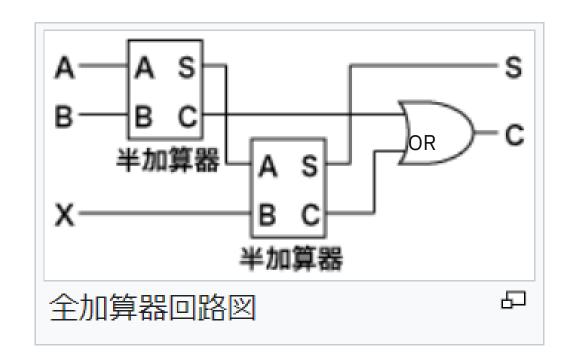
脱初心者!量子加算器スコアリングチャレンジ



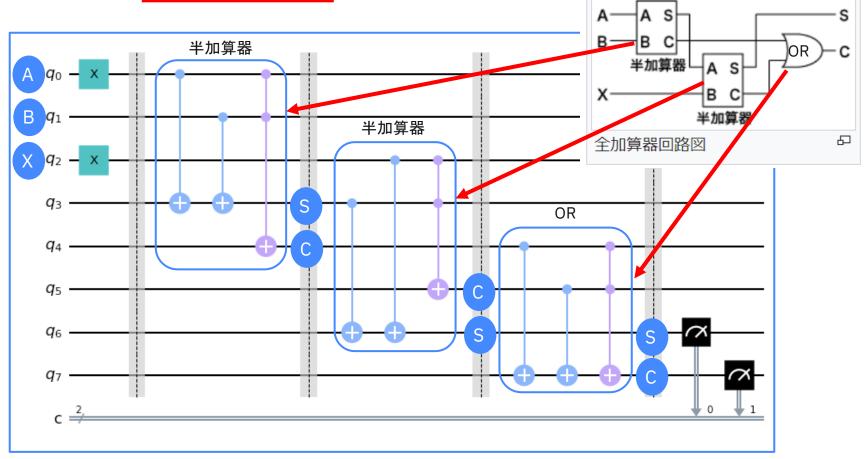
Ayumu Shiraishi Qiskit Advocate

方針が立たない方向けのヒント:

古典的に全加算器は2つの半加算器とORゲートを以下のように組み合わせることで作ることができます。



模範解答① コスト269



模範解答② コスト239

A、B、Cの"1"の数 の偶奇(= 2 進数 入力A 入力B 桁上げ入力X 出力S 桁上げ出力C

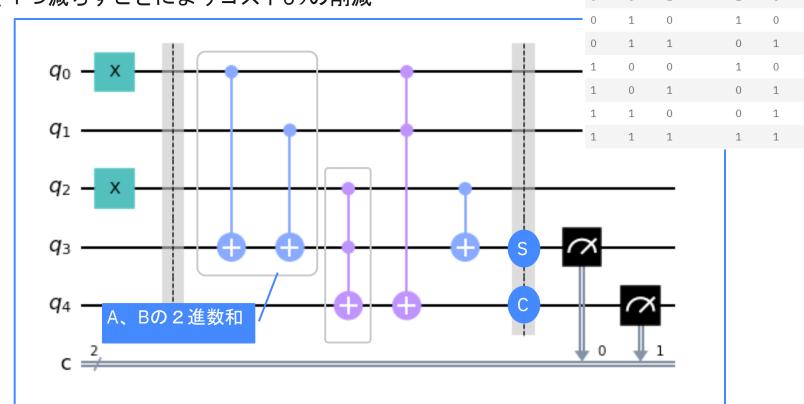
	个 山/		0 0	1	1	0	
			0 1	0	1	0	
		_	0 1	1	0	1	
q ₀ – x			1 0	0	1	0	
90 A	T		1 0	1	0	1	
			1 1	0	0	1	
q ₁ —	 		1 1	1	1	1	
q ₂ - x		A か	、B、(^{\$} 2個以 か	Cに"1"(上ある:	の数 /		
q ₃ ———			-	х <u>—</u>	—		
q ₄	s • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				X -		
C <i>≠</i>				-			

