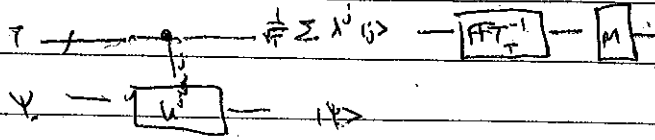


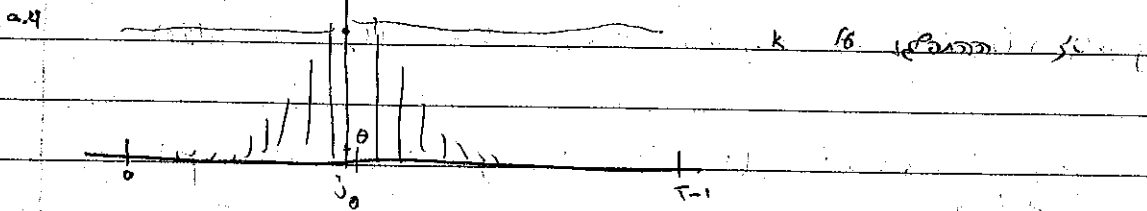
Z_1 and Z_2 are poles



phase estimation

$\lambda = \omega t$ and $w = e^{j\theta}$

$$T = 0 \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{T} + \frac{1}{T} \right) \right), \quad w = e^{j\theta}$$



$$P(\omega_0) \geq \alpha A$$

$$P(\omega | \text{width } |\omega - \omega_0| \geq \epsilon) \leq \delta$$

yield P FFT_p^{-1} Z_p \int and project app

p prime, $2^{n-1} < p < 2^n$

$$2^{n-1} < p < 2^n$$

$$U: [0, p-1] \rightarrow [0, p-1]$$

$$U(x) = (x+1) \pmod{p}$$

$$U(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1) \pmod{p} & x \in \{0, \dots, p-1\} \\ x & x \in \{0, \dots, 2^n-1\} \end{cases}$$

... U ...

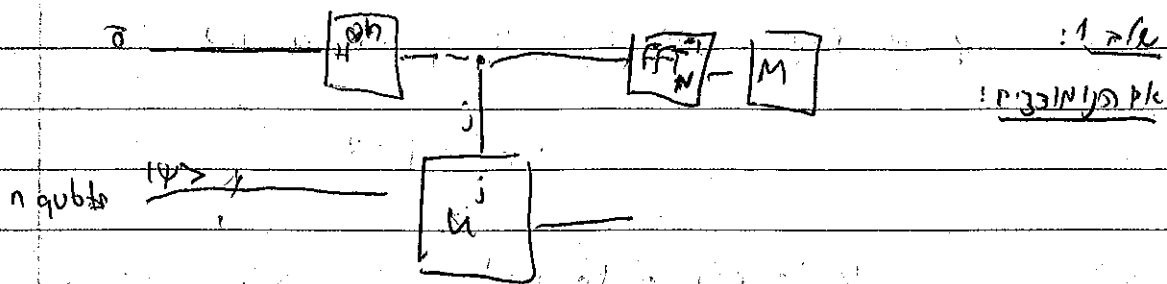
$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$v_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sum_k z_k(x) |k\rangle$$

