Quantum Fourier Transform

School on Quantum Computing @Yagami

Day 2, Lesson 1

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Quantum Fourier transform

Definition

$$|j\rangle \xrightarrow{QFT_N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{jk}{N}\right)|k\rangle$$

Example; $N = 2$

We treat only $N = 2^n$

$$|j\rangle \xrightarrow{QFT_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{k=0}^{1}\exp(\pi ijk)|k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{k=0}^{1}(-1)^{jk}|k\rangle = H$$

QFT_2 is Hadamard

$$\exp(\pi ijk) = \begin{cases} 1 & (jk=0) \\ -1 & (jk=1) \end{cases}$$

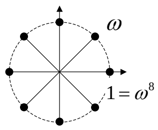
QFT_8

Example; $N = 8$

$$|j\rangle \xrightarrow{QFT_8} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{k=0}^{7}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{jk}{8}\right)|k\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sum_{k=0}^{7}\omega^{jk}|k\rangle$$

$$QFT_8 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^1 & \omega^2 & \omega^3 & \omega^4 & \omega^5 & \omega^6 & \omega^7 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 & \omega^6 & 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 & \omega^6 \\ 1 & \omega^3 & \omega^6 & \omega^1 & \omega^4 & \omega^7 & \omega^2 & \omega^5 \\ 1 & \omega^4 & 1 & \omega^4 & 1 & \omega^4 & 1 & \omega^4 \\ 1 & \omega^5 & \omega^2 & \omega^7 & \omega^4 & \omega^1 & \omega^6 & \omega^3 \\ 1 & \omega^6 & \omega^4 & \omega^2 & 1 & \omega^6 & \omega^4 & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^7 & \omega^6 & \omega^5 & \omega^4 & \omega^3 & \omega^2 & \omega^1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\omega \equiv \exp(2\pi i/8) = \sqrt{i}$



$\omega^i + \omega^{i+4} = 0$

QFT_8

$$\sum_{k=0}^{7}\alpha_j|j\rangle \xrightarrow{QFT_8} \sum_{k=0}^{7}\beta_k|k\rangle$$

r	input string $\{\alpha_j\}$									output string $\{\beta_k\}$								N/r
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	→	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	→	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	→	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	→	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8

$$|0\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle+|1\rangle+|2\rangle+|3\rangle+|4\rangle+|5\rangle+|6\rangle+|7\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle+|4\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle+|2\rangle+|4\rangle+|6\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle+|2\rangle+|4\rangle+|6\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle+|4\rangle$$

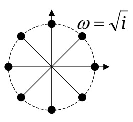
$$|0\rangle+|1\rangle+|2\rangle+|3\rangle+|4\rangle+|5\rangle+|6\rangle+|7\rangle \rightarrow |0\rangle$$

QFT inverts the periodicity

QFT_8

r	input string $\{\alpha_j\}$									output string $\{\beta_k\}$								N/r
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	→	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^1 & \omega^2 & \omega^3 & \omega^4 & \omega^5 & \omega^6 & \omega^7 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 & \omega^6 & 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 & \omega^6 \\ 1 & \omega^3 & \omega^6 & \omega^1 & \omega^4 & \omega^7 & \omega^2 & \omega^5 \\ 1 & \omega^4 & 1 & \omega^4 & 1 & \omega^4 & 1 & \omega^4 \\ 1 & \omega^5 & \omega^2 & \omega^7 & \omega^4 & \omega^1 & \omega^6 & \omega^3 \\ 1 & \omega^6 & \omega^4 & \omega^2 & 1 & \omega^6 & \omega^4 & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^7 & \omega^6 & \omega^5 & \omega^4 & \omega^3 & \omega^2 & \omega^1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\0\\0\\1\\0\\0\\0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1+1\\1+\omega^4\\1+1\\1+\omega^4\\1+1\\1+\omega^4\\1+1\\1+\omega^4\end{bmatrix} // \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\1\\0\\1\\0\\1\\0\end{bmatrix}$$



