

find k in xy (3D space)

FFT_{2ⁿ} G $2^{2n} \geq 1/n$

$$|j\rangle \rightarrow |k\rangle$$

$N=2^n$

$$|j\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} x_j(k) |k\rangle$$

$$U_{12} e^{\frac{2\pi i}{N}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{\frac{2\pi i j k}{N}} |k\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{k=0}^n \left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i j \cdot k \cdot 2^{-2}} |1\rangle \right) \quad \text{DFT}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{N-1} e^{\frac{2\pi i j k}{N}} |k\rangle = \sum_{k_1=0}^1 \sum_{k_n=0}^1 e^{2\pi i j \sum_{l=1}^n k_l 2^{-l}} |k_1 \dots k_n\rangle \quad \text{DFT}$$

$$k = k_1 2^{n-1} + k_2 2^{n-2} + \dots + k_n 2^0$$

$$= \sum_{k_1=0}^1 \sum_{k_2=0}^1 \sum_{k_n=0}^1 e^{2\pi i j k_1 2^{-1}} |k_1\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{k_1=0}^1 \sum_{k_2=0}^1 e^{2\pi i j k_2 2^{-2}} |k_2\rangle$$

$$\left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i j k_1 2^{-1}} |1\rangle \right) \otimes \left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i j k_2 2^{-2}} |1\rangle \right) \otimes \dots \otimes \left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i j k_{n-1} 2^{-(n-1)}} |1\rangle \right)$$

(ii) $|k_1 \dots k_n\rangle$ (repeated) \rightarrow each k_l 2^l k_l

$$\left[\prod_{l=1}^n e^{2\pi i j k_l 2^{-l}} = e^{2\pi i j \sum_{l=1}^n k_l 2^{-l}} = e^{\frac{2\pi i j k}{N}} \right]$$

$$j = \sum_{m=1}^n j_m 2^{n-m} = j_1 2^{n-1} + j_2 2^{n-2} + \dots + j_n 2^0 \quad \text{B/C}$$

$$j 2^{-l} = j_1 2^{n-l-1} + j_2 2^{n-l-2} + \dots + j_{n-l+1} 2^0 + j_{n-l+2} 2^{-1} + \dots + j_n 2^{-l} \quad \text{p/1}$$

(iii) DFT

$$a \cdot b_1 \dots b_m$$

100

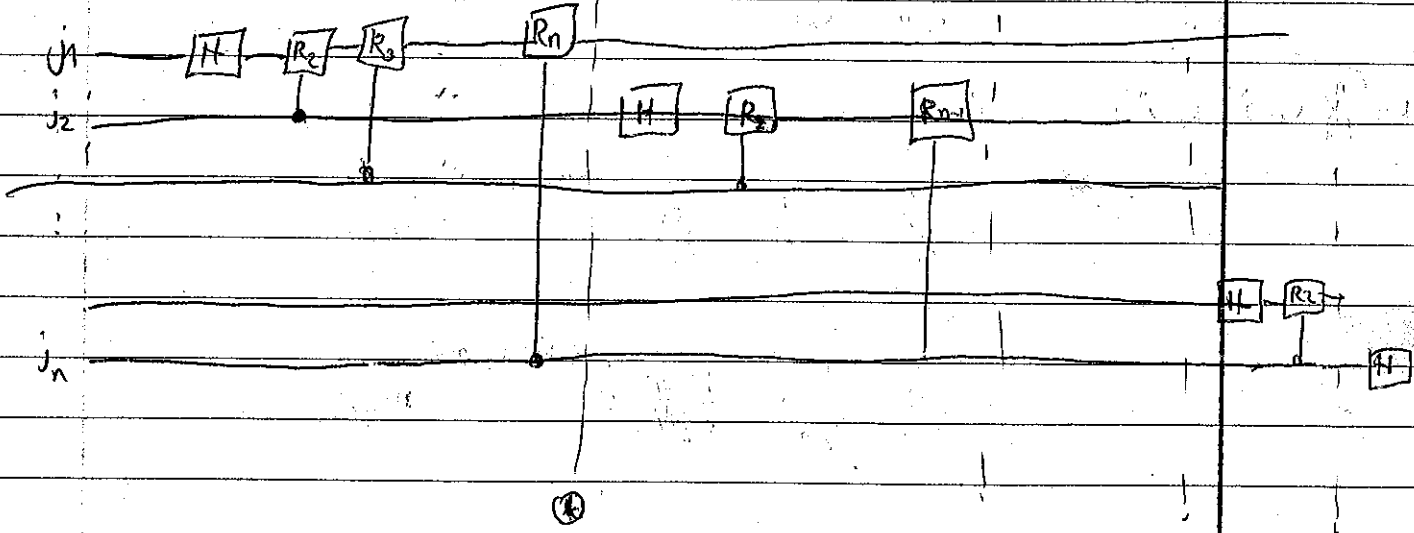
$$= \frac{b_1}{2} + \frac{b_2}{4} + \dots + \frac{b_m}{2^m}$$

$$|j\rangle \rightarrow \sum_{l=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i (a \cdot j_1 - 2^{l-1} \dots j_n)} |l\rangle \right)$$

$$R_l = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2\pi i a \cdot 2^{l-1}} \end{bmatrix}$$

100

1000 1000



$$\begin{aligned} & \left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i \sum_{m=1}^n j_m a^{-m}} |l\rangle \right) \otimes |j_2 \dots j_n\rangle \\ & = \left(|0\rangle + e^{2\pi i (a \cdot j_1 - 2^{l-1} \dots j_n)} |l\rangle \right) \otimes |j_2 \dots j_n\rangle \end{aligned}$$

100 1000

$$\text{FFT} = (W^k)^{1/2}$$

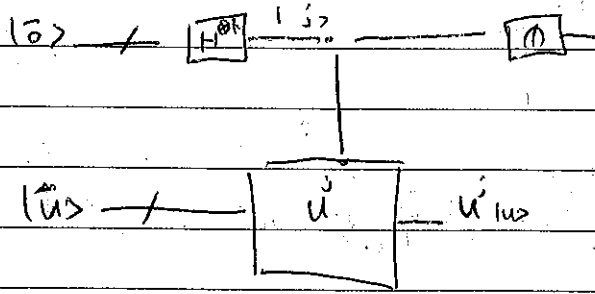
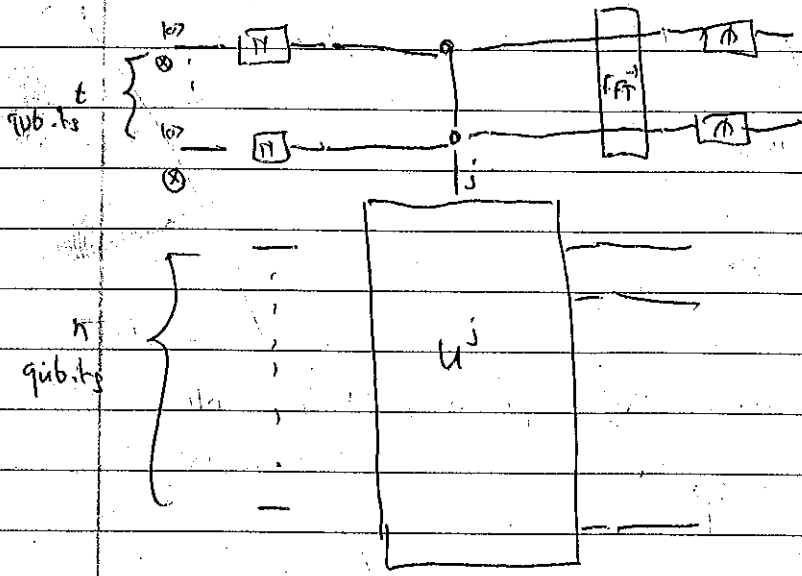
$$\text{FFT}^{-1} = \text{FFT}^\dagger = (W^{-k})^{1/2}$$

1000 1000

2^{1/2} (a) p... N 1 FFT_N 2000 1/4

100

Phase estimation



$\lambda = e^{i\theta}$ $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ $\theta = \omega t$ $U = e^{-iHt} = e^{-i\lambda t}$

$$|0\rangle \otimes |u\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} |j\rangle \otimes |u\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} |j\rangle \otimes \lambda^j |u\rangle$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} \lambda^j |j\rangle \right) \otimes |u\rangle$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} \lambda^j |j\rangle$$

$$\alpha = \frac{2\pi k}{T}$$

$$= |k\rangle \otimes |u\rangle$$

def[ai] def B a : 200

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} u^{j\alpha T} \rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} u^{j\alpha T} u^{-kj} |k\rangle$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{T-1} \left(\frac{1}{T} \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} u^{(j\alpha - k)j} \right) |k\rangle$$

we re $k=j_0$ p $j_0, k_0 \alpha T = j_0$ etc

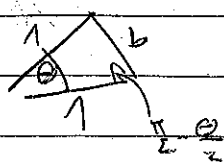
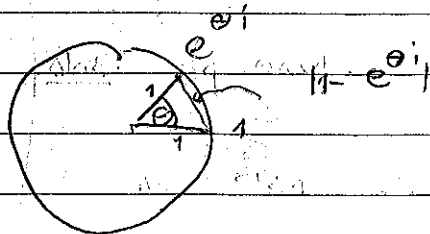
Prob 33/17

$$p_{\text{prob}}(k) = p_k = \frac{1}{T^2} \left| \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} u^{(j\alpha - k)j} \right|^2$$

$$\sum_{j=0}^{T-1} u^{(j\alpha - k)j} = \frac{u^{(j\alpha - k)T} - 1}{u^{(j\alpha - k)} - 1}$$

$$p_k = \frac{1}{T^2} \frac{|1 - u^{(j\alpha - k)T}|^2}{|1 - u^{j\alpha - k}|^2} = \frac{2}{|1 - u^{j\alpha - k}|^2}$$

$$|1 - e^{i\theta}| = 2 \left| \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right|$$



$$\frac{1}{\sin \theta} = \frac{1}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\theta}{2})} = \frac{1}{\cos(\frac{\theta}{2})}$$

$$b = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}} = \boxed{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u^{\alpha T - k} &= e^{\frac{2\pi i}{T} (\alpha T - k)} = e^{2\pi i \frac{\alpha T - k}{T}} \\
 &= e^{2\pi i \Delta}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\alpha T - k}{T} \pmod{1}$$

$$|1 - u^{\alpha T - k}| = 2 \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{2\pi \Delta}{2}\right) = 2 \sin(\pi \Delta)$$

$$\geq 2 \frac{2\pi \Delta}{\pi} = 4\Delta$$

$$\sin(x) \geq \frac{2x}{\pi}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(\alpha \text{ real } \Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \in \mathbb{R}) \quad k = j_0 + d$$

$$\|p_k\| \leq \frac{2^e}{(4\Delta)^2} \leq \frac{1}{4\Delta^2} \leq \frac{1}{4d^2}$$

$$\Delta = \left| \frac{\alpha T - k}{T} \right| \approx \frac{k}{T} - \alpha \geq d$$

$$\epsilon = \alpha - \frac{j_0}{T}, \quad \alpha \text{ is the real part of } \frac{j_0}{T} \text{ (circled in red)}$$

$$|\epsilon T| = \left| \frac{j_0}{T} - \alpha T \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{b.p.p.}$$

$$W = \frac{(\alpha T - j_0) T}{e^{2\pi i (\alpha T - j_0)}} = e^{\frac{\epsilon T \cdot 2\pi \cdot i}{T}}$$

$$|1 - W^{(\alpha T - j_0) T}| = 2 \left| \sin \left(\frac{2\pi \cdot \epsilon T}{2} \right) \right| = 2 \left| \sin(\pi \epsilon T) \right| \quad \text{(p.p.)}$$

$$\geq 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi \epsilon T}{\pi} = 4\epsilon T$$

$$|\epsilon T| \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

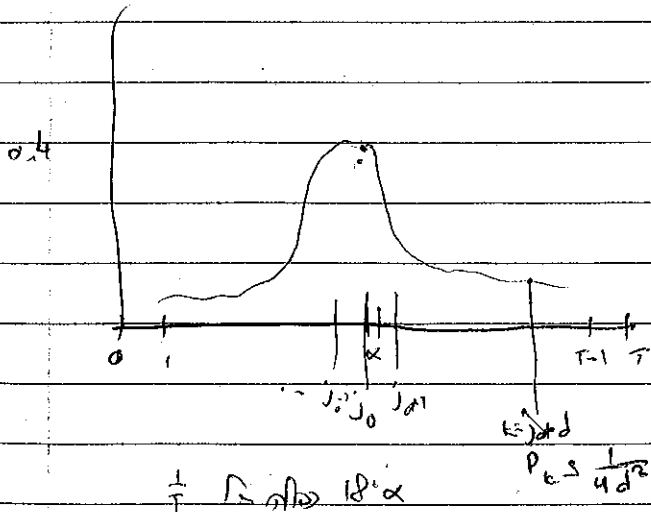
$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \sin(x) \geq \frac{2x}{\pi}$$

$$\left| 1 - e^{2\pi i \epsilon T} \right| \geq 2 \sin(\pi \Delta) \leq 2\pi \Delta \quad \text{with } \Delta = \frac{2\pi \epsilon T}{2} = 2\pi \epsilon T$$

$$\frac{2\pi \epsilon T}{4} = \sqrt{A} \quad \text{(circled in red)}$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\alpha T - j_0}{T} = \alpha - \frac{j_0}{T} = \epsilon \quad \text{also}$$

$$P_{j_0} \geq \frac{1}{T} \cdot \frac{(4\epsilon T)^2}{(2\pi \epsilon)^2} = \frac{16 \epsilon^2 T^2}{4\pi^2 \epsilon^2 T} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \geq 0.4 \quad \text{p.p.}$$



$$t = \sqrt{g \frac{1}{\epsilon}} + \sqrt{g \frac{1}{\delta}}$$

plc: Goeel

$$pr \left[\begin{array}{c} \text{...} \\ \epsilon = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \end{array} \right] \leq \delta$$

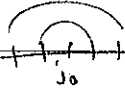
plc

$$k = j_0 \pm \epsilon \cdot T$$

plc, ...

