sup>2</sup> 种:00、01、10、11,可以表示十进制的0~3;

3 位, 2<sup>3</sup>种:000、001、010、011、100、101、110、111,可以表示表示十进制0~7;

•••

n 位,表示  $2^n$  种..



本源量子<<量子计算与编程入门>>

所以,对于经典计算机来说,需要尝试  $\frac{2^n}{2}$  + 1次(也就是一半多一次),才能确保足够可以判断未知函数属于哪一种,因为前提只有 2 种函数可选,一半多一次恰好刚刚超过 50%,如果这么多情况的结果都是相同的,那么它就是常数函数,否则就是平衡函数。





### 平衡函数:

$$f(x) = x \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle$$

$$f(x) = \neg x \qquad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = |1\rangle$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} | 1 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = | 1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} | 1 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = | 0 \rangle$$

### 常数函数:

$$f(x) = |0\rangle \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = |0\rangle$$

$$f(x) = |1\rangle \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} |0\rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = |1\rangle$$

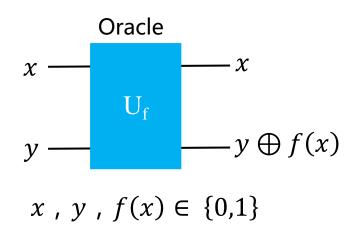
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} | 1 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = | 0 \rangle$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} | 1 \rangle = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = | 1 \rangle$$

现在问题是,假设有一个函数操作,我们只知道它是四种操作里的一种,但我们可以用输入输出进行测试,那么,要确定属于平衡函数还是常数函数,我们最少做几次测试?

# Oracle





注:古希腊时期,**Oracle**是Delphi 的阿波罗神庙女祭司,她们有时会对 询问的问题给出 yes 或 no 的回复。 而在量子计算里:

Oracle代表的功能是输入数据,输出 1 (yes)或 0 (no)。

## Oracle要点:

- 需尽可能快速且高效
- 调用Oracle次数尽可能少,减少算法复杂度

Oracle 也被称为黑盒,意思是我们知道它的行为,但是不知道它如何实现。 输入的数据用 0.1 串表示,则功能 f 可以表示为:

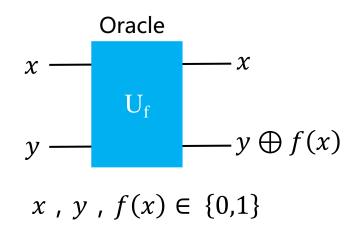
$$f: \{0,1\}^n \to \{0,1\}$$

量子计算里, Oralce可以表示为:

$$f(|\psi\rangle) = \begin{cases} |1\rangle & \text{如}: |\psi\rangle = |1000\rangle \\ |0\rangle & 其它 \end{cases}$$

# 量子计算算法





首先我们需要设计一个量子线路,它包含我们需要进行判断的函数 f(x),可以传入一些量子比特,然后输出另外一些量子比特,并且可以让我们从输出的量子比特中一眼就可以看出其是常量函数还是平衡函数。

 $U: |x\rangle|y\rangle \rightarrow |x\rangle|y\oplus f(x)\rangle$  这里的  $\oplus$  意思是异或,即:

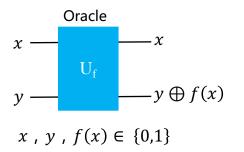
у	f(x)	$y \oplus f(x)$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0



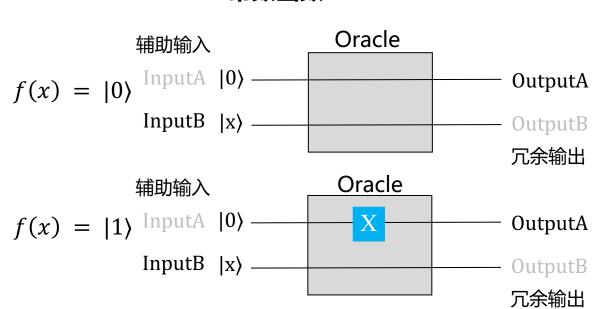


在这里我们输入两个量子位 InputA 和 InputB, 其中 InputA是固定的 |0>, 你可以把它视为辅助输入;

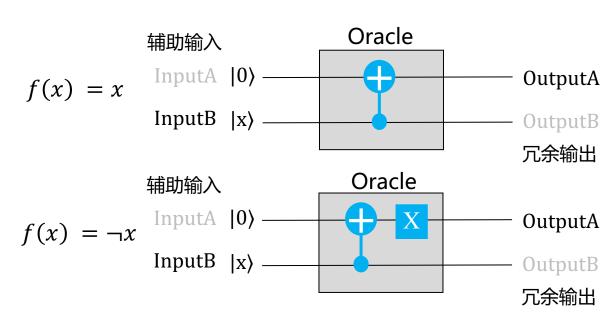
同样输出的 OutputA 是真正的操作结果,而 OutputB 也可以视为冗余输出。那么我们可以构造出 4 种操作对应的线路:



### 常数函数:



### 平衡函数:



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# 量子计算算法 - 特殊量子态构造(一次查询可以判断函数类型)

Oracle  $x \longrightarrow U_f$   $y \longrightarrow y \oplus f(x)$ 

 $x, y, f(x) \in \{0,1\}$ 

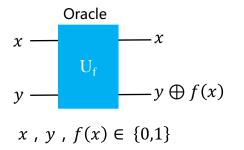
假设以量子态  $\frac{1}{2}(|00\rangle - |01\rangle + |10\rangle - |11\rangle)$ , 查询oralce ,

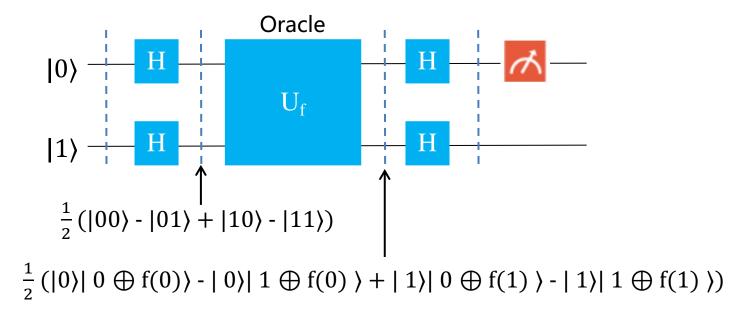
那么输出量子态为  $\frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle|\ 0\oplus f(0)\rangle - |\ 0\rangle|\ 1\oplus f(0)\ \rangle + |\ 1\rangle|\ 0\oplus f(1)\ \rangle - |\ 1\rangle|\ 1\oplus f(1)\ \rangle)$ :

常数函数		平衡函数	
f(x) = 0	f(x) = 1	f(x) = x	$f(x) = \neg x$
$\frac{1}{2}( 00\rangle -  01\rangle +  10\rangle -  11\rangle) \qquad \frac{1}{2}( $	01> -  00> +  11> -  10>)	$\frac{1}{2}( 00\rangle -  01\rangle +  11\rangle -  11\rangle$	$  10 \rangle $ $  100 \rangle +   100 \rangle +   110 \rangle -   111 \rangle $
$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\-1\\1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1\\1\\1\\-1 \end{bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$	$ \begin{array}{c}     H \\     \begin{bmatrix}       0 \\       -1 \\       0 \\       0 \end{array} $	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad H$	
100 %  01>	100 %  01>	<b>100 %  11&gt;</b> 847 Mail: 179209347@qc	100 %  11>
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# 量子计算算法 - 量子线路构造