QFT_8

r	input string $\{\alpha_j\}$									output string $\{\beta_k\}$								N/r
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	→	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \omega^1 & \omega^2 & \omega^3 & \omega^4 & \omega^5 & \omega^6 & \omega^7 \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 & \omega^6 & 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 & \omega^6 \\ 1 & \omega^3 & \omega^6 & \omega^1 & \omega^4 & \omega^7 & \omega^2 & \omega^5 \\ 1 & \omega^4 & 1 & \omega^4 & 1 & \omega^4 & 1 & \omega^4 \\ 1 & \omega^5 & \omega^2 & \omega^7 & \omega^4 & \omega^1 & \omega^6 & \omega^3 \\ 1 & \omega^6 & \omega^4 & \omega^2 & 1 & \omega^6 & \omega^4 & \omega^2 \\ 1 & \omega^7 & \omega^6 & \omega^5 & \omega^4 & \omega^3 & \omega^2 & \omega^1 \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\1\\0\\1\\0\\1\\0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1+1+1+1\\1+\omega^2+\omega^4+\omega^6\\1+\omega^4+1+\omega^4\\1+\omega^6+\omega^4+\omega^2\\1+1+1+1\\1+\omega^2+\omega^4+\omega^6\\1+\omega^4+1+\omega^4\\1+\omega^6+\omega^4+\omega^2\end{bmatrix} // \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\0\\0\\1\\0\\0\\0\end{bmatrix}$$

$\omega^i + \omega^{i+4} = 0$

QFT_8

input string $\{\alpha_j\}$									output string $\{\beta_k\}$							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	$\to$	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	$\to$	1	0	i	0	-1	0	i	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	$\to$	1	0	-1	0	1	0	-1	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	$\to$	1	0	$-i$	0	-1	0	i	0

Period 4

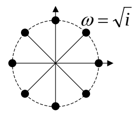
$$|0\rangle+|4\rangle \to |0\rangle+|2\rangle+|4\rangle+|6\rangle$$
$$|1\rangle+|5\rangle \to |0\rangle+i|2\rangle-|4\rangle-i|6\rangle$$
$$|2\rangle+|6\rangle \to |0\rangle-|2\rangle+|4\rangle-|6\rangle$$
$$|3\rangle+|7\rangle \to |0\rangle-i|2\rangle-|4\rangle+i|6\rangle$$

Offsets in the input are converted into phase factors in the output (shift invariance)

QFT_8

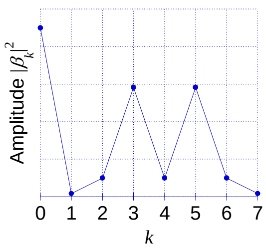
input string $\{\alpha_j\}$									output string $\{\beta_k\}$							
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	$\to$	1	0	i	0	-1	0	i	0

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1&1&1&1&1&1&1&1\\ 1&\omega^1&\omega^2&\omega^3&\omega^4&\omega^5&\omega^6&\omega^7\\ 1&\omega^2&\omega^4&\omega^6&1&\omega^2&\omega^4&\omega^6\\ 1&\omega^3&\omega^6&\omega^1&\omega^4&\omega^7&\omega^2&\omega^5\\ 1&\omega^4&1&\omega^4&1&\omega^4&1&\omega^4\\ 1&\omega^5&\omega^2&\omega^7&\omega^4&\omega^1&\omega^6&\omega^3\\ 1&\omega^6&\omega^4&\omega^2&1&\omega^6&\omega^4&\omega^2\\ 1&\omega^7&\omega^6&\omega^5&\omega^4&\omega^3&\omega^2&\omega^1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}0\\1\\0\\0\\0\\1\\0\\0\end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix}1+1\\ \omega^1+\omega^5\\ \omega^2+\omega^2\\ \omega^3+\omega^7\\ \omega^4+\omega^4\\ \omega^5+\omega^1\\ \omega^6+\omega^6\\ \omega^7+\omega^3\end{bmatrix} // \begin{bmatrix}1\\0\\i\\0\\-1\\0\\-i\\0\end{bmatrix}$$



QFT_8

r	input string $\{\alpha_j\}$								N/r
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2.67



If r does not divide N, the inverse of the period is approximate

Power of QFT

Our observation so far can be summarized as follows

$$\sqrt{\frac{r}{N}}\sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1}|jr+m\rangle \xrightarrow{QFT_N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\sum_{k=0}^{r-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{mk}{r}\right)\left|\frac{N}{r}k\right\rangle$$

Period (r), Offset (m), Phase, Inverse of the period

In the next few slides, we simply assume r divides N

Power of QFT

Proof

$$\sqrt{\frac{r}{N}}\sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1}|jr+m\rangle \qquad |j\rangle\to\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{jk}{N}\right)|k\rangle$$

$$\to\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}\sqrt{\frac{r}{N}}\sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{(jr+m)k}{N}\right)|k\rangle$$

$$\to\frac{\sqrt{r}}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{mk}{N}\right)\sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{jrk}{N}\right)|k\rangle$$

2 cases; k divides N/r or not

Power of QFT

Case 1 $\quad k=\frac{N}{r}k'$

Constructive interference

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{jrk}{N}\right)=\sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1}\exp(2\pi ijk')=\frac{N}{r} \qquad \exp(2\pi ijk')=1$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{r}}{N}\sum_{k=0}^{N-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{mk}{N}\right)\sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{jrk}{N}\right)|k\rangle$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{r}}{N}\sum_{k'=0}^{r-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{m}{N}\frac{N}{r}k'\right)\times\frac{N}{r}\times\left|\frac{N}{r}k'\right\rangle \qquad \begin{matrix}k:0\to N-1\\ k':0\to r-1\end{matrix}$$

$$=\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\sum_{k=0}^{r-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{mk}{r}\right)\left|\frac{N}{r}k\right\rangle$$

Power of QFT

Case 2 $\quad k \neq \frac{N}{r} k'$

$$\lambda \equiv \exp\left(2\pi i \frac{rk}{N}\right)$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1} \exp\left(2\pi i \frac{jrk}{N}\right) = \sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1} \lambda^j = 0 \qquad \sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1} \lambda^j = \frac{1-\lambda^{N/r}}{1-\lambda} = 0$$

Destructive interference

Combining Case 1 & 2, we obtain

$$\sqrt{\frac{r}{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1} \left| jr+m \right\rangle \xrightarrow{QFT_N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}} \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} \exp\left(2\pi i \frac{mk}{r}\right) \left| \frac{N}{r} k \right\rangle$$

Again, quantum interference is the key

Product representation

$$|j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle \rightarrow \frac{\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_n)|1\rangle\right)\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_{n-1}j_n)|1\rangle\right)\cdots\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)}{2^{n/2}}$$

Notation

$$j = j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n = j_1 2^{n-1} + j_2 2^{n-2} + \cdots + j_n 2^0 = \sum_{k=1}^{n} j_k 2^{n-k}$$

$$0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n = j_1 2^{-1} + j_2 2^{-2} + \cdots + j_n 2^{-n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} j_k 2^{-k}$$

This representation provides a natural way to construct a quantum circuit for QFT, and a proof that QFT is unitary

Product representation

$$|j\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \sum_{k=0}^{2^n-1} \exp(2\pi i jk/2^n)|k\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \sum_{k_1=0}^{1} \cdots \sum_{k_n=0}^{1} \exp(2\pi i j \sum_{l=1}^{n} k_l 2^{-l})|k_1 \cdots k_n\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \sum_{k_1=0}^{1} \cdots \sum_{k_n=0}^{1} \bigotimes_{l=1}^{n} \exp(2\pi i j k_l 2^{-l})|k_l\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \bigotimes_{l=1}^{n} \left[\sum_{k_l=0}^{1} \exp(2\pi i j k_l 2^{-l})|k_l\rangle \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \bigotimes_{l=1}^{n} \left[|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i j 2^{-l})|1\rangle \right]$$

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

$$\frac{k}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{l=1}^{n} k_l 2^{n-l} = \sum_{l=1}^{n} k_l 2^{-l}$$

