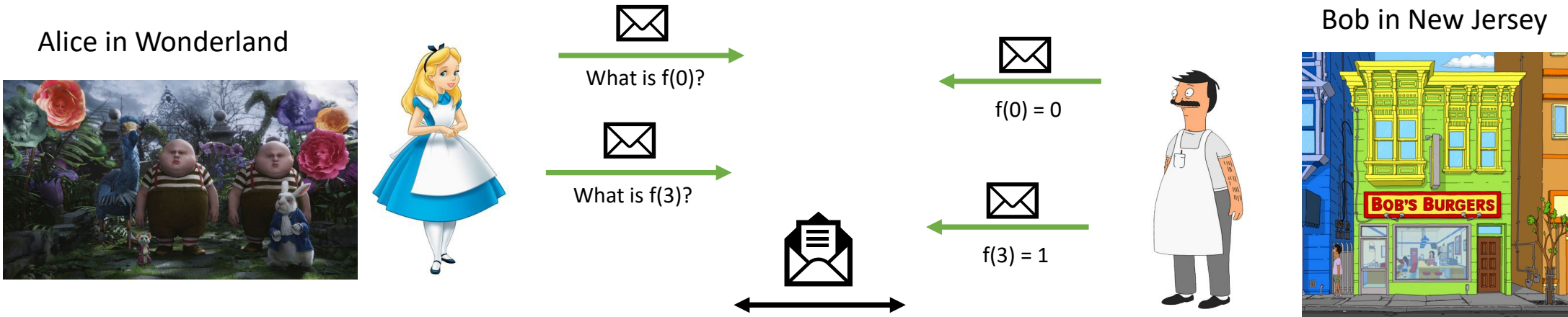




Lectures 17-19: Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm

CS 401: Quantum Computing
Dr. Kell, Spring 2023

Review: Deutsch's Problem



1. Alice and Bob are in separate locations. Can only communicate by mail.
2. Bob initially picks a binary-output function f that is either **constant** or **balanced**.
3. Alice can send a single value each time in mail for Bob to evaluate. Bob sends back answer.
4. **Alice's Goal:** Determine which kind of function Bob picked in as few exchanges as possible.

$$f : \{0, 1, \dots, 2^n - 1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

Suppose Bob picks
balanced function

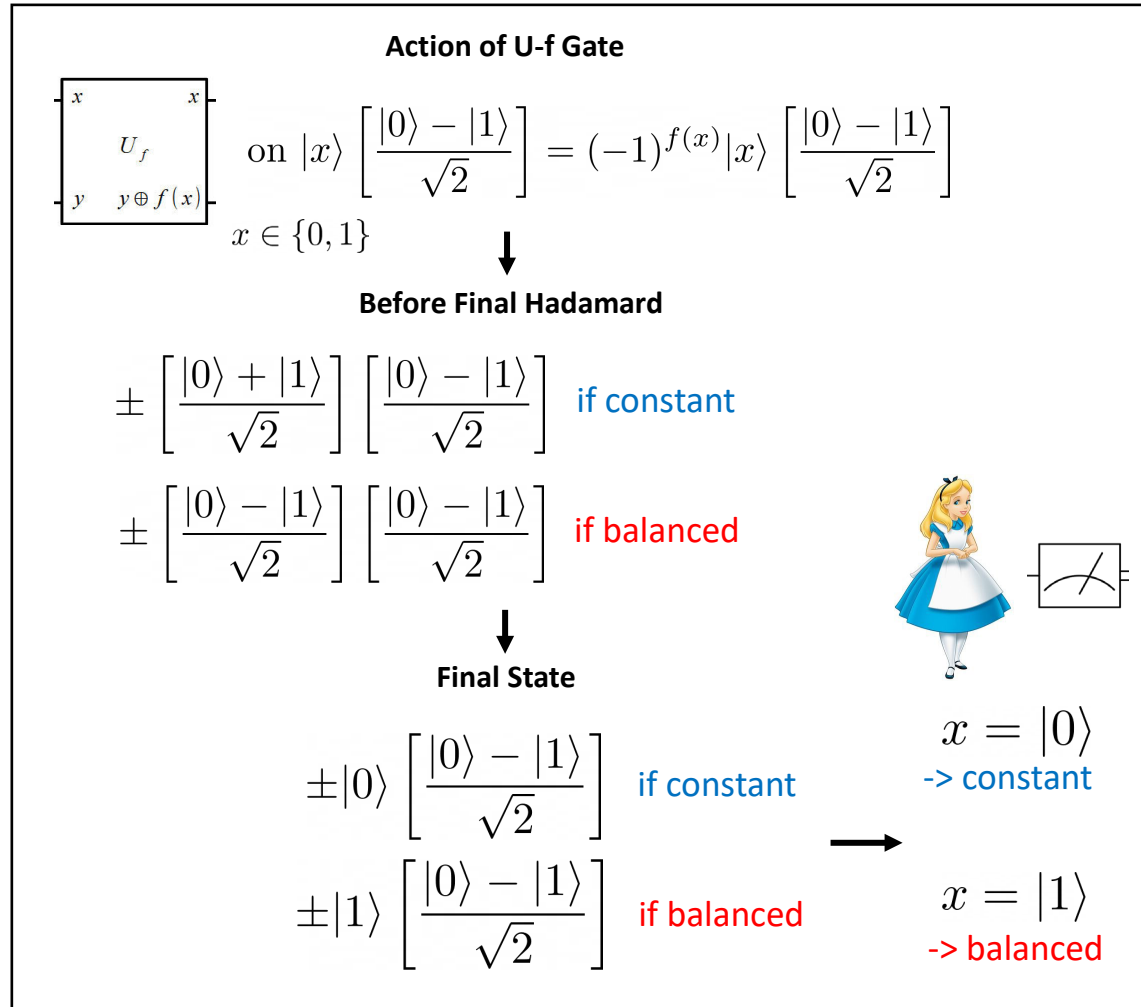
Example $n = 3$

Constant	Balanced ✓
$f(0) = 0$	$f(0) = 0$
$f(1) = 0$	$f(1) = 1$
$f(2) = 0$	$f(2) = 1$
$f(3) = 0$	$f(3) = 1$
$f(4) = 0$	$f(4) = 0$
$f(5) = 0$	$f(5) = 0$
$f(6) = 0$	$f(6) = 0$
$f(7) = 0$	$f(7) = 1$
function always evaluates to 0 or 1	half evaluate to 0, half evaluate to 1

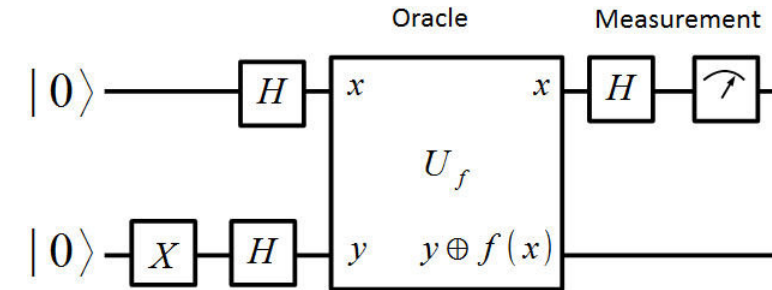
Best Possible Strategies for Alice

Classical Deterministic	Classical Randomized
$2^{n-1} + 1 = O(2^n)$ exchanges (must try at least half + 1 to be sure)	$3 = O(1)$ exchanges \rightarrow correct with prob = $\frac{3}{4}$
Quantum Deterministic $n+1$ qubits in single exchange! (... if Bob agrees to evaluate f using quantum circuit)	$\log_2(n) + 1 = O(\log n)$ \rightarrow correct with prob = $\frac{1}{n}$? "with high probability"

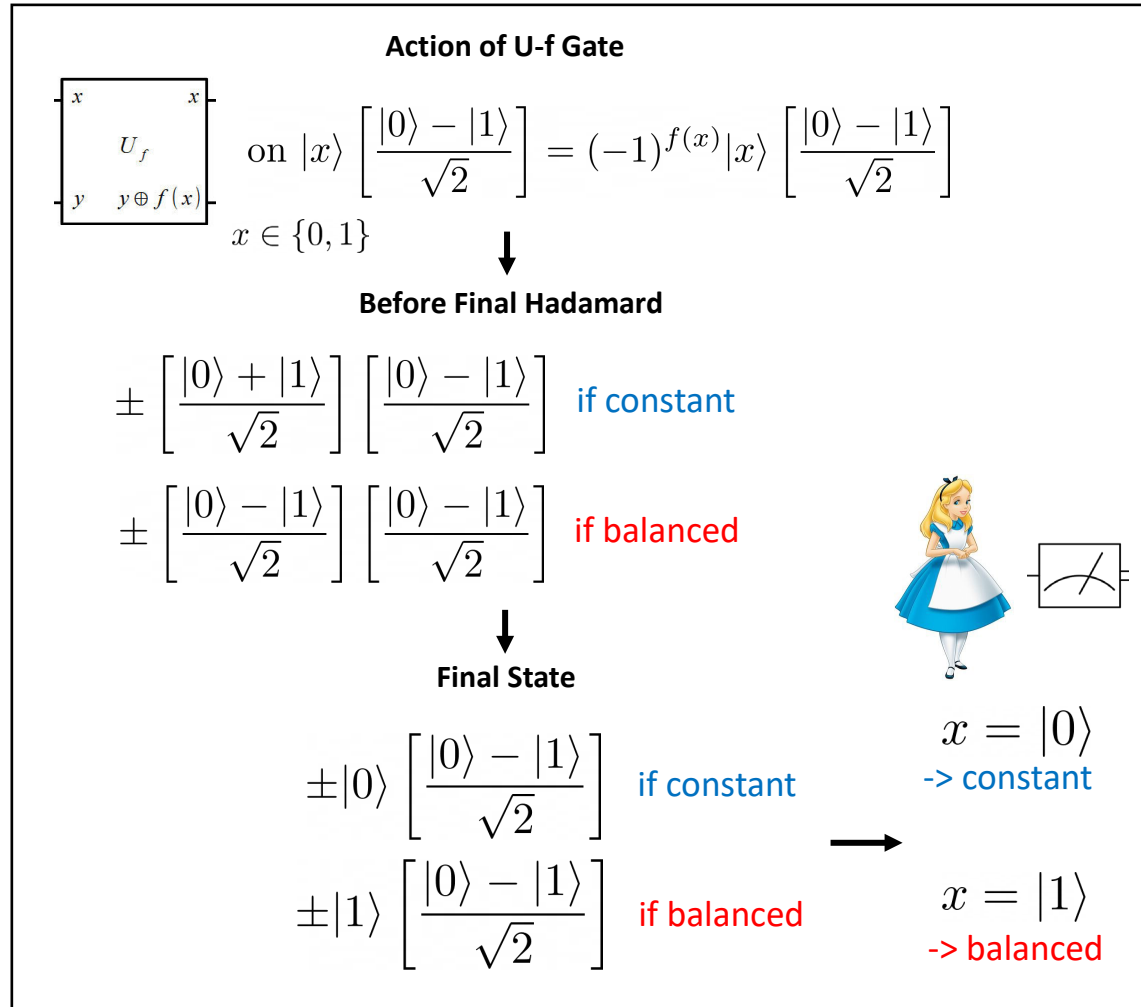
Review: Deutsch's Algorithm



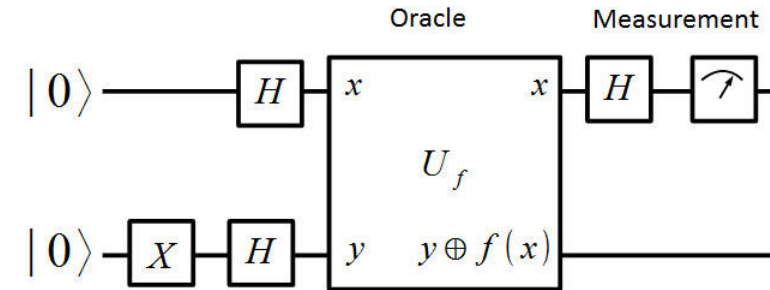
Deutsch's Algorithm (n=1)



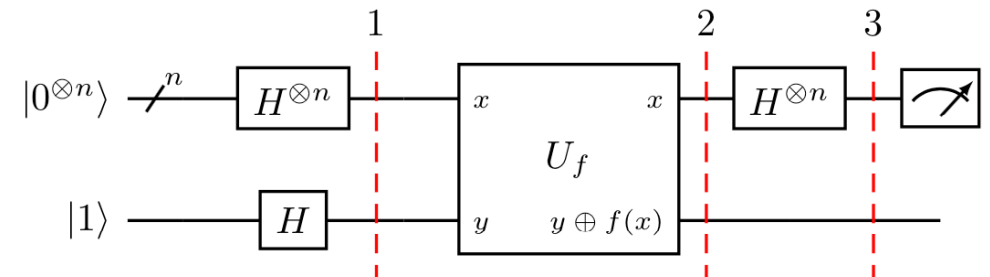
Review: Deutsch's Algorithm



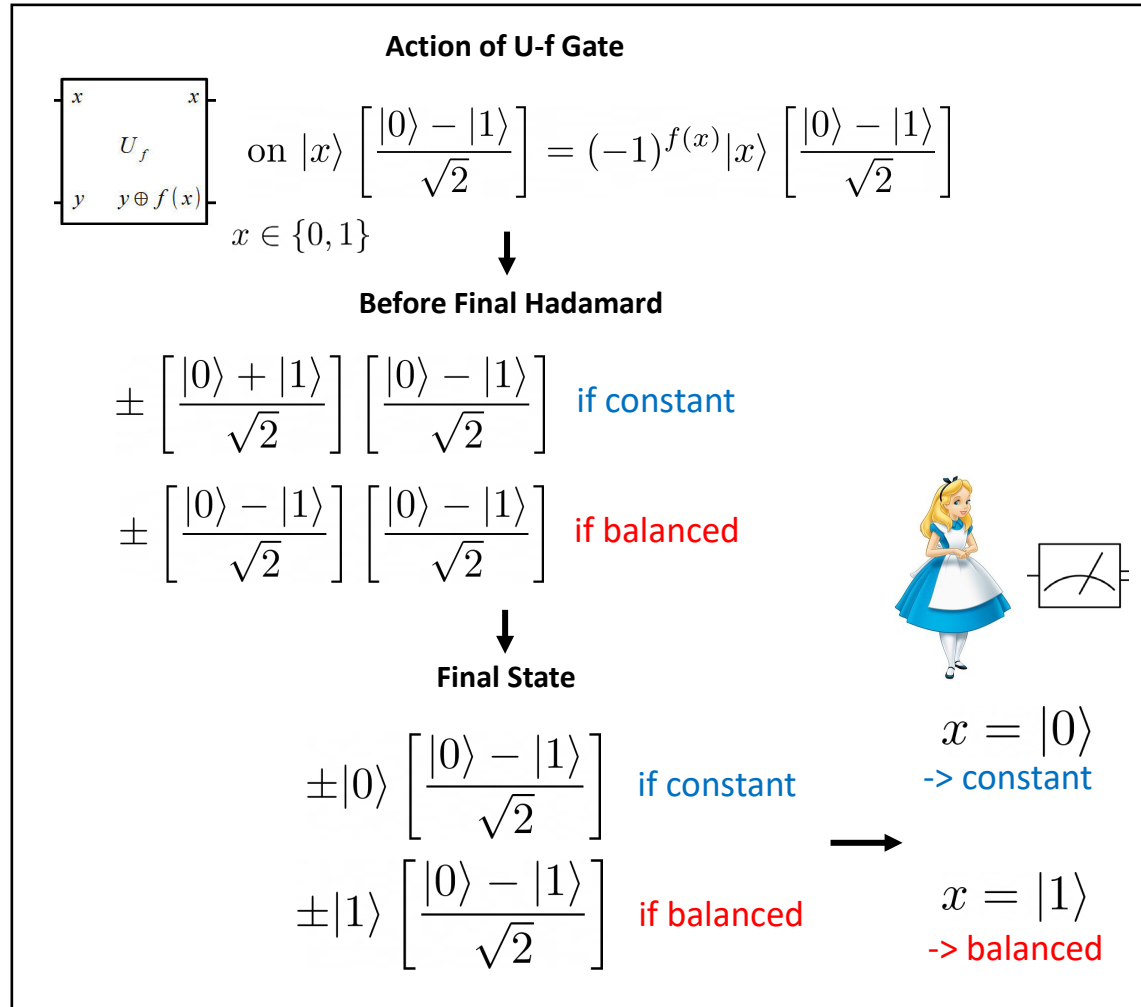
Deutsch's Algorithm (n=1)



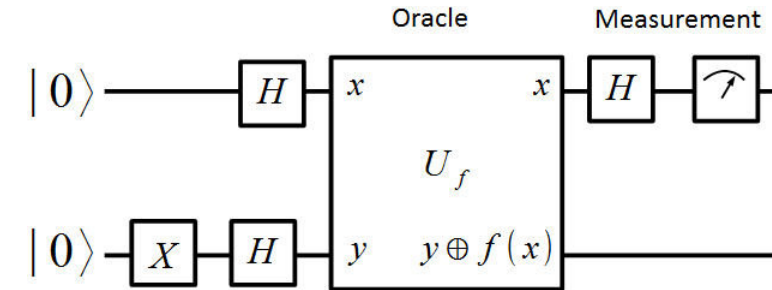
This Lecture: Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm (general n)



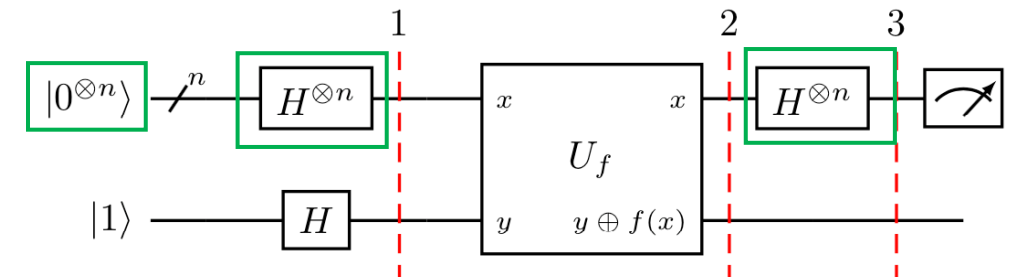
Review: Deutsch's Algorithm



Deutsch's Algorithm (n=1)



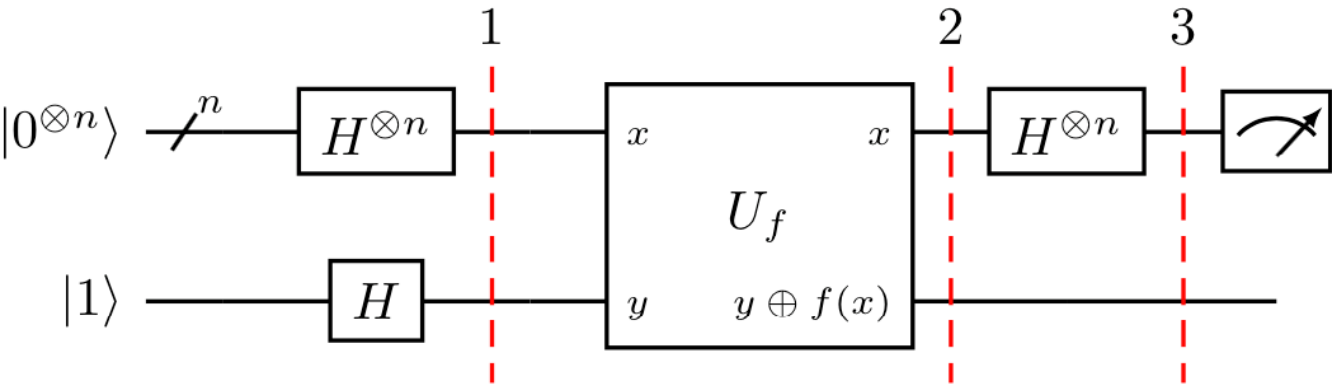
This Lecture: Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm (general n)



Only Differences:

- x is now an n qubit register.
- Hadamard gates on x are now n -qubit Hadamard gates.

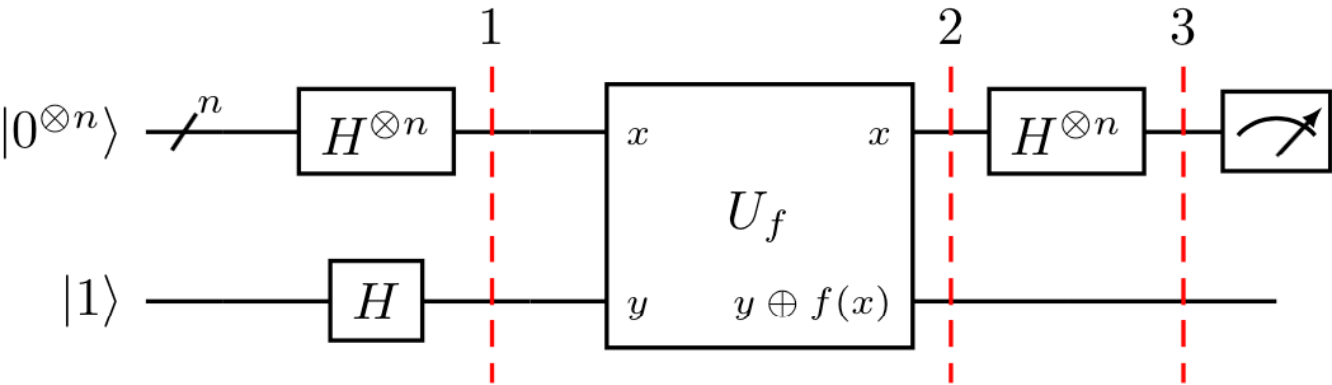
Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm



	State 0	State 1	State 2
general	$ 0\rangle^{\otimes n} 1\rangle$		
<div><div>n = 3</div><div><div>$f(000) = 0$</div><div>$f(001) = 1$</div><div>$f(010) = 1$</div><div>$f(011) = 1$</div><div>$f(100) = 0$</div><div>$f(101) = 0$</div><div>$f(110) = 0$</div><div>$f(111) = 1$</div></div></div> <div>$0001\rangle$</div>			

(balanced)

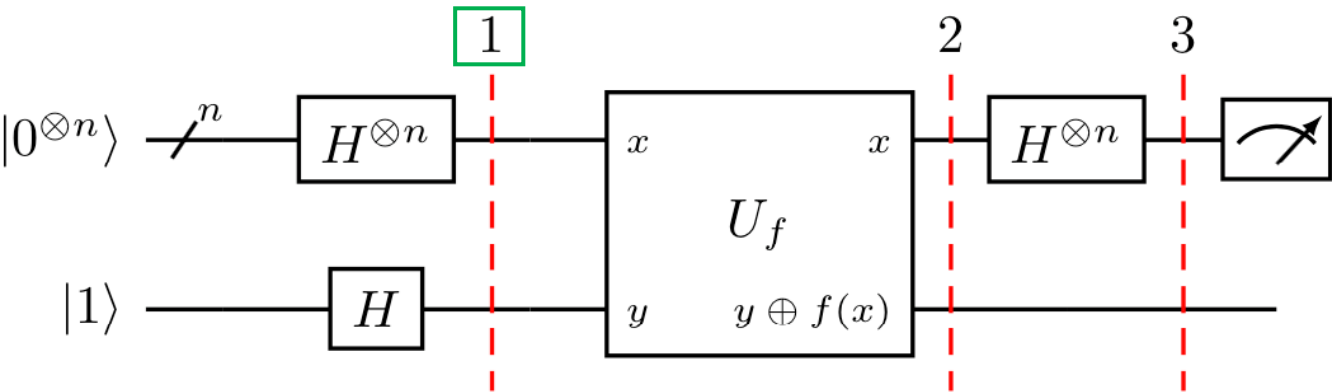
Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm



	State 0	State 1	State 2
general	$ 0\rangle^{\otimes n} 1\rangle$		
<div><div>n =3</div><div>$f(000) = 0$ $f(001) = 1$ $f(010) = 1$ $f(011) = 1$ $f(100) = 0$ $f(101) = 0$ $f(110) = 0$ $f(111) = 1$</div></div>	$ 0001\rangle$		

(balanced)

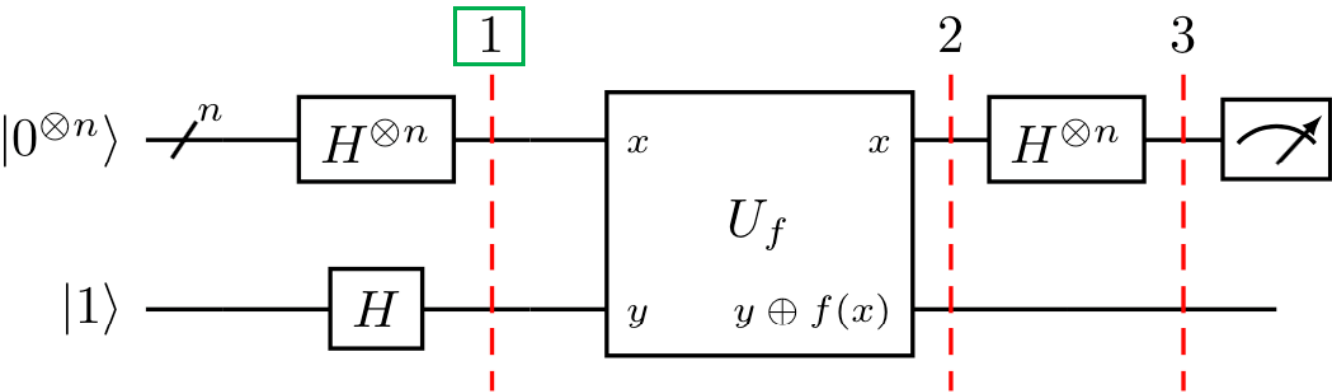
Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm



	State 0	State 1	State 2
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<div><div>n =3</div><div>$f(000) = 0$ $f(001) = 1$ $f(010) = 1$ $f(011) = 1$ $f(100) = 0$ $f(101) = 0$ $f(110) = 0$ $f(111) = 1$</div></div> <div>$0001\rangle$</div>	$\left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] =$		

(balanced)

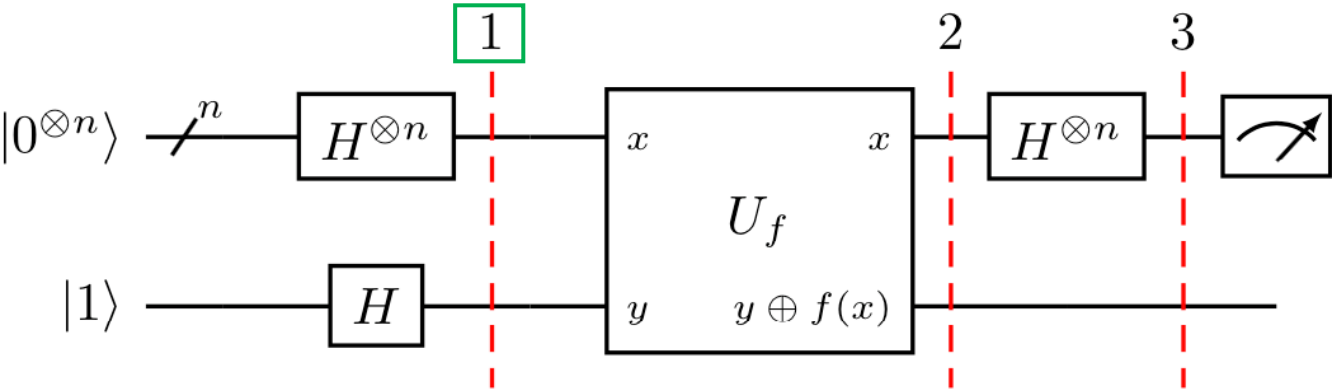
Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm



	State 0	State 1	State 2
general	$ 0\rangle^{\otimes n} 1\rangle$		
<div><div>n =3</div><div>$f(000) = 0$ $f(001) = 1$ $f(010) = 1$ $f(011) = 1$ $f(100) = 0$ $f(101) = 0$ $f(110) = 0$ $f(111) = 1$</div></div>	<div><div>$0001\rangle$</div><div>$\left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right] =$$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 001\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 010\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 101\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 110\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 111\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}}\right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$</div></div>		

(balanced)

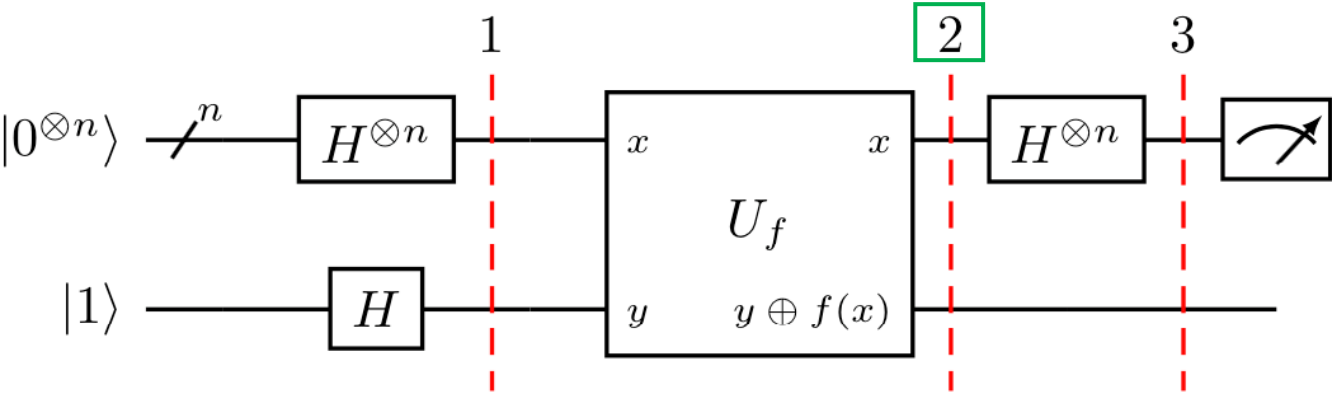
Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm



	State 0	State 1	State 2
general	$ 0\rangle^{\otimes n} 1\rangle$	$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{ x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$	
<div><div>n = 3</div><div><div>$f(000) = 0$</div><div>$f(001) = 1$</div><div>$f(010) = 1$</div><div>$f(011) = 1$</div><div>$f(100) = 0$</div><div>$f(101) = 0$</div><div>$f(110) = 0$</div><div>$f(111) = 1$</div></div></div>	$ 0001\rangle$	<div><div>$\left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] =$</div><div>$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 001\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 010\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 101\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 110\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 111\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$</div></div>	

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Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm



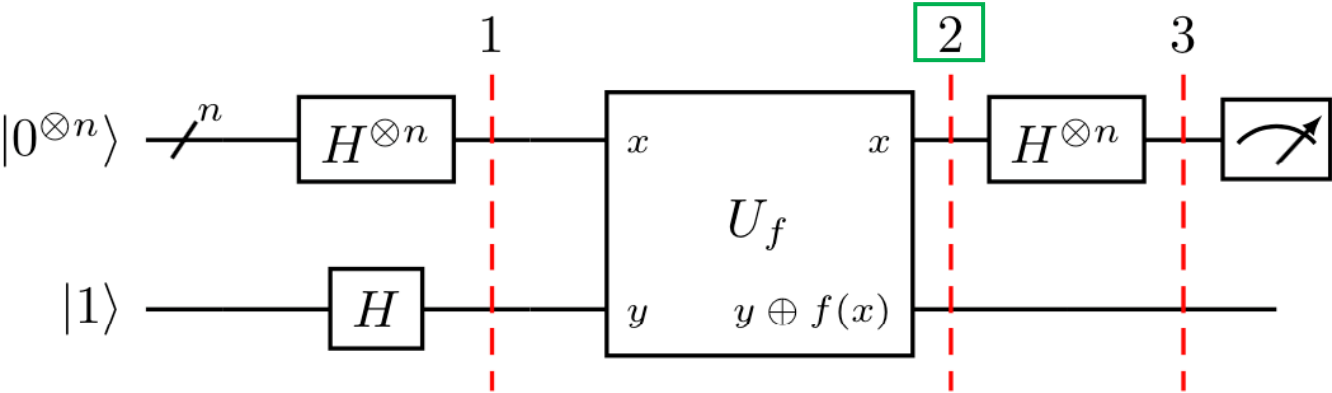
From Last Lecture

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & x \\ y & y \oplus f(x) \end{bmatrix} U_f \text{ on } |x\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

	State 0	State 1	State 2
general	$ 0\rangle^{\otimes n} 1\rangle$	$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{ x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$	
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(balanced)

Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm



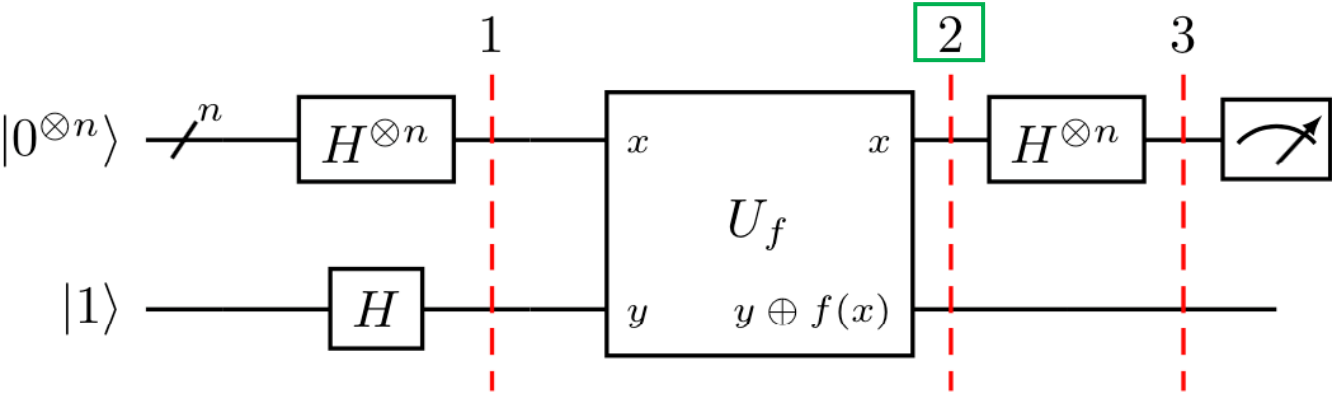
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	State 0	State 1	State 2
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(balanced)

Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm



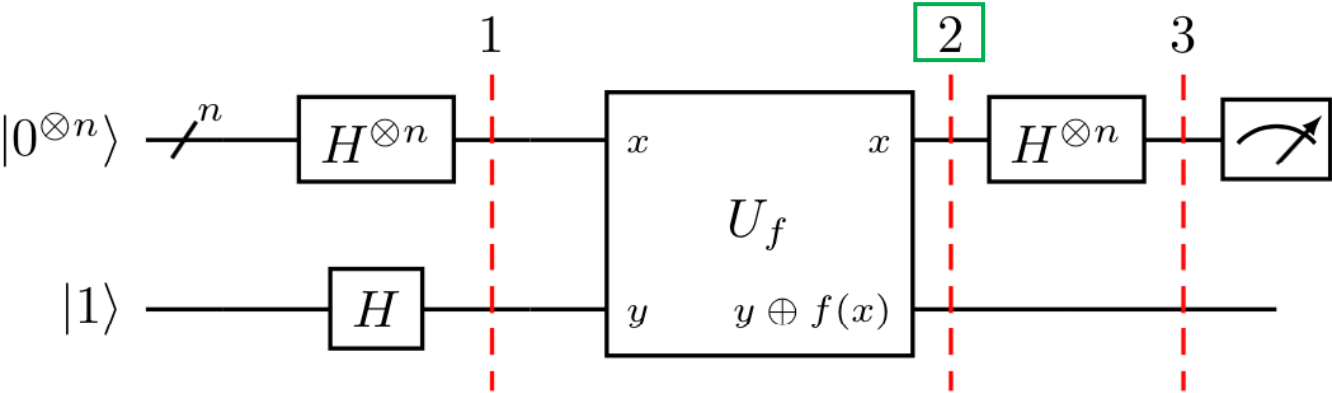
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<div><div>n=3</div><div><div>$f(000) = 0$</div><div>$f(001) = 1$</div><div>$f(010) = 1$</div><div>$f(011) = 1$</div><div>$f(100) = 0$</div><div>$f(101) = 0$</div><div>$f(110) = 0$</div><div>$f(111) = 1$</div></div></div>	<div><div>$0001\rangle$</div><div>$\left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] =$$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 001\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 010\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 101\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 110\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 111\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$</div></div>	$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{ 001\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{ 010\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{ 011\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 101\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 110\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{ 111\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$	

(balanced)

Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm



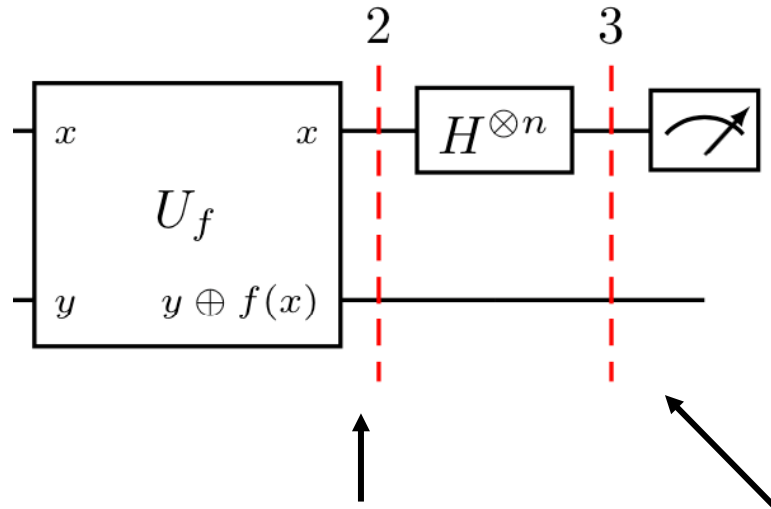
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<div><div>n = 3</div><div>$f(000) = 0$ $f(001) = 1$ $f(010) = 1$ $f(011) = 1$ $f(100) = 0$ $f(101) = 0$ $f(110) = 0$ $f(111) = 1$</div></div>	$ 0001\rangle$	$\left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle + 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] =$ $\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 001\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 010\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 101\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 110\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 111\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$	$\begin{aligned} & \begin{matrix} (-1)^{f(001)} = -1 & (-1)^{f(011)} = -1 & (-1)^{f(101)} = 1 & (-1)^{f(110)} = -1 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ \left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{ 001\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{ 010\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{ 011\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 101\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{ 110\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{ 111\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} \right] \left[\frac{ 0\rangle - 1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \end{matrix} \\ & \begin{matrix} (-1)^{f(000)} = 1 & (-1)^{f(010)} = -1 & (-1)^{f(100)} = 1 & (-1)^{f(110)} = 1 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \end{matrix} \end{aligned}$

(balanced)

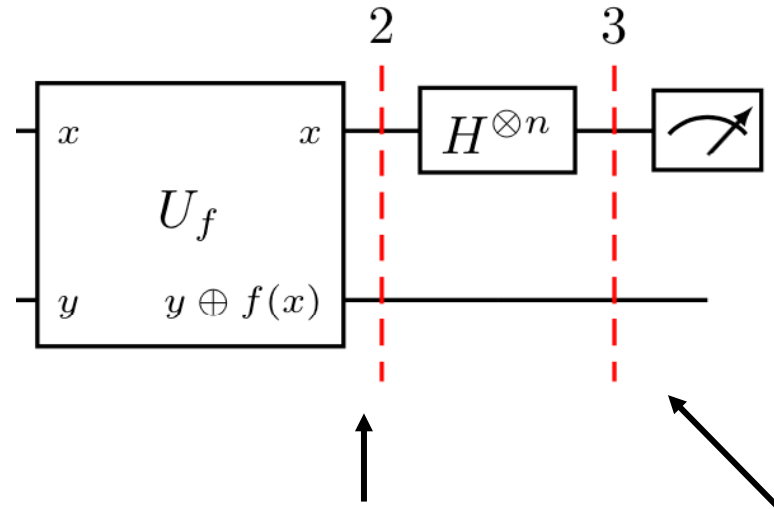
Expression for Final State



$$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{(-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \boxed{H^{\otimes n}} \quad ?$$

State 2 **State 3**

Expression for Final State



$$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{(-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \boxed{H^{\otimes n}} \quad ?$$

State 2 **State 3**

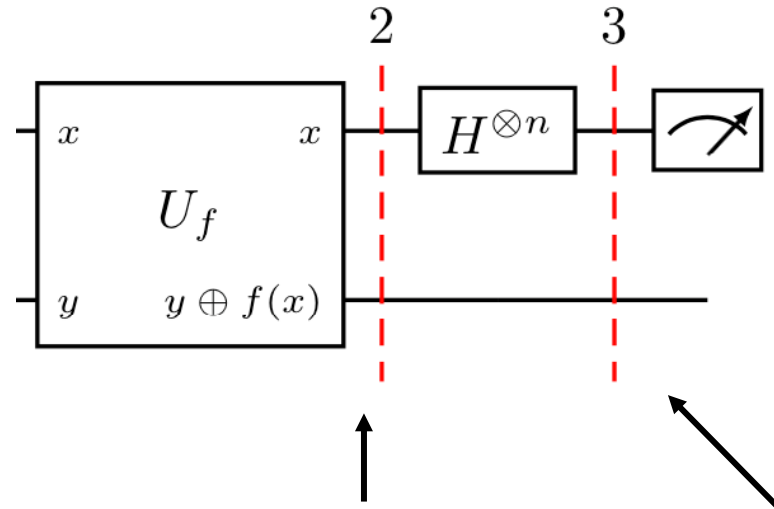
First Step (practice exercise): Find expression for

$$H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle = H^{\otimes n} |x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\rangle$$

Hint: Try applying Hadamard to different states where $n = 3$.

(e.g., calculate $H^{\otimes 3}|000\rangle, H^{\otimes 3}|001\rangle$, etc.)

Expression for Final State



$$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{(-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \boxed{H^{\otimes n}} \quad ?$$

State 2 **State 3**

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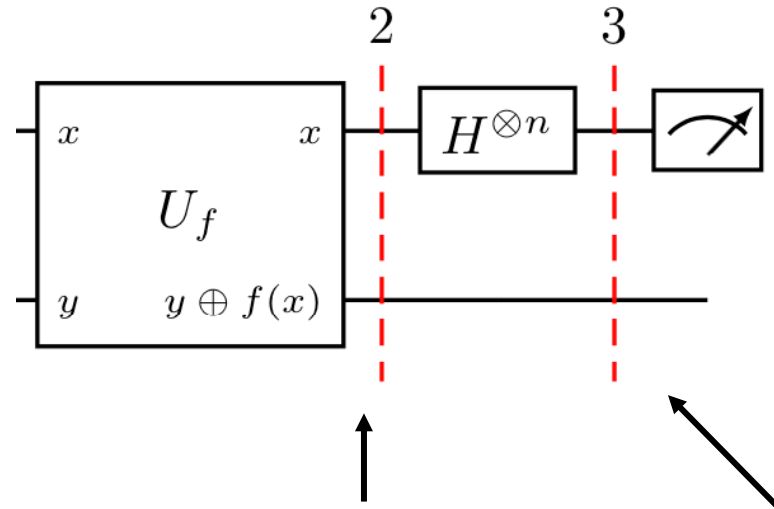
Hint: Try applying Hadamard to different states where $n = 3$.

(e.g., calculate $H^{\otimes 3} |000\rangle, H^{\otimes 3} |001\rangle$, etc.)

Solution:

$$H^{\otimes n} |011\rangle = \left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Expression for Final State



$$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{(-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \boxed{H^{\otimes n}} \quad ?$$

State 2 **State 3**

First Step (practice exercise): Find expression for

$$H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle = H^{\otimes n} |x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\rangle$$

Hint: Try applying Hadamard to different states where $n = 3$.

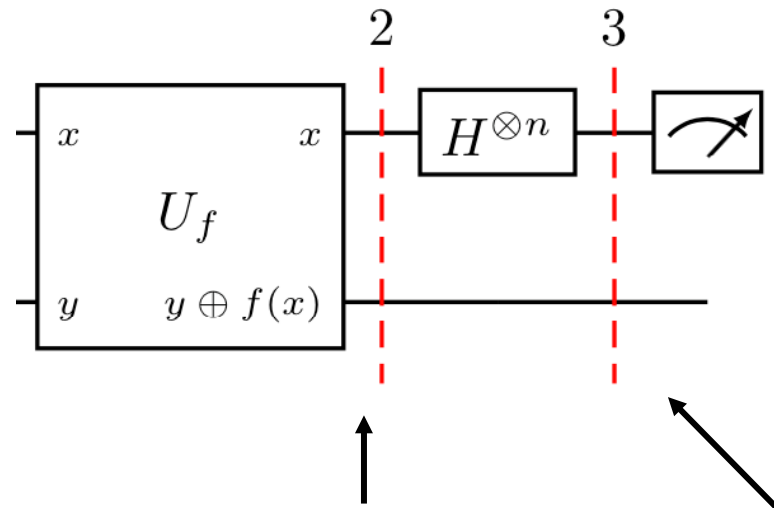
(e.g., calculate $H^{\otimes 3} |000\rangle, H^{\otimes 3} |001\rangle$, etc.)

Solution:

$$H^{\otimes n} |011\rangle = \left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{|000\rangle - |001\rangle - |010\rangle + |011\rangle + |100\rangle - |101\rangle - |110\rangle + |111\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}}$$

Expression for Final State



$$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{(-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \boxed{H^{\otimes n}} \quad ?$$

State 2 **State 3**

First Step (practice exercise): Find expression for

$$H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle = H^{\otimes n} |x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\rangle$$

Hint: Try applying Hadamard to different states where $n = 3$.

(e.g., calculate $H^{\otimes 3} |000\rangle, H^{\otimes 3} |001\rangle$, etc.)

Solution:

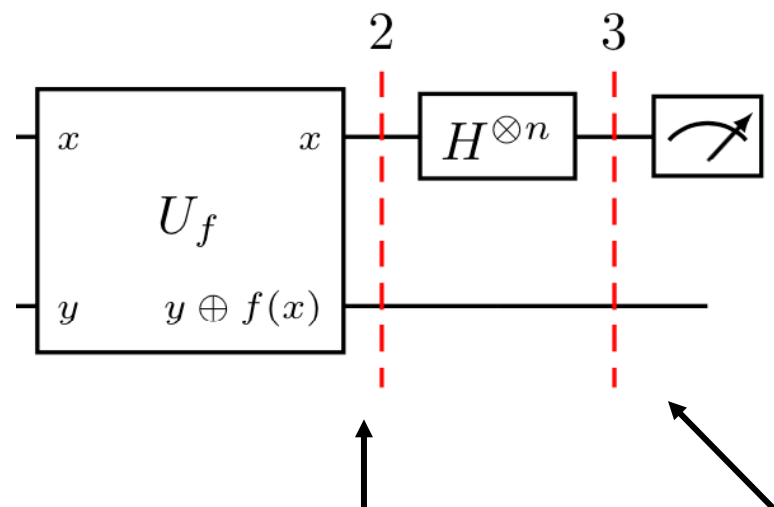
$$H^{\otimes n} |011\rangle = \left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^3}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{0 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |000\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |001\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |010\rangle \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{2 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |011\rangle \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{0 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |100\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |101\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |110\rangle \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{2 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |111\rangle \end{array} \right)$$

Even number of "overlapping 1s" -> positive term

Odd number of "overlapping 1s" -> negative term

Expression for Final State



$$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{(-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \boxed{H^{\otimes n}} \quad ?$$

State 2 **State 3**

First Step (practice exercise): Find expression for

$$H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle = H^{\otimes n} |x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\rangle$$

Hint: Try applying Hadamard to different states where $n = 3$.

(e.g., calculate $H^{\otimes 3} |000\rangle, H^{\otimes 3} |001\rangle$, etc.)