Quantum Tokyo

入力A 入力B 桁上げ入力X 出力S 桁上げ出力C

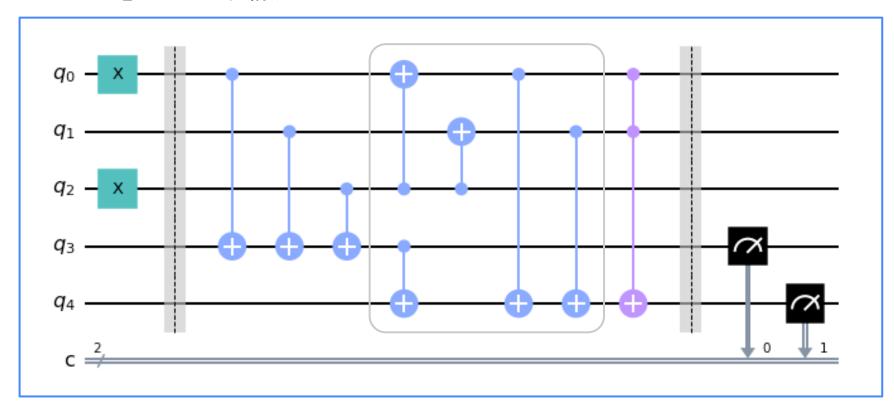
CCXを1つ減らすことによりコスト69の削減

模範解答③ コスト170



模範解答④ コスト151

CCXの1つをCXのみで再構成



模範解答⑤ コスト121

A new quantum ripple-carry addition circuit

Steven A. Cuccaro* Thomas G. Draper[†] Samuel A. Kutin[‡] David Petrie Moulton§

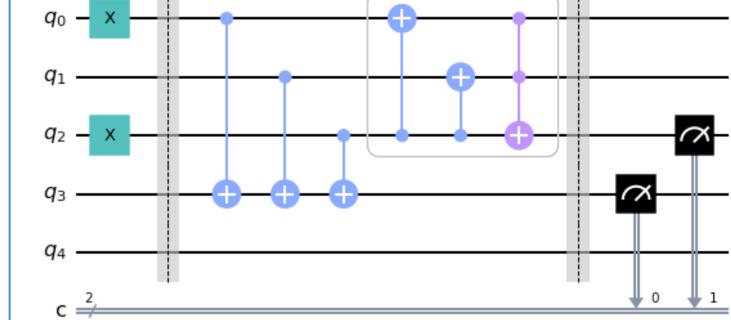
February 1, 2008

より簡単な回路で再構成

Abstract

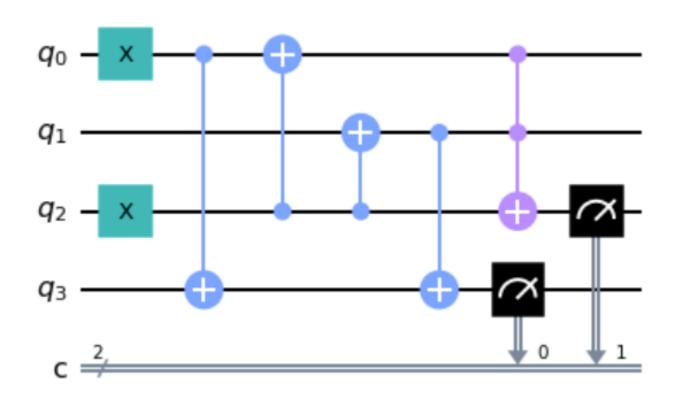
We present a new linear-depth ripple-carry quantum addition circuit. Previous addition circuits required linearly many ancillary qubits; our new adder uses only a

Figure 1: The in-place majority gate MAJ single ancillary qubit. Also, our circuit has lower depth and fewer gates than previous