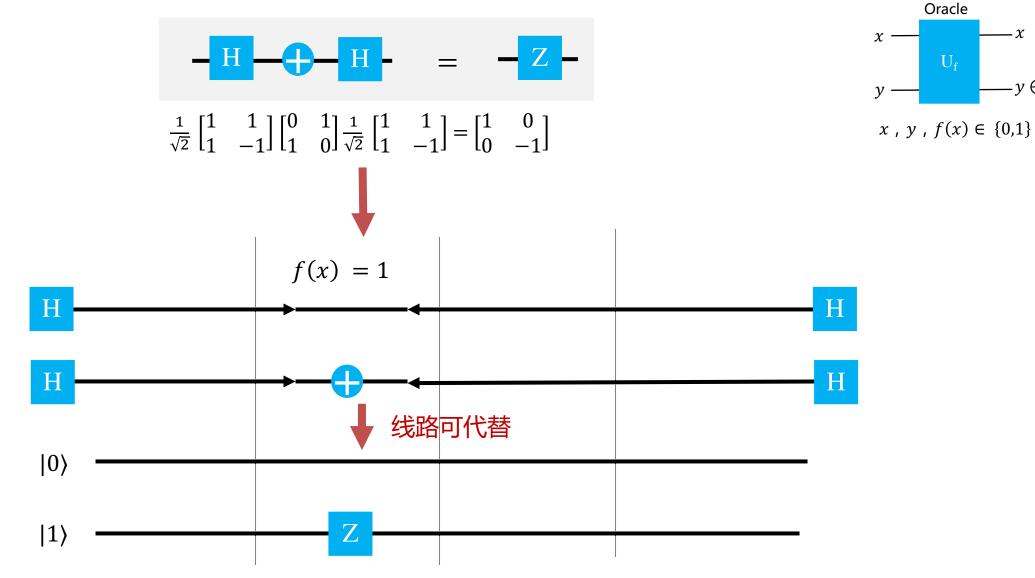
# 量子计算算法 - 量子线路替代简化



 $-y \oplus f(x)$ 

Oracle

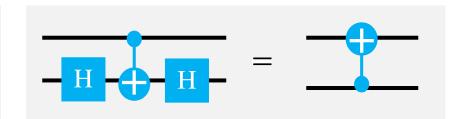
 $U_{\rm f}$ 

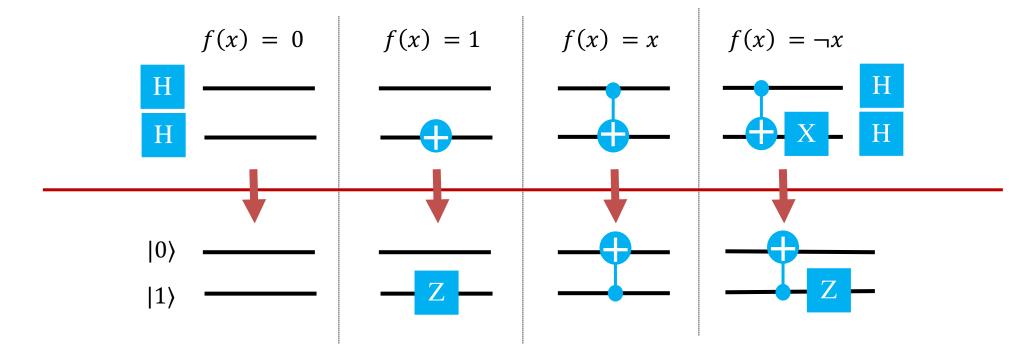


# 量子计算算法 - 量子线路替代简化



$$-H - - Z -$$





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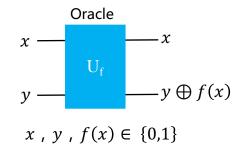
# Deutsch (多伊奇)算法推导 - 2个量子比特

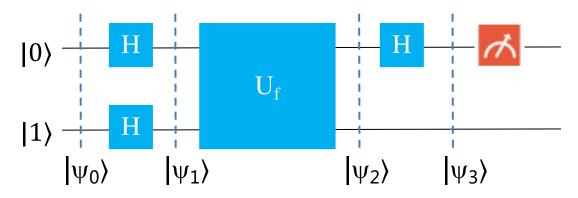


输入两个量子比特,一个 |0> 一个 |1>, 所以:

$$|\psi_0\rangle = |0\rangle|1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_1\rangle &= H|0\rangle \otimes H|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |0\rangle + |1\rangle \right) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |0\rangle - |1\rangle \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle|0\rangle - |0\rangle|1\rangle + |1\rangle|0\rangle - |1\rangle|1\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (|00\rangle - |01\rangle + |10\rangle - |11\rangle) \end{aligned}$$





由于  $U_f$  的作用是将  $U: |x\rangle|y\rangle \rightarrow |x\rangle|y\oplus f(x)\rangle$  所以:

$$|\psi_{2}\rangle = U |\psi_{1}\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle|0 \oplus f(0)\rangle - |0\rangle|1 \oplus f(0)\rangle + |1\rangle|0 \oplus f(1)\rangle - |1\rangle|1 \oplus f(1)\rangle)$$

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

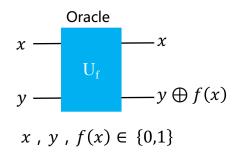
$$H|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

# 9 Qubits qubits.top

# Deutsch (多伊奇)算法推导 - 2个量子比特

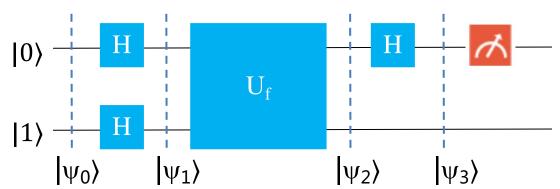
# 由于 f(0) 只能取 0 或 1, 所以:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_{2}\rangle &= U |\psi_{1}\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle| |0 \oplus f(0)\rangle - |0\rangle| |1 \oplus f(0)\rangle + |1\rangle| |0 \oplus f(1)\rangle - |1\rangle| |1 \oplus f(1)\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle( |0 \oplus f(0)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(0)\rangle) + |1\rangle( |0 \oplus f(1)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(1)\rangle)) \end{aligned}$$



当
$$f(0) = 0$$
时, 
$$|0 \oplus f(0)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(0)\rangle = |0 \oplus 0\rangle - |1 \oplus 0\rangle = |0\rangle - |1\rangle$$

