

Today's outline - March 10, 2022



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- Introduction to Grover's algorithm

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- Amplitude inversion step

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Homework Assignment #06:
TBA on (still working on it)

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Quantum circuit simulator <https://algassert.com/quirk>



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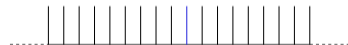
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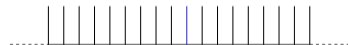
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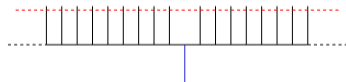
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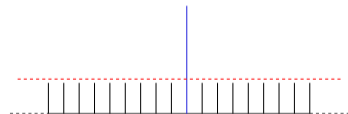
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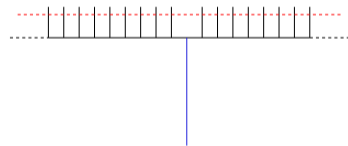
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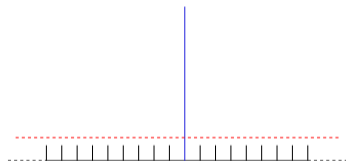
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Grover's algorithm is achieved by repeated application of a unitary transformation,

$Q : g_i |\psi_G\rangle + b_i |\psi_B\rangle \rightarrow g_{i+1} |\psi_G\rangle + b_{i+1} |\psi_B\rangle$ such that the g_i increase to a maximal value with corresponding decrease in the b_i

Flipping the sign of the “good” states



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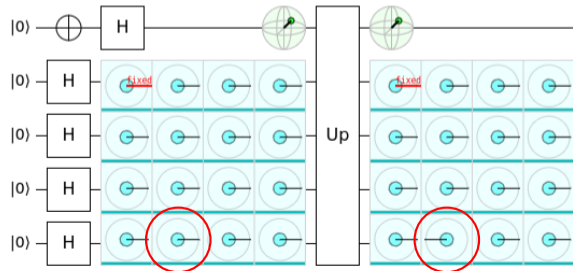
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<https://tinyurl.com/yc32wavm>



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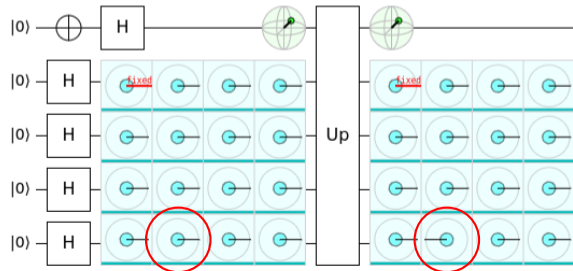
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Only one of the superimposed states has its sign flipped and the ancilla bit is unchanged



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Suppose there are J negative and K positive coefficients each with magnitude $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$

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$$\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} a_i |x_i\rangle \rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} (2A - a_i) |x_i\rangle$$

can be done with a unitary matrix of the form

Suppose there are J negative and K positive coefficients each with magnitude $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$

In the first application, the coefficients which flipped are transformed to

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{2}{N} - 1 & \frac{2}{N} & \cdots & \frac{2}{N} \\ \frac{2}{N} & \frac{2}{N} - 1 & \cdots & \frac{2}{N} \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \frac{2}{N} & \frac{2}{N} & \cdots & \frac{2}{N} - 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



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Since $J \ll K$, the c_j grow and the c_k shrink quickly with each iteration

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$$Q = -WS_0^\pi WS_G^\pi$$

Computing the number of iterations



The iterative operator $Q = DS_G^\pi$ transforms $g_i|\psi_G\rangle + b_i|\psi_B\rangle$ to $g_{i+1}|\psi_G\rangle + b_{i+1}|\psi_B\rangle$ in two steps, first

Computing the number of iterations



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Computing the number of iterations



The coefficients of the transformed state $g_{i+1}|\psi_G\rangle + b_{i+1}|\psi_B\rangle$ are given by recursion relations

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Computing the number of iterations



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Computing the number of iterations



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$$g_i = \sin[(2i+1)\theta], \quad b_i = \cos[(2i+1)\theta]$$

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These relations permit the calculation of the optimal number of iterations

Computing the number of iterations



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Computing the number of iterations

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Computing the number of iterations



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Computing the number of iterations



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For $t = \frac{1}{8}$, $i \approx 2$, for $t = \frac{1}{4}$ $i \approx 1$, and for $t = \frac{1}{2}$ no improvement is possible

Computing the number of iterations



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For $n = 4$ and $t = \frac{1}{16}$, $i \approx 3$

Computing the number of iterations



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<https://tinyurl.com/5n7jcguh>