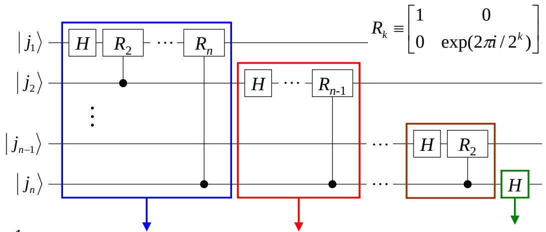
$$\exp(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)|k_1\rangle \otimes |k_2\rangle = \left[\exp(\alpha_1)|k_1\rangle\right] \otimes \left[\exp(\alpha_2)|k_2\rangle\right]$$

$$\sum_{k_1=0}^{1} \sum_{k_2=0}^{1} \left[\exp(\alpha_1)|k_1\rangle \otimes \exp(\alpha_2)|k_2\rangle\right] = \left[\sum_{k_1=0}^{1} \exp(\alpha_1)|k_1\rangle\right] \otimes \left[\sum_{k_2=0}^{1} \exp(\alpha_2)|k_2\rangle\right]$$

$$j 2^{-l} = j_1 \cdots j_{n-l}.j_{n-l+1} \cdots j_n$$

$$\exp(2\pi i j_1 \cdots j_{n-l}) = 1$$

Quantum circuit for QFT



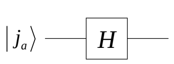
$$R_k \equiv \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \exp(2\pi i/2^k) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_2 \cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)\cdots\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_n)|1\rangle\right)$$

SWAP

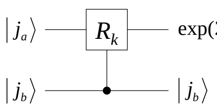
$$\frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_n)|1\rangle\right)\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_{n-1}j_n)|1\rangle\right)\cdots\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)$$

Quantum circuit for QFT



$$\frac{|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_a)|1\rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

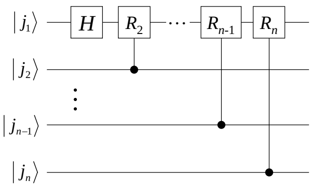
$$\exp(2\pi i 0.j_a) = \begin{cases} 1 & (j_a = 0) \\ -1 & (j_a = 1) \end{cases}$$



$$\exp(2\pi i 0.\underbrace{0 \cdots 0 j_b}_{k \text{ digits}})|j_a\rangle \qquad |j_b\rangle$$

$$\exp(2\pi i 0.0 \cdots 0 j_b) = \begin{cases} 1 & (j_a = 0) \\ \exp(2\pi i/2^k) & (j_a = 1) \end{cases}$$

Quantum circuit for QFT



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

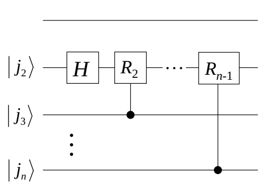
$$|j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_1)|1\rangle\right)|j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2)|1\rangle\right)|j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|0\rangle + \exp(2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 \cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)|j_2 \cdots j_n\rangle$$

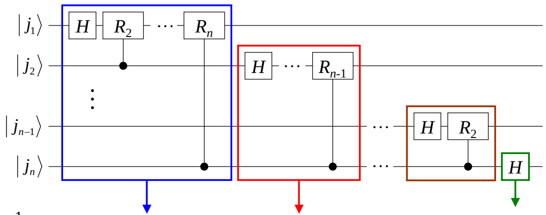
Quantum circuit for QFT



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

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_1\cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)|j_2 j_3\cdots j_n\rangle$$
$$\to \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_1\cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_2)|1\rangle\right)|j_3\cdots j_n\rangle$$
$$\to \frac{1}{2}\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_1\cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_2 j_3)|1\rangle\right)|j_3\cdots j_n\rangle$$
$$\vdots$$
$$\to \frac{1}{2}\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_1\cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_2\cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)|j_3\cdots j_n\rangle$$

Quantum circuit for QFT



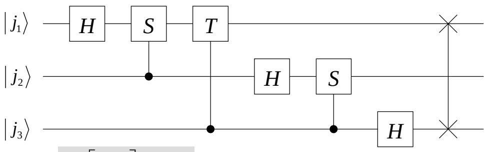
$$\frac{1}{2^{n/2}}\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2\cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_2\cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)\cdots\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_n)|1\rangle\right)$$

