

Programming assignment 6

Quantum Fourier Transform

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Task 1.1: Prepare periodic state

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{2^n}} |k\rangle$$

Hint: which basis state can be mapped to this state using QFT?

Look at the QFT representation for a basis state $|j\rangle$:

$$|j\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{jk}{2^n}} |k\rangle$$

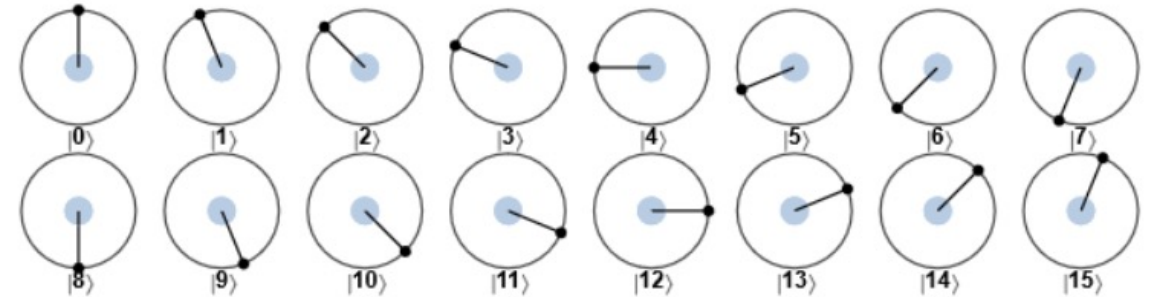
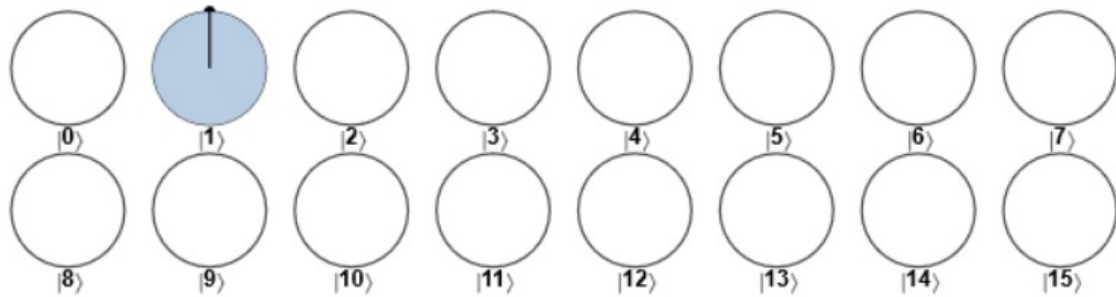
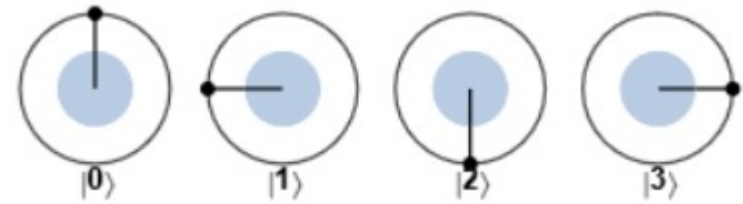
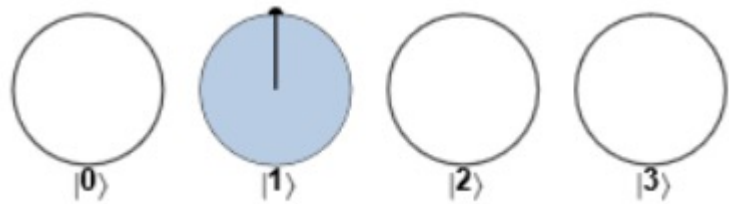
Comparing this to our given state, we can recognize that $j = 1$ (in little-endian it is 10...0, the first qubit stores least-significant bit)

```
x(qs[0]);
```

```
QFTLE(LittleEndian(qs));
```

Task 1.1: Prepare periodic state

$$|1\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{2^n}} |k\rangle$$



Task 1.2: Prepare superposition of odd states

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n-1}}(|1\rangle + |3\rangle + \dots + |2^n - 1\rangle)$$

Hint: Which superposition of two basis states can be mapped to this state?