Solution:

$$H^{\otimes n} |011\rangle = \left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^3}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{0 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |000\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |001\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |010\rangle \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{2 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |011\rangle \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{0 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |100\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |101\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |110\rangle \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{2 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |111\rangle \end{array} \right)$$

Even number of “overlapping 1s” -> positive term

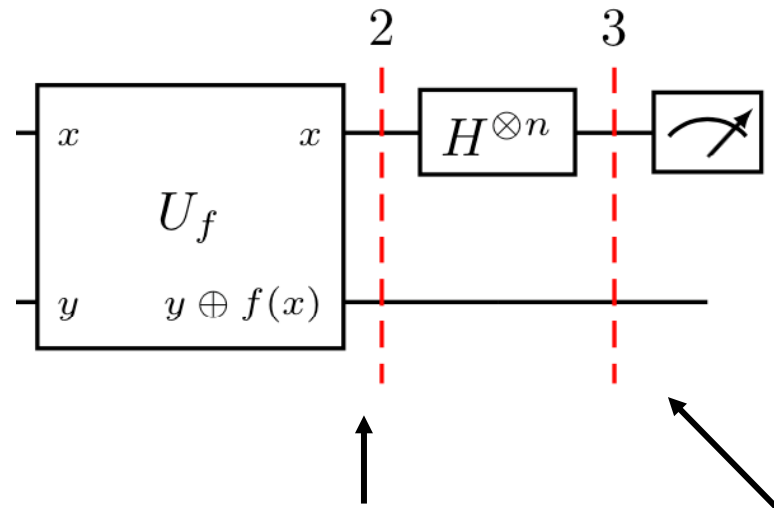
Odd number of “overlapping 1s” -> negative term

Verbose General Form

$$H^{\otimes n} |x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle = \frac{\sum_{z_1, \dots, z_n \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{\text{“dot product of ket labels”}} |z_1, \dots, z_n\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}}$$

(in above example $|x_1, x_2, x_3\rangle = |011\rangle$)

Expression for Final State



$$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{(-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \boxed{H^{\otimes n}} \quad ?$$

State 2 **State 3**

First Step (practice exercise): Find expression for

$$H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle = H^{\otimes n} |x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\rangle$$

Hint: Try applying Hadamard to different states where $n = 3$.

(e.g., calculate $H^{\otimes 3} |000\rangle, H^{\otimes 3} |001\rangle$, etc.)

Solution:

$$H^{\otimes n} |011\rangle = \left[\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^3}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{0 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |000\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |001\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |010\rangle \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{2 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |011\rangle \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{0 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |100\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |101\rangle \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{1 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |110\rangle \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{2 overlap} \\ |011\rangle \\ |111\rangle \end{array} \right)$$

Even number of “overlapping 1s” -> positive term

Odd number of “overlapping 1s” -> negative term

Verbose General Form

$$H^{\otimes n} |x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle = \frac{\sum_{z_1, \dots, z_n \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{\text{“dot product of ket labels”}} |z_1, \dots, z_n\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}}$$

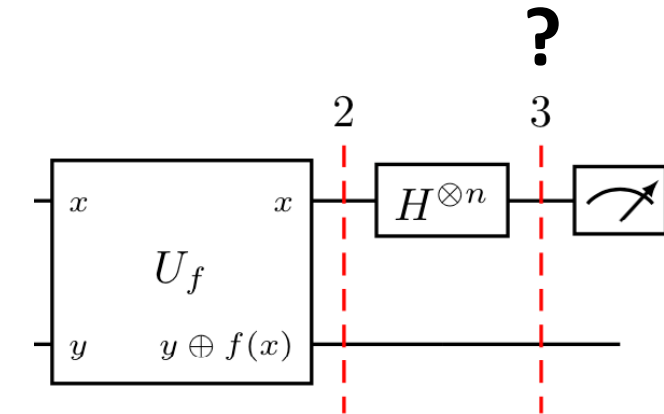
(in above example $|x_1, x_2, x_3\rangle = |011\rangle$)

Compact Form

$$H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle = \frac{\sum_{z \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \quad \text{where } |x\rangle = |x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle$$

$$|z\rangle = |z_1, \dots, z_n\rangle$$

Final State: Leveraging Interference



$$\sum_{x \in \{0,1\}^n} \frac{(-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{|000\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{|001\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{|010\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{|011\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{|100\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{|101\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} + \frac{|110\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} - \frac{|111\rangle}{\sqrt{2^3}} \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

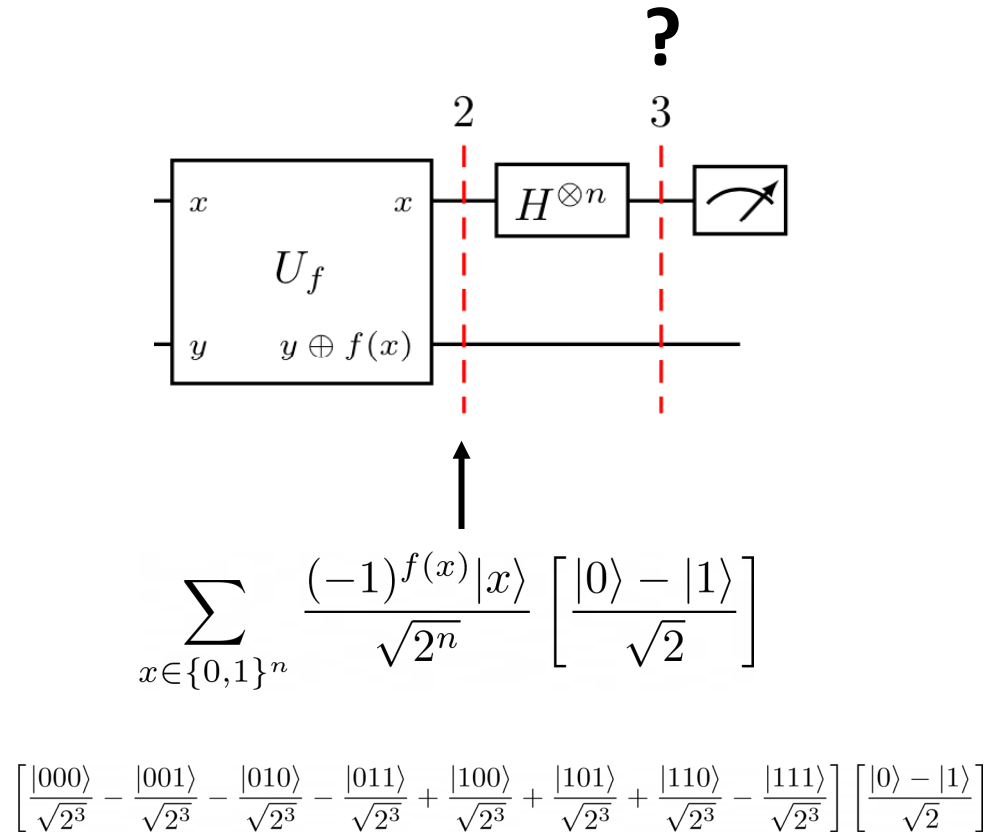
General Hadamard Formula

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

State 3 General Form

$$\sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} \sum_z \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Final State: Leveraging Interference



General Hadamard Formula

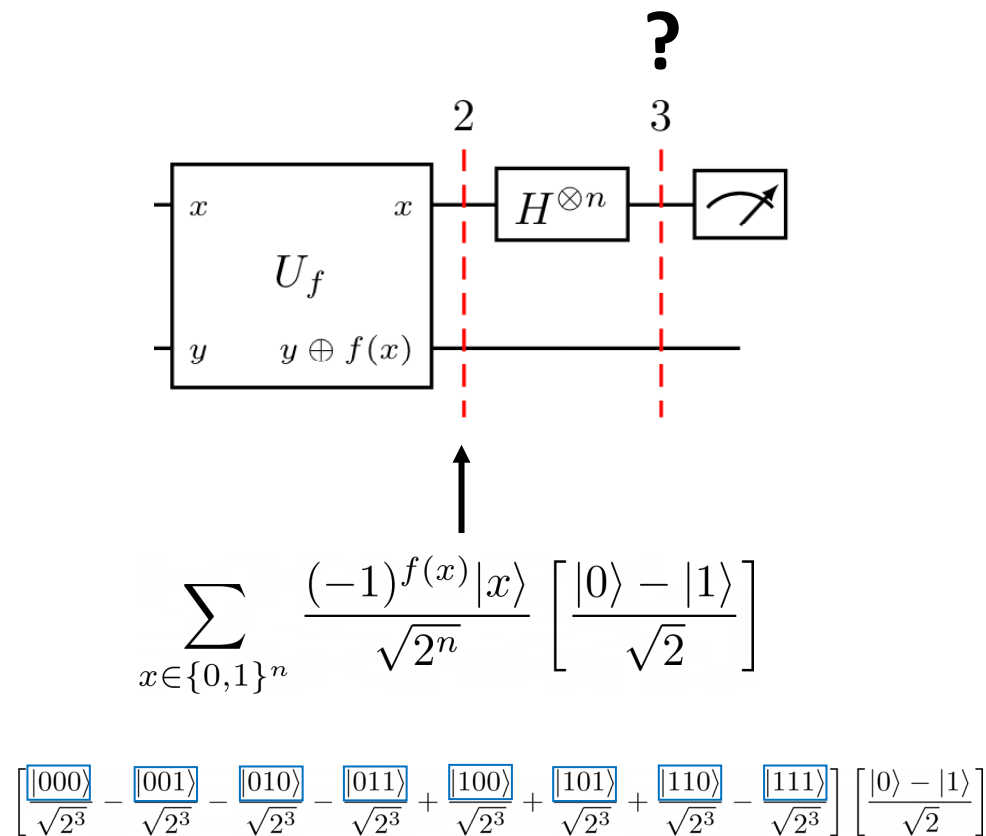
$$H^{\otimes n} |x\rangle = \frac{\sum_{z \in \{0,1\}^n} (-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{\sqrt{2^n}}$$

State 3 General Form

$$\sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} \sum_z \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ - \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ - \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ - \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ - \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \end{array} \right] \sum_x$$

Final State: Leveraging Interference



General Hadamard Formula

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

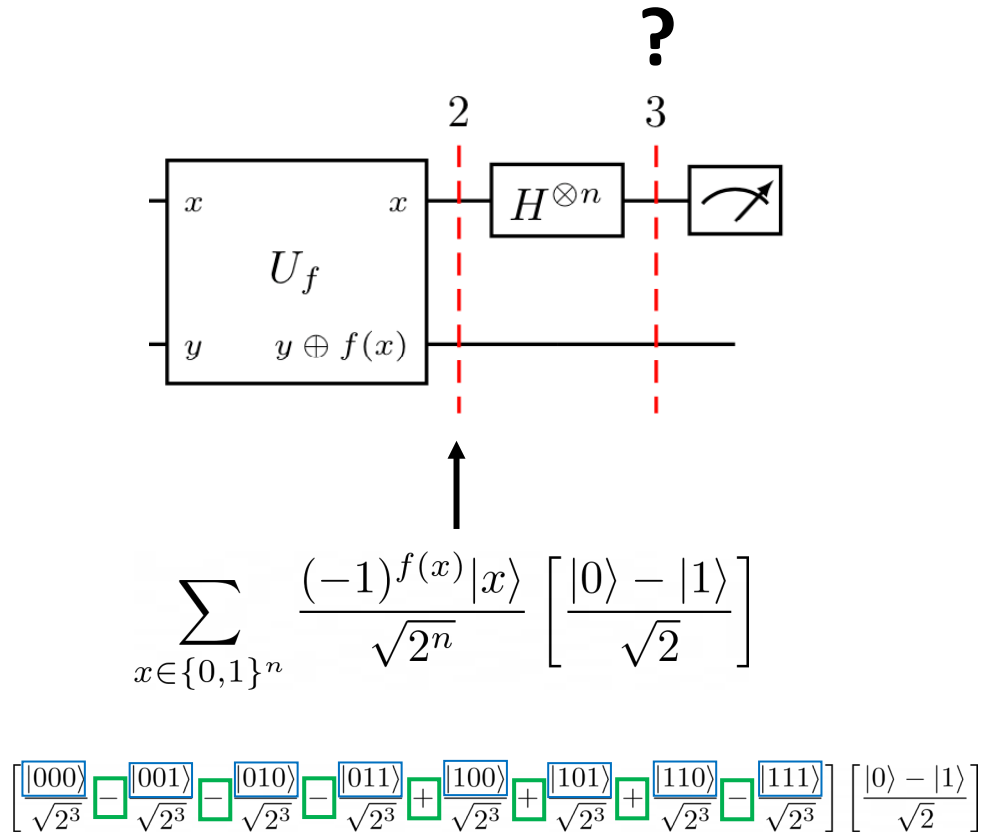
State 3 General Form

$$\sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} \sum_z \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Rows calculated from
Hadamard formula

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \\ - \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ - \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ - \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ - \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \end{array} \right] \sum_x$$

Final State: Leveraging Interference



General Hadamard Formula

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

State 3 General Form

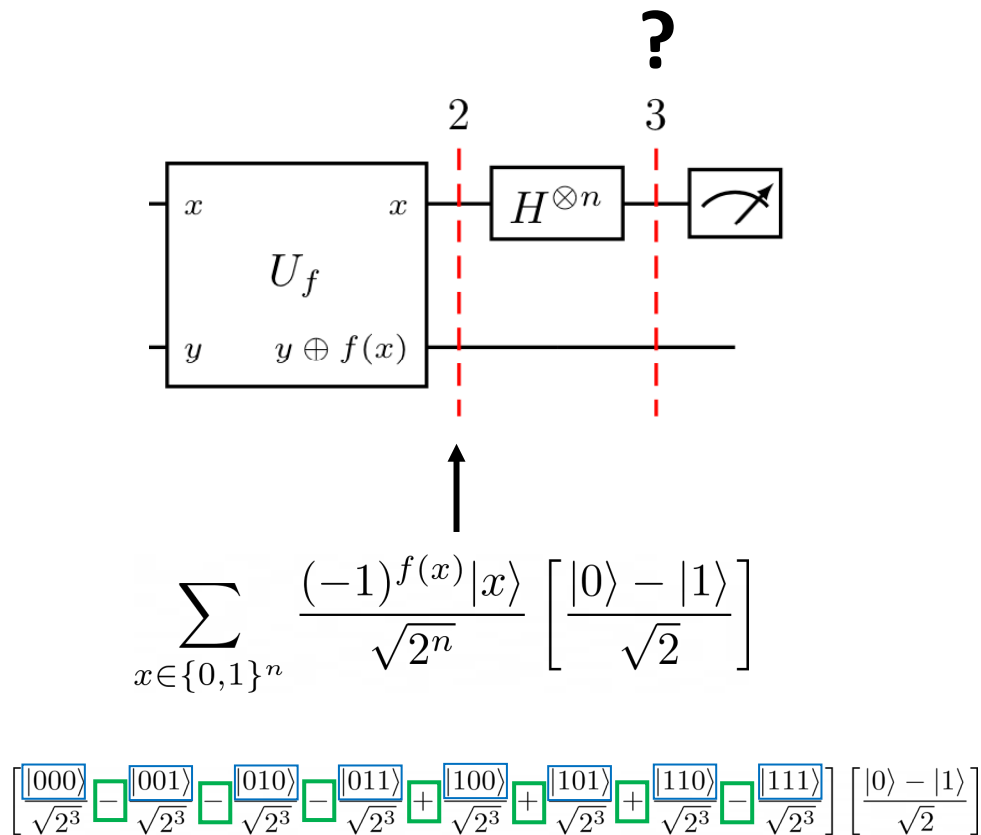
$$\sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} \sum_z \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Rows calculated from Hadamard formula

$+ 000\rangle$ $- 001\rangle$ $- 010\rangle$ $- 011\rangle$ $+ 100\rangle$ $+ 101\rangle$ $+ 110\rangle$ $- 111\rangle$	\rightarrow	$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3} \right]$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \sum_x$
$-$	\rightarrow	$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3} \right]$	
$-$	\rightarrow	$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3} \right]$	
$-$	\rightarrow	$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3} \right]$	
$+$	\rightarrow	$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3} \right]$	
$+$	\rightarrow	$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3} \right]$	
$+$	\rightarrow	$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3} \right]$	
$-$	\rightarrow	$\left[\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3} \right]$	

signs for each group determined by:
 $(-1)^{f(x)}$

Final State: Leveraging Interference



General Hadamard Formula

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

State 3 General Form

$$\sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} \sum_z \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Rows calculated from Hadamard formula

$+|000\rangle$
 $-|001\rangle$
 $-|010\rangle$
 $-|011\rangle$
 $+|100\rangle$
 $+|101\rangle$
 $+|110\rangle$
 $-|111\rangle$

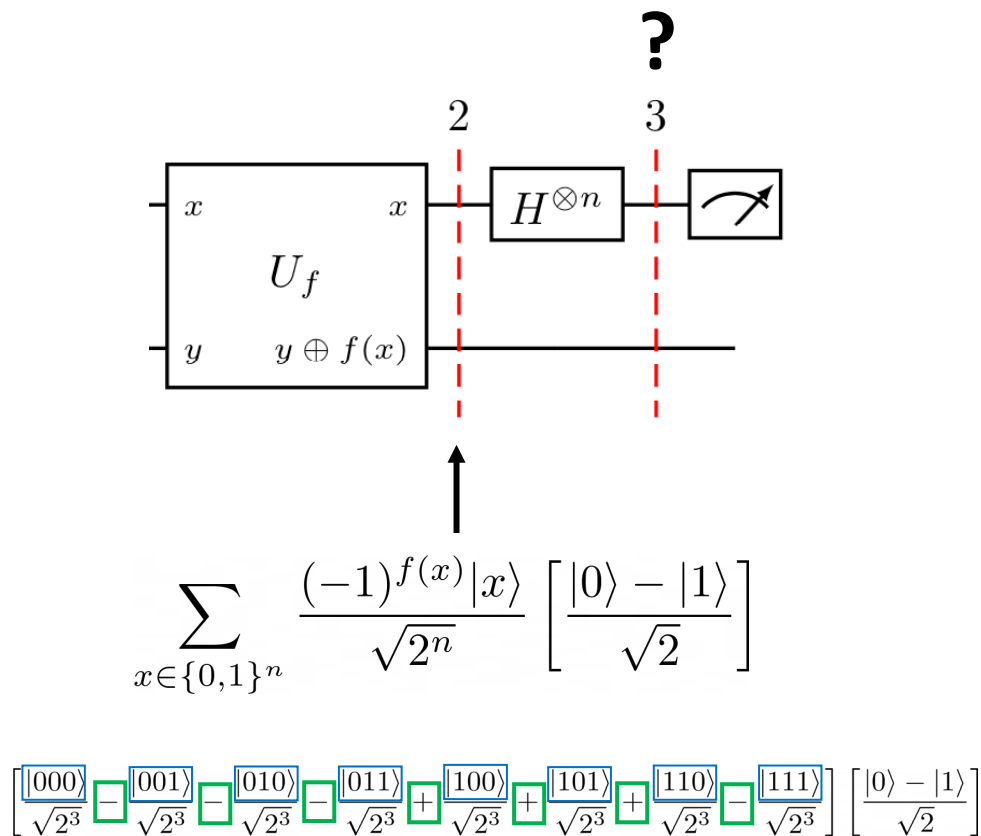
signs for each group determined by:
 $(-1)^{f(x)}$

$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$

\sum_x

Distribute outer sign, collect terms for each basis state and rearrange.