SWAP

$$\frac{1}{2^{n/2}}\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_n)|1\rangle\right)\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_{n-1} j_n)|1\rangle\right)\cdots\left(|0\rangle+\exp(2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2\cdots j_n)|1\rangle\right)$$

Quantum circuit for QFT_8

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{8}}\left(|0\rangle+e^{2\pi i 0.j_3}|1\rangle\right)\left(|0\rangle+e^{2\pi i 0.j_2 j_3}|1\rangle\right)\left(|0\rangle+e^{2\pi i 0.j_1 j_2 j_3}|1\rangle\right)$$



$$S=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & i\end{bmatrix}=R_2$$
$$T=\begin{bmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & e^{i\pi/4}\end{bmatrix}=R_3$$

Order of permutation

y	$\pi(y)$
0	3
1	7
2	5
3	1
4	2
5	4
6	6
7	0

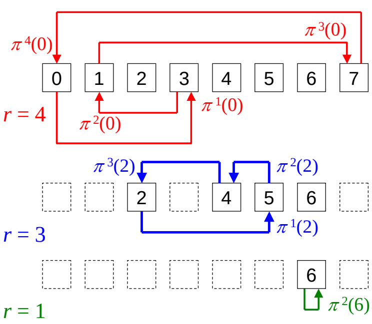
Order of the permutation $\pi(y)$; the least positive integer r that satisfies

$$\pi^r(y_0) = y_0$$

Generally, r depends on y_0, and finding r may be hard

Order of permutation

y	$\pi(y)$
0	3
1	7
2	5
3	1
4	2
5	4
6	6
7	0



$r = 4$

$r = 3$

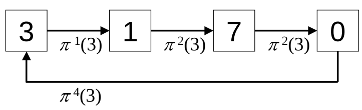
$r = 1$

Order finding

y	$\pi(y)$
0	3
1	7
2	5
3	1
4	2
5	4
6	6
7	0

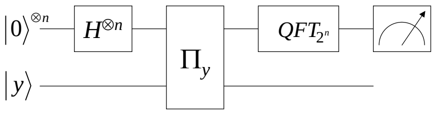
$r = 4$

Find r quantum mechanically



$$\pi^0(3)=\pi^4(3)=\pi^8(3)=\pi^{12}(3)=\cdots=3$$
$$\pi^1(3)=\pi^5(3)=\pi^9(3)=\pi^{13}(3)=\cdots=1$$
$$\pi^2(3)=\pi^6(3)=\pi^{10}(3)=\pi^{14}(3)=\cdots=7$$
$$\pi^3(3)=\pi^7(3)=\pi^{11}(3)=\pi^{15}(3)=\cdots=0$$

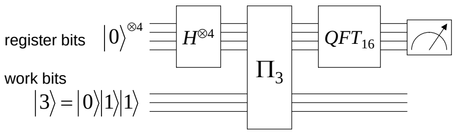
Order finding algorithm



$$\Pi_y |x\rangle |y\rangle = |x\rangle |\pi^x(y)\rangle$$

For now, we accept that Π_y is given as a ***black box***, or imagine a situation similar to ***Deutsch's problem*** (i.e., Alice wants to know the order, and Bob has $\pi(y)$)

Order finding algorithm



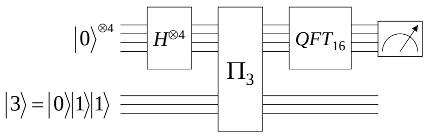
$$|0\rangle^{\otimes 4}|3\rangle \xrightarrow{H^{\otimes 4}} \frac{1}{4}\sum_{x=0}^{15}|x\rangle|3\rangle$$

$$\Pi_3|x\rangle|3\rangle = |x\rangle|\pi^x(3)\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Pi_3} \frac{1}{4}\sum_{x=0}^{15}|x\rangle|\pi^x(3)\rangle$$