$$z_k(x) = \omega_p^{kx} = e^{-\frac{2\pi i kx}{p}}$$

$$\lambda_k = \omega_p^{-k} = e^{-\frac{2\pi i k}{p}}$$



(-C5/c) step 8 p. 22, 1. 8, 2. 8, 3. 8, 4. 8, 5. 8, 6. 8, 7. 8, 8. 8, 9. 8, 10. 8, 11. 8, 12. 8, 13. 8, 14. 8, 15. 8, 16. 8, 17. 8, 18. 8, 19. 8, 20. 8, 21. 8, 22. 8, 23. 8, 24. 8, 25. 8, 26. 8, 27. 8, 28. 8, 29. 8, 30. 8, 31. 8, 32. 8, 33. 8, 34. 8, 35. 8, 36. 8, 37. 8, 38. 8, 39. 8, 40. 8, 41. 8, 42. 8, 43. 8, 44. 8, 45. 8, 46. 8, 47. 8, 48. 8, 49. 8, 50. 8, 51. 8, 52. 8, 53. 8, 54. 8, 55. 8, 56. 8, 57. 8, 58. 8, 59. 8, 60. 8, 61. 8, 62. 8, 63. 8, 64. 8, 65. 8, 66. 8, 67. 8, 68. 8, 69. 8, 70. 8, 71. 8, 72. 8, 73. 8, 74. 8, 75. 8, 76. 8, 77. 8, 78. 8, 79. 8, 80. 8, 81. 8, 82. 8, 83. 8, 84. 8, 85. 8, 86. 8, 87. 8, 88. 8, 89. 8, 90. 8, 91. 8, 92. 8, 93. 8, 94. 8, 95. 8, 96. 8, 97. 8, 98. 8, 99. 8, 100. 8

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2^p} \text{ p. 22, } 1 - \frac{\epsilon}{p} \leq \epsilon \text{ } \frac{\epsilon}{p} \text{ } \epsilon$$

j. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

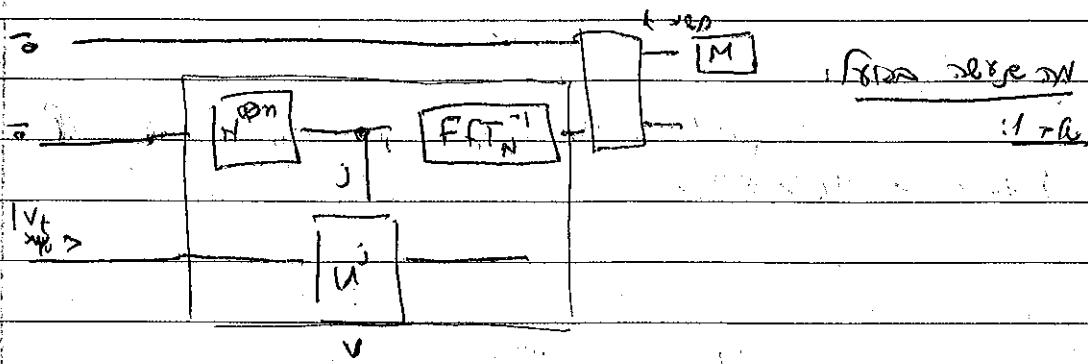
... 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

$t_0 = t$...

$$pr [t_0 = t] \leq pr [1 - \frac{\epsilon}{p} \leq \epsilon] \leq \delta$$

$$pr [t_0 = t] \leq pr [1 - \frac{\epsilon}{p} \leq \epsilon] \leq \delta$$

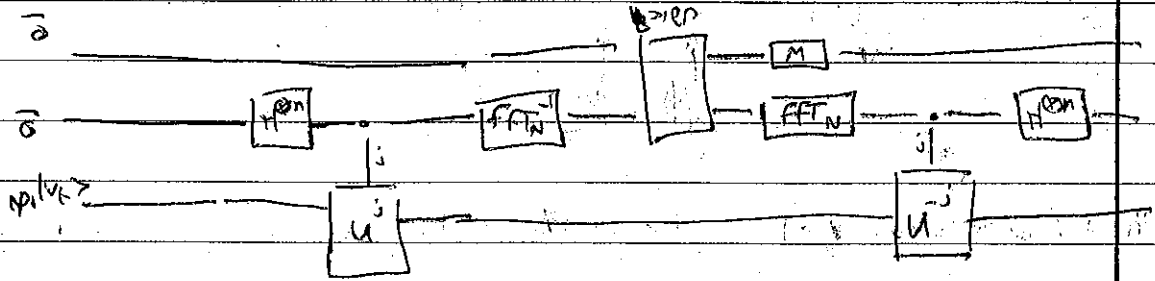
t. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



3rd "0" y/e qm

$$V (|0\rangle \otimes |1\rangle) \otimes |1\rangle$$

3rd "0" y/e qm



3rd "0" y/e qm

$$V^{\dagger} V (|0\rangle \otimes |psi\rangle) \otimes |1\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |psi\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$$

