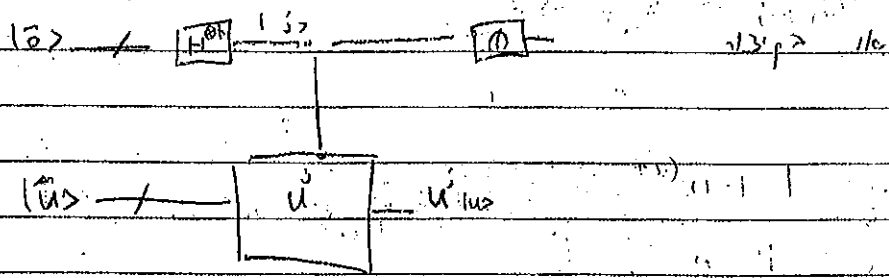
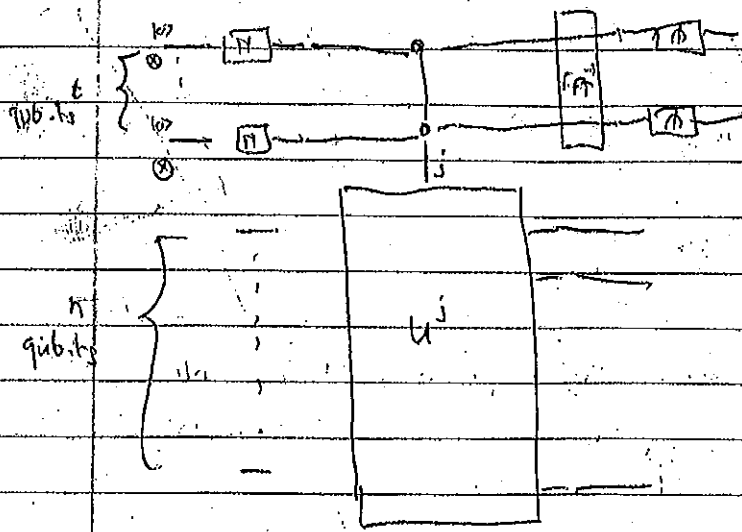


Phase estimation



$\lambda = e^{i\theta}$   $\psi = \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} \lambda^j |j\rangle$   $U = \sum_{j=0}^{T-1} \lambda^j |j\rangle\langle j|$

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

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

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

$\nabla$   $|k\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$



$$u = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{T}(\alpha T - k)} = e^{2\pi i \frac{\alpha T - k}{T}}$$

$$= e^{2\pi i \Delta}$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

( $\alpha$  is integer  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{T} \in \mathbb{Z}$ )  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$|1 - u| \leq \frac{2}{(4\Delta)^2} \leq \frac{1}{4\Delta^2} \leq \frac{1}{4d^2}$$

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

Handwritten notes on a separate sheet of lined paper, rotated 45 degrees. The text includes mathematical derivations and diagrams. A diagram shows a circuit with a current source \$I\_0\$ and a load \$Z\_L\$. The notes discuss the relationship between the current source and the load, and include the equation \$P\_{av} = \frac{1}{2} I\_0^2 R\_L\$.

$$E = \alpha \frac{V_0}{T}, \quad \alpha \text{ is a constant}$$

$$|E| = \left| \frac{V_0}{T} - \alpha \right| \quad \text{"pr"$$

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

$$|1 - W^{(\alpha T - j_0)T}| = 2 \left| \sin\left(\frac{2\pi \alpha T}{2}\right) \right| = 2 \left| \sin(\pi \alpha T) \right| \quad \text{"pr"$$

$$\left| \frac{2 \sin(\pi \alpha T)}{\pi} \right| = 4 \alpha T$$

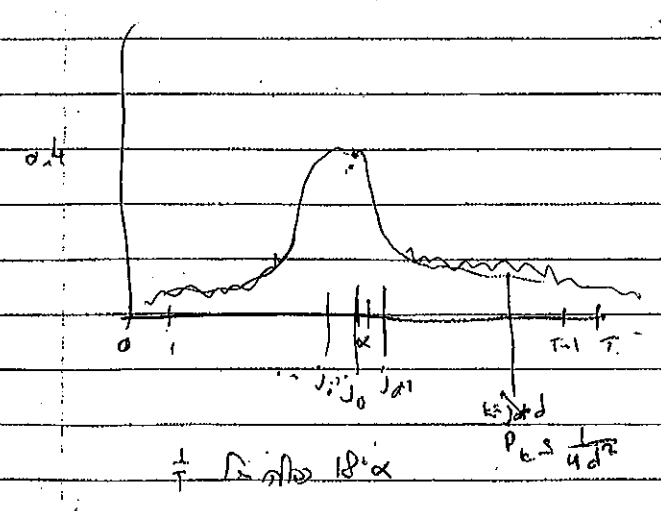
$$\frac{1}{2} \sin \alpha T \quad \sin(x) \approx \frac{\alpha T}{\pi}$$

$$|1 - W^{(\alpha T - j_0)T}| \approx 2 \sin(\pi \alpha T) \approx 2 \pi \alpha T \quad \text{"pr"$$

$$P_{av} = \frac{1}{2} I_0^2 R_L = \frac{1}{2} I_0^2 R_L$$

$$\Delta = \frac{\alpha T - j_0}{T} = \alpha - \frac{j_0}{T} > E$$

$$P_{av} \approx \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(4 \alpha T)^2}{(2 \pi \alpha)^2} = \frac{16 \alpha^2 T^2}{4 \pi^2 \alpha^2 T} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \approx 0.4$$



$$t = \sqrt{g \cdot \frac{1}{g}} + \sqrt{g \cdot \frac{1}{g}}$$

plc 1.68m

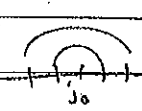
$$pr \left[ \frac{\text{מספר קפיצים}}{\text{מספר קפיצים}} \right] \leq \Gamma$$

$$k = j_0 \cdot T \cdot E \cdot T$$

מספר קפיצים

אם מספר קפיצים  $\geq \frac{j_0}{\Gamma}$  אז מספר קפיצים  $\geq j_0$  אז

$$pr(\text{מספר קפיצים}) = \theta \cdot \sum_{d=ET}^{\infty} pr(d_{\text{קפיצים}}) \leq \frac{2}{4} \sum_{d=\frac{1}{\Gamma}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{d^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{1}{\Gamma}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{\Gamma}}^{\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\Gamma}} = \frac{\Gamma}{2}$$



□

~~$$pr(\text{מספר קפיצים}) \leq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\Gamma}} = \frac{\Gamma}{2}$$~~

$$E \cdot T = \frac{1}{\Gamma}$$

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

!!!  $\Gamma$  מספר קפיצים  $\geq j_0$  אז מספר קפיצים  $\geq j_0$  אז

!!!  $\Gamma$  מספר קפיצים  $\geq j_0$  אז מספר קפיצים  $\geq j_0$  אז

7

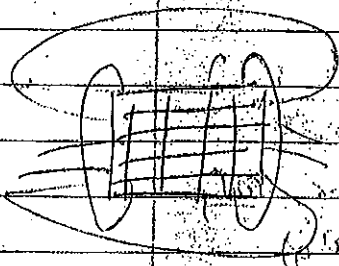
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$A_{ij} = f(x_j)$       $A_{nm}$       $\mathbb{Q} = (Y, \mathbb{E})$

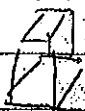
$f: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$       $A_{ij} = f(x_j)$

$C_n = (Z_q, +, \cdot)$       $\mathbb{Q} = C_q$      1: skalar

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



$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$       $\mathbb{Q} = C_q \times C_q$      2



$\mathbb{Q} = Z_m^n$       $\text{map } \mathbb{Q}$

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

Cartan Matrix  $(\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q})$  wobei  $i, j \in S$

$A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow j-i \in S$      1/n     ⑦

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page.

S is the set of all  $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$

Let  $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$ . Then  $\lambda I - A$  is not invertible. Hence  $\det(\lambda I - A) = 0$ .

$$(A - \lambda I)x = 0 \implies \sum_{v \in G} A_{uv} x(v) = \sum_{v \in G} (\delta_{uv} - \lambda) x(v)$$

$$= \sum_{v \in G} (\delta_{uv} - \lambda) x(v) = \left( \sum_{v \in G} (\delta_{uv} - \lambda) \right) x(v)$$

$$v = u$$

$$v = \dots$$

$$\delta_{uv} = \delta_{uu} = 1$$

$$\lambda(x) = \lambda(x) - \lambda(x)$$

$$\sum_{v \in G} (\delta_{uv} - \lambda) x(v)$$

$$\langle x, A \rangle$$

Let  $\lambda \in \sigma(A)$ .

$$\lambda \in \sigma(A) \iff \lambda \in \sigma(A)$$

$$S = \{1\}$$

$$\lambda = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \lambda_k (k!)^{-1}$$

$$\lambda = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \lambda_k (k!)^{-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \lambda_k (k!)^{-1}$$

Def 9.27 FCT<sub>q</sub> (2/27)

$$q \leq 2^m \quad l \geq 0 \quad \text{mod } q \quad n \text{ is}$$

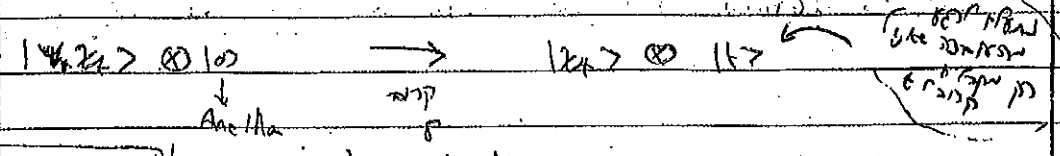
$$U: X \rightarrow (X^H) \pmod{q}$$

Basis span  $\{ |k\rangle \}_{k=0}^{q-1}$   $U = \sum_{k=0}^{q-1} |k\rangle \langle k|$

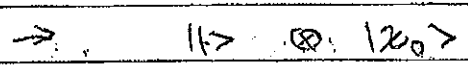
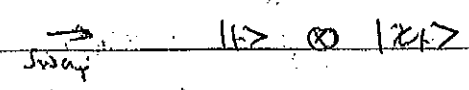
$$z_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}} \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} z_j(k) |j\rangle$$

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

$|k\rangle \otimes |l\rangle \rightarrow \text{state } |k\rangle \otimes |l\rangle$



proof exists like of the  
 MST is  $U^m$

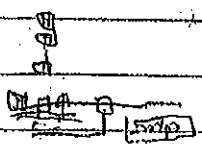


$$|l\rangle \otimes |k\rangle = \sum_{j=0}^{q-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{q}} z_j(k) |j\rangle$$

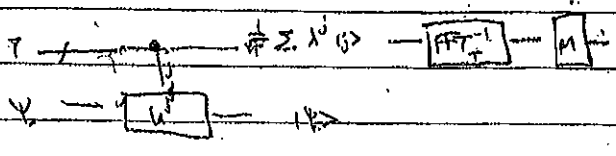
$|j\rangle \rightarrow z_j(k) |j\rangle$  more i.c. base

$O(\log q + \log \frac{1}{\epsilon})$





$Z_2^n$  and  $Z_3^n$  are the two branches of the FFT.

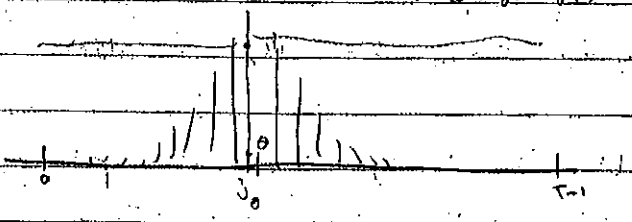


phase estimation

160 Hz, 4, 1.231, 0.85,  $\lambda = \omega t$ , p/c

$$T = O(\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{1}{\omega^2}), \quad \omega = e^{j\omega t} \quad \text{p/c}$$

a.4



k is the frequency component.

$$P_r(j_0) \geq \alpha H$$

$$P_r(j | \text{WASN } |j_0 - \alpha| \geq \epsilon) \leq \delta$$

$$j_0 \text{ is } P \text{ FFT } Z_2 \int \text{...}$$

$p$  is prime,  $2^{2^m} \leq p \leq 2^{2^{m+1}}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u: [0, p-1] &\rightarrow [0, p-1] \\
 u(x) &= (x+1) \pmod{p}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

...

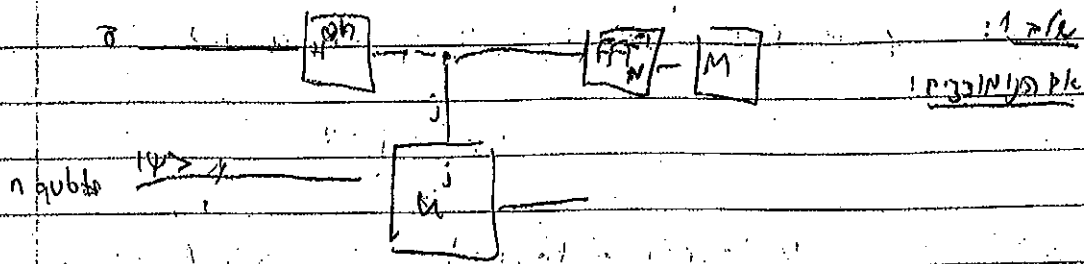
$$u = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\psi_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt{p}} \sum_k \chi_k(x) |k\rangle \quad \chi_k \text{ is a character}$$

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

$$\lambda_k = \omega_p^{-k} = e^{-\frac{2\pi i k}{p}} \quad \text{and } \psi_k \text{ is the } k\text{-th basis vector}$$



(Calc) step 8.  $\epsilon = 10^{-6}$   $\epsilon = 10^{-6}$   $\epsilon = 10^{-6}$

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{2^p} \text{ p: } \left| \frac{t}{p} \right| \leq \epsilon \quad \frac{\epsilon}{p} \quad \epsilon$$

j: p: 2: 2: 2:

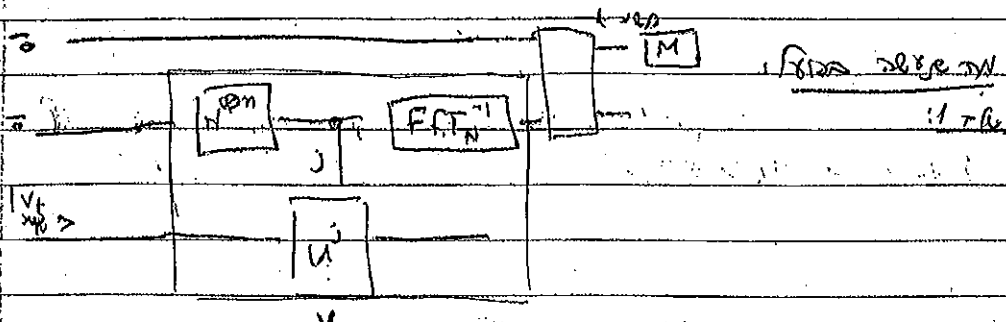
step 8. step 8. step 8. step 8.

$$t_0 = t \quad \text{step 8. step 8. step 8. step 8.}$$

$$pr [t_0 = t] \leq pr \left[ \left| \frac{t}{p} \right| \leq \epsilon \right] \text{ p: } \epsilon$$

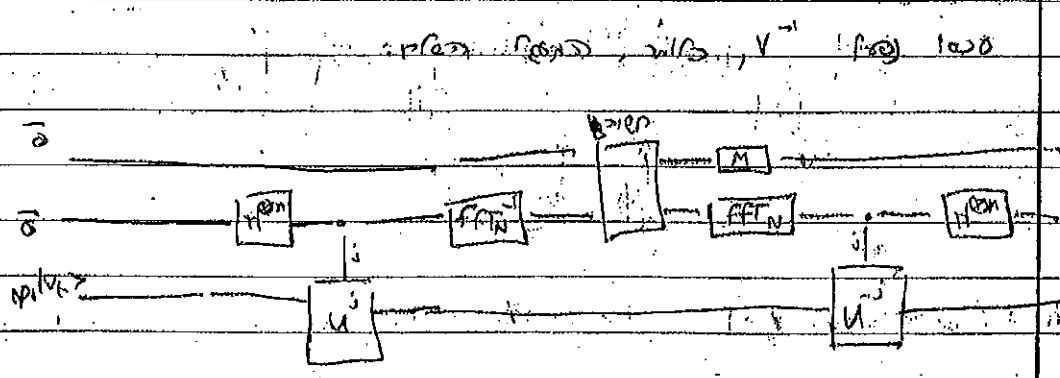
$$t \text{ step 8. p: } \left| \frac{t}{p} \right| \leq \epsilon \text{ p: } \epsilon$$

$$t \text{ step 8. p: } \left| \frac{t}{p} \right| \leq \epsilon \text{ p: } \epsilon$$



אנחנו רוצים "קריפט" את המידע

$$V(|0\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle) \otimes |\phi\rangle$$



אנחנו רוצים "קריפט" את המידע

$$V^\dagger V (|0\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle) \otimes |\phi\rangle = |0\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle \otimes |\phi\rangle$$

השאלה היא האם אנחנו יכולים לקודד את המידע בצורה כזו

$\psi_1, \psi_2$  pure states  $\rho = 1$

$\langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle$  is Fidelity

mixed states  $\rho$  is not possible

$\|\psi_1 - \psi_2\|$  mixed states  $\rho = 2$

אנחנו רוצים לקודד את המידע בצורה כזו