

Prover & verifier

... \Rightarrow ... $f: \{0,1\}^n \rightarrow \{0,1\}$...
 $U: |x, b\rangle = |x, b \oplus f(x)\rangle$...
... f ... x ... b ...

! $f(x) = 1$... $x \in S$... $f(x) = 0$...

... unstructured search ... f ...

... $f(x) = 1$... $x \in S$...

... $f(x) = 1$... $x \in S$...

... $f(x) = 1$... $x \in S$...

2.1.15.15

So: class map $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = 1$
 $f(x) = 1$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

(3.2.2) $x \in \mathbb{R}$

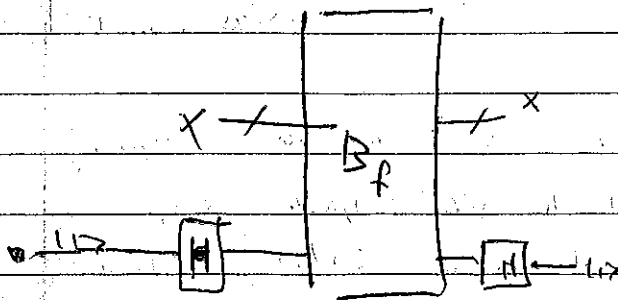
$Z_f(x) = (-1)^{f(x)} \cdot |x|$ $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) = 1$

$Z_f(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

$Z_0(x) = \begin{cases} |x| & x \neq 0 \\ -|x| & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$Z_0(x) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$

2.1.15.15



$M = \{x \mid f(x) \leq 1\}$

$N = \{x \mid f(x) \geq 0\}$ (2)

(1) f P-alle Punkte -esp

$x \in \mathbb{N}$
 $f(x) = 1$

$$|x, 1\rangle \rightarrow |x, 0-1\rangle \rightarrow |x, f(x)\rangle = |x, f(x)\rangle$$

$$= |x, 1\rangle - |x, 0\rangle \rightarrow -[|x, 0\rangle - |x, 1\rangle] = -x[|0\rangle - |1\rangle] \rightarrow -|x, 1\rangle$$

$$= (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$$

$x \in \mathbb{N}$
 $f(x) = 0$

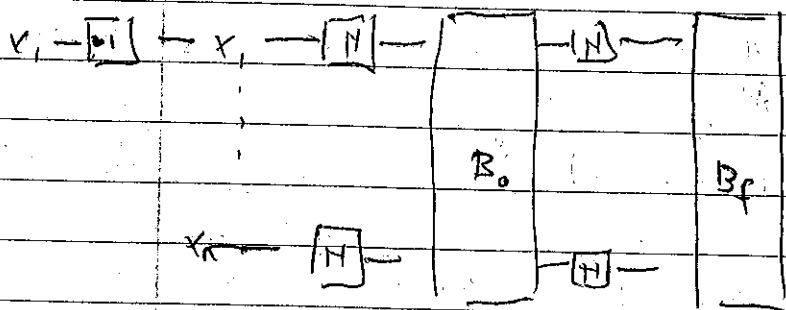
$$|x, 1\rangle \rightarrow |x, 0-1\rangle \rightarrow |x, f(x)\rangle = -|x, f(x)\rangle = |x, 0\rangle - |x, 1\rangle$$

$$= |x\rangle [|0\rangle - |1\rangle] = |x\rangle |1\rangle = (-1)^{f(x)} |x\rangle \otimes |1\rangle$$

$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \text{ odd} \\ 0 & x \text{ even} \end{cases}$ and z_0, z_1 are the two possible states

Prover's circuit for the game

$$G = -H^{\otimes n} Z_0 H^{\otimes n} Z_F$$



(Zeros and ones) - possible to produce the prover

(Synthesis of, state) - possible to produce the prover

$$k = \frac{\pi}{4\theta}$$

$$\theta = \arcsin\left(\frac{\sqrt{a}}{N}\right)$$

approximation on a

$$\hat{z} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_x |x\rangle$$

prob = 3N

$$a = \sqrt{N}$$

$$b = \sqrt{N}$$

$$|A\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{x \in A} |x\rangle$$

$$|B\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \sum_{x \in B} |x\rangle$$

$|A\rangle$ and $|B\rangle$ for $N=2^n$ $G = I \otimes H^{\otimes n} Z_0 H^{\otimes n}$, Z_f $30C$

$$Z_f |A\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{x \in A} \underbrace{Z_f}_{(-1)^{f(x)}} |x\rangle = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \sum_{x \in A} |x\rangle = -|A\rangle$$

$$Z_f |B\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} \sum_{x \in B} Z_f(x) = |B\rangle$$

(1)

$$Z_0 = I - 2|0\rangle\langle 0|$$

$$-H^{\otimes n} Z_0 H^{\otimes n} = -H^{\otimes n} (I - 2|0\rangle\langle 0|) H^{\otimes n}$$

$$= -4^{\otimes n} H^{\otimes n} + 2 H^{\otimes n} |0\rangle\langle 0| N^{\otimes n}$$

$$= -I + 2|\vec{1}\rangle\langle \vec{1}| \equiv B$$

$$|\vec{1}\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x \in A} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} \sum_{x \in B} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} |A\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^n}} |B\rangle$$

$$H^{\otimes n} Z_0 H^{\otimes n} |A\rangle = |A\rangle - 2|\vec{1}\rangle \sum_{x \in A} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}$$

$|B\rangle \neq |A\rangle$

$$= |A\rangle - 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{N}} |\vec{1}\rangle$$

$$H^{\otimes n} Z_0 H^{\otimes n} |B\rangle = |B\rangle - 2\sqrt{\frac{b}{N}} |\vec{1}\rangle$$