3rd "0" y/e qm

3rd "0" y/e qm

ψ_1, ψ_2 pure states $\rho = 1$

$|\langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle|$ fidelity ρ

mixed states ρ $\rho < 1$

$|\langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle|$ mixed states $\rho = 2$

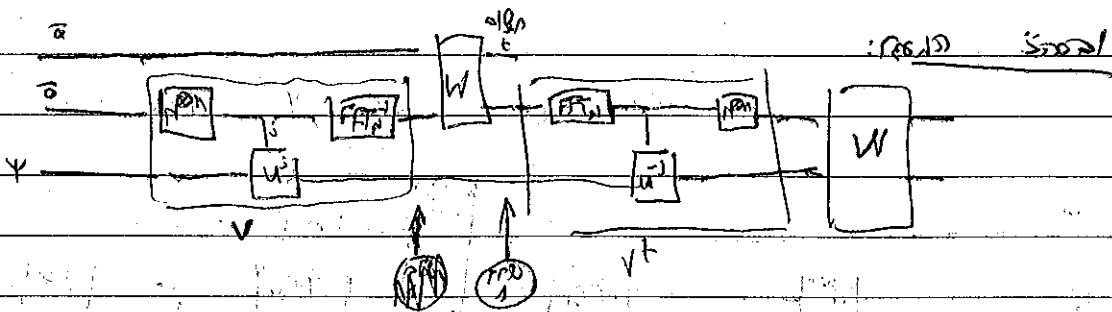
3rd "0" y/e qm

$\langle v_t | \rightarrow \langle k | \otimes | b \rangle$

$$W |k, t\rangle = W^{-kt} |k, t\rangle \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{c}} \quad \text{P.10}$$

$$W |v_t\rangle = \sum_{k,t} W^{-kt} |k, t\rangle$$

$$\sum_{k,t} W^{-kt} W^{kt} |k, t\rangle = |v_0\rangle \otimes (|t\rangle \otimes |1\rangle) v$$



$$A (|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \otimes |v\rangle) = |t\rangle \otimes |v\rangle \otimes |v_0\rangle$$

$$A (|0\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \otimes |v\rangle) = \text{FFT}_c^{-1}(|v\rangle) \otimes |0\rangle \otimes |v_0\rangle$$

...

carrière

! $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$ (norme)

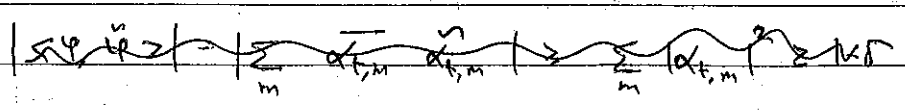
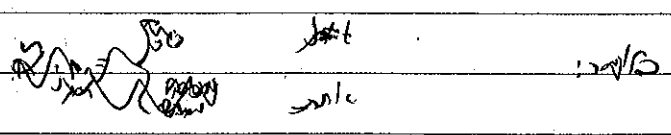
$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_j \sum_m \alpha_{j,m} |j, m\rangle \quad (\text{norme } \langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1)$$

$$\sum_{j \neq 0} \sum_m |\alpha_{j,m}|^2 \leq 1 - \delta$$

! $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_j \sum_m \alpha_{j,m} |j, m\rangle$$

pour $j \neq 0$, $\sum_m |\alpha_{j,m}|^2 \leq 1 - \delta$



$$\alpha_{j,m} = \alpha_{t,m} \quad \text{pour } j \neq 0, \sum_m |\alpha_{j,m}|^2 \leq 1 - \delta$$

$$\sum_{j \neq 0} \sum_m |\alpha_{j,m}|^2 \leq 1 - \delta$$

$$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = \sum_m |\alpha_{j,m}|^2 \geq 1 - \delta$$

so bad for the pic for a photo plan

$$\langle \psi_{final}, \psi_{final} \rangle = 1$$

preserves ψ, ψ ~~for the pic~~ ~~pic~~ ~~pic~~

$$\frac{1}{2} | \langle \psi_1 | \psi_1 \rangle - \langle \psi_2 | \psi_2 \rangle | = \sqrt{1 - |\langle \psi_1 | \psi_2 \rangle|^2}$$

adv. ~~pic~~ ~~pic~~ ~~pic~~

$$V = \sum_i \alpha_i V_i \quad \text{pic}$$

$$\vec{A}V = \sum_i \alpha_i A V_i = \sum_i \alpha_i \vec{A} V_i \quad \text{pic}$$

$$A V = \sum_i \alpha_i A V_i \quad \text{pic}$$

$$| \langle A V, \vec{A} V \rangle | = \left| \sum_{i,j} \alpha_i \alpha_j \langle V_i, V_j \rangle \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_i \alpha_i^2 \langle V_i, V_i \rangle = \sum_i \alpha_i^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-\epsilon) \sum_i \alpha_i^2 = \sum_i \alpha_i \alpha_j \underbrace{|\langle V_i, V_j \rangle|}_{\leq \epsilon}$$

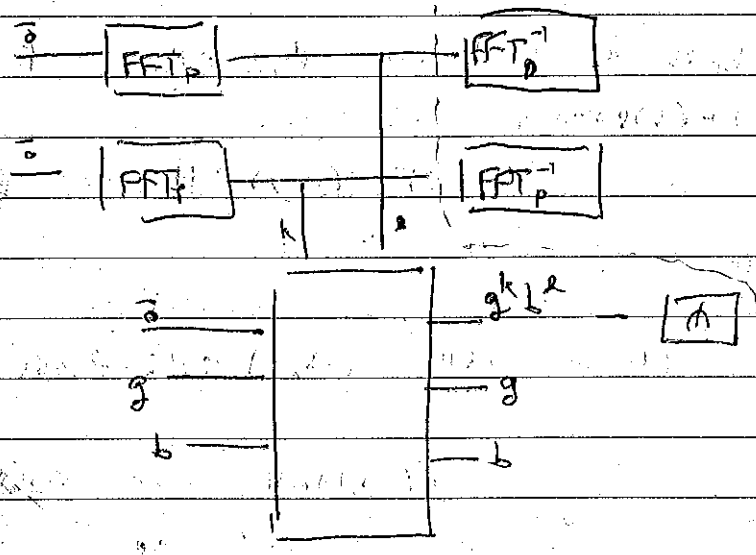
$$\epsilon \leq 1 - 2\epsilon$$

(\mathbb{F}_p) $\xrightarrow{\text{FFT}}$ \mathbb{F}_p $\xrightarrow{\text{FFT}^{-1}}$ \mathbb{F}_p $\xrightarrow{\text{FFT}}$ \mathbb{F}_p $\xrightarrow{\text{FFT}^{-1}}$ \mathbb{F}_p

$P = \frac{q-1}{2}$
 . \mathbb{F}_p

$(b = g^a)$, $b \in \mathbb{F}_p$: \mathbb{F}_p
 $b = g^a$ \rightarrow a : \mathbb{F}_p

Heur \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p $\textcircled{1}$



g^a \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p

$$C = \left\{ (k, l) \in \mathbb{F}_p \times \mathbb{F}_p \mid \begin{array}{l} k + l = c \\ g^k \cdot b^l = g^c \end{array} \right\}$$

$$H = \left\{ (k, l) \in \mathbb{F}_p \times \mathbb{F}_p \mid k + l = 0 \right\}$$

$\textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{2}$

1.9.16 H

$$\begin{aligned}
 k_1 + l_1 s = 0 & \Leftrightarrow (k_1, l_1) \in H & (1) \\
 k_2 + l_2 s = 0 & \Leftrightarrow (k_2, l_2) \in H
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (k_1 + k_2) + (l_1 + l_2) s = 0 & \Leftrightarrow \\
 & (k_1 + k_2, l_1 + l_2) \in H \Leftrightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k + ls = 0 & \Leftrightarrow (k, l) \in H & (2) \\
 (-k) + (-l) s = 0 & \Leftrightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(k, l)^{-1} = (-k, -l) \in H \Leftrightarrow$$

H \rightarrow $(-s, 1) \in H$

$(-s, 1) \in H$

$(k, l) \in H$

$$(k, l) = a \cdot (-s, 1) \Leftrightarrow k=0 \Leftrightarrow l=0$$

$$(k, l) = l \cdot \underbrace{(ks^{-1}, 1)}_{(-s, 1)} \Leftrightarrow l \neq 0$$

$$k + ls = 0$$

$$k = -ls \quad (p)$$

$$\frac{k}{l} = -s$$

H \cup $(0,0)$ \subset C

$$C = (0,0) + H$$

(9)

(1) $C \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$

1.1.10

$(k, l) \in H \quad p \in C \quad (1)$

$$(c, 0) + (k, l) = (c+k, l)$$

$$c+k+l = c+(k+l) = c \quad \text{p.p.m}$$

$$(c, 0) + (k, l) \in C \quad \text{p.p.m}$$

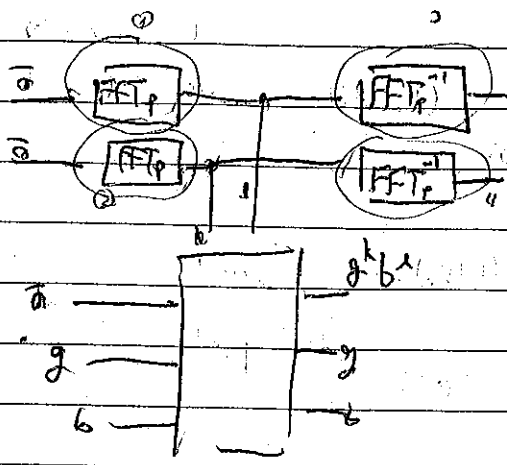
$(k_1, l_1) \in C \quad p \in C \quad (2)$

$$\exists \beta \rightarrow (k_1 - c, l_1) \in H \quad \text{p.p.m}$$

$$C \subseteq (c, 0) + H \quad \text{p.p.m}$$

.4

! DLOG 1/20 ②



1/20/20 (k,l) $F_p \times F_p$ kslw

$$x_{k,l} \Big|_H = x_{k,l} \quad \text{! 0 } \rightarrow$$

$$x_{k,l}(-s, 1) = 1 \quad \text{! 2/10}$$

$$W^{-sk+l} = W^0$$

$$-sk+l=0$$

$$l=sk$$

(k,l) \rightarrow m/p) kfo y/p p/c

$$\left[\frac{l}{s-k} \right]$$

1/20 1/20

1/20 FTp 1/20

Order finding

\mathbb{Z}_n^*

$n, x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^*$

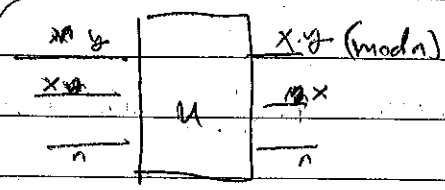
...

...

$\langle x \rangle = x^0, x^1, \dots, x^{m-1}, x^m = 1, x^j \neq 1 \text{ for } 0 < j < m$

(...)

$U = U_x$



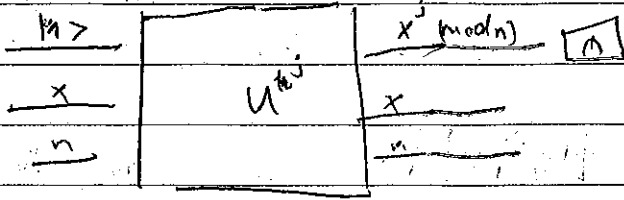
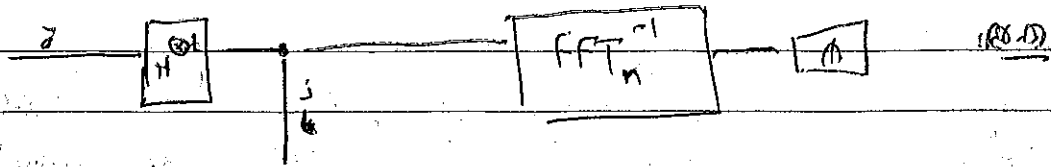
...