Encode information on $\pi^x(3)$ into the work bits

Order finding algorithm

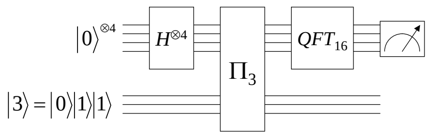


$$\sum_{x=0}^{15}|x\rangle|\pi^x(3)\rangle = (|0\rangle+|4\rangle+|8\rangle+|12\rangle)|3\rangle + (|1\rangle+|5\rangle+|9\rangle+|13\rangle)|1\rangle + (|2\rangle+|6\rangle+|10\rangle+|14\rangle)|7\rangle + (|3\rangle+|7\rangle+|11\rangle+|15\rangle)|0\rangle$$

$$\xrightarrow{QFT_{16}} (|0\rangle+|4\rangle+|8\rangle+|12\rangle)|3\rangle + (|0\rangle+i|4\rangle-|8\rangle-i|12\rangle)|1\rangle + (|0\rangle-|4\rangle+|8\rangle-|12\rangle)|7\rangle + (|0\rangle-i|4\rangle-|8\rangle+|12\rangle)|0\rangle$$

$\pi^0(3) = \pi^4(3) = \pi^8(3) = \pi^{12}(3) = \cdots = 3$
$\pi^1(3) = \pi^5(3) = \pi^9(3) = \pi^{13}(3) = \cdots = 1$
$\pi^2(3) = \pi^6(3) = \pi^{10}(3) = \pi^{14}(3) = \cdots = 7$
$\pi^3(3) = \pi^7(3) = \pi^{11}(3) = \pi^{15}(3) = \cdots = 0$

Order finding algorithm



$$(|0\rangle+|4\rangle+|8\rangle+|12\rangle)|3\rangle + (|0\rangle+i|4\rangle-|8\rangle-i|12\rangle)|1\rangle + (|0\rangle-|4\rangle+|8\rangle-|12\rangle)|7\rangle + (|0\rangle-i|4\rangle-|8\rangle+|12\rangle)|0\rangle$$

$\longrightarrow$ Either 0, 4, 8, 12

$$\sqrt{\frac{r}{N}}\sum_{j=0}^{N/r-1}|jr+m\rangle \xrightarrow{QFT_N} \frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}\sum_{k=0}^{r-1}\exp\left(2\pi i\frac{mk}{r}\right)\left|\frac{N}{r}k\right\rangle$$

Order finding algorithm

$$\frac{16k}{r} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 12 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{k}{r} = \begin{cases} 0 & \textbf{Fail} \text{ (No info. on } r) \\ 1/4 & \textbf{Succeed} \\ 1/2 & \textbf{Fail} \text{ (Wrong } r) \\ 3/4 & \textbf{Succeed} \end{cases}$$

The algorithm fails if $k = 0$, or k and r have common divisors (Not so serious)

$$\text{Prob}(\gcd(k/r) = 1) \approx \frac{1}{\log\log r}$$

Remaining issues

- The measurement does not give us r itself, then how to obtain r out of the measurement result?
- What if r does not divide N?
- How to construct the Π_y gate?
- If it remains a black box, how can the algorithm be useful?

Quiz

Continued fraction expansion

Definition

$$\alpha = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{\ddots + \cfrac{1}{a_{m-1} + \cfrac{1}{a_m}}}}$$

$$\equiv [a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_m]$$

"Convergent"

$$\frac{p_0}{q_0} = [a_0] = a_0$$

$$\frac{p_1}{q_1} = [a_0, a_1] = a_0 + \frac{1}{a_1}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\frac{p_{m-1}}{q_{m-1}} = [a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_{m-1}]$$

$$\frac{p_m}{q_m} = [a_0, a_1, \cdots, a_{m-1}, a_m]$$

Quiz

Check that the continued fraction expansion for $31/13$ and its convergents are given as follows

$$\frac{31}{13} = [2,2,1,1,2] = 2 + \cfrac{1}{2 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{1 + \cfrac{1}{2}}}}$$

$$\frac{p_0}{q_0} = [2] = 2$$

$$\frac{p_1}{q_1} = [2,2] = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{p_2}{q_2} = [2,2,1] = \frac{7}{3}$$

$$\frac{p_3}{q_3} = [2,2,1,1] = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\frac{p_4}{q_4} = [2,2,1,1,2] = \frac{31}{13}$$

Also check the following

$$\frac{3413}{8192} = [0,2,2,2,170,4]$$