# 量子信息与量子通信

Quantum information and quantum communication

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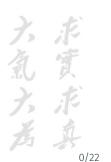


# 1. 量子傅里叶变换

2. 傅里叶变换的求和式

3. 傅里叶变换的乘积式

4. 傅里叶变换量子线路



# ∅ 傅里叶变换

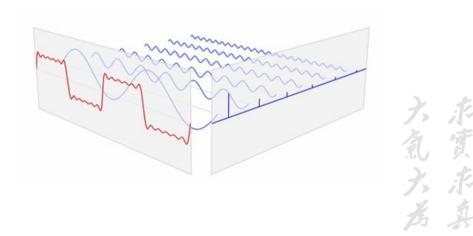
- 傅里叶变换是科学研究中非常有用的一种数学工具
- 数理机理: 找到一组正交完全集, 比如  $\{e^{ia\omega x}\}$ , 则任意函数 f(x) 可以在这个集上展开

$$f(x)=(\frac{a}{2\pi})^{1/2}\sum_{\omega}F(\omega)e^{ia\omega x}=(\frac{a}{2\pi})^{1/2}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}F(\omega)e^{ia\omega x}d\omega$$

 $F(\omega)$  为展开 (投影) 系数:

$$F(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (e^{ia\omega x})^* f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ia\omega x} f(x) dx$$

核心应用: 把一个非常难解的问题,变换到另一个空间从而成为容易求解,求解后再变换回现有空间,问题得解



• 式中, a 是伸縮系数, 通常取 a=1 量子力学中, 取  $a=\frac{1}{b}$ , 有

量子力学中,取 
$$a=\frac{1}{\hbar}$$
, 有

$$\Psi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\hbar}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} c(p_x) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} p_x x} dp_x$$

基矢变换时,取  $a=\frac{2\pi}{n\tau}$ 

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

不失一般性, 可写成

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



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对于一般的态函数,分别在基  $\{|j
angle\}$  和  $\{|k
angle\}$  上展开

$$\begin{split} |\Psi\rangle &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j \, |j\rangle \,; \qquad |\Psi\rangle = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} y_k \, |k\rangle \\ |\Psi\rangle &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j \, |j\rangle \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{N}jk} \, |k\rangle \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \left[ \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{N}jk} \right] |k\rangle \\ &\rightarrow \qquad y_k = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{N}jk} \end{split}$$

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#### 万 振幅变换公式

$$y_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j e^{i\frac{2\pi}{N}jk}$$

 $x_j,y_k$  分别是  $|\Psi\rangle$  在基  $\{|j
angle\}$ ,  $\{|k
angle\}$  上的展开系数,也称为振幅。



■ 例-己知双量子比特有如下展开式,请展开系数的傅里叶变换形式:

$$|\Psi\rangle = a_{00} |00\rangle + a_{01} |01\rangle + a_{10} |10\rangle + a_{11} |11\rangle$$

解: 在振幅变换公式中,取 N=4, $y_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \sum_{j=0}^{3} x_j e^{i\frac{2\pi}{4}jk}$ 

$$y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \sum_{i=0}^{3} x_j e^{i\frac{2\pi}{4}j \times 0} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{00} + a_{01} + a_{10} + a_{11})$$

$$y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \sum_{j=0}^{3} x_j e^{i\frac{2\pi}{4}j \times 1} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{00} + a_{01} + a_{10} + a_{11})$$

$$y_{00} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \sum_{j=0}^{3} x_j e^{i\frac{2\pi}{4}j \times 1} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{00} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} a_{00} + e^{i\frac{2\pi}{2}} a_{00} + e^{i$$

$$\begin{split} y_{01} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \sum_{j=0}^{3} x_{j} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{4}j \times 1} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{00} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} a_{01} + e^{i\frac{2\pi}{2}} a_{10} + e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} a_{11}) \\ y_{10} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \sum_{i=0}^{3} x_{j} e^{i\frac{2\pi}{4}j \times 2} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{00} + e^{i\pi} a_{01} + e^{i2\pi} a_{10} + e^{i3\pi} a_{11}) \end{split}$$

$$y_{11} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \sum_{j=0}^{3} x_j e^{i\frac{2\pi}{4}j \times 3} = \frac{1}{2} (a_{00} + e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} a_{01} + e^{i\frac{6\pi}{2}} a_{10} + e^{i\frac{9\pi}{2}} a_{11})$$
<sub>6/2</sub>



- 变换后的振幅,差别体现在相位上!
- 量子傅里叶变换可用来做相位估算
- 相位估算是许多量子算法的基础

**八氯六点** 不實 求真



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# ✓ 二进制表示

考虑傅里叶变换公式的求和形式, 可以改写成为:

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

ullet 注意到  $N=2^n,\,j\leq N$  , 式中的  $|j
angle\,,\,rac{j}{N}$  可以写成二进制形式:

设 
$$j=\sum_{l=1}^n j_l 2^{n-l}$$
;  $\frac{j}{N}\approx\sum_{i=1}^m j_i \frac{1}{2^i}$ , (m 为精度,通常用 m=n)

- $|j\rangle = |j_1 j_2 \cdots j_l \cdots j_n\rangle$
- $\frac{j}{N} \approx 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_i \cdots j_m$



Q 例- 令 j=9,N=16,m=3 (精度为小数点后三位), 写出  $|j\rangle$  和  $\frac{\Im}{N}$  的二进制形式:

解: 
$$N = 16 = 2^4$$
, 有 n=4

$$j = \sum_{l=1}^{n} j_l 2^{n-l} = \sum_{l=1}^{4} j_l 2^{4-l} = 1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$$

$$|j\rangle = |9\rangle = |8+1\rangle = |1001\rangle$$

$$\frac{j}{N} = \frac{9}{16} = \frac{8}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = 1 \times \frac{1}{2^1} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2^2} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2^3} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2^4} = 0.1001$$

$$\frac{j}{N} \approx \sum_{i=1}^{m} j_i \frac{1}{2^i} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} j_i \frac{1}{2^i} = 1 \times \frac{1}{2^1} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2^2} + 0 \times \frac{1}{2^3} = 0.100$$





#### 傅里叶变换公式的二进制求和形式:

$$\hat{F}|j\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i \frac{j}{N}k} |k\rangle$$

$$\hat{F} |j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{2\pi i 0. j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n k} |k\rangle$$

# 可以写成如下乘积形式:

$$\hat{F} |j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle = \frac{\left[|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_n} |1\rangle\right] \left[|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_{n-1} j_n} |1\rangle\right] \cdots \left[|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} |1\rangle\right]}{\sqrt{2}^n}$$

把  $|j\rangle = |j_1 j_2 \cdots j_m\rangle = |00 \cdots 0\rangle$  代入验证: 求和式

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

乘积式

$$\hat{F} |00\cdots0\rangle = \frac{\left[|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_n} |1\rangle\right] \left[|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_{n-1}j_n} |1\rangle\right] \cdots \left[|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1j_2\cdots j_n} |1\rangle\right]}{\sqrt{2}^n}$$

$$= \frac{\left[|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.0} |1\rangle\right] \left[|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.00} |1\rangle\right] \cdots \left[|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.00\cdots 0} |1\rangle\right]}{\sqrt{2}^n}$$

$$= \frac{\left[|0\rangle + |1\rangle\right] \left[|0\rangle + |1\rangle\right] \cdots \left[|0\rangle + |1\rangle\right]}{\sqrt{2}^n}$$

$$= \frac{\left[|00\cdots0\rangle + |00\cdots1\rangle + \cdots + |11\cdots1\rangle\right]}{\sqrt{2}^n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}^n} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} |k\rangle$$

#### 等价性证明

$$\begin{split} \cdot & k = k_1 2^{n-1} + k_2 2^{n-2} + \dots + k_n 2^0 = \sum_{l=1}^n k_l 2^{n-l} \\ & |j\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^{n-1}} e^{2\pi i j \frac{k}{N}} |k\rangle \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k_1=0}^1 \dots \sum_{k_n=0}^1 \exp(2\pi i \frac{j}{2^n} \sum_{l=1}^n k_l 2^{n-l}) |k_1 k_2 \dots k_n\rangle \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k_1=0}^1 \dots \sum_{k_n=0}^1 \exp(2\pi i j \sum_{l=1}^n k_l 2^{-l}) |k_1 k_2 \dots k_n\rangle \\ & = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{k_1=0}^1 \otimes_{l=1}^n e^{2\pi i j k_l 2^{-l}} |k_l\rangle \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \otimes_{l=1}^n \sum_{k_l=0}^1 e^{2\pi i j k_l 2^{-l}} |k_l\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \otimes_{l=1}^n \left[ |0\rangle + e^{2\pi i j 2^{-l}} |1\rangle \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \otimes_{l=1}^n \left[ |0\rangle + e^{2\pi i \frac{j}{2^l}} |1\rangle \right] \\ &= \frac{\left[ |0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_n} |1\rangle \right] \left[ |0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_{n-1}j_n} |1\rangle \right] \cdots \left[ |0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} |1\rangle \right]}{\sqrt{2^n}} \end{split}$$

证毕!