Final State: Leveraging Interference



General Hadamard Formula

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

State 3 General Form

$$\sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} \sum_z \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Rows calculated from Hadamard formula

$+|000\rangle$
 $-|001\rangle$
 $-|010\rangle$
 $-|011\rangle$
 $+|100\rangle$
 $+|101\rangle$
 $+|110\rangle$
 $-|111\rangle$

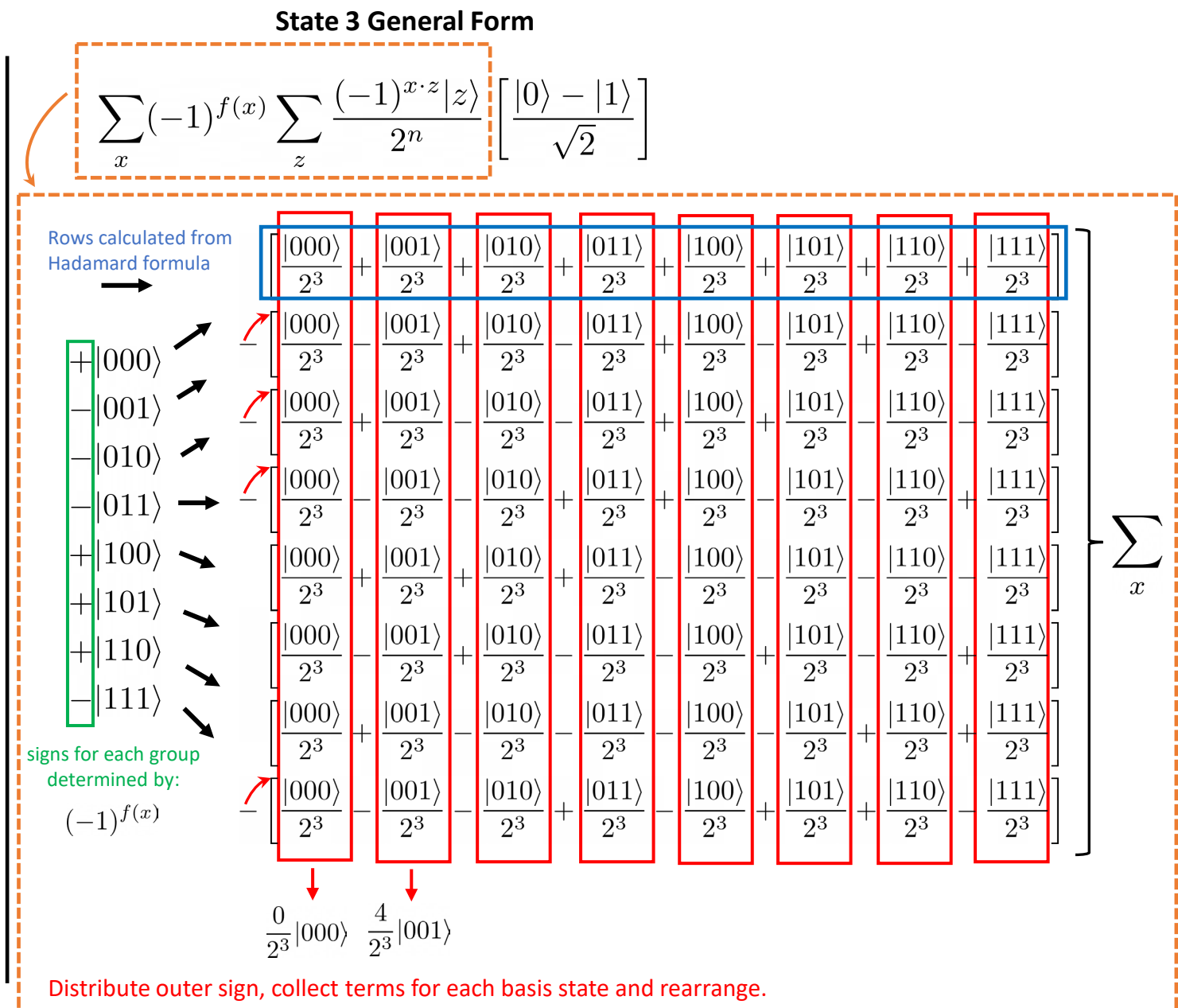
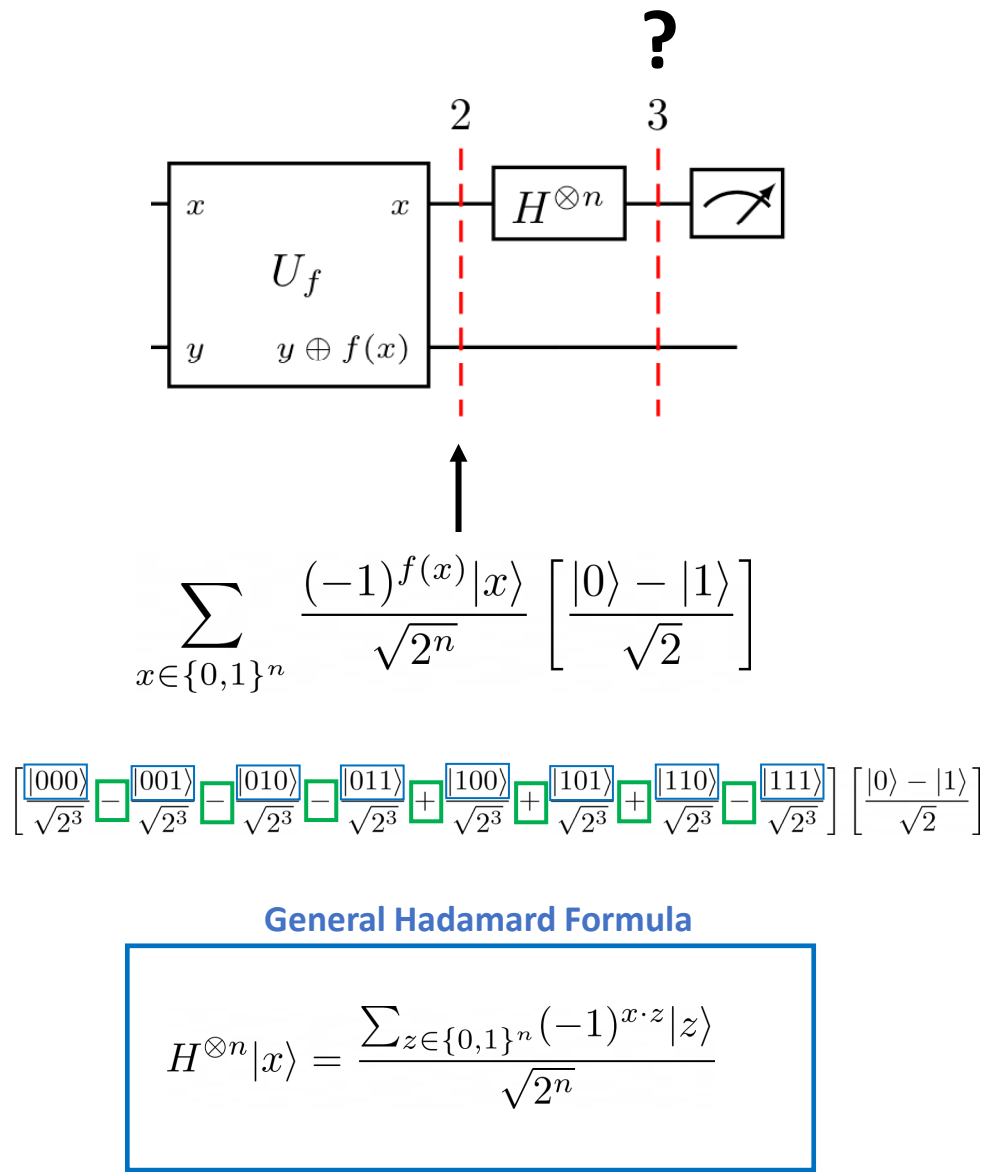
signs for each group determined by:
 $(-1)^{f(x)}$

$$\sum_x \left[\begin{array}{c} \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \\ \left[\frac{|000\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|001\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|010\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|011\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|100\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|101\rangle}{2^3} + \frac{|110\rangle}{2^3} - \frac{|111\rangle}{2^3} \right] \end{array} \right]$$

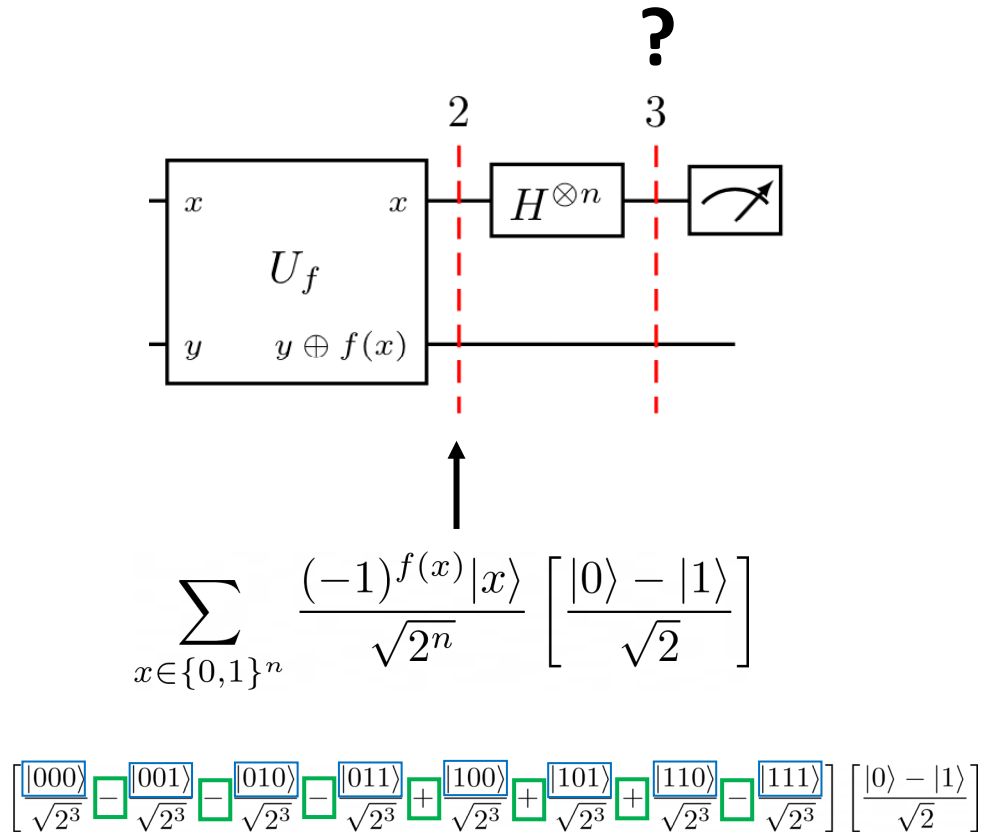
$$\frac{0}{2^3} |000\rangle$$

Distribute outer sign, collect terms for each basis state and rearrange.

Final State: Leveraging Interference



Final State: Leveraging Interference



General Hadamard Formula

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

State 3 General Form

$$\sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} \sum_z \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Rows calculated from Hadamard formula

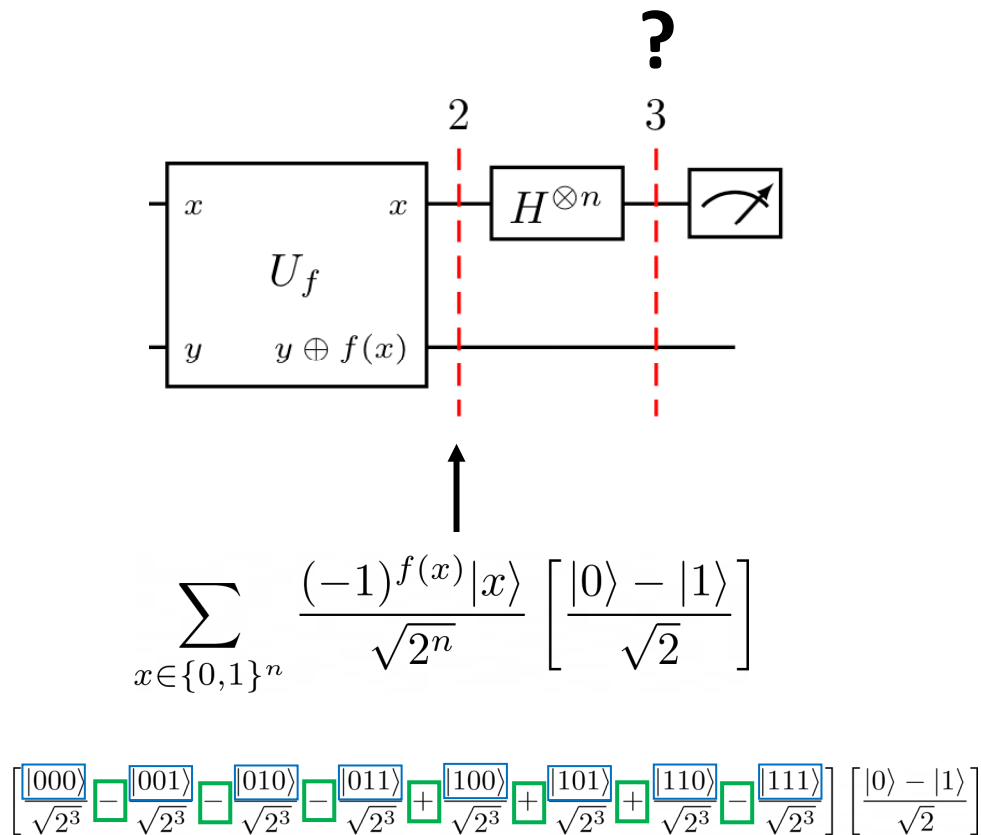
$ 000\rangle$	$ 001\rangle$	$ 010\rangle$	$ 011\rangle$	$ 100\rangle$	$ 101\rangle$	$ 110\rangle$	$ 111\rangle$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$-\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$-\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$-\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$+\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$+\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$-\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$

signs for each group determined by: $(-1)^{f(x)}$

$$= \frac{0}{2^3} |000\rangle + \frac{4}{2^3} |001\rangle + \frac{4}{2^3} |010\rangle + \frac{0}{2^3} |011\rangle - \frac{4}{2^3} |100\rangle + \frac{0}{2^3} |101\rangle + \frac{0}{2^3} |110\rangle + \frac{4}{2^3} |111\rangle$$

Distribute outer sign, collect terms for each basis state and rearrange.

