

deutsch-jozsa-algorith

October 18, 2024

1 Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm

```
[67]: import numpy as np
from qiskit import QuantumCircuit, transpile
from qiskit.visualization import plot_histogram, plot_bloch_multivector
from qiskit_aer import AerSimulator

sim = AerSimulator()
```

1.0.1 Create Oracles (Black-Box functions)

```
[135]: def create_oracle(case, n):
    '''
    Creates Oracle.

    Parameters
    -----
    case: Type of the oracle (constant or balance).
    n: Number of qubits.

    Return
    -----
    Quantum Circuit based on the oracle.
    '''
    oracle = QuantumCircuit(n+1)
    if case == 'constant':
        output = np.random.randint(2)
        if output == 1:
            oracle.x(n)
    if case == 'balance':
        b = np.random.randint(1, 2**n)
        b_str = format(b, '0'+str(n)+'b')
        for qbit in range(len(b_str)):
            if b_str[qbit] == '1':
                oracle.x(qbit)
        for qbit in range(n):
            oracle.cx(qbit, n)
```

```

        for qbit in range(len(b_str)):
            if b_str[qbit] == '1':
                oracle.x(qbit)
    gate = oracle.to_gate()
    gate.name = 'Oracle'
    oracle.draw('mpl')
    return oracle

```

1.0.2 JB Algorithm

```

[136]: def dj_algorithm(oracle, n):
        '''
        Deutsch-Jozsa Algorithm.

        Parameters
        -----
        oracle: Black-box oracle.
        n: Number of qubits.

        Return
        -----
        A measured circuit containing the oracle applied.
        '''
        dj = QuantumCircuit(n+1, n)
        dj.x(n)
        dj.h(n)
        for qbit in range(n):
            dj.h(qbit)
        dj.append(oracle, range(n+1))
        for qbit in range(n):
            dj.h(qbit)
        for i in range(n):
            dj.measure(i, i)
        return dj

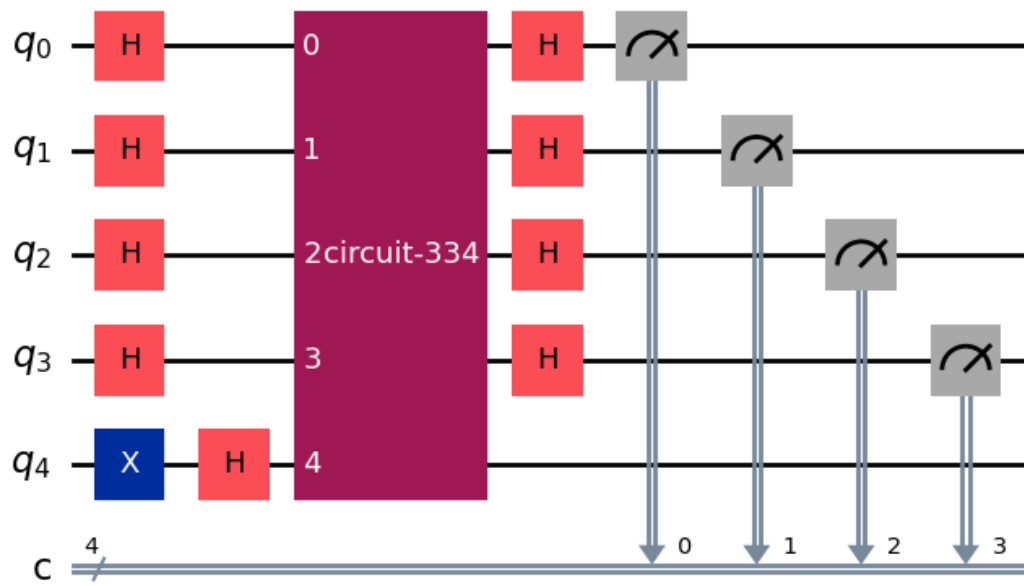
```

```

[140]: n = 4
        oracle = create_oracle('balance', n)
        dj = dj_algorithm(oracle, n)
        dj.draw('mpl')

```

[140]:



```
[141]: dj_transpiled = transpile(dj, sim)
results = sim.run(dj_transpiled).result()
counts = results.get_counts()
plot_histogram(counts)
```

[141]:

