

INTRO À COMPUTAÇÃO QUÂNTICA - PARTES 5

Aula passada:

- Algoritmo de Grover

Busca em vetor não estruturado
de $N \rightarrow \sqrt{N}$

Hoje:

- Algoritmo de Shor

Resolve fatoração $n = \log_2 N$
cl. Fat $N = pq$ $O(\sqrt{n})$
quântica $O(n^3)$

IDEIA DO ALGORITMO DE SHOR

$$N = pq$$

Problema: Encontrar fator de N $\neq$ 1 , N

① Reduzir fatoração ao problema de encontrar período da função $f_{a,N}(x) = a^x \bmod N$

② Usar a transformada quântica de Fourier (QFT) para encontrar período de $f_{a,N}(x)$ eficientemente

$$\text{QFT}([f(0), f(1), f(2), \dots, \underline{N}])$$

Redução: Achar período $\Rightarrow$ fatoração (Miller) (?)

Fixe a, N inteiros positivos $\text{mdc}(a, N) = 1$ e considere a função $f_{a, N}(x) = a^x \bmod N$.

Para $\begin{cases} a = 7 \\ N = 15 \end{cases}$, temos

$$\begin{cases} f(0) = a^0 \bmod 15 = 1 \\ f(1) = 7^1 = 7 \\ f(2) = 49 = 3 \cdot 15 + 4 = 4 \\ f(3) = 13 \quad (-1)15 + 1 \end{cases}$$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	...
<u>$f_{7,15}(x)$</u>	1	7	4	13	1	7	4	...

$f: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{15}$

$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$

$\textcircled{7} \rightarrow \textcircled{7}$

$\textcircled{4} \rightarrow \textcircled{4}$

$\textcircled{13} \rightarrow \textcircled{13}$

Pelo teorema de EULER

$$\{ \underline{a^{\varphi(N)}} \equiv \underline{1} \pmod{N} ,$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_N^* = (\odot) \mathbb{Z}^* = \mathbb{Z}_N^* \\ \text{mdc}(a, N) = 1$$

onde $\varphi(n)$ = $\# \{ j : \text{mdc}(j, N) = 1 \}$.

Portanto $f_{a,N}$ é periódica, com período

$$(a^r)^k = 1 \\ a^{\varphi(N)} = 1$$

no máximo $\varphi(N)$. Período r sempre $r \mid \varphi(N)$ $r \leq \varphi(N)$

Note que para a conclusão, usar teo Euler é
não é necessário, só suficiente.

Seja r o período de f_{a,N}. Então

$$\underline{f_{a,N}(0)} = \underline{f_{a,N}(r)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{1} \equiv \underline{a^r} \pmod{N}$$

r par

$$\Rightarrow \underline{a^r - 1} \equiv 0 \pmod{N} = (a^{r/2} + 1)(a^{r/2} - 1) = \underline{kN}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a^r \pmod{N} \\ 1, a, a^2, \dots, 1, a \\ \underbrace{} \\ a^0 \quad r \\ \gcd(r, N) \neq 1 \end{array}$$

Se, por sorte r for par, então

$$(a^{r/2} - 1)(a^{r/2} + 1) \equiv 0 \pmod{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow (a^{r/2} - 1)(a^{r/2} + 1) = K \underline{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mdc}(a^{r/2} - 1, N) \mid \underline{N} \\ \text{mdc}(a^{r/2} + 1, N) \mid \underline{N} \end{array} \right\}$$

Se dermos ainda mais sorte e $\sup a^{r/2} \equiv -1 \pmod{N}$

$a^{r/2} \not\equiv -1 \pmod{N}$, $1 \cdot N$ $(a^{r/2} - 1)(\underbrace{a^{r/2} + 1}_0) = kN$
 $\equiv 0$

(sabemos que $a^{r/2} \not\equiv 1 \pmod{N}$ pois r é período)

então encontramos fatores de N :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \underline{\text{mdc}(a^{r/2} - 1, N)} \\ \underline{\text{mdc}(a^{r/2} + 1, N)} \end{array} \right. \neq 1, N$$

Podemos então melhorar um pouco a descrição do alq. Shor.

Dado $N = \underline{p q}$ $p_1 p_2 \dots$

$$\varphi(N) = (p-1)(q-1)$$
$$\underline{\underline{\text{mdc}(a, N) \neq 1}}$$

- ① Escolha um a , $\text{mdc}(a, N) = 1$, aleatório
- ② Use QFT para achar período r de $f_{a,N}$
- ③ Se r é par e $a^{r/2} \not\equiv -1 \pmod{N}$,
Devolva $\text{mdc}(a^{r/2} - 1, N)$ como fator de N
- ④ Se não, volte para ①

Por que precisamos de computação quântica para
encontrar o período?

Seja $n = \log N$

$$n = \log N$$

* Algo trivial usa $O(N) = O(2^n)$ operações
para achar período. Compare com GNFS que
custa $\approx 2^{O(\underbrace{n^{1/3}}_{O(n^{1/3})} (\log n)^{2/3})}$.

General
Number
Field
Sieve

* E usando FFT em vez de QFT?

O custo seria $O(\underline{N \log N}) = O(\underline{2^n n})$ que é pior ainda.

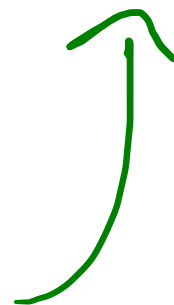
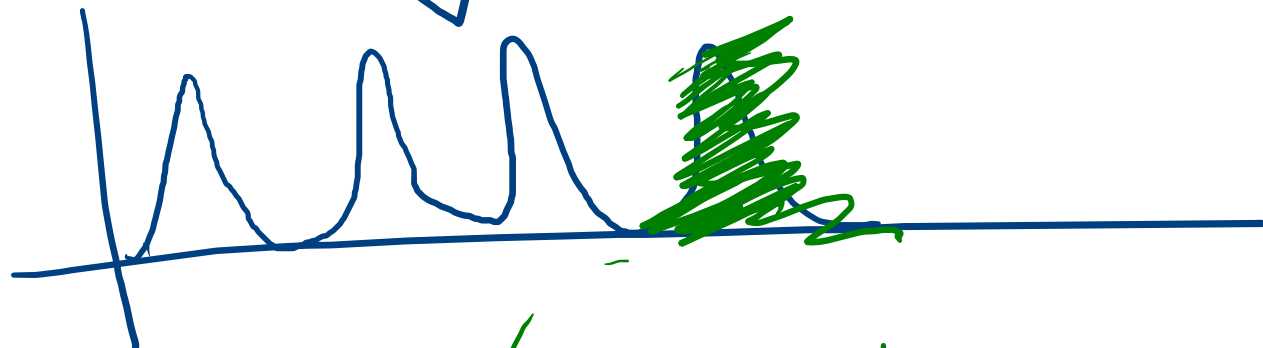
$$\underline{2^n n \gg n^2}$$

$\Rightarrow$ O algoritmo de Shor funciona pois é possível calcular a FT com $\boxed{O(n^2)}$ portas quânticas. Porém os coeficientes de Fourier ficam ocultos e devemos ser espertos ao usar a QFT $\Rightarrow$ QFT não substitui ~~DET~~ em geral



$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i \cos(\omega_i)$$

FFT



FFT⁻¹



QUANTUM FOURIER TRANSFORM - QFT

É a variante quântica da DFT (Discrete Fourier Transform)

DFT : Dado um vetor $x = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}] \in \mathbb{C}^N$
 $\text{DFT}(x) = [y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{N-1}] \in \mathbb{C}^N$ t.q.

$$\frac{1}{N} \text{QFT} \cdot \text{QFT}^\dagger = I$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \quad N \quad N \quad N$$

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

fator normalização

$$\text{DFT} \begin{bmatrix} w_0 \\ w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_{N-1} \end{bmatrix}$$

DFT

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Dado um vetor } x = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{N-1}] \in \mathbb{C}^N \\ \text{DFT}(x) = [y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{N-1}] \in \mathbb{C}^N \text{ t.q.} \\ y_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j e^{(2\pi i j k / N)} \end{array} \right.$$

QFT

: Dado um estado básico $|j\rangle$, $j \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}$

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

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

$j=4$

$$j = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$2^n = N \xrightarrow{\text{QFT}}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{2\pi i 0 4 / 8} \\ e^{2\pi i 1 4 / 8} \\ e^{2\pi i 2 4 / 8} \\ e^{2\pi i 3 4 / 8} \\ e^{2\pi i 4 4 / 8} \\ e^{2\pi i 5 4 / 8} \\ e^{2\pi i 6 4 / 8} \\ e^{2\pi i 7 4 / 8} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \\ -1 \\ -i \\ 1 \\ i \\ -1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{2\pi i \frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^N, \quad \underline{\|x\|_2 = 1}$$

$$\sqrt{|x_0|^2 + |x_1|^2 + \dots} = 1$$

Para uma superposição qualquer $\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j |j\rangle$, temos

$$\underline{\text{QFT}} \left(\sum_{j=0}^{N-1} x_j |j\rangle \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} y_k |k\rangle, \text{ onde}$$

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

IMPORTANTE Houve apenas mudança de notação

$$\rightarrow \text{QFT}(\underline{\sum x_j |j\rangle}) = \underline{\text{QFT}} \left(\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_{N-1} \end{bmatrix} \right) = \underline{\text{DFT}(x)}$$

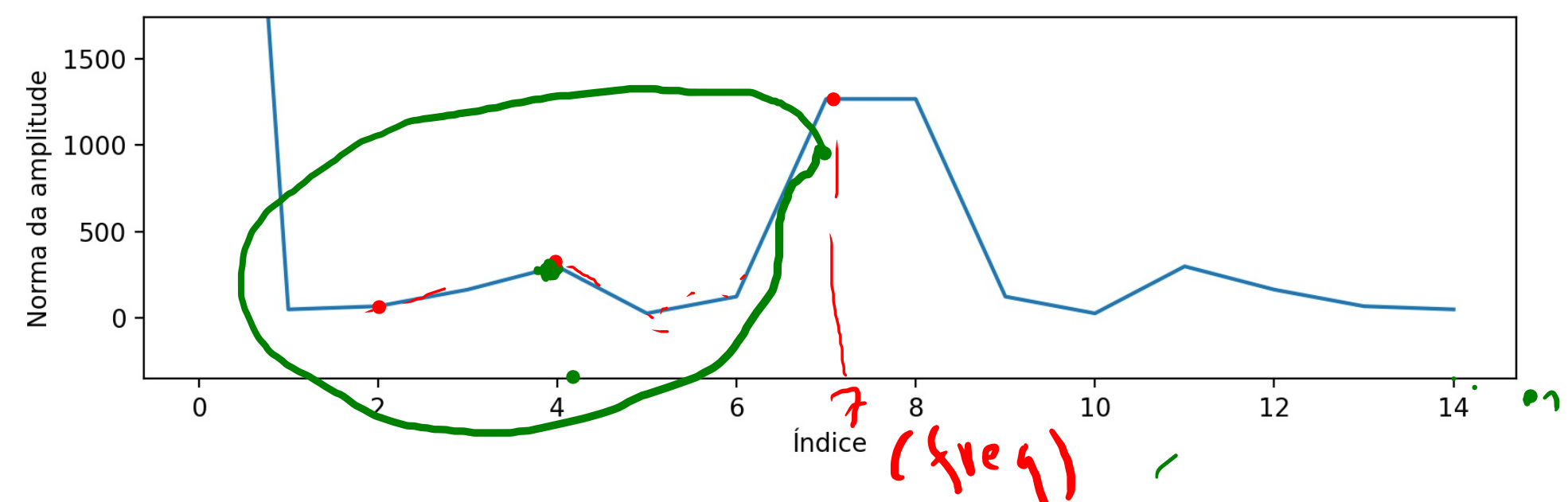
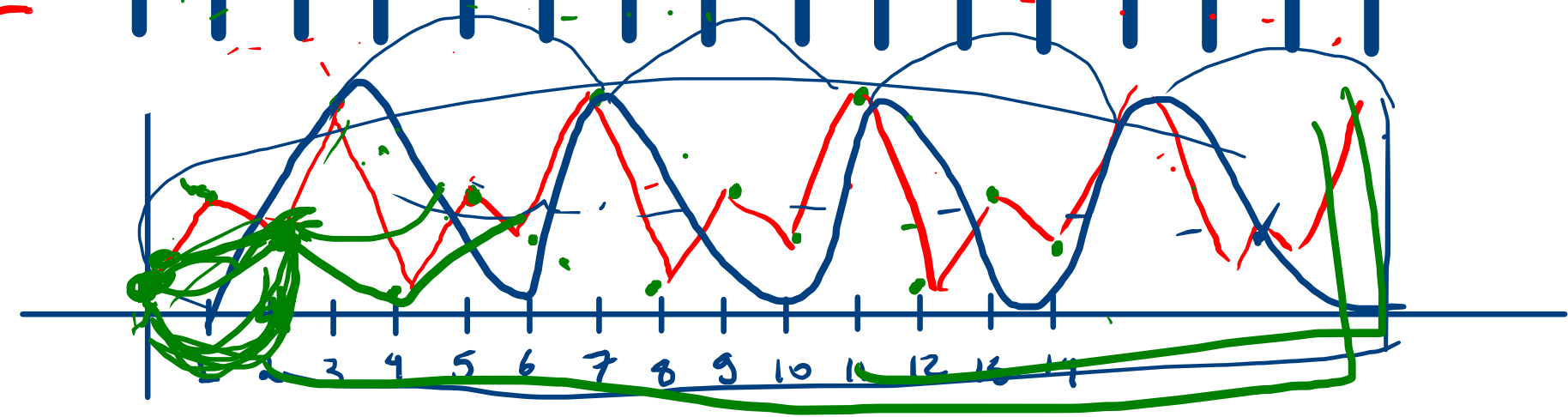
INTUIÇÃO CLÁSSICA

$$f_{7,15}(x) = 7^x \bmod 15$$

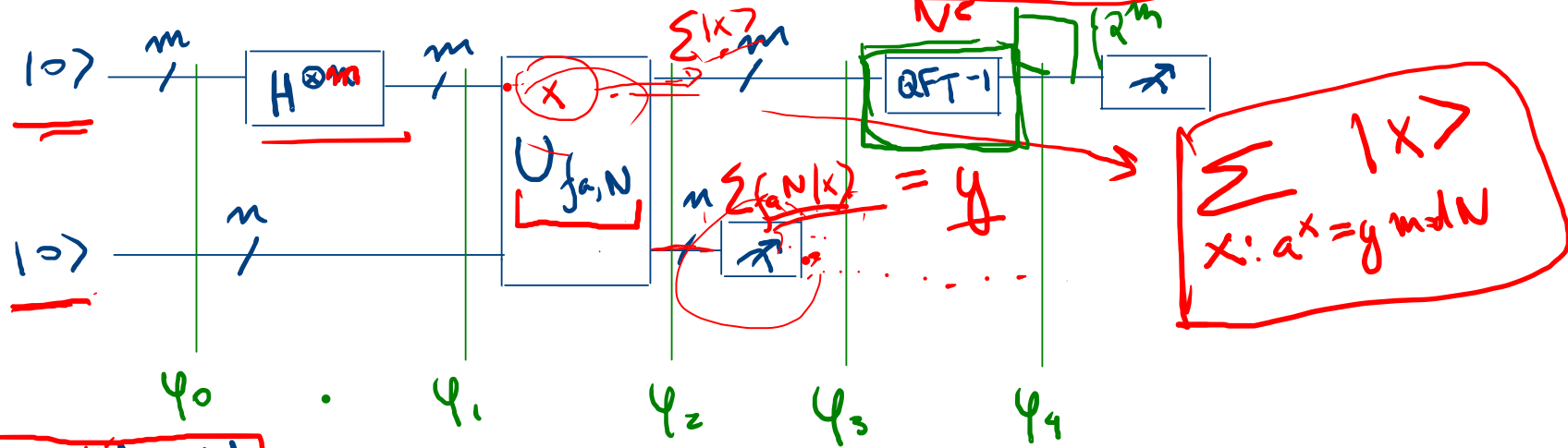
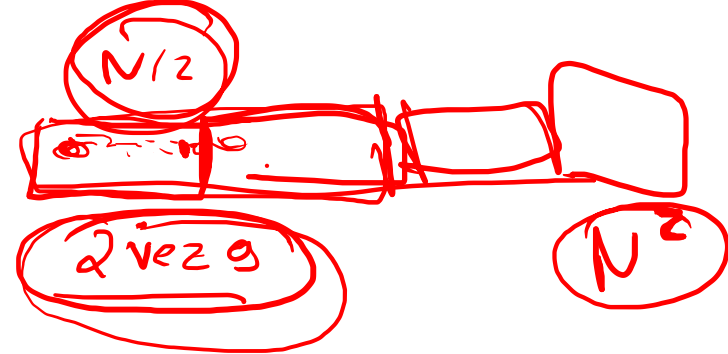
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
$f_{7,15}(x)$	1	7	4	13	1	7	4	13	1	7	4	13	1	7	4

$$q \approx \frac{15}{4}$$

DFT



INTUIÇÃO QUÂNTICA



$n = \log N$
 $m = \log N^2 = 2n$ ← motivo técnico

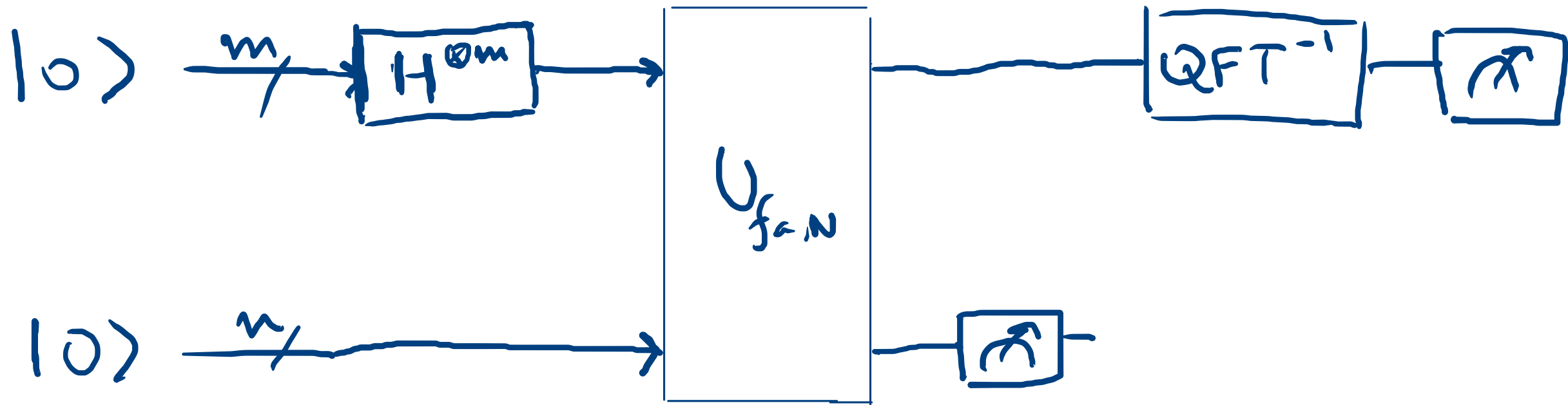
$$U_{\text{hash}} |x\rangle |0\rangle = |x\rangle |\text{hash}(x)\rangle$$

$$U_{\text{hash}} \sum |x\rangle |0\rangle = \sum |x\rangle |\text{hash}(x)\rangle$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{\text{hash}(x)=y} |\bar{x}\rangle |y\rangle$$

$$f_{a,N}(x) = a^x \bmod N$$



$$n = \log N \quad (N = pq)$$

$$\boxed{m} = 2 \log N = \log N^2$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{2n}$

Diagram showing four groups of r terms, each with a vertical line above it, all grouped under a horizontal brace labeled N^2 .

$$f_{a,N}: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_N^*$$

$$f_{a,N}(x) = a^x \bmod N \quad \text{mdc}(a, N) = 1$$

$\rightarrow$ periódica $\textcircled{a} \rightarrow \underline{\underline{r}}$

Se período r for par,

$$a^r - 1 = \underbrace{(a^{r/2} + 1)(a^{r/2} - 1)}_{\neq 0} = kN \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{mdc}(a^{r/2} + 1, N) \\ \text{mdc}(a^{r/2} - 1, N) \end{cases}$$

$$\neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \underline{\underline{a^{r/2} \not\equiv -1 \bmod N}}$$

$$|\varphi_0\rangle = |0_m\rangle |0_n\rangle$$

$$|\varphi_1\rangle = (H^{\otimes m} |0_m\rangle) |0_n\rangle$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^m}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} |i\rangle \right) |0_n\rangle$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \underbrace{\hspace{1cm}}^m \\ |0000\rangle = |0\rangle \\ |0001\rangle = |1\rangle \\ |0010\rangle = |2\rangle \end{array}$$

$$|3\rangle$$

$$|\varphi_1\rangle = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^m}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} |i\rangle \right) |0_n\rangle$$

$$f_{a,N} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{Z_N} \\ \textcircled{n} = f_N \end{array}$$

$$|\varphi_2\rangle = U_{f_{a,N}} |\varphi_1\rangle |0_n\rangle$$

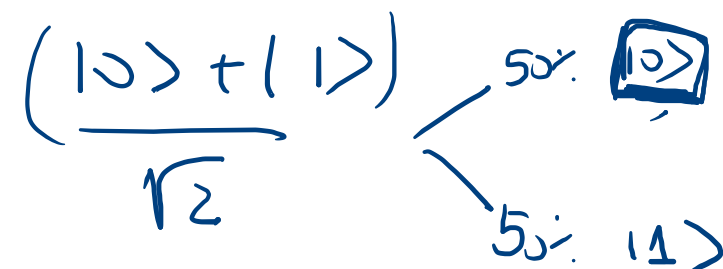
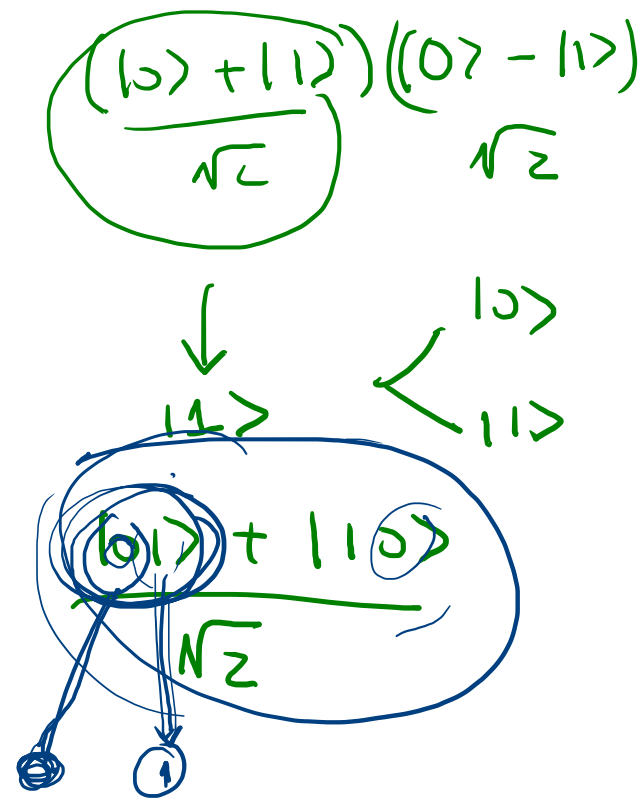
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^m}} \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} U_{f_{a,N}} (|i\rangle |0_n\rangle) = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} |i\rangle |f_{a,N}(i)\rangle}{\sqrt{2^m}}$$

$$|\psi_z\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^m}} \sum_{i=0}^{2^m-1} |i\rangle |f_{a,N}(i)\rangle$$

entrelaçados

Se eu medir os m qubits de entrada $\rightarrow X$
 $\Rightarrow$ os n bits de saída $\rightarrow$ collapse
 para $f(x)$

$$|x\rangle |f(x)\rangle$$

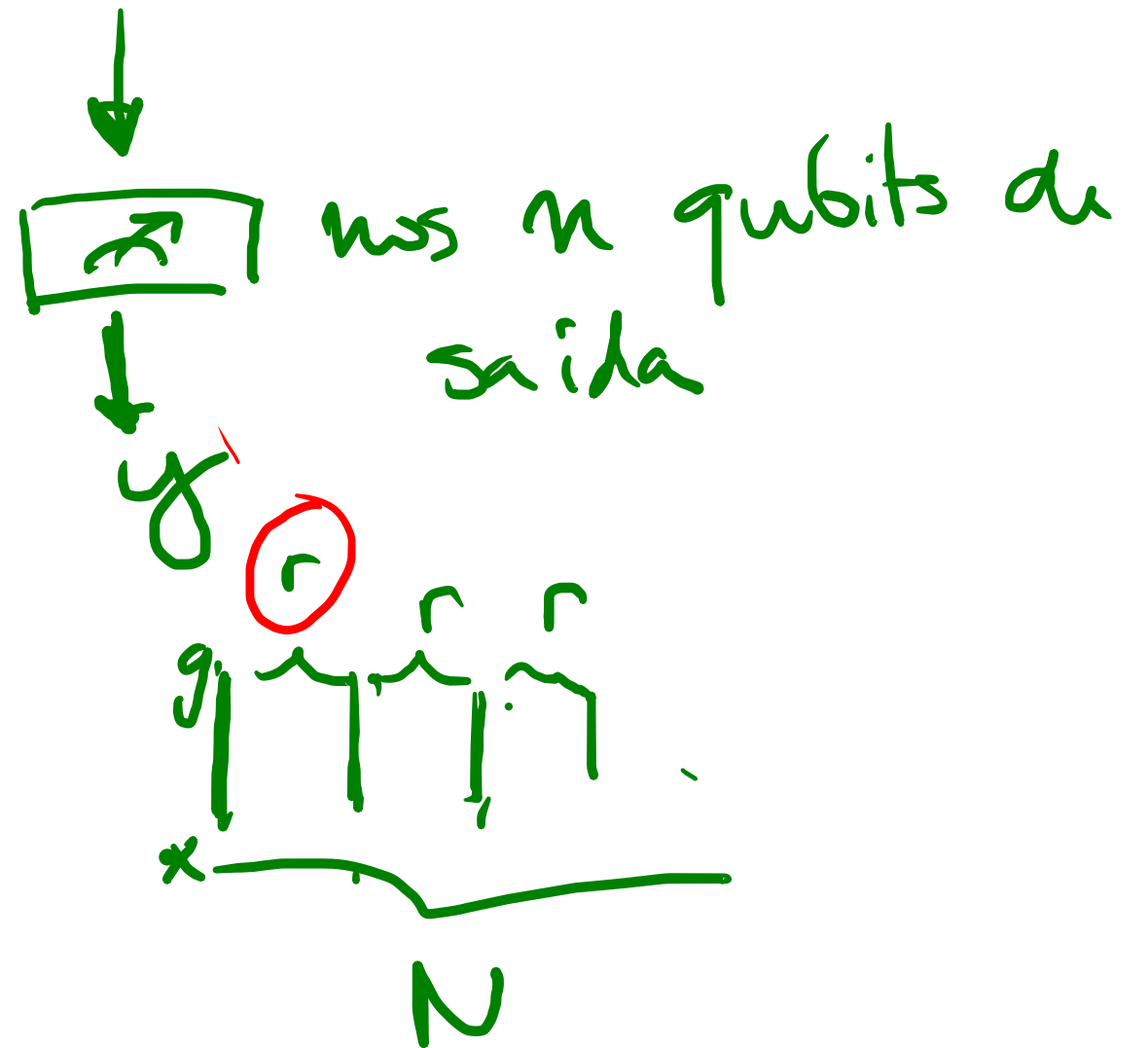


$$|\varphi_2\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^m}} \sum_{i=0}^{2^m-1} |i\rangle |f_{a,N}(i)\rangle$$

r períodos de a

$$|\varphi_3\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{N}{r}}} \sum_{\substack{x: f_{a,N}(x)=y}} |x\rangle |y\rangle$$

$a^x = y$



x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
$f_{7,15}(x)$	1	7	4	13	1	7	4	13	1	7	4	13	1	7	4

$r = 4$

in side
 $\rightarrow \boxed{x} \rightarrow 4 = y$

$$\Rightarrow |y_3\rangle = \frac{|2\rangle|4\rangle + |6\rangle|4\rangle + |10\rangle|4\rangle + |14\rangle|4\rangle}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{|2\rangle + |6\rangle + |10\rangle + |14\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \left(\frac{|4\rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$$

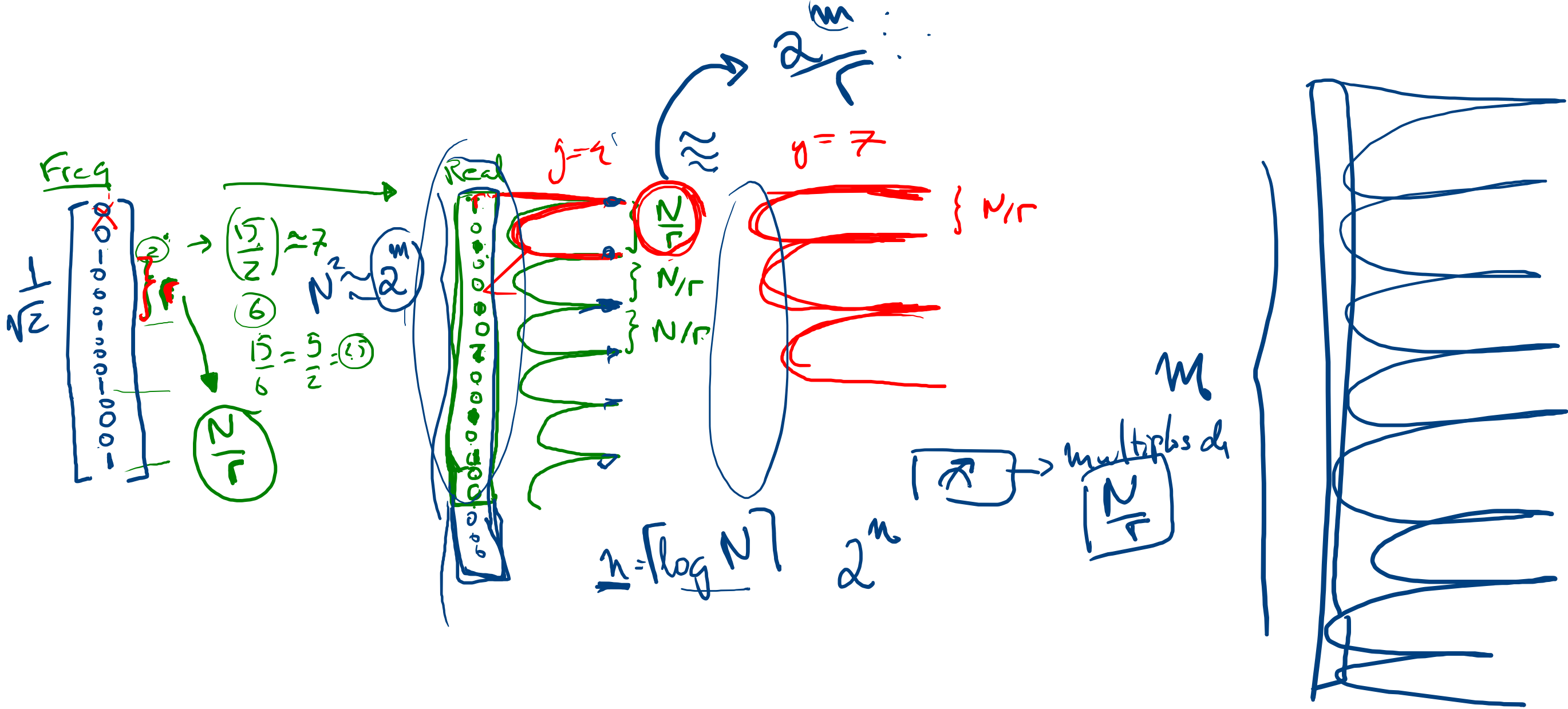
$$| \psi_3 \rangle = \left(\frac{| 12 \rangle + | 16 \rangle + | 10 \rangle + | 14 \rangle}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \frac{| 14 \rangle}{\sqrt{2}}$$

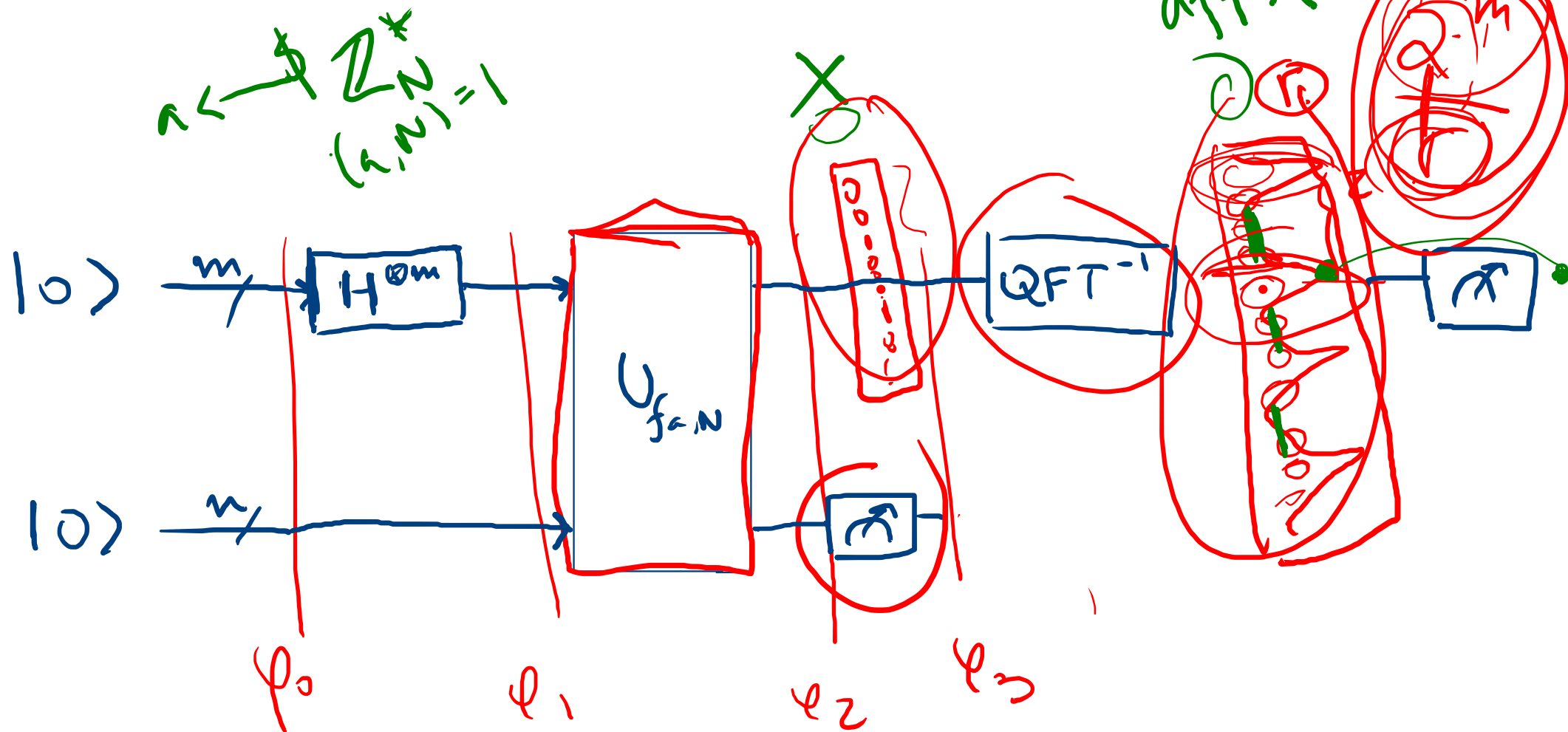
$\sqrt{2}$

$\begin{bmatrix} -00-00-00-00 \\ \end{bmatrix}$

$(y=7)$

$\begin{bmatrix} 0-000-000-0 \\ \end{bmatrix}$





$$\frac{S}{2^m} = 2$$

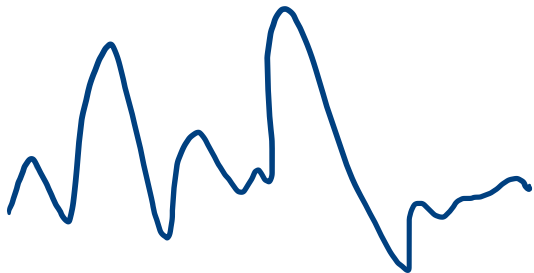
x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
$f_{7,15}(x)$	1	7	4	13	1	7	4	13	1	7	4	13	1	7	4