Tips: 最后一步,不断地除以 2 取余,依次得到  $j_n, j_{n-1}, \cdots, j_1$ ,比如 9/2 余  $1(j_4)$ , 4/2 余  $0(j_3)$ , 2/2 余  $0(j_2)$ , 1/2 余  $1(j_1)$ , 9/16=0.1001 又如 8/2 余  $0(j_4)$ , 4/2 余  $0(j_3)$ , 2/2 余  $0(j_2)$ , 1/2 余  $1(j_1)$ , 8/16=0.1000



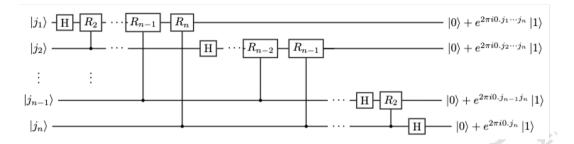
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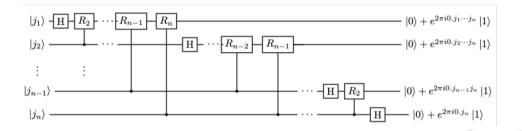
# □量子线路



#### - 注意:

- 基于乘积式, 可设计出如上量子线路
- ·图中末尾没有给出交换门。
- ·图中没有给出归一化因子  $1/\sqrt{2}$





#### 第一个量子佐过 H 门:

$$\begin{array}{c} \cdot H \left| 0 \right\rangle \left| j_2 \cdots j_n \right\rangle = \frac{\left| 0 \right\rangle + \left| 1 \right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \left| j_2 \cdots j_n \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\left| 0 \right\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0. j_1} \left| 1 \right\rangle) \left| j_2 \cdots j_n \right\rangle \\ \cdot H \left| 1 \right\rangle \left| j_2 \cdots j_n \right\rangle = \frac{\left| 0 \right\rangle - \left| 1 \right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \left| j_2 \cdots j_n \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\left| 0 \right\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0. j_1} \left| 1 \right\rangle) \left| j_2 \cdots j_n \right\rangle \\ \end{array}$$

$$H \left| 1 \right\rangle \left| j_2 \cdots j_n \right\rangle = \frac{\left| 0 \right\rangle - \left| 1 \right\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \left| j_2 \cdots j_n \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\left| 0 \right\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1} \left| 1 \right\rangle) \left| j_2 \cdots j_n \right\rangle$$

# 第一个量子位过受控 $R_2$ 门, $(R_2 \equiv e^{i\pi/2} = e^{2\pi i/2^2})$

$$j_2 = 0, \quad R_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2} |1\rangle) |j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle$$

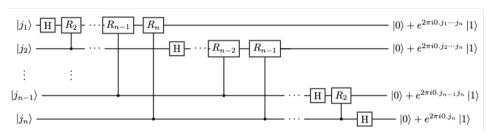
$$j_2 = 1, \quad R_2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2} |1\rangle) |j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle$$



# 第一个量子位依次过受控 $R_3, R_4, \cdots, R_n$ 门

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} |1\rangle) |j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle$$





# ● 第二个量子位依次过 H 门,

$$+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} |1\rangle) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_2} |1\rangle) |j_3 \cdots j_n\rangle$$

**大氣大** 

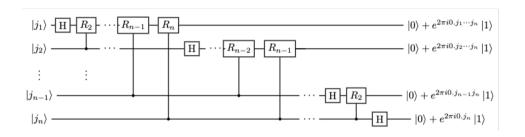
, 求真

# 第二个量子位依次过受控 $R_2,R_3,R_4,\cdots,R_{n-1}$ 门

$$\cdot \ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} \ |1\rangle) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_2 j_3 \cdots j_n} \ |1\rangle) \ |j_3 \cdots j_n\rangle$$

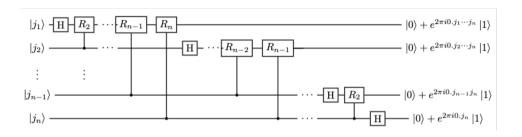
が気気

7. 产系



# 其余各量子位依次类推,系统的状态变为

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n} |1\rangle) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_2 j_3 \cdots j_n} |1\rangle) \cdots \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_n} |1\rangle)$$



●第1与第n位交换,第2与第n-1位交换, ... 依次类推, 系统的状态变为 🥏

$$\frac{\left[\left|0\right\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_{n}}\left|1\right\rangle\right]\left[\left|0\right\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_{n-1}j_{n}}\left|1\right\rangle\right]\cdots\left[\left|0\right\rangle + e^{2\pi i 0.j_{1}j_{2}\cdots j_{n}}\left|1\right\rangle\right]}{\sqrt{2^{n}}}$$

完成!

# ቖ复杂度分析

- •量子傅里叶变换:第1位使用了n个逻辑门,第2位使用了n-1逻辑门,…,第n位使用了1个逻辑门。共n(n+1)/2个门。交换门n/2. 时间复杂度为 $\Theta(n^2)$ .
- 经典傅里叶变换: 时间复杂度为 Θ(n2n).



# Thanks for your attention!

A & Q