Final State: Leveraging Interference



General Hadamard Formula

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

State 3 General Form

$$\sum_x (-1)^{f(x)} \sum_z \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = \sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Rows calculated from Hadamard formula

$+|000\rangle$
 $-|001\rangle$
 $-|010\rangle$
 $-|011\rangle$
 $+|100\rangle$
 $+|101\rangle$
 $+|110\rangle$
 $-|111\rangle$

signs for each group determined by:
 $(-1)^{f(x)}$

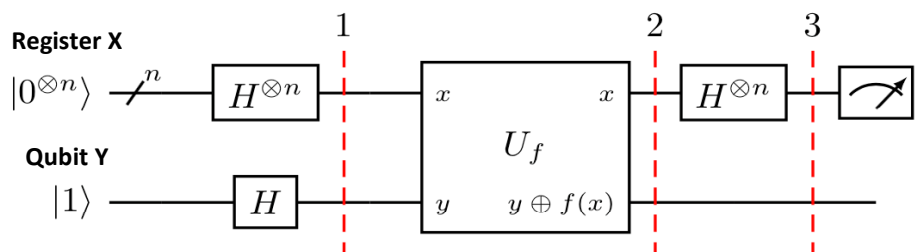
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$
$\frac{ 000\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 001\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 010\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 011\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 100\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 101\rangle}{2^3}$	$+$	$\frac{ 110\rangle}{2^3}$	$-$	$\frac{ 111\rangle}{2^3}$

\sum_x

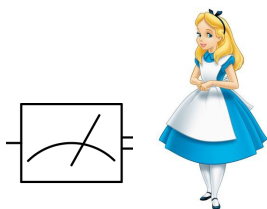
Final State

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} |001\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |010\rangle - \frac{1}{2} |100\rangle + \frac{1}{2} |111\rangle \right] \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State

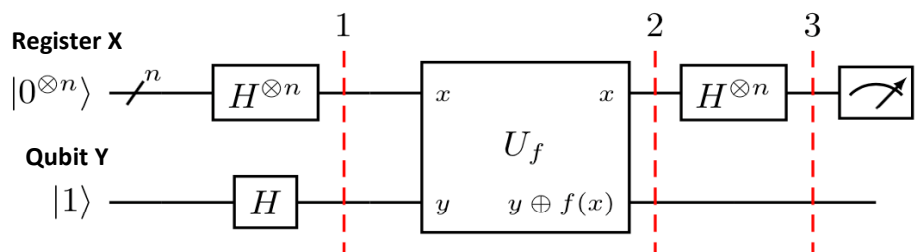


$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)} |z\rangle}{2^n} \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

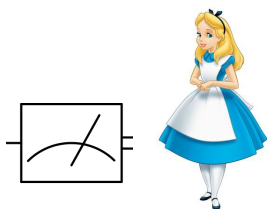
Exercise: Complete the analysis by answering the following questions:

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Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

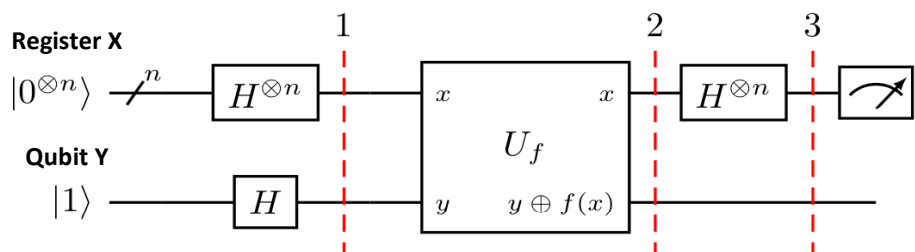
Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

$$\sum_z |z\rangle \left[\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} \right]$$

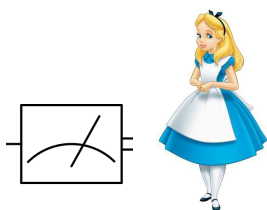
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Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

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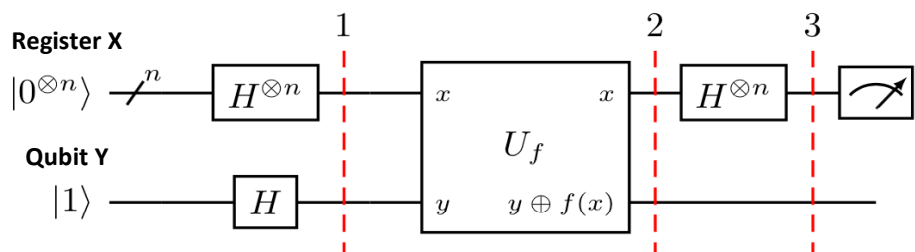


When $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ what does $\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n}$ equal?

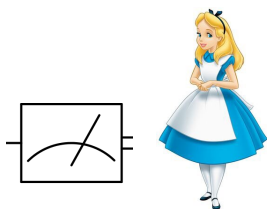
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Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



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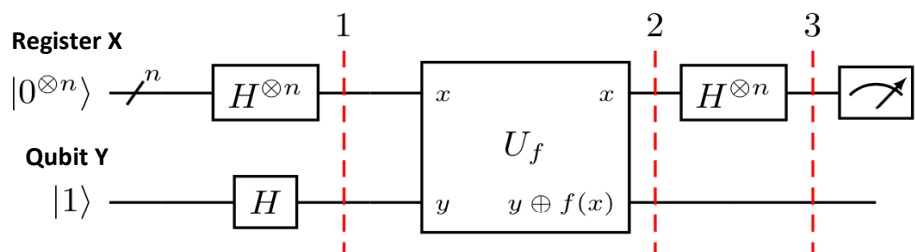
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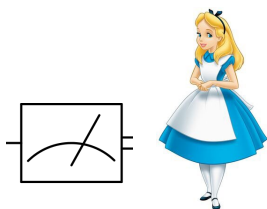
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Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



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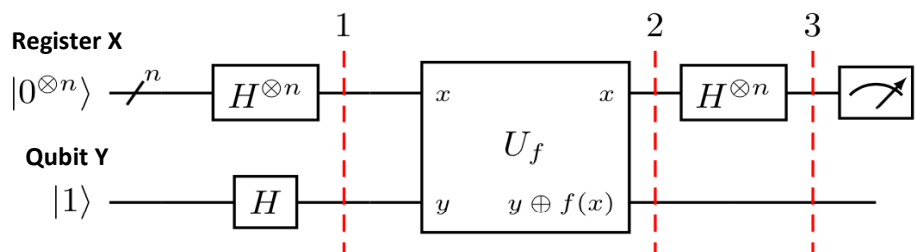
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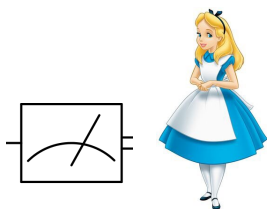
$$\begin{aligned} |z\rangle &= |0, 0, \dots, 0\rangle \\ |x\rangle &= |x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Always 0 overlapping 1s

Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

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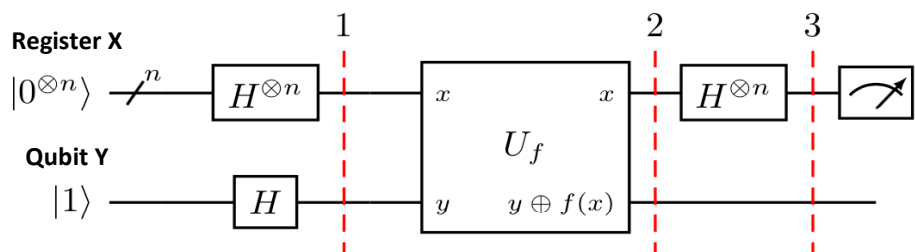
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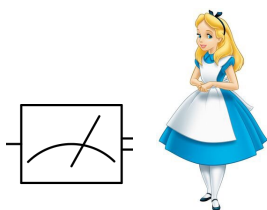
Constant f Case: Probability = 1 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overset{=0}{x \cdot z} + f(x)}}{2^n} =$$

Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

$$\sum_z |z\rangle \left[\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} \right]$$



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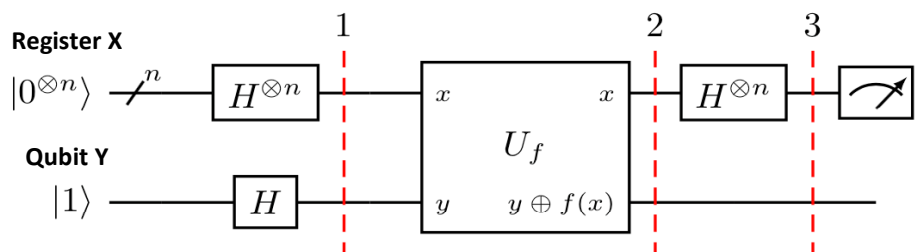
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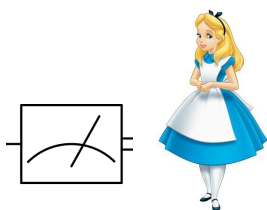
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Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

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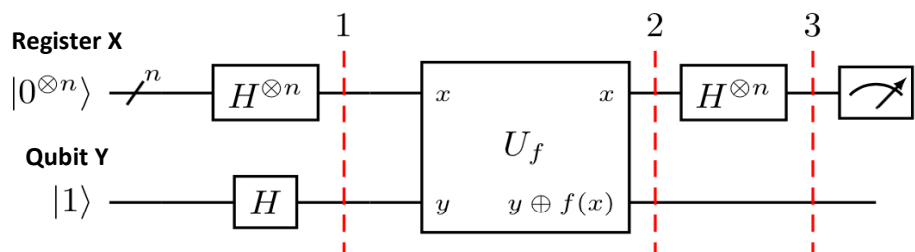
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Always 0 overlapping 1s

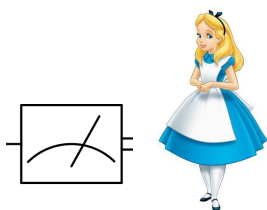
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Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

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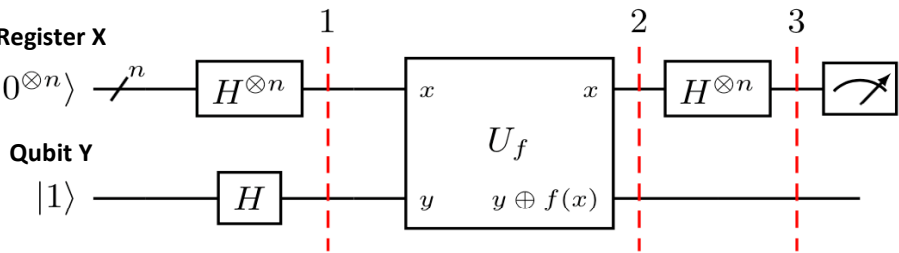
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Always 0 overlapping 1s

Constant f Case: Probability = 1 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

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Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State

$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

$$\sum_z |z\rangle \left[\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} \right]$$



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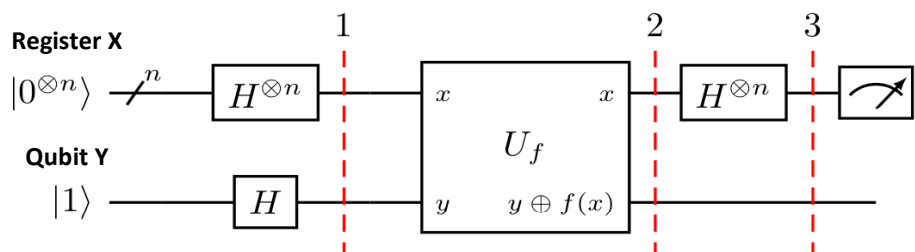
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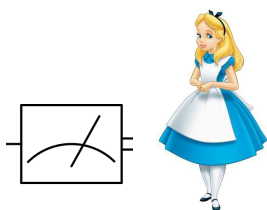
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Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

$$\sum_z |z\rangle \left[\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} \right]$$



When $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ what does $\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n}$ equal? →

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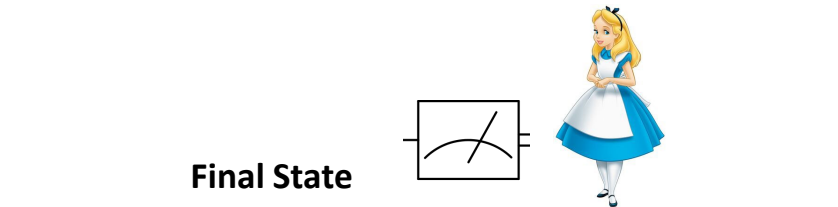
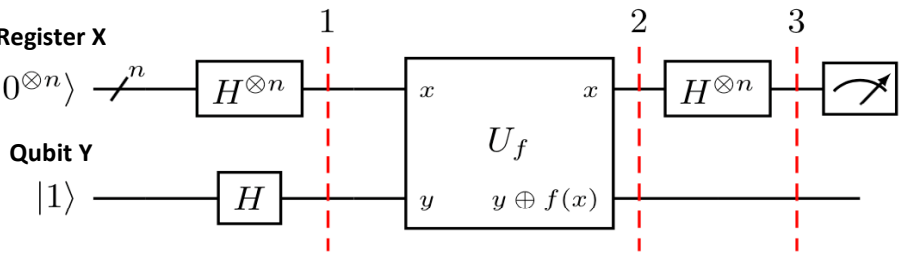
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Always 0 overlapping 1s

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Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State equation (with a red 'X' over it, indicating it is not the final state):

$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

Reduced equation for register X:

$$\sum_z |z\rangle \left[\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} \right]$$



When $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ what does $\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n}$ equal?

Exercise: Complete the analysis by answering the following questions:

1. What will be probability of measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ for register X if f is constant?
2. What will be probability of measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ for register X if f is balanced?
3. Given your answers above, how should Alice translate her measurement outcome to answer to the problem?

First Observe: for all $x : x \cdot z = 0$ when $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$

$|z\rangle = |0, 0, \dots, 0\rangle$
 $|x\rangle = |x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle$

Always 0 overlapping 1s

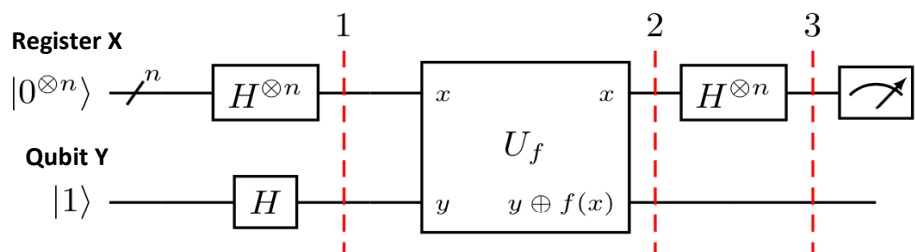
Constant f Case: Probability = 1 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

Summation calculation for the constant f case:

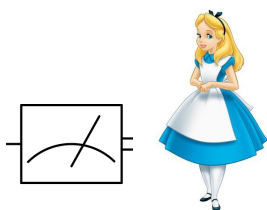
$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overbrace{x \cdot z}^{=0} + f(x)}}{2^n} = \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{f(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+0}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 1 \\ \xrightarrow{f(x) = 1 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+1}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{-1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{-1}{2^n} \right) = -1 \end{matrix}$$

probability 1 for $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$

Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

$$\sum_z |z\rangle \left[\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} \right]$$



When $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ what does $\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n}$ equal? →

Exercise: Complete the analysis by answering the following questions:

1. What will be probability of measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ for register X if f is constant?
2. What will be probability of measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ for register X if f is balanced?
3. Given your answers above, how should Alice translate her measurement outcome to answer to the problem?

First Observe: for all $x : x \cdot z = 0$ when $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} |z\rangle &= |0, 0, \dots, 0\rangle \\ |x\rangle &= |x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Always 0 overlapping 1s

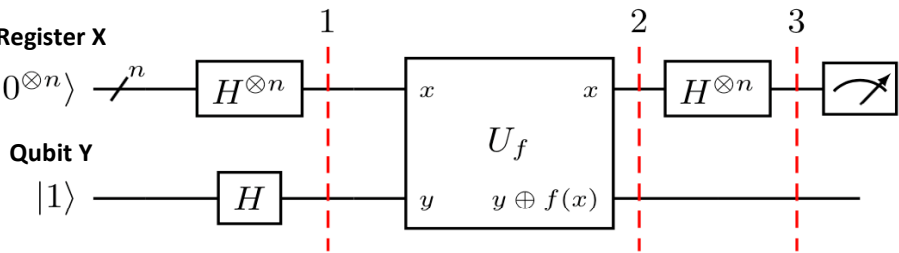
Constant f Case: Probability = 1 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overbrace{x \cdot z}^{=0} + f(x)}}{2^n} = \begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{f(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+0}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 1 \rightarrow \text{probability 1 for } |0^{\otimes n}\rangle \\ &\xrightarrow{f(x) = 1 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+1}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{-1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{-1}{2^n} \right) = -1 \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

Balanced f Case: Probability = 0 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overbrace{x \cdot z}^{=0} + f(x)}}{2^n} =$$

Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State

$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

$$\sum_z |z\rangle \left[\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} \right]$$



When $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ what does $\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n}$ equal?

Exercise: Complete the analysis by answering the following questions:

1. What will be probability of measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ for register X if f is constant?
2. What will be probability of measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ for register X if f is balanced?
3. Given your answers above, how should Alice translate her measurement outcome to answer to the problem?

First Observe: for all $x : x \cdot z = 0$ when $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} |z\rangle &= |0, 0, \dots, 0\rangle \\ |x\rangle &= |x_1, \dots, x_n\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Always 0 overlapping 1s

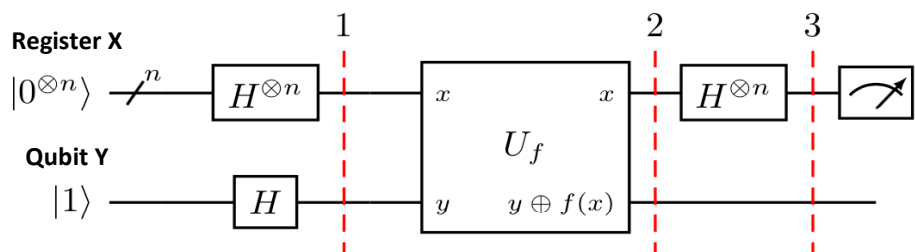
Constant f Case: Probability = 1 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overbrace{x \cdot z}^{=0} + f(x)}}{2^n} = \begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{f(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+0}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 1 \rightarrow \text{probability 1 for } |0^{\otimes n}\rangle \\ &\xrightarrow{f(x) = 1 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+1}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{-1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{-1}{2^n} \right) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

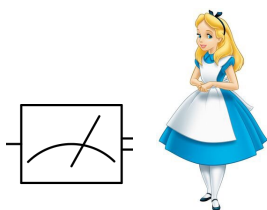
Balanced f Case: Probability = 0 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overbrace{x \cdot z}^{=0} + f(x)}}{2^n} = \sum_{x: f(x)=0} \frac{(-1)^{0+f(x)}}{2^n} + \sum_{x: f(x)=1} \frac{(-1)^{0+f(x)}}{2^n}$$

Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State



$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

$$\sum_z |z\rangle \left[\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} \right]$$



When $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ what does $\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n}$ equal? →

Exercise: Complete the analysis by answering the following questions:

1. What will be probability of measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ for register X if f is constant?
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Always 0 overlapping 1s

Constant f Case: Probability = 1 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

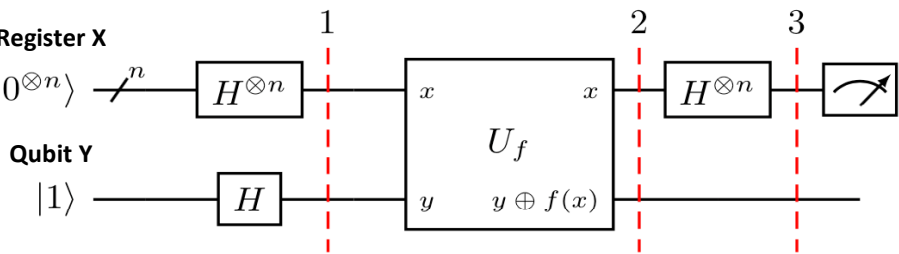
$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overbrace{x \cdot z}^{=0} + f(x)}}{2^n} = \begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{f(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+0}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 1 \rightarrow \text{probability 1 for } |0^{\otimes n}\rangle \\ &\xrightarrow{f(x) = 1 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+1}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{-1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{-1}{2^n} \right) = -1 \rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

Balanced f Case: Probability = 0 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overbrace{x \cdot z}^{=0} + f(x)}}{2^n} = \sum_{x: f(x)=0} \frac{(-1)^{0+f(x)}}{2^n} + \sum_{x: f(x)=1} \frac{(-1)^{0+f(x)}}{2^n} = \frac{2^n}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right) + \frac{2^n}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2^n} \right) = 0$$

probability 0 for $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$

Deutsch-Jozsa Analysis



Final State

$$\sum_z \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} |z\rangle \left[\frac{|0\rangle - |1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

Only measuring register X, so can ignore qubit Y part of state.

$$\sum_z |z\rangle \left[\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n} \right]$$

When $|z\rangle = |0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ what does $\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{x \cdot z + f(x)}}{2^n}$ equal?

Exercise: Complete the analysis by answering the following questions:

- 1. What will be probability of measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ for register X if f is constant?
- 2. What will be probability of measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ for register X if f is balanced?
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Always 0 overlapping 1s

Constant f Case: Probability = 1 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overbrace{x \cdot z}^{=0} + f(x)}}{2^n} = \begin{aligned} &\xrightarrow{f(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+0}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 1 \rightarrow \text{probability 1 for } |0^{\otimes n}\rangle \\ &\xrightarrow{f(x) = 1 \text{ for all } x} \sum_x \frac{(-1)^{0+1}}{2^n} = \sum_x \frac{-1}{2^n} = 2^n \left(\frac{-1}{2^n} \right) = -1 \end{aligned}$$

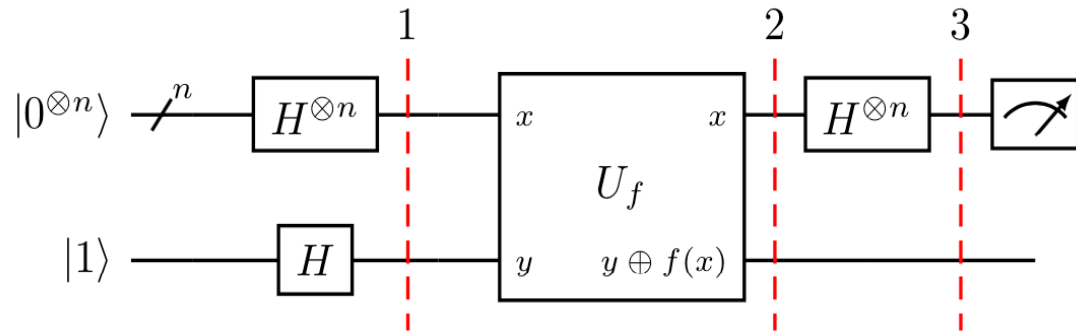
Balanced f Case: Probability = 0 for measuring $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$ since:

$$\sum_x \frac{(-1)^{\overbrace{x \cdot z}^{=0} + f(x)}}{2^n} = \sum_{x: f(x)=0} \frac{(-1)^{0+f(x)}}{2^n} + \sum_{x: f(x)=1} \frac{(-1)^{0+f(x)}}{2^n} = \frac{2^n}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} \right) + \frac{2^n}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2^n} \right) = 0$$

Alice Output: Constant if measurement is $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$, otherwise balanced.

probability 0 for $|0^{\otimes n}\rangle$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?



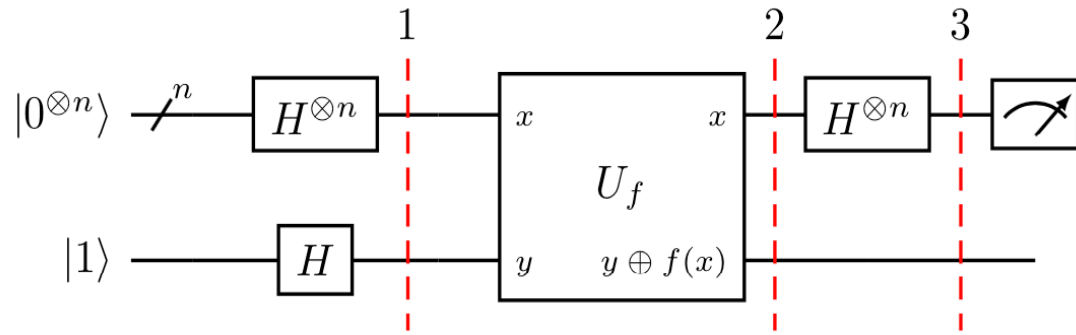
n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?



n = 2 Balanced Example

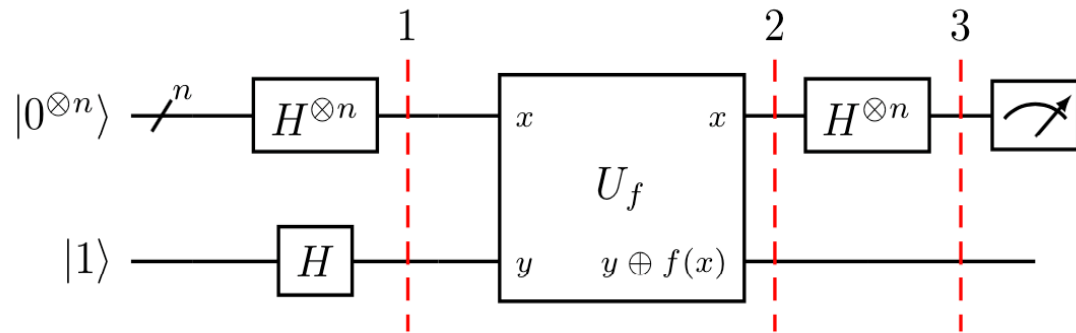
$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)

$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?



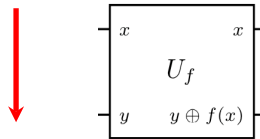
n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

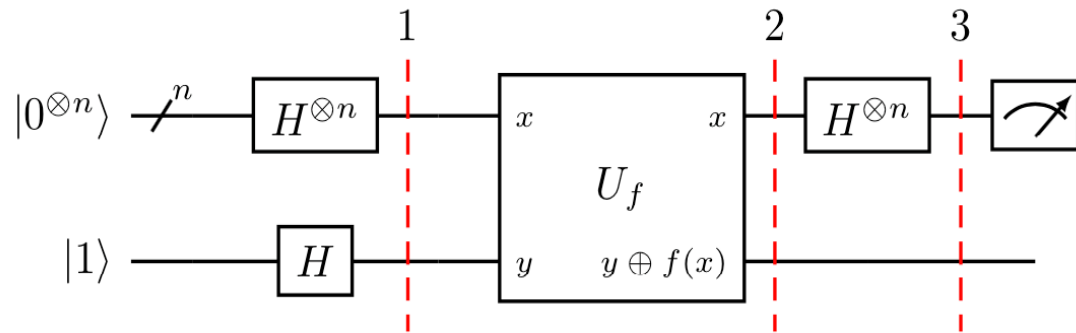
(XOR function)

$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$



$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?



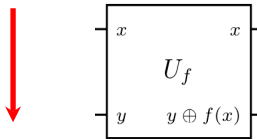
n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)

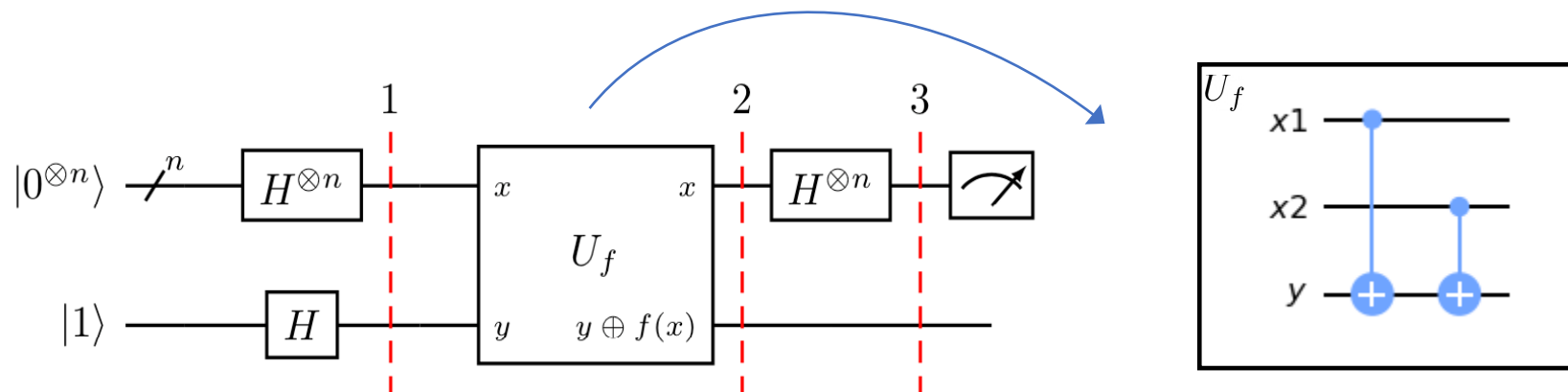
$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$



$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?



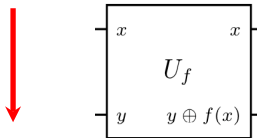
$n = 2$ Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)

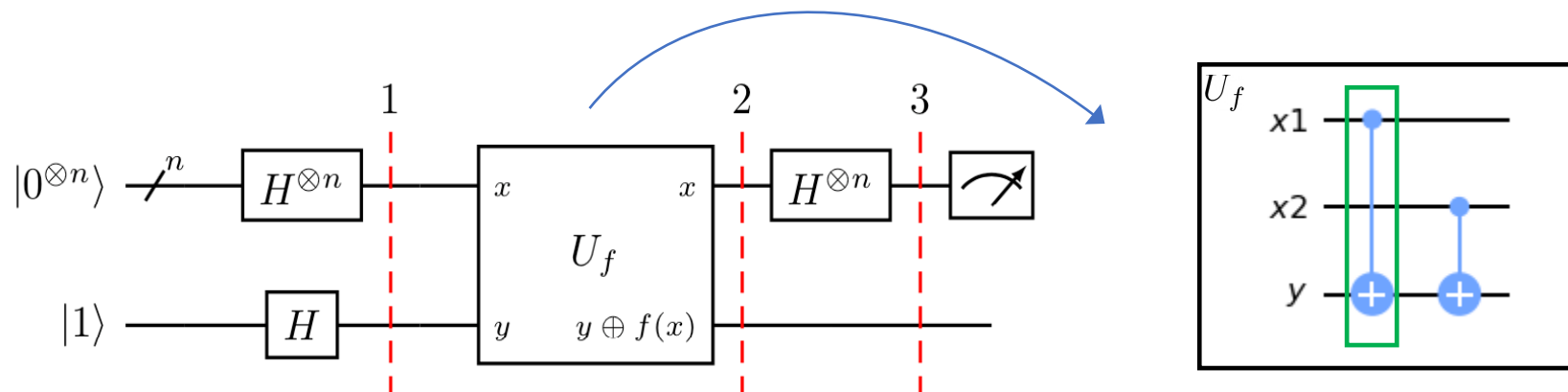
$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$



$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?