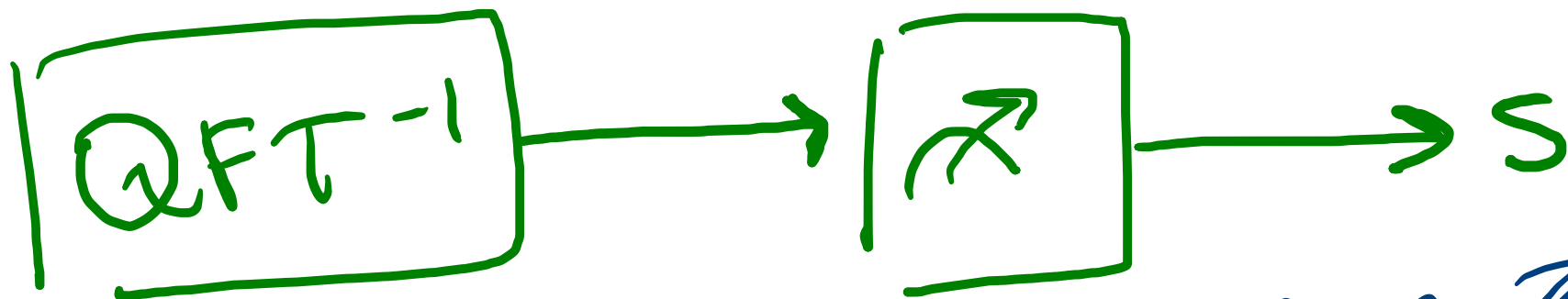
$$|\varphi_i\rangle = \left(\frac{|0\rangle + |1\rangle + |2\rangle + |3\rangle + \dots + |N\rangle}{\sqrt{N}} \right) |0\rangle$$

$$|\varphi_2\rangle = |0\rangle|1\rangle + |1\rangle|7\rangle + |2\rangle|4\rangle + |3\rangle|13\rangle + |4\rangle|1\rangle$$

$$\boxed{\star}^2 \searrow \textcircled{7} = \frac{1|7\rangle|7\rangle + 15|7\rangle|7\rangle + 9|7\rangle|7\rangle + 13|7\rangle|7\rangle}{\sqrt{4}}$$

$$= \underbrace{(117 + 157 + 197 + 137)}_{\sqrt{4}} \cancel{177}$$





$$\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

S é múltiplo do período da transform. de Fourier inversa.

$$S = \lambda \cdot \frac{2^m}{r}$$

$$\frac{2^m}{r}$$

$$S = \frac{1 \cdot 2^m}{r}$$

$$\left(\frac{S}{2^m} \right) = \left[\frac{1}{r} \right]$$

Pela fração irredutível
 que mais se approx.
 $\frac{S}{2^m}$

Ideia é encontrar $1/r$ achando um
 convergente da fração contínua de $(S/2^m)$

$$s = 96$$

$$\left(\frac{s}{2^m} \right) = \frac{96}{256} = \frac{48}{128} = \frac{24}{64} = \frac{12}{32} = \frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{p}$$

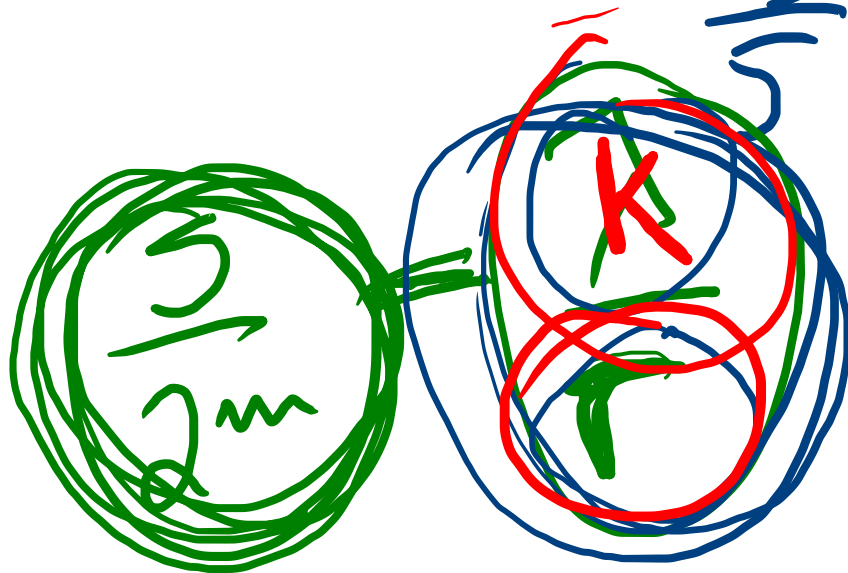
Continued fractions

$$\frac{26}{13}$$

$$\frac{31}{13} = 2 + \frac{5}{13}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{\frac{13}{5}} = 2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{3}{5}}$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{\frac{5}{3}}}$$



[3, 4, 2, 6]

9

$\approx 3+$

$\frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{6}}}$