$U(x, y, n) \rightarrow \langle x, y \pmod{n}, n \rangle$

$U(x_1, y_1, n) = U(x_2, y_2, n)$
 $x_1 = x_2 \pmod{n}$

$x \in \mathbb{Z}_n^* \Rightarrow b^p, x^{-1} \pmod{n} = \dots$
 $x_1 = x_2 \pmod{n}$

fast exponentiation



$x \rightarrow \hat{x}$ is a noisy version of x . We want to estimate x from \hat{x} .
 $\hat{x} = x + n$ (mod n). We want to estimate x from \hat{x} .

The noise n is assumed to be independent of x . We want to estimate x from \hat{x} .
 $e^{j \frac{2\pi}{F} \cdot x}$ is the Fourier transform of x . We want to estimate x from \hat{x} .
 $\frac{x}{F}$ is the Fourier transform of x . We want to estimate x from \hat{x} .

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{F}} \sum_{k=1}^F \hat{x}_k \right) (t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{F}} \sum_{k=1}^F x_k(t) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{F}} \sum_{k=1}^F n_k(t)$$

We want to estimate x_k from \hat{x}_k .

$$0 \in \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$1 \in \mathbb{R}^k$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{F}} \sum_{k=1}^F \hat{x}_k = 11$$

We want to estimate x_k from \hat{x}_k . We want to estimate x_k from \hat{x}_k .

We want to estimate x_k from \hat{x}_k . We want to estimate x_k from \hat{x}_k .

We want to estimate x_k from \hat{x}_k . We want to estimate x_k from \hat{x}_k .

We want to estimate x_k from \hat{x}_k . We want to estimate x_k from \hat{x}_k .

$$P \left[\left| \theta - \frac{\hat{\theta}}{F} \right| \leq \epsilon \right] \geq 1 - \delta$$

M

... $\frac{1}{r}$...

... $\theta \in [0, 1]$...

$0 \leq a, b \leq N$
 $(b \neq 0)$ $(a, b) = 1$
 $\left| \frac{a}{b} - \theta \right| < \frac{1}{2N^2}$

$\left| \frac{a_1}{b_1} - \frac{a_2}{b_2} \right| < 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2N^2} = \frac{1}{N^2}$

$\left| \frac{a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1}{b_1 b_2} \right| < \frac{1}{N^2} \cdot \frac{1}{N^2} \leq \frac{1}{N^2}$

$a_1 b_2 = a_2 b_1$

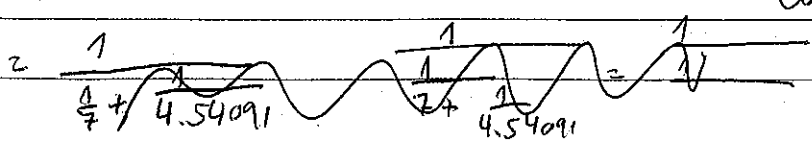
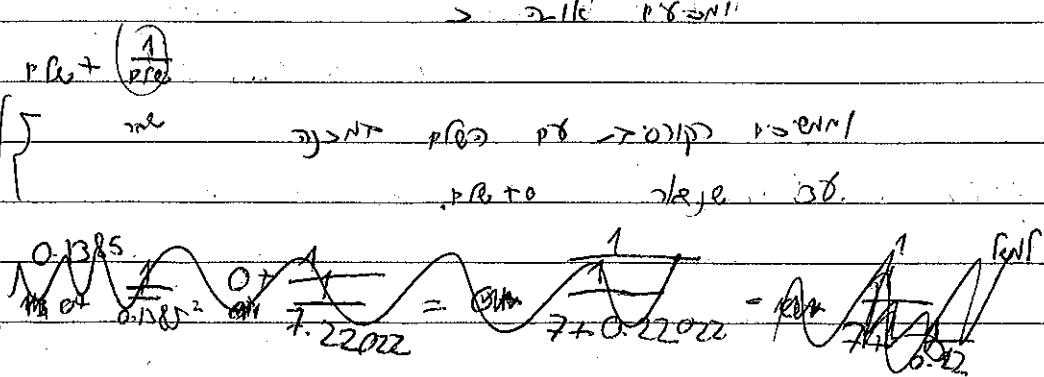
$\frac{a_1}{b_1} = \frac{a_2}{b_2}$

(p/q) ...

continued fraction

...