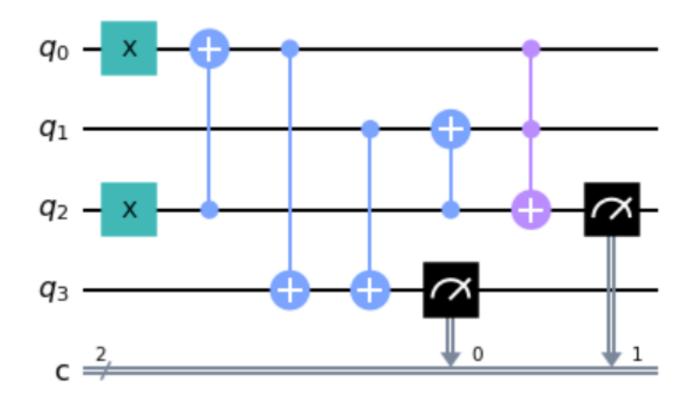


模範解答⑥ コスト111

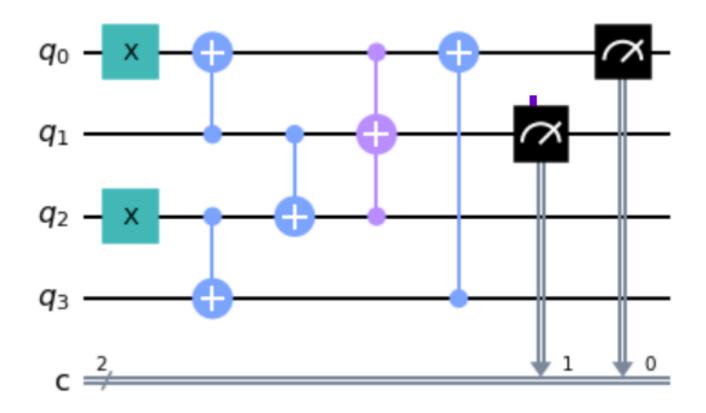
より簡単な回路で再構成



模範解答⑦ <u>コスト111</u>

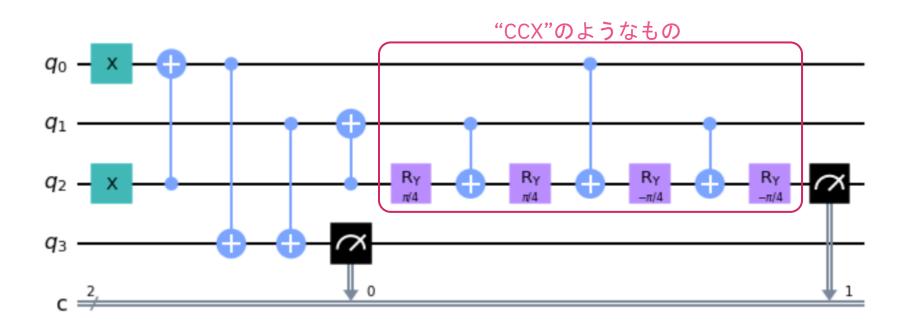


模範解答⑧ コスト111

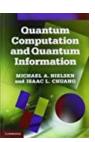


最小コスト模範解答 <u>コスト76!!!</u>

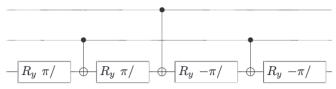
模範解答⑥をベースにCCXゲートを裏技的な分解方法によりコストを最小化



CCXの裏技的な分解方法の注意点



Exercise 4.26: Show that the circuit:

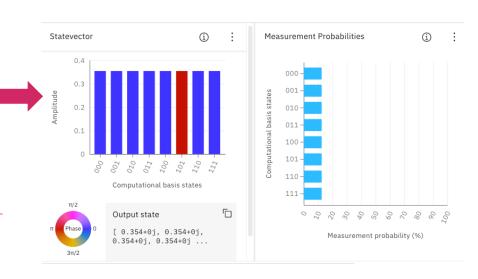


differs from a Toffoli gate only by relative phases. That is, the circuit takes $|c_1,c_2,t\rangle$ to $e^{i\theta(c_1,c_2,t)}|c_1,c_2,t\oplus c_1\cdot c_2\rangle$, where $e^{i\theta(c_1,c_2,t)}$ is some relative phase factor. Such gates can sometimes be useful in experimental implementations, where it may be much easier to implement a gate that is the same as the Toffoli up to relative phases than it is to do the Toffoli directly.

CCX (Toffoli) ゲートと0と1の入力のみに対しては同じ振る舞いをするが、一部の状態については位相が反転するものが出てきてしまう。(今回は正解不正解に位相が影響しないため、出力結果としては正解になる)

→ 位相の制御が重要なアルゴリズム(グローバー、 量子フーリエ変換など)においては致命的な悪影響 <u>を与えるためにそれらを使う場合にはこの分解は使</u> えないことに注意!





Thank you

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