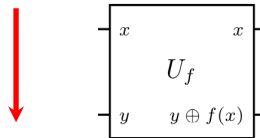
$n = 2$ Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)

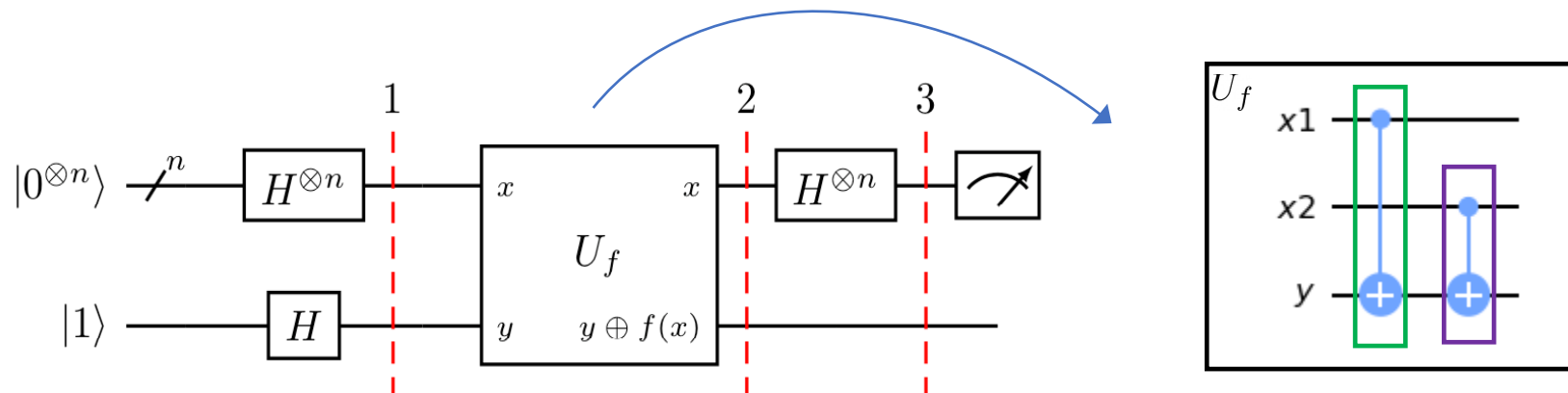
$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$



$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?



$n = 2$ Balanced Example

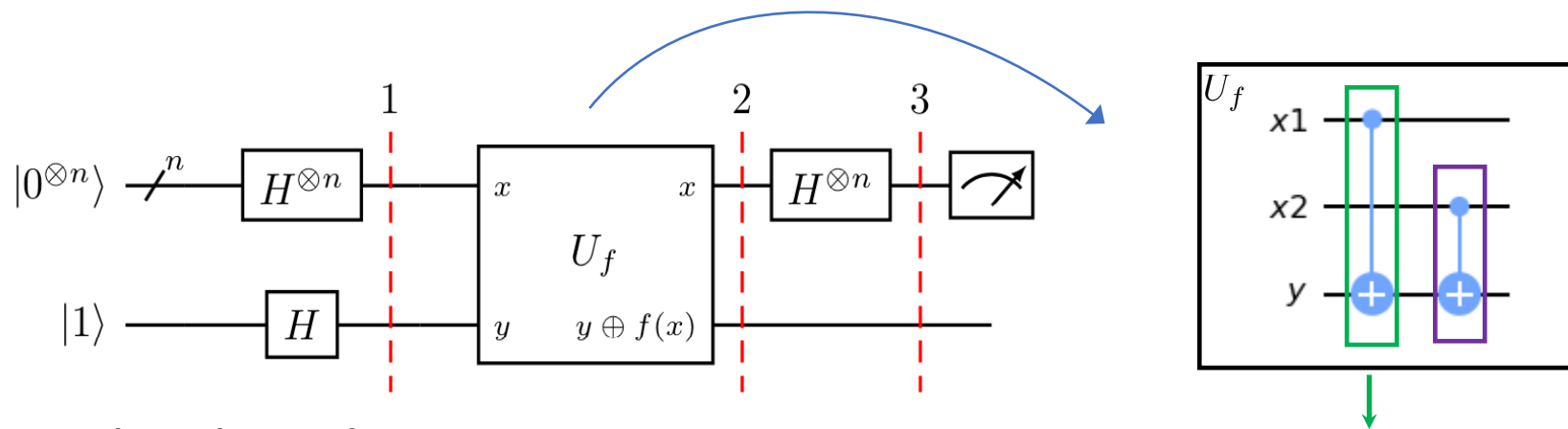
$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle \\ & \downarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \quad x \\ \hline U_f \\ \hline y \quad y \oplus f(x) \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{red arrows} \\ \text{purple arrows} \\ \text{green arrows} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{red arrows} \\ \text{purple arrows} \\ \text{green arrows} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{green arrows} \\ \text{purple arrows} \end{array} \quad \text{(swap back)} \\ & \alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle \\ & \downarrow \\ & = \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?



n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)

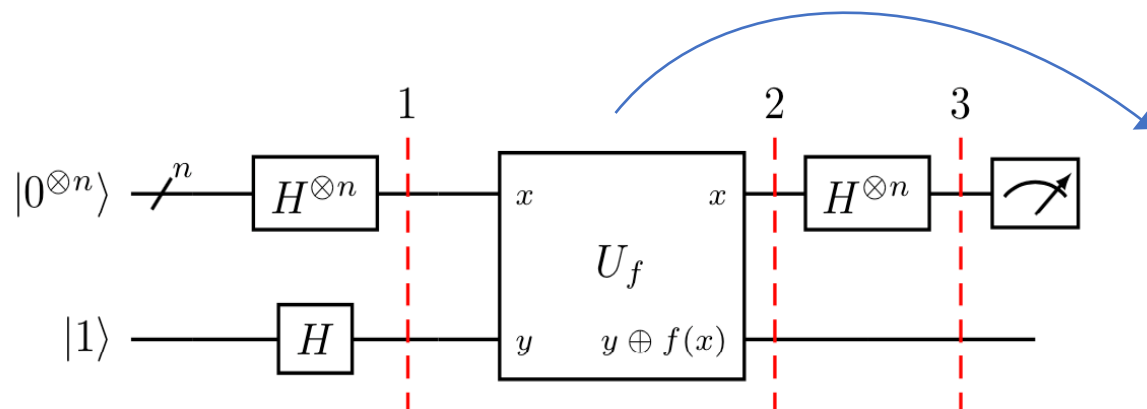
What is the corresponding matrix for this gate?

$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$
$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

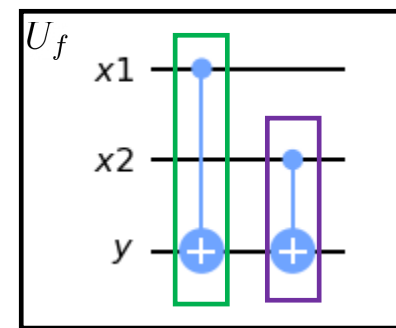
$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

(swap back)

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?



...since it is neither



$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)

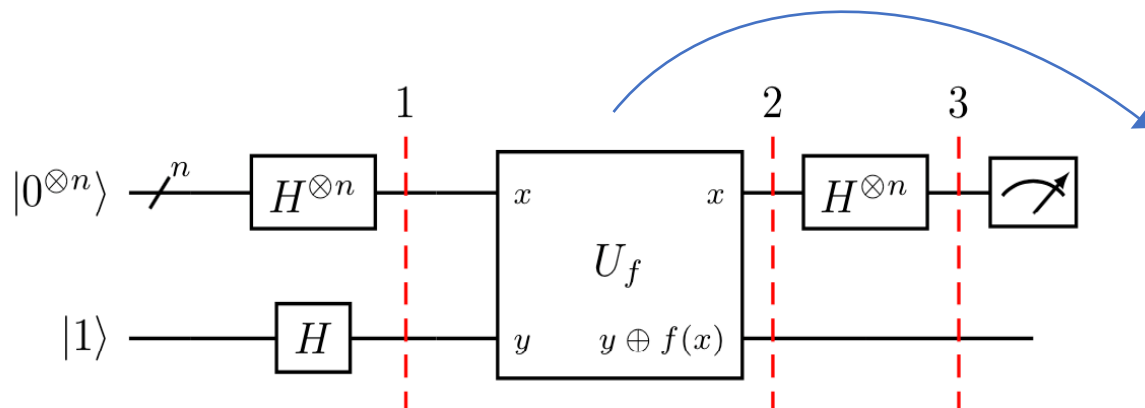
What is the
corresponding matrix
for this gate?

$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?

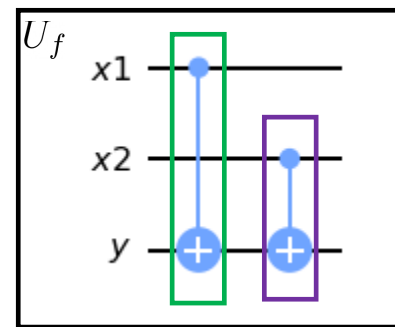


n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

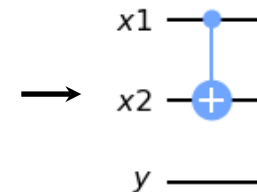
(XOR function)



What is the corresponding matrix for this gate?

...since it is neither

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

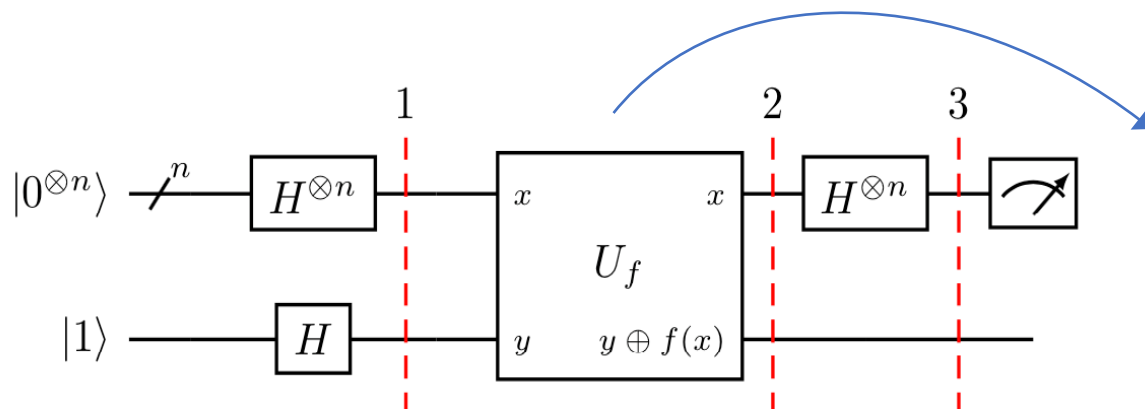


$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?

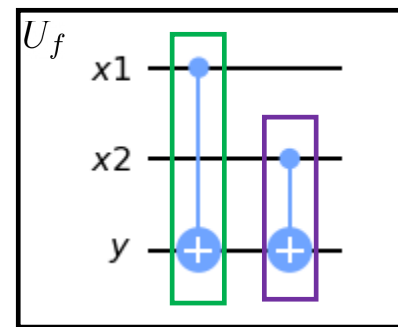


n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)



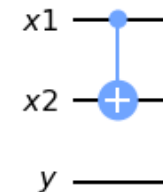
What is the corresponding matrix for this gate?

...since it is neither

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

nor

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

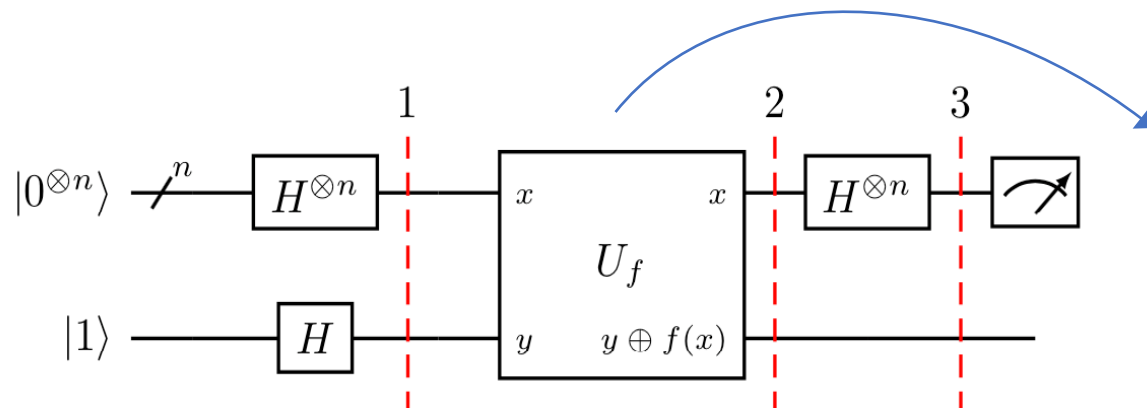


$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?

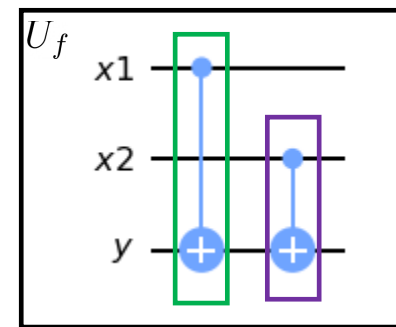


n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

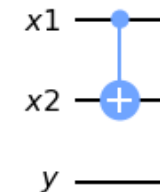
(XOR function)



What is the corresponding matrix for this gate?

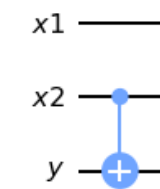
...since it is neither

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



nor

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

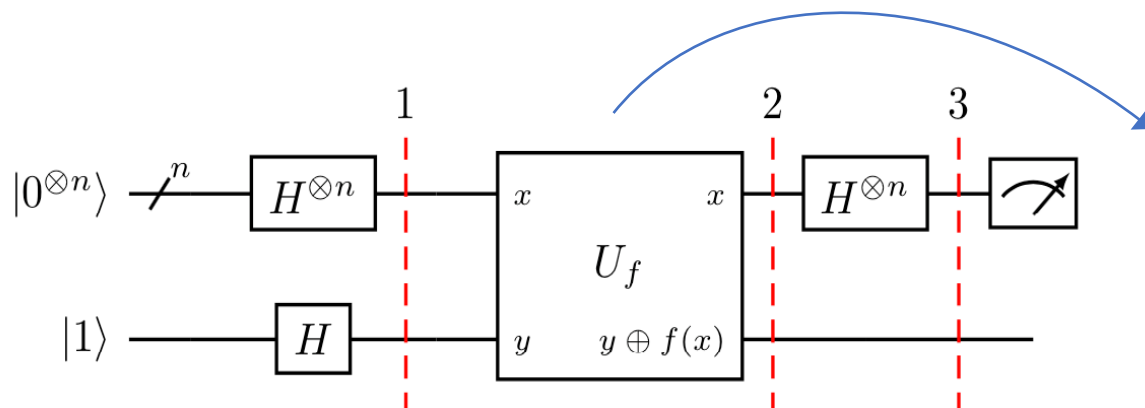


$$\alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

$$\alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle$$

$$= \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle$$

Uf Gate for $n \geq 2$?

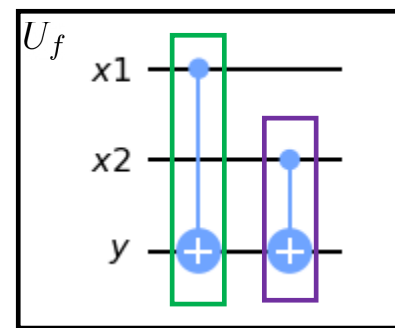


n = 2 Balanced Example

$$f(00) = f(11) = 0$$

$$f(01) = f(10) = 1$$

(XOR function)



What is the corresponding matrix for this gate?

...since it is neither

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \\ y \end{array}$$

nor

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} x1 \\ x2 \\ y \end{array}$$

Next Lecture: want a systematic way of calculating matrices for 2+ qubit gates.

$$\begin{aligned} & \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{010}|010\rangle + \alpha_{011}|011\rangle + \alpha_{100}|100\rangle + \alpha_{101}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle \\ & \downarrow \\ & \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array} \begin{array}{c} U_f \\ y \oplus f(x) \end{array} \\ & \alpha_{000}|00, 0 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{001}|00, 1 \oplus f(00)\rangle + \alpha_{010}|01, 0 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{011}|01, 1 \oplus f(01)\rangle + \alpha_{100}|10, 0 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{101}|10, 1 \oplus f(10)\rangle + \alpha_{110}|11, 0 \oplus f(11)\rangle + \alpha_{111}|11, 1 \oplus f(11)\rangle \\ & \downarrow \\ & = \alpha_{000}|000\rangle + \alpha_{001}|001\rangle + \alpha_{011}|010\rangle + \alpha_{010}|011\rangle + \alpha_{101}|100\rangle + \alpha_{100}|101\rangle + \alpha_{110}|110\rangle + \alpha_{111}|111\rangle \end{aligned}$$