...

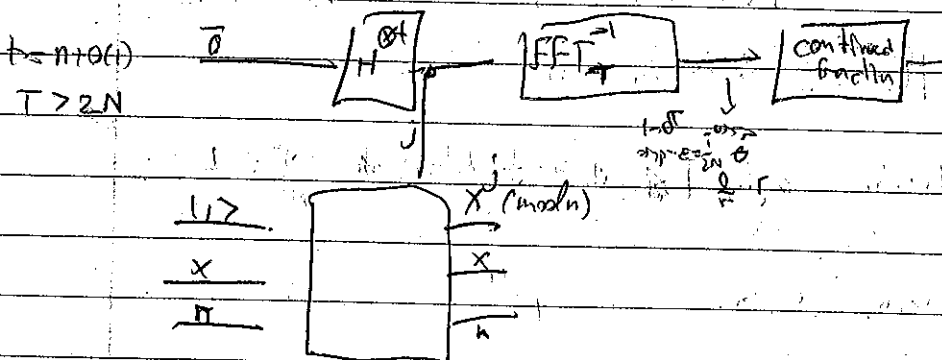


$\theta = 0.1085$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\theta} + \frac{1}{7.22022}} = \frac{1}{7 + 0.22022} = \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{4.54091}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{1.84874}}} = \frac{1}{7 + \frac{1}{4 + \frac{1}{1 + 1.17822}}}$$

1st part (proof) is done in part 1 & 2
 2nd part is done in part 3



(proof) is done in part 1 & 2
 2nd part is done in part 3

also, it is done in part 1 & 2

r.p. is done

is done in part 1 & 2

is done in part 1 & 2

factoring n (Lazarus) order finding

n prime $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ $\gcd(x, n) = 1$ (1)

order finding: $1 < x < n$ $\gcd(x, n) = 1$ (2)

order finding: $\text{ord}(x) = r$ $\frac{1}{r} \leq \frac{1}{n}$ (3)

$n = p \cdot q$ p, q prime $p < q$ $n = p \cdot q$

$x \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ $x_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_p$ $x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_q$

$x \bmod p = x_1$ $x \bmod q = x_2$

order finding

$\mathbb{Z}_p = r_1 = \text{ord}(x_1)$ $r_1 \mid n$
 $\mathbb{Z}_q = r_2 = \text{ord}(x_2)$ $r_2 \mid n$

$r = \text{ord}(x) = \text{lcm}(r_1, r_2)$ $r \mid n$

$x_1 = g^{a_1}$ \mathbb{Z}_p^* $g^{a_1 \cdot r_1} = 1 = g^0 \pmod{p}$ $a_1 \cdot r_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p-1}$

$a_1 \cdot r_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p-1}$ $a_1 \cdot r_1 = k(p-1)$ $a_1 = \frac{k(p-1)}{r_1}$

$$x^r = \frac{15 - 16 + a_2}{\frac{2}{4} - 25p}$$

$$x^r = \frac{15 - 16 + a_1}{\frac{2}{4} - 25p}$$

$$x^r = 1$$

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

$$x^r(q) = 1, \quad x^r(p) = 1$$

$$x^{\frac{r}{2}}(q) = \pm 1, \quad x^{\frac{r}{2}}(p) = \pm 1$$

(p,q) (p,q) ...

$$x^{\frac{r}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$w \neq \pm 1, w^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{n} \quad \text{with } n \geq 6, n \neq 2, 4$$

$$(w+1)(w-1) \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$$

$$w \neq 1 \pmod{n}$$

$$w \neq -1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\gcd(w+1, n) > 1$$

$$\gcd(w-1, n) > 1$$

$$n \mid (w+1)(w-1)$$

□