

# Algoritmo de Deutsch–Jozsa

Computación Cuántica: Algorítmica y Software

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# Definiciones

$f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$   $2^{2^n}$  funciones

$f$  es *constante* ssi  $\exists k \in \{0, 1\} \forall x \in \{0, 1\}^n f(x) = k$   
2 funciones constantes

$f$  es *equilibrada* ssi  $|\{x \in \{0, 1\}^n | f(x) = 0\}| = |\{x \in \{0, 1\}^n | f(x) = 1\}|$   
 $\frac{2^n!}{2^{n-1}!^2}$  funciones equilibradas

Hay muchas funciones que no son ni constantes ni equilibradas.

## El problema

Dada una función  $f : \{0, 1\}^n \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  constante o equilibrada, determinar en cuál categoría está

Complejidad algorítmica: cuantas veces se llama la función  $f$   
 $f$  es una caja negra, no se considera su complejidad algorítmica

Algoritmo clásico: Evaluar  $f$  sobre la mitad de  $\{0, 1\}^n$  más 1 elemento  
Si todos los valores son idénticos,  $f$  es constante, si no,  $f$  es equilibrada

$2^{n-1} + 1$  evaluaciones de  $f \Rightarrow$  complejidad algorítmica:  $O(2^n)$

# Algoritmo de Deutsch–Jozsa, $n = 1$

$$f : \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

4 funciones en total

constantes

$$f_0 \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto 0 \\ 1 \mapsto 0 \end{cases}$$

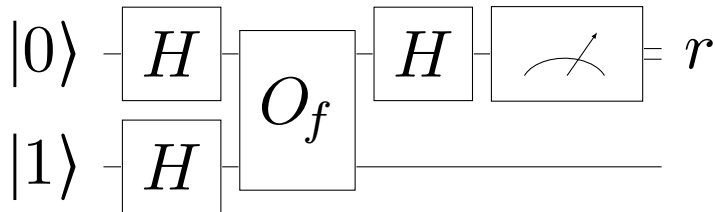
$$f_1 \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto 1 \\ 1 \mapsto 1 \end{cases}$$

equilibradas

$$f_2 \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto 0 \\ 1 \mapsto 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_3 \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto 1 \\ 1 \mapsto 0 \end{cases}$$

# Circuito cuántico para Deutsch–Jozsa, $n = 1$



$O_f$  : Oráculo para  $f$

$$\begin{cases} r = 0 : f \text{ constante} \\ r = 1 : f \text{ equilibrada} \end{cases}$$

## Oráculo para $f$

$$\begin{array}{l} |x\rangle \\ |y\rangle \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \boxed{O_f} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} |x\rangle \\ |y \oplus f(x)\rangle \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} x \in \{0, 1\}^n \\ O_f \text{ permuta vectores de la base} \end{array} \quad y \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$0 \oplus 0 = 0 \quad 1 \oplus 0 = 1 \quad 0 \oplus 1 = 1 \quad 1 \oplus 1 = 0 \quad [\oplus : \text{XOR}]$$

$$O_f |x, y\rangle = |x, y \oplus f(x)\rangle \quad [\text{Notación: } |x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle = |x\rangle |y\rangle = |x, y\rangle = |xy\rangle]$$

$$O_f O_f |x, y\rangle = O_f |x, y \oplus f(x)\rangle = |x, y \oplus f(x) \oplus f(x)\rangle = |x, y \oplus 0\rangle = |x, y\rangle$$

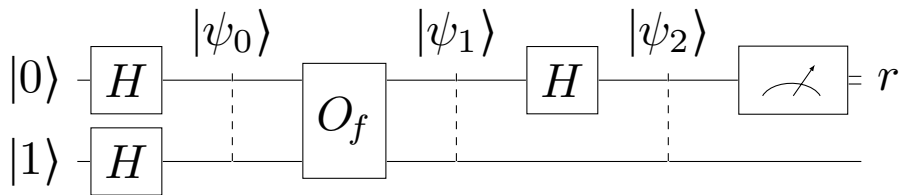
$$O_f = O_f^{-1} \quad O_f \text{ es hermitiano (unitario y autoinversa)}$$

Ejemplo con  $f_3$        $f_3(0) = 1$      $f_3(1) = 0$        $[f_3: \text{NOT}]$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 \begin{array}{c} |0\rangle \\ |0\rangle \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline O_{f_3} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} |0\rangle \\ |1\rangle \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} |0\rangle \\ |1\rangle \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline O_{f_3} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} |0\rangle \\ |0\rangle \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} |1\rangle \\ |0\rangle \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline O_{f_3} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} |1\rangle \\ |0\rangle \end{array} &
 \begin{array}{c} |1\rangle \\ |1\rangle \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline O_{f_3} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} |1\rangle \\ |1\rangle \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$O_{f_3} |00\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad
 O_{f_3} |01\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad
 O_{f_3} |10\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad
 O_{f_3} |11\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$O_{f_3} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad
 O_{f_3} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ \alpha \\ \gamma \\ \delta \end{pmatrix}$$



$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\psi_0\rangle &= H|0\rangle \otimes H|1\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle + |1\rangle) \otimes \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|0\rangle - |1\rangle) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(|\text{00}\rangle - |\text{01}\rangle + |\text{10}\rangle - |\text{11}\rangle) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2|\psi_1\rangle &= O_f(2|\psi_0\rangle) = \\ &|\text{0}, \text{0} \oplus f(\text{0})\rangle - |\text{0}, \text{1} \oplus f(\text{0})\rangle + |\text{1}, \text{0} \oplus f(\text{1})\rangle - |\text{1}, \text{1} \oplus f(\text{1})\rangle \end{aligned}$$

[Notación:  $|x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle = |x\rangle |y\rangle = |x, y\rangle = |xy\rangle$ ]



$$2|\psi_1\rangle = \underbrace{|0, 0 \oplus f(0)\rangle - |0, 1 \oplus f(0)\rangle}_A + \underbrace{|1, 0 \oplus f(1)\rangle - |1, 1 \oplus f(1)\rangle}_B$$

$$A = \begin{cases} |00\rangle - |01\rangle & \text{si } f(0) = 0 \\ |01\rangle - |00\rangle & \text{si } f(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

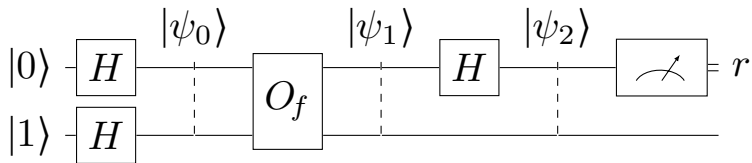
$$A = (-1)^{f(0)}(|00\rangle - |01\rangle)$$

$(-1)^k$  es un truco de escritura

$$(-1)^k = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{si } k = 0 \text{ (o si } k \text{ es par)} \\ -1 & \text{si } k = 1 \text{ (o si } k \text{ es impar)} \end{cases}$$

De la misma manera  $B = (-1)^{f(1)}(|10\rangle - |11\rangle)$

$$2|\psi_1\rangle = (-1)^{f(0)}(|00\rangle - |01\rangle) + (-1)^{f(1)}(|10\rangle - |11\rangle)$$



$$H = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = (H \otimes I) |\psi_1\rangle \quad (H \otimes I)(|x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle) = H|x\rangle \otimes |y\rangle$$

$$\sqrt{2}(H \otimes I) |00\rangle = \sqrt{2}H|0\rangle|0\rangle = (|0\rangle + |1\rangle)|0\rangle = |0\rangle|0\rangle + |1\rangle|0\rangle = |00\rangle + |10\rangle$$

$$\sqrt{2}(H \otimes I) |10\rangle = \sqrt{2}H|1\rangle|0\rangle = (|0\rangle - |1\rangle)|0\rangle = |0\rangle|0\rangle - |1\rangle|0\rangle = |00\rangle - |10\rangle$$

$$\sqrt{2}(H \otimes I) |01\rangle = |01\rangle + |11\rangle \quad \sqrt{2}(H \otimes I) |11\rangle = |01\rangle - |11\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned}\sqrt{2}H \otimes I : & \begin{array}{ll} |00\rangle \mapsto |00\rangle + |10\rangle & |01\rangle \mapsto |01\rangle + |11\rangle \\ |10\rangle \mapsto |00\rangle - |10\rangle & |11\rangle \mapsto |01\rangle - |11\rangle \end{array}\end{aligned}$$

$$2|\psi_1\rangle = (-1)^{f(0)}(|00\rangle - |01\rangle) + (-1)^{f(1)}(|10\rangle - |11\rangle)$$

$$\begin{aligned}2\sqrt{2}|\psi_2\rangle &= (\sqrt{2}H \otimes I)2|\psi_1\rangle \\ &= (-1)^{f(0)}(|00\rangle + |10\rangle - |01\rangle - |11\rangle) + (-1)^{f(1)}(|00\rangle - |10\rangle - |01\rangle + |11\rangle) = \\ &\quad ((-1)^{f(0)} + (-1)^{f(1)})|00\rangle \\ &\quad - ((-1)^{f(0)} + (-1)^{f(1)})|01\rangle \\ &\quad + ((-1)^{f(0)} - (-1)^{f(1)})|10\rangle \\ &\quad - ((-1)^{f(0)} - (-1)^{f(1)})|11\rangle\end{aligned}$$

$$a = (-1)^{f(0)} + (-1)^{f(1)} \qquad b = (-1)^{f(0)} - (-1)^{f(1)}$$

$$a = (-1)^{f(0)} + (-1)^{f(1)} \quad b = (-1)^{f(0)} - (-1)^{f(1)}$$

$$2\sqrt{2}|\psi_2\rangle = a|00\rangle - a|01\rangle + b|10\rangle - b|11\rangle$$

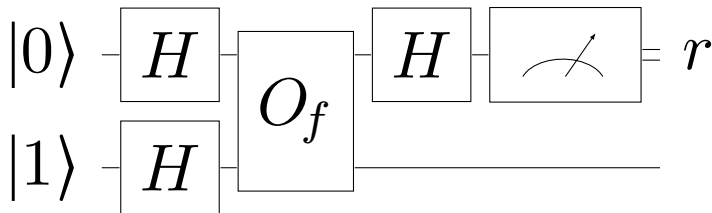
si  $f$  es constante:  $f(0) = f(1)$  entonces  $b = 0$  y  $a = \pm 2$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|00\rangle - |01\rangle) \quad \text{El primer qubit siempre está a 0}$$

Si  $f$  es equilibrada:  $f(0) \neq f(1)$  entonces  $a = 0$  y  $b = \pm 2$

$$|\psi_2\rangle = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|10\rangle - |11\rangle) \quad \text{El primer qubit siempre está a 1}$$

# Algoritmo cuántico Deutsch–Jozsa, $n = 1$



$r = 0 \Rightarrow f$  es constante

$r = 1 \Rightarrow f$  es equilibrada