(9)

~~QUESTION~~

~~ANSWER~~

MBO

$$B |1\rangle = (2 |1\rangle \langle 1| - I) |1\rangle = |\uparrow\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle = \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{a}{N}}}_{\sin(\theta)} |Y\rangle + \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{1}{N}}}_{\cos(\theta)} |N\rangle$$

$$\theta = \arcsin\left(\sqrt{\frac{a}{N}}\right)$$

$$|1^\perp\rangle = \cos(\theta) |Y\rangle + \sin(\theta) |N\rangle \quad \text{just}$$

$$\langle 1 | 1^\perp \rangle = \sin(\theta) \cos(\theta) - \cos(\theta) \sin(\theta) = 0$$

$$B |1^\perp\rangle = (2 |1\rangle \langle 1| - I) \left(\sqrt{\frac{b}{N}} |Y\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{a}{N}} |N\rangle \right) \quad \text{proper!}$$

$$= 2 \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{b}{N}}}_{\sqrt{\frac{a}{N} + \frac{a}{N}}} \langle 1, Y \rangle |1\rangle - 2 \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{a}{N}}}_{\sqrt{\frac{b}{N}}} \langle 1, N \rangle |1\rangle - \sqrt{\frac{b}{N}} |Y\rangle + \sqrt{\frac{a}{N}} |N\rangle$$

$$= \left(2 \sqrt{\frac{ab}{N}} - 2 \sqrt{\frac{ab}{N}} \right) |1\rangle - \left[\underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{b}{N}}}_{\cos(\theta)} |Y\rangle - \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{a}{N}}}_{\sin(\theta)} |N\rangle \right] = -|1^\perp\rangle$$

$$B |1^\perp\rangle = (2 |1\rangle \langle 1| - I) |1^\perp\rangle = 2 |1\rangle \langle 1| |1^\perp\rangle - |1^\perp\rangle = -|1^\perp\rangle$$

use $\theta > \theta_c$ for total internal reflection

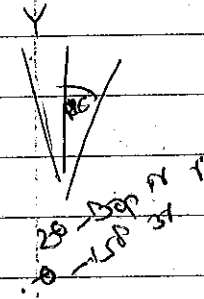
critical angle $\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right) = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{1.5} \right) = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) \approx 41.8^\circ$

for $\theta > \theta_c$, light is totally internally reflected

critical angle is the angle of incidence for which the refracted ray travels along the boundary between two media.

if $\theta < \theta_c$, light is refracted into the second medium.

total internal reflection occurs when light travels from a denser medium to a less dense medium and the angle of incidence is greater than the critical angle.



$\sin^2(\theta_c) = \frac{n_2^2}{n_1^2}$

$\sin \theta_c = \frac{n_2}{n_1}$
 $\sin^2 \theta_c = \frac{n_2^2}{n_1^2}$

for total internal reflection, $n_1 \sin \theta > n_2$

$n_1 \sin \theta > n_2 \Rightarrow \sin \theta > \frac{n_2}{n_1} = \sin \theta_c$

critical angle $\theta_c = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n_2}{n_1} \right)$

$\theta > \theta_c \Rightarrow \sin \theta > \sin \theta_c \Rightarrow n_1 \sin \theta > n_2$

What is the transfer function of the system?

$\sin(\pi n)$ - value is zero, $\frac{1}{n} \leq$...
 $\cos(2\theta)$ - value is ...
 $\sin(2\theta)$ - value is ...

1 / 10
2 / 10

Transfer function

$2\theta \rightarrow 2\pi \cdot 10 \cdot \theta$

2 / 10

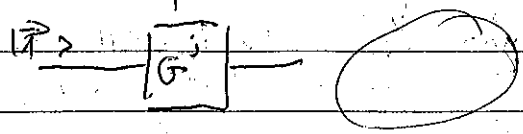
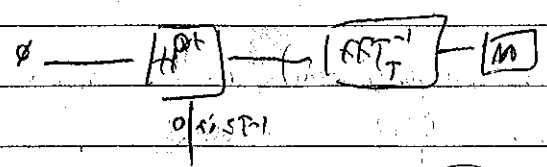
$$G = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\theta & -\sin 2\theta \\ \sin 2\theta & \cos 2\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_2^{-1}$ $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 1$ $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 2 \cos 2\theta$ $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = 2 \operatorname{Real}(\lambda_1) = 2 \cos 2\theta$

$\lambda_1 = \cos 2\theta + j \sin(2\theta)$ $b = \sin(2\theta)$
 $\lambda_2 = \cos 2\theta - j \sin(2\theta)$

$\lambda_2 = e^{-2\theta j}$, $\lambda_1 = e^{2\theta j}$ - value is ...

(phase estimation) λ_1, λ_2 phase estimation λ_1, λ_2



λ_2, λ_1 ...

$\theta \approx \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{a}{N}}$

$\sin \tilde{\theta} \approx \sqrt{\frac{a}{N}}$
 ↓
 מצד ימין
 מצד שמאל

$\sqrt{N} \sin \tilde{\theta} = \sqrt{a}$

גרוסר \rightarrow θ θ' \rightarrow $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$

$|\theta' - \theta| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \Rightarrow \theta' \approx \theta \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$

$|\sin \tilde{\theta} - \sin \theta| \leq \cos(\xi) |\tilde{\theta} - \theta| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$

$|\sqrt{N} \sin \tilde{\theta} - \sqrt{N} \sin \theta| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \cdot \sqrt{N} = 1$

פונקציה \sin

$(a+1)^2 - a^2 = 2a + 1$

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