当
$$f(0) = 1$$
时,  $|0 \oplus f(0)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(0)\rangle = |0 \oplus 1\rangle - |1 \oplus 1\rangle = -(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$ 



# 综合两种情况可得:

$$\mid 0 \oplus f(0) \rangle - \mid 1 \oplus f(0) \rangle = (-1)^{f(0)} (\mid 0 \rangle - \mid 1 \rangle)$$

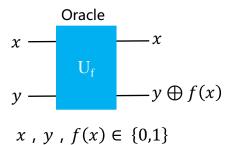
同理,当
$$f(1) = 0$$
或1时,可得:  $|0 \oplus f(1)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(1)\rangle = (-1)^{f(1)}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$ 

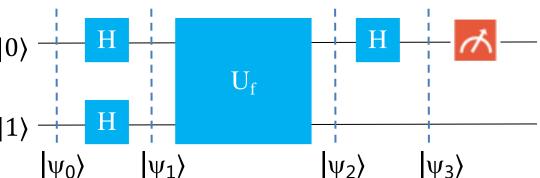
# Deutsch (多伊奇)算法推导 - 2个量子比特



# 代入 $|\psi_2\rangle$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_{2}\rangle &= U |\psi_{1}\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle ( |0 \oplus f(0)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(0)\rangle ) + |1\rangle ( |0 \oplus f(1)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(1)\rangle )) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|0\rangle (-1)^{f(0)} ( |0\rangle - |1\rangle ) + |1\rangle (-1)^{f(1)} ( |0\rangle - |1\rangle )) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}((-1)^{f(0)} |0\rangle + (-1)^{f(1)} |1\rangle ) ( |0\rangle - |1\rangle ))) \end{aligned}$$





# |ψ3⟩是对|ψ2⟩进行Hadamard变换

$$\begin{split} |\psi_{3}\rangle &= H |\psi_{2}\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{2} H \left( \left( -1 \right)^{f(0)} | 0 \right) + \left( -1 \right)^{f(1)} | 1 \right) \left( | 0 \right) - | 1 \right) \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( -1 \right)^{f(0)} H | 0 \right) + \left( -1 \right)^{f(1)} H | 1 \right) \left( | 0 \right) - | 1 \right) \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left( -1 \right)^{f(0)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( | 0 \right) + | 1 \right) \right) + \left( -1 \right)^{f(1)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( | 0 \right) - | 1 \right) \right) \left( | 0 \right) - | 1 \right) \right) \right) \\ &= \left( \left( -1 \right)^{f(0)} \frac{1}{2} \left( | 0 \right) + | 1 \right) \right) + \left( -1 \right)^{f(1)} \frac{1}{2} \left( | 0 \right) - | 1 \right) \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | 0 \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} | 1 \right) \right) \right) \end{split}$$

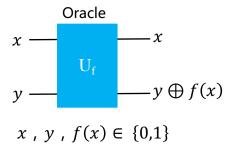
$$H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

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

# Deutsch (多伊奇)算法推导 - 2个量子比特



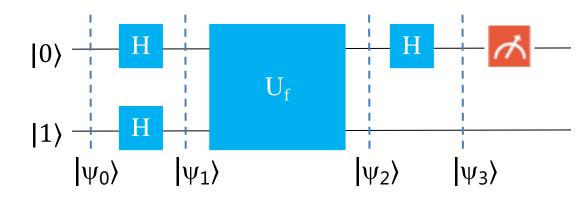
$$\begin{split} |\psi_3\rangle &= H \; |\psi_2\rangle \\ &= (\; (\text{-}1)^{f(0)} \frac{1}{2} \; \left(\; |0\rangle + |1\rangle \; \right) \, + (\text{-}1)^{f(1)} \frac{1}{2} \; \left(\; |0\rangle - |1\rangle \; \right) \, ) \, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \, |\; 0 \; \right) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \, |\; 1 \; \rangle))) \end{split}$$



当
$$f(0) = f(1) = 0$$
时:

$$|\psi_{3}\rangle = (\frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) + \frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)) (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle)))$$

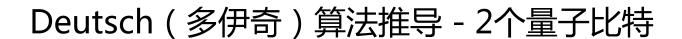
$$= |0\rangle \otimes (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle)))$$



当
$$f(0) = f(1) = 1$$
时:

$$|\psi_{3}\rangle = \left(-\frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) - \frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle)\right)$$