An equal superposition of all states is

$$QFT|0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{0k}{2^n}} |k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^0 |k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} |k\rangle$$

We need to add a term that will cancel even terms and amplify odd ones:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}}(-|0\rangle + |1\rangle - |2\rangle + |3\rangle + \dots + |2^n - 1\rangle) = \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} (-1)^{k \bmod 2} |k\rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{2}} |k\rangle = -QFT|2^{n-1}\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Task 1.2: Prepare superposition of odd states

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n - 1}}(|1\rangle + |3\rangle + \dots + |2^n - 1\rangle)$$

The desired state is the QFT transform of the following state:

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

In Q# implementation, these little-endian states are $|0 \dots 00\rangle - |0 \dots 01\rangle$

```
// prepare  $|0 \dots 00\rangle - |0 \dots 01\rangle$ 
```

```
H(Tail(qs));
```

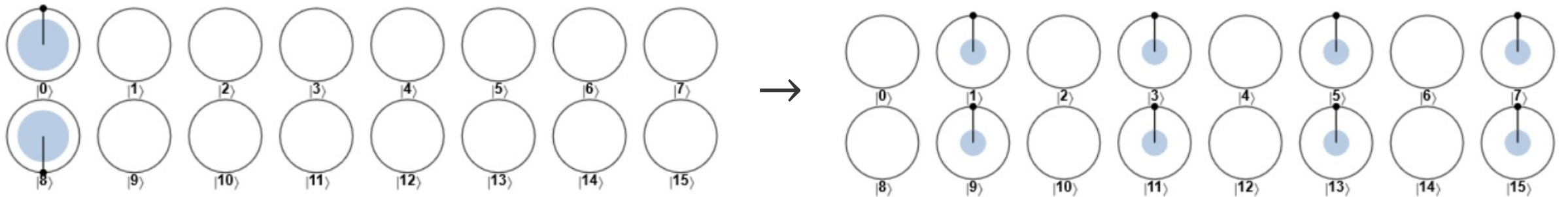
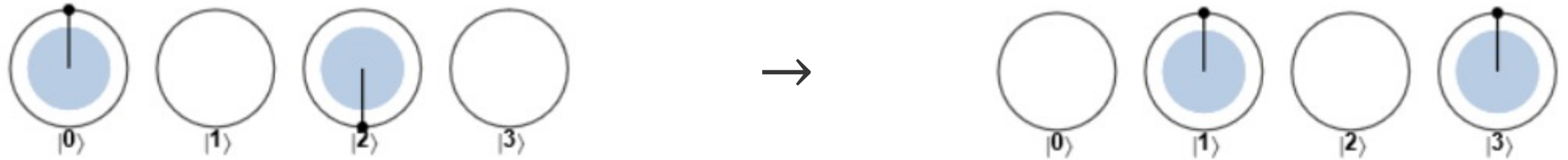
```
Z(Tail(qs));
```

```
// apply Fourier transform
```

```
QFTLE(LittleEndian(qs));
```

Task 1.2: Prepare superposition of odd states

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n-1}}} (|0\rangle - |2^{n-1}\rangle) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n-1}}} (|1\rangle + |3\rangle + \dots + |2^n - 1\rangle)$$



Task 1.3: Prepare superposition of cosines

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n-1}}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \cos \frac{2\pi k}{2^n} |k\rangle$$

Hint: use superposition
of two basis states

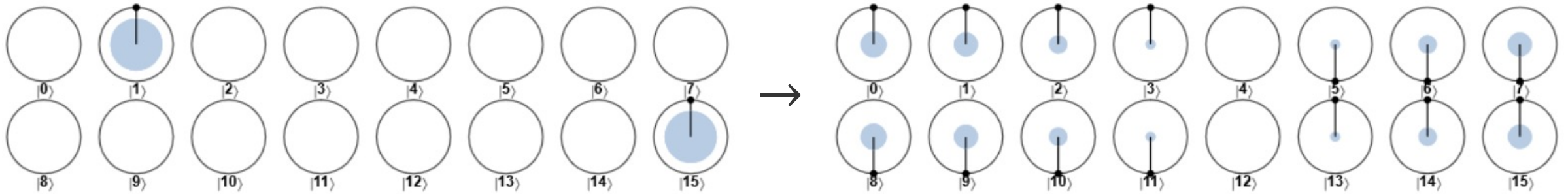
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$
$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n-1}}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \cos \frac{2\pi k}{2^n} |k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{2^n}} + e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{2^n}}) |k\rangle =$$

$$= QFT \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\rangle + |-1\rangle) = QFT \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|10 \dots 0\rangle + |11 \dots 1\rangle)$$

Task 1.3: Prepare superposition of cosines

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n-1}}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \cos \frac{2\pi k}{2^n} |k\rangle = QFT_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}(|10 \dots 0\rangle + |11 \dots 1\rangle)$$



```

X(qs[0]);
H(qs[1]);
for (i in 2..Length(qs)-1) { CNOT(qs[1], qs[i]); }
QFTLE(LittleEndian(qs));
    
```


Task 1.4: Prepare superposition of sines

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n-1}}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \sin \frac{2\pi k}{2^n} |k\rangle$$

Hint: prepare this state up to a global phase

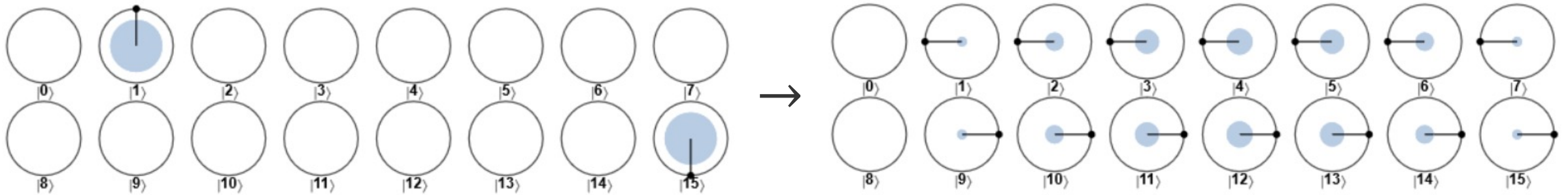
$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$
$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta})$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n-1}}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \sin \frac{2\pi k}{2^n} |k\rangle = \frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{2^n}} - e^{-2\pi i \frac{k}{2^n}}) |k\rangle =$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} QFT \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|1\rangle - |-1\rangle) = \frac{1}{i} QFT \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|10 \dots 0\rangle - |11 \dots 1\rangle)$$

Task 1.4: Prepare superposition of sines

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n-1}}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \sin \frac{2\pi k}{2^n} |k\rangle = \frac{1}{i} QFT \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|10 \dots 0\rangle - |11 \dots 1\rangle)$$



```

X(qs[0]);
H(qs[1]);
for (i in 2..Length(qs)-1) { CNOT(qs[1], qs[i]); }
Z(qs[1]);
QFTLE(LittleEndian(qs));
    
```

Task 2.1: Distinguish two periodic states

Given $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{kF}{2^n}} |k\rangle$, figure out F.

Hint: this state looks like applying QFT to what state?

$$|F\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{Fk}{2^n}} |k\rangle$$

Using Adjoint QFT allows to restore basis state F from the given one:

```
Adjoint QFTLE(LittleEndian(qs));  
// now the register qs contains the frequency F  
let F = MeasureInteger(LittleEndian(qs));  
return F == 2^f0 ? 0 | 1;
```