### **Integer Factorization**

In [37]: %pip install sympy

Requirement already satisfied: sympy in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid\_000000/pyen v/lib/python3.11/site-packages (1.13.3)

Requirement already satisfied: mpmath<1.4,>=1.1.0 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid\_000000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from sympy) (1.3.0)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

In [38]: from sympy.ntheory import factorint

In [39]: **N=12** 

In [40]: display(factorint(N))

{2: 2, 3: 1}

Factoring small numbers like 12 is easy, but when the number N to be factored gets larger, the problem becomes more difficult. For example, running factorint on a significantly larger number will cause a noticeable delay.

In [41]: N = 3402823669209384634633740743176823109843098343
display(factorint(N))

{3: 2, 74519450661011221: 1, 5073729280707932631243580787: 1}

For even larger values of N, things become impossibly difficult, at least as far as we know. For example, the RSA Factoring Challenge, which was run by RSA Laboratories from 1991 to 2007, offered a cash prize of \$100,000 to factor the following number, which has 309 decimal digits (and 1024 bits when written in binary). The prize for this number was never collected and its prime factors remain unknown.

In [42]: RSA1024 = 1350664108659952233496032162788059699388814756056670275244851438515265106 display(RSA1024)

 $135066410865995223349603216278805969938881475605667027524485143851526510604859533833\\ 940287150571909441798207282164471551373680419703964191743046496589274256239341020864\\ 383202110372958725762358509643110564073501508187510676594629205563685529475213500852\\ 879416377328533906109750544334999811150056977236890927563$ 

#### You do not get the integer factorization!

We need not bother running factorint on RSA1024, it wouldn't finish within our lifetimes.

The fastest known algorithm for factoring large integers is known as the number field sieve. As an example of this algorithm's use, the RSA challenge number RSA250, which has 250 decimal digits (and 829 bits in its binary representation), was factored using the number field

sieve in 2020. The computation required thousands of CPU core-years, distributed across tens of thousands of machines around the world.

```
In [43]: RSA250 = 21403246502407449612644230728393335630086147151447550177977549208814180234

p = 6413528947707158027879019017057738908482501474294344720811685963202453234463023
q = 3337202759497815655622601060535511422794076034476755466678452098702384172921003

display(RSA250 == p * q)
```

True

The security of the RSA public-key cryptosystem is based on the computational difficulty of integer factoring; an efficient algorithm for integer factoring would break it.

### **Greatest Common Divisor**

The Greatest Common Divisor of two numbers is the largest integer that evenly divides both of them. This problem is easy for computers — it has roughly the same computational cost as multiplying the two input numbers together. The following code cell runs the gcd function from the Python math module on two numbers that are both quite a bit larger than RSA1024 in the blink of an eye. (In fact, RSA1024 is the GCD of the two numbers in this example.)

```
In [44]: import math
    K = 6413528947707158027879019017057738908482501474294344720811685963202453234463023
    N = 4636759690183918349682239573236686632636353319755818421393667064929987310592347
    M = 5056714874804877864225164843977749374751021379176083540426461360945653967249306
    display(math.gcd(N**200 + 1, M**100 + M**2))
```

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This is possible because we have very efficient algorithms for computing GCDs, the most well-known of which is Euclid's algorithm, discovered over 2,000 years ago.

Could there be a fast algorithm for integer factorization that we just haven't discovered yet, allowing large numbers like RSA1024 to be factored in the blink of an eye? The answer is yes. Although we might expect that an efficient algorithm for factoring as simple and elegant as Euclid's algorithm for computing GCDs would have been discovered by now, there is nothing that rules out the existence of a very fast classical algorithm for integer factoring, beyond the fact that we've failed to find one thus far. One could be discovered tomorrow — but don't hold your breath. Generations of mathematicians and computer scientists have searched, and factoring numbers like RSA1024 remains beyond our reach.

# **Modular Exponent**

Here's a code cell that computes a modular exponent for fairly large input numbers.

```
In [45]: K = 6413528947707158027879019017057738908482501474294344720811685963202453234463023
N = 4636759690183918349682239573236686632636353319755818421393667064929987310592347
M = 5056714874804877864225164843977749374751021379176083540426461360945653967249306
display(pow(N, K**10 + 1, M**10 + 1))
```

It's a little bit slower than computing GCDs, but it's still fast.

A different example, outside of the domain of computational number theory, arose in the previous lesson. For the post-processing step of Simon's algorithm, we need to compute the

null space modulo 2 of an  $n \times m$  matrix of binary values (so here the input length is nm bits in total). We can do this using Gaussian elimination with O(nm min{n,m}) elementary operations, which is O(n\*\*3) elementary operations if m = O(n). Even for a  $1000 \times 1000$  binary matrix, which is a million bits of input, the computation time is on the order of seconds.

### In [46]: **%pip** install galois

Requirement already satisfied: galois in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid\_000000/pye nv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (0.4.3)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.21.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packa ges (from galois) (1.26.4)

Requirement already satisfied: numba<0.61,>=0.55 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid \_000000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from galois) (0.60.0)

Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions>=4.0.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.1 1/site-packages (from galois) (4.12.2)

Requirement already satisfied: llvmlite<0.44,>=0.43.0dev0 in /opt/.qbraid/environmen ts/qbraid\_000000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from numba<0.61,>=0.55->galois) (0.43.0)

Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

The galois library is a Python 3 package that extends NumPy arrays to operate over finite fields.

```
In [47]: import galois
In [48]: GF = galois.GF(2)
In [49]: N, n = 1000, 1000
In [50]: A = GF.Random((N, n))
In [51]: B = A.null_space()
In [52]: display(B)
```

```
GF([[0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1,
     1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1,
     0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
     1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
     0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1,
     1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0,
     1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1,
     0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1,
     1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
     1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
     1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
     1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0,
     1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1,
     1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1,
     1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1,
     1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1,
     1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0,
     1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1,
     1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0,
     1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
     1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
     0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1,
     1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0,
     0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1,
     1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1,
     1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
     1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0,
     1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0,
     0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,
     1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1]], order=2)
```

#### Construction of a Toffoli Gate

```
In [53]: %pip install qiskit[visualization]
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: qiskit[visualization] in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qb
raid_000000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (1.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: rustworkx>=0.15.0 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid
_000000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (0.15.1)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy<3,>=1.17 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-pack
ages (from qiskit[visualization]) (1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: scipy>=1.5 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid_00000
0/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (1.14.1)
Requirement already satisfied: sympy>=1.3 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid 00000
0/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (1.13.3)
Requirement already satisfied: dill>=0.3 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid_000000/
pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (0.3.9)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.8.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/s
ite-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (2.9.0)
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000000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (5.4.0)
Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-p
ackages (from qiskit[visualization]) (4.12.2)
Requirement already satisfied: symengine<0.14,>=0.11 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qb
raid_000000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (0.13.0)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=3.3 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-pac
kages (from qiskit[visualization]) (3.9.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pydot in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid_000000/pyen
v/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (3.0.3)
Requirement already satisfied: Pillow>=4.2.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packa
ges (from qiskit[visualization]) (11.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pylatexenc>=1.4 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid_0
00000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (2.10)
Requirement already satisfied: seaborn>=0.9.0 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid_00
0000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from qiskit[visualization]) (0.13.2)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-pa
ckages (from matplotlib>=3.3->qiskit[visualization]) (1.3.1)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packag
es (from matplotlib>=3.3->qiskit[visualization]) (0.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-p
ackages (from matplotlib>=3.3->qiskit[visualization]) (4.55.2)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.3.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-p
ackages (from matplotlib>=3.3->qiskit[visualization]) (1.4.7)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-pac
kages (from matplotlib>=3.3->qiskit[visualization]) (24.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-pa
ckages (from matplotlib>=3.3->qiskit[visualization]) (3.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packages
(from python-dateutil>=2.8.0->qiskit[visualization]) (1.16.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.2 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-package
s (from seaborn>=0.9.0->qiskit[visualization]) (2.2.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pbr>=2.0.0 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbraid_00000
0/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from stevedore>=3.0.0->qiskit[visualization])
(6.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: mpmath<1.4,>=1.1.0 in /opt/.qbraid/environments/qbrai
d_000000/pyenv/lib/python3.11/site-packages (from sympy>=1.3->qiskit[visualization])
(1.3.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-packag
es (from pandas>=1.2->seaborn>=0.9.0->qiskit[visualization]) (2024.1)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.7 in /opt/conda/lib/python3.11/site-pack
```

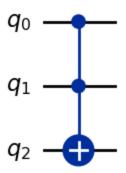
ages (from pandas>=1.2->seaborn>=0.9.0->qiskit[visualization]) (2024.2) Note: you may need to restart the kernel to use updated packages.

```
In [54]: from qiskit import QuantumCircuit
    from qiskit.quantum_info import Statevector, Operator
    from qiskit.visualization import array_to_latex

In [55]: from sympy import latex

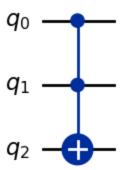
In [56]: Toffoli = QuantumCircuit(3)
    # Replace the ? to create the Circuit that is depicted below.
    Toffoli.ccx(0, 1, 2)

    display(Toffoli.draw('mpl'))
    U = Operator(Toffoli)
    display(array_to_latex(U))
```



 $$$ \left[ \begin{array}{c} \$ \right] $ \left[ \begin{array}{c} \$ \right] $$ 

```
In [57]: # Replace the ?
BuiltinToffoli = QuantumCircuit(3)
BuiltinToffoli.ccx(0, 1, 2)
display(BuiltinToffoli.draw('mpl'))
BITU = Operator(BuiltinToffoli)
display(array_to_latex(BITU))
```



# **End of Notebook**