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





Oracle

## 对于被测量的线路,量子态为:

当 
$$f(0) = f(1) = 0$$
 时:  $|0\rangle$ 

当
$$f(0) = f(1) = 1$$
时: $-|0\rangle$ 

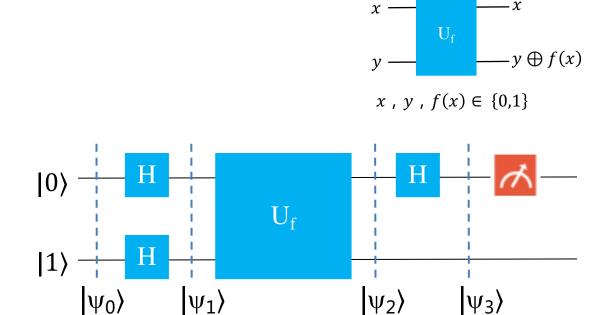
### 根据测量公式:

$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

$$p(0) = \langle \psi | M_0^{\dagger} M_0 | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | M_0 | \psi \rangle = |\alpha|^2$$

$$p(1) = \langle \psi | M_1^{\dagger} M_1 | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | M_1 | \psi \rangle = |\beta|^2$$

测量0结果都为1,即说明是常数函数。

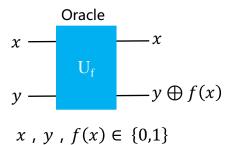


# Deutsch (多伊奇)算法推导 - 2个量子比特



如果f(x)为平衡函数,则:f(0) = 1 - f(0)

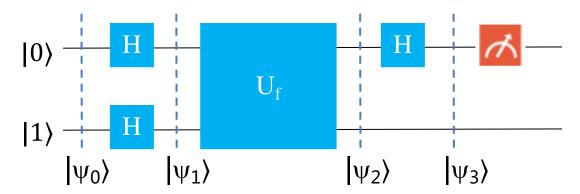
$$\begin{split} |\psi_3\rangle &= H \; |\psi_2\rangle \\ &= (\; (\text{-}1)^{f(0)} \frac{1}{2} \; \left(\; |0\rangle + |1\rangle \; \right) \, + (\text{-}1)^{f(1)} \frac{1}{2} \; \left(\; |0\rangle - |1\rangle \; \right) \, ) \, \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \, |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \, |1\rangle))) \end{split}$$



当
$$f(0) = 1$$
,  $f(1) = 0$ 时:

$$|\psi_{3}\rangle = \left(-\frac{1}{2} \left( |0\rangle + |1\rangle \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( |0\rangle - |1\rangle \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle \right) \right)$$

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



当
$$f(0) = 0$$
,  $f(1) = 1$ 时:

$$|\psi_{3}\rangle = (\frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle) - \frac{1}{2} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)) (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle)))$$

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

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

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

# Deutsch (多伊奇)算法推导 - 2个量子比特



# 对于被测量的线路,量子态为:

当
$$f(0) = 1, f(1) = 0$$
时: $-|1\rangle$ 

当
$$f(0) = 0$$
,  $f(1) = 1$ 时:  $|1\rangle$ 

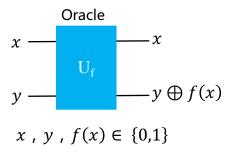


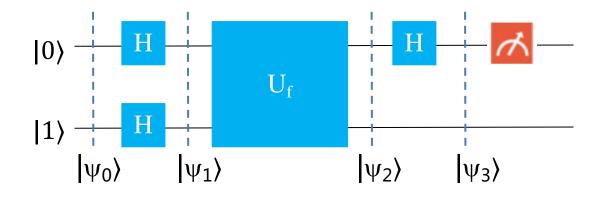
$$|\psi\rangle = \alpha|0\rangle + \beta|1\rangle$$

$$p(0) = \langle \psi | M_0^{\dagger} M_0 | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | M_0 | \psi \rangle = |\alpha|^2$$

$$p(1) = \langle \psi | M_1^{\dagger} M_1 | \psi \rangle = \langle \psi | M_1 | \psi \rangle = |\beta|^2$$

测量0结果都为0,即说明是平衡函数。





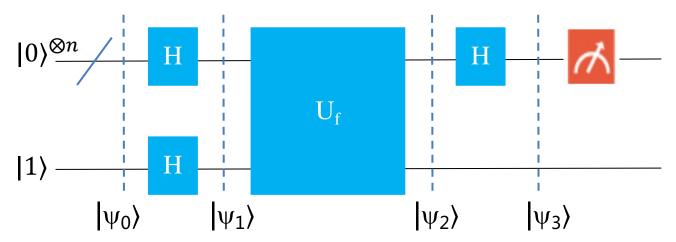


输入n 个|0)量子比特, 一个|1)量子比特, 所以:

$$|\psi_0\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \otimes \dots |0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle = |0\rangle^{\otimes n} |1\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_{1}\rangle &= (\mathsf{H}|0\rangle)^{\otimes n} \otimes \; \mathsf{H}|1\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \; (\;|0\rangle + \;|1\rangle\;)^{\otimes n} \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \; (\;|0\rangle - |1\rangle\;) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} {1 \brack 1}^{\otimes n} \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \; (\;|0\rangle - |1\rangle\;) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \dots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