... $\frac{j_0}{T}$... j_0 ...

$$pr(\dots) = \sum_{d=\epsilon T}^{\infty} pr(\dots) \leq \sum_{d=\frac{1}{\epsilon}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{d^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{\epsilon}}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\epsilon}} = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$



□

$$\dots \frac{1}{\epsilon} \dots \frac{1}{\epsilon} \dots \frac{1}{\epsilon} \dots$$

$$\epsilon T = \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

$$T = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

!!! U^T ...

!!! $U^{(2)}$...

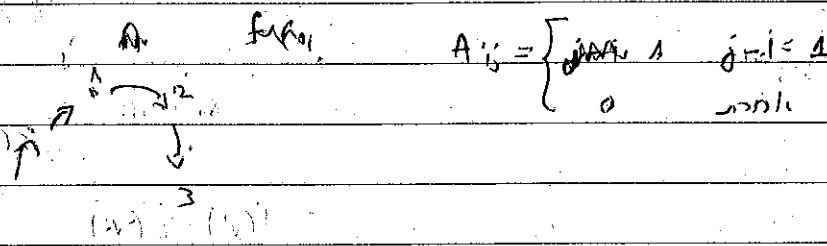
~~FFT~~ FFT (FFT)

the pp. (10)

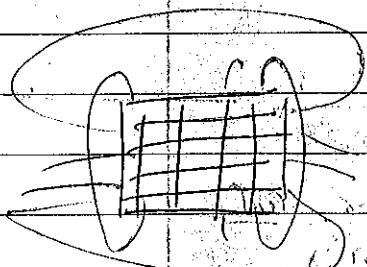
$A_{ij} = f(\alpha_j^{-i})$ or $A_{ij} = f(\alpha_j^{-i})$ or $G = (V, E)$

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ or $A_{ij} = f(\alpha_j^{-i})$

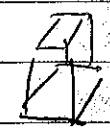
$C_n = (\mathbb{Z}_q, +, \text{mod } q)$ or $G = C_q$ (cyclic group)



$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & j-i = 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$



$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$ or $G = C_q \times C_q$



$G = \mathbb{Z}_2^n$

$f_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow j-i \in \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$

Cayley graph $\text{Cay}(G, S)$

$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow j-i \in S$ (11)

... of G , ...

S is a subset of G to help for A, where G is a group

Let G be a group and $A \subseteq G$. For $\chi \in \hat{G}$, $\chi(A) = \sum_{g \in A} \chi(g)$

$$(A \chi) = \sum_{g \in G} A_{g,v} \chi(g) = \sum_{g \in G} f(gv^{-1}) \chi(g)$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{v \in G \\ v' = gv^{-1} \\ v = \dots}} f(v') \chi(w(v')^{-1}) = \left(\sum_{v'} f(v') \chi(v') \right) \chi(w)$$

$$\sum_{v'} f(v') \chi(v')$$

$\langle \chi, f \rangle$

order of group is q

$$G = (\mathbb{Z}_q, + \text{ mod } q)$$

$$S = \{1\}$$

$$\chi = \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} \chi(k) |k\rangle$$

$$\chi = \overline{\chi(1)} = w^{-1} = e^{-\frac{2\pi i k}{q}}$$

defining q as FFT q

$q \leq 2^m$ $q \rightarrow$ period q n is

$u: x \rightarrow (x+1) \pmod{q}$

$B = \text{span}\{|0\rangle, |1\rangle, \dots, |q-1\rangle\}$ $U = \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} |k\rangle\langle k| U_k$

$Z_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}} \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} Z_l(k) |l\rangle$

$\lambda_k = \omega^{-k} = e^{-\frac{2\pi i k}{q}}$

$|k\rangle \rightarrow$ $|2k\rangle$ FFT_q $|k\rangle$

$|k\rangle \otimes |0\rangle$
 \downarrow
 ancilla

\rightarrow
 phase estimation

$|k\rangle \otimes |k\rangle$

control
 target

control
 target U^m

\rightarrow swap $|k\rangle \otimes |k\rangle$

\rightarrow $|k\rangle \otimes |2k\rangle$

$|k\rangle \otimes |2k\rangle \equiv \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} |l\rangle Z_l(k) |l, k\rangle$

$|l, k\rangle \rightarrow Z_l(k) |l, k\rangle$

$O(\log q)$ q $1-q$ q