

## Little Background...

- Use a Quantum Computer
- Qubit vs Bit (2<sup>n</sup> vs 1)
- Discrete Fourier Transform

$$y_k = rac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j \omega_N^{jk} \; ext{ where } \omega_N^{jk} = e^{2\pi i rac{jk}{N}}.$$

Fast Fourier Transform

$$egin{aligned} X_k \ = \sum_{m=0}^{N/2-1} x_{2m} \cdot e^{-i \, 2\pi \, k \, m \, / \, (N/2)} + e^{-i \, 2\pi \, k \, / \, N} \sum_{m=0}^{N/2-1} x_{2m+1} \cdot e^{-i \, 2\pi \, k \, m \, / \, (N/2)} \end{aligned}$$

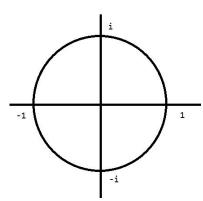


- Quantum solution of DFT
- ullet  $\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} x_i |i
  angle \ 
  ightarrow \ \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} y_i |i
  angle$  using DFT

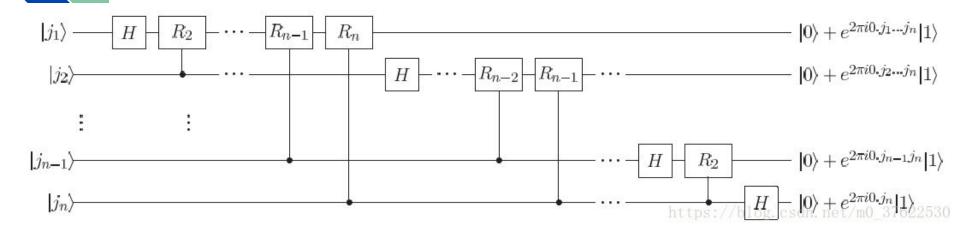
$$|State in Computational Basis\rangle \xrightarrow{QFT} |State in Fourier Basis\rangle$$

$$ext{QFT}|x
angle = | ilde{x}
angle$$

- Computational Basis (Z axis)
- Fourier basis



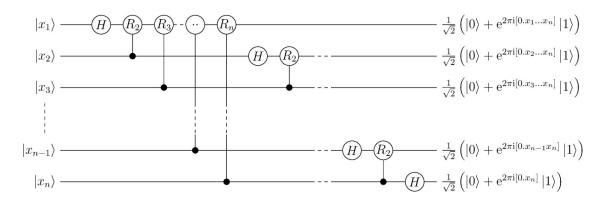
## Quantum Circuit



H -> Hadarmard Operator

$$\mathsf{Ri} o \left[ \begin{matrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{2^k}\right) \end{matrix} \right]$$

## Speed Comparison



n(n+1)/2 H and Ri gates!

#### **Complexity**

QFT O((log2N)^2)

FFT O(Nlog2N)

# Verify the correctness of QFT algorithm

#### QFT = iFFT

• Applying QFT to a vector corresponds to applying inverse FFT to it

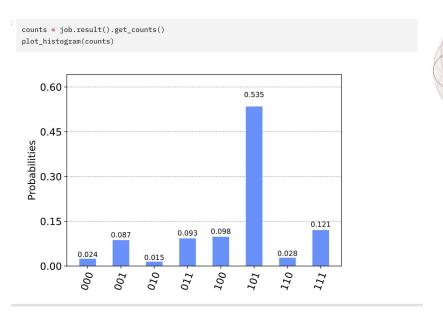
• Check wether the wavefunction of QFT is the same to that of the iFFT

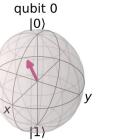
If same, we can verify the correctness of QFT algorithm.

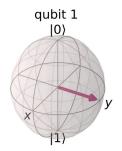
### **Experiments and Results**

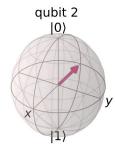
```
array([ 0.35355339+0.j , 0.25 +0.25j , 0. +0.35355339j, -0.25 +0.25j , -0.35355339+0.j , -0.25 -0.25j , 0. -0.35355339j, 0.25 -0.25j ])
```

# Experiments and Results









#### Conclusions

- Not meaningful to test real running time of QFT
- Our test results prove the correctness of algorithm



https://blog.csdn.net/m0 37622530/article/details/83215945

https://qiskit.org/textbook/ch-algorithms/quantum-fourier-transform.html