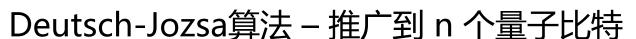


$$H|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \left( \begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ ... \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ ... \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} + ... + \begin{vmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ ... \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} \right) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |0\rangle - |1\rangle \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \left( |0\rangle + |1\rangle + ... + |2^{n} - 1\rangle \right) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |0\rangle - |1\rangle \right)$$

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





输入n 个|0>量子比特, 一个|1>量子比特, 所以:

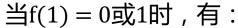
$$|\psi_1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} |x\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

由于 $U_f$ 的作用是将  $U: |x\rangle|y\rangle \rightarrow |x\rangle|y\oplus f(x)\rangle$ 



当f(0) = 0或1时,有:

$$U(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) = |0 \oplus f(0)\rangle - |1 \oplus f(0)\rangle = (-1)^{f(0)}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$



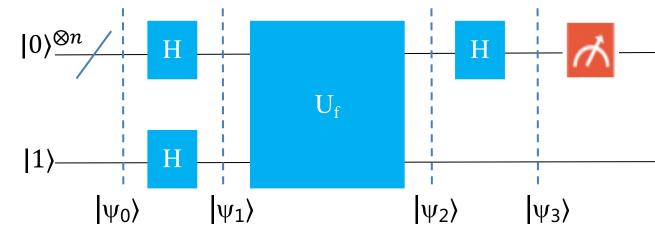
$$U(| \ 0 \ \rangle - | \ 1 \ \rangle) = | \ 0 \ \oplus \ f(1) \ \rangle - | \ 1 \ \oplus \ f(1) \ \rangle = (-1)^{f(1)} \ (| \ 0 \ \rangle - | \ 1 \ \rangle)$$

实际上对于 ∀ f(x) ∈ {0,1} , 推广可得:

$$U(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) = (-1)^{f(x)} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)$$

# 代入 $|\psi_2\rangle$ 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_{2}\rangle &= U |\psi_{1}\rangle = U \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} |x\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \\ &= U \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} |x\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} U (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \end{aligned}$$



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

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

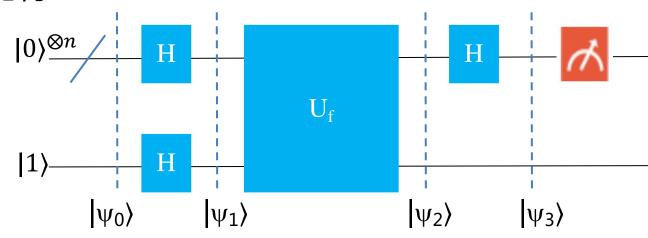


计算|ψ3⟩,此时我们忽略最后一个量子比特:

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

# 只关注前n个量子比特:

$$|\psi_{2}'\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle$$



### H 门作用在基态:

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{H}|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \; \left( \; |0\rangle + |1\rangle \; \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \; \left( \; (-1)^{0\cdot 0} \, |0\rangle + (-1)^{0\cdot 1} |1\rangle \; \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{z \in \{0,1\}} (-1)^{0\cdot z} |z\rangle \\ & \text{H}|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \; \left( \; |0\rangle - |1\rangle \; \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \; \left( \; (-1)^{1\cdot 0} \, |0\rangle + (-1)^{1\cdot 1} |1\rangle \; \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{z \in \{0,1\}} (-1)^{1\cdot z} |z\rangle \end{aligned}$$

实际上对于 任意x<sub>i</sub> , 推广可得:

$$H|x_i\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{z \in \{0,1\}} (-1)^{xi \cdot z} |z\rangle$$



# 对于单比特,有:

$$H|x_{i}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{z \in \{0,1\}} (-1)^{xi \cdot z} |z\rangle$$

# 2个比特,有:

$$H|x_1\rangle H|x_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{z_1 \in \{0,1\}} (-1)^{x_1 \cdot z_1} |z_1\rangle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{z_2 \in \{0,1\}} (-1)^{x_2 \cdot z_2} |z_2\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2}} \sum_{z_1 z_2 \in \{0,1\}} (-1)^{x_1 \cdot z_1 (-1) x_2 \cdot z_2} |z_1\rangle |z_2\rangle$$
  
=  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2}} \sum_{z_1 z_2 \in \{0,1\}} (-1)^{x_1 \cdot z_1 + x_2 \cdot z_2} |z_1\rangle |z_2\rangle$ 

# $|0\rangle \stackrel{\otimes n}{\longleftarrow} H$ $|1\rangle \stackrel{}{\longleftarrow} H$ $|\psi_1\rangle \stackrel{}{\longleftarrow} |\psi_2\rangle \stackrel{}{\longleftarrow} |\psi_3\rangle$

### H 门作用在基态:

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

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

# 如果是n位的话,那么有:

$$H = \begin{cases} |x_1 x_2 x_3 \dots x_n| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{z_1 z_2 \dots z_n \in \{0,1\}} (-1)^{x_1 \cdot z_1 + x_2 \cdot z_2 + \dots + x_n z_n} |z_1 z_2 \dots z_n \rangle \end{cases}$$

我们用x表示  $x_1 x_2 \dots x_n$ , z表示  $z_1 z_2 \dots zn$ , 则 $x_1 \cdot z_1 + x_2 \cdot z_2 + \dots + xnzn$ , 可以写成 $x \cdot z$ , 点积的形式。

$$H^{\bigotimes_{1}^{n}} |x_{1} x_{2} x_{3 \dots} x_{n}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{z=0}^{2^{n}-1} (-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle$$

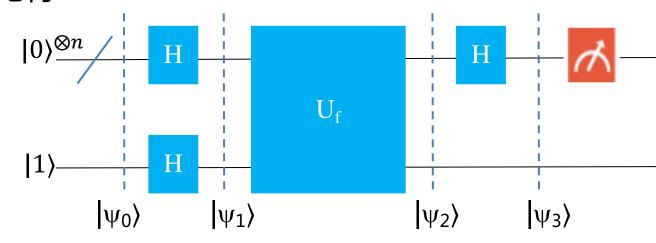


$$\mathsf{H}^{\otimes n} | \mathbf{x}_1 \, \mathbf{x}_2 \, \mathbf{x}_3 \dots \mathbf{x}_n \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{z=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{x \cdot z} | z \rangle$$

计算上面 n 个量子比特 $|\psi_2\rangle$ 量子态经过H门后的量子态:

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_{3}'\rangle &= H^{\otimes n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)} H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)} \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n}}} \sum_{z=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle \right] \\ &= \sum_{z=0}^{2^{n-1}} \left[ \frac{1}{2^{n}} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)+x \cdot z} \right] |z\rangle \end{aligned}$$

这里,我们只关注取值: 
$$|z_0\rangle = |0\rangle^{\otimes n} = |00000 \dots 0\rangle$$
 
$$\left[\frac{1}{2^n}\sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}}(-1)^{f(x)}\right]|z\rangle = \mathsf{a}_0\,|z_0\rangle + \mathsf{a}_1\,|z_1\rangle + \mathsf{a}_2\,|z_2\rangle + \dots + \mathsf{a}_{2^n-1}\,|z_{2^n-1}\rangle$$



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

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



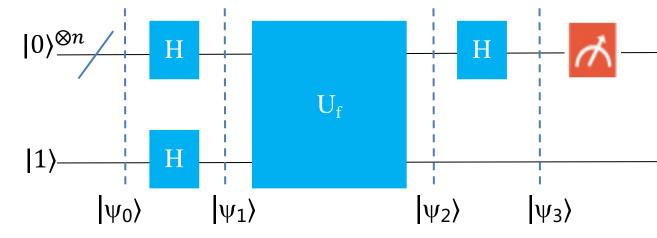
取系数的平方和: 
$$p(z_0) = \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)}\right)^2$$

# 当f(x) 为常数函数的时候:

f(x) = 0 計: 
$$(-1)^{f(x)} = 1$$
  
p(z<sub>0</sub>) =  $(\frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)})^2 = (\frac{1}{2^n} 2^n)^2 = 1$ 

f(x) = 1日寸: 
$$(-1)^{f(x)} = -1$$
  

$$p(z_0) = \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)}\right)^2 = \left(-\frac{1}{2^n} 2^n\right)^2 = 1$$



### H 门作用在基态:

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

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

这意味着必然测得  $|z_0\rangle = |0\rangle^{\otimes n} = |00000 \dots 0\rangle$ ,反过来说,测得该结果说明是常数函数。

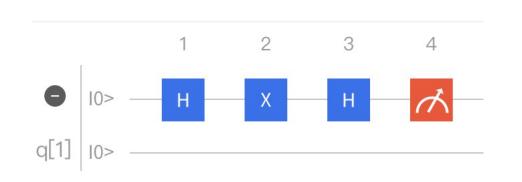
# 当f(x) 为平衡函数的时候:

一半是f(x) = 0,一半是f(x) = 1,那么  $\sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)}$  是 $2^n$ 次求和,是偶数,所以必为0。  $p(z_0) = \left(\frac{1}{2^n}\sum_{x=0}^{2^{n-1}} (-1)^{f(x)}\right)^2 = 0$ 

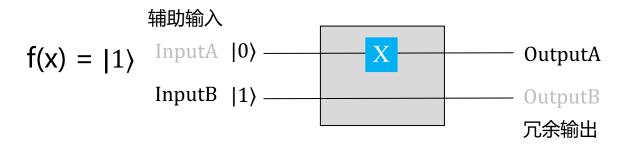
这意味着必然无法测得  $|z_0\rangle = |0\rangle^{\otimes n} = |00000 \dots 0\rangle$  ,反过来说,测得该结果说明是平衡函数。

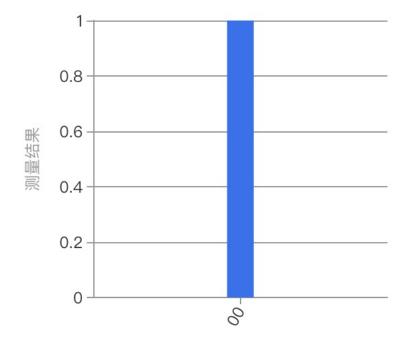






# 常数函数:

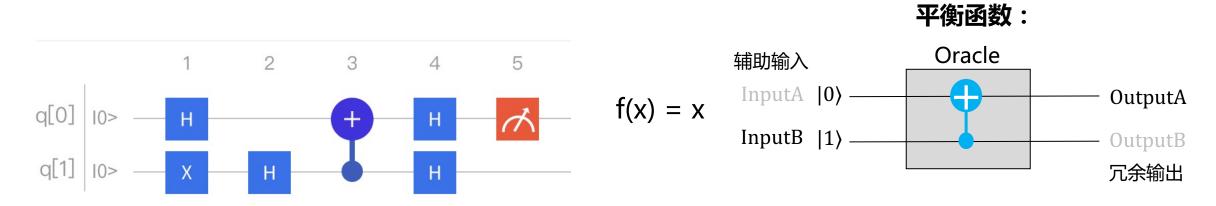


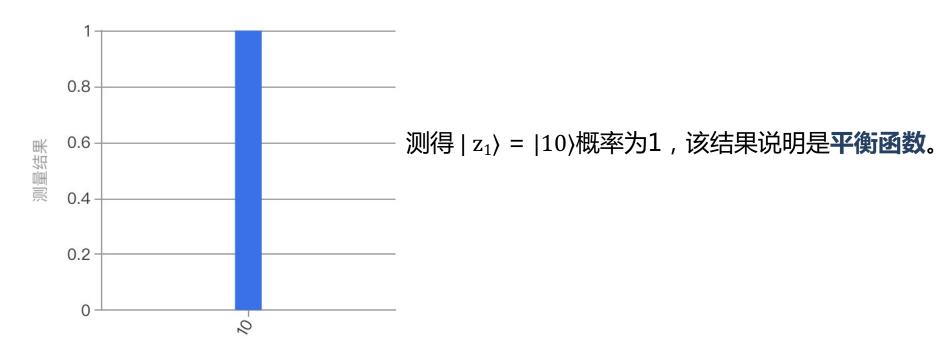


测得  $|z_0\rangle = |00\rangle$  概率为1,该结果说明是**常数函数**。



# Deutsch-Jozsa算法 – 2个量子比特线路设计(2/3)



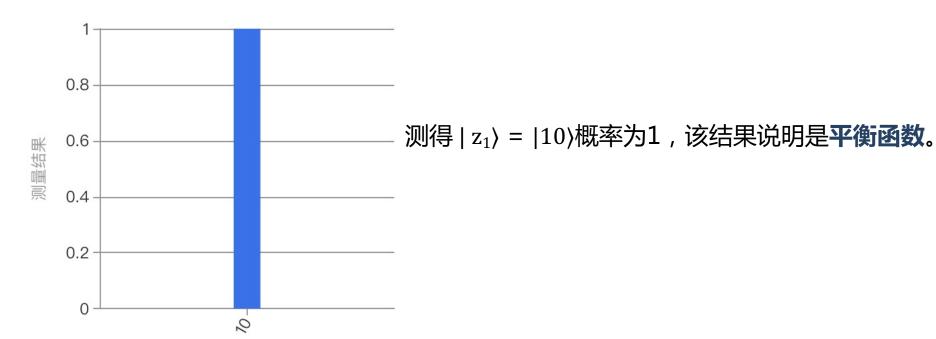


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# Deutsch-Jozsa算法 – 2个量子比特线路设计(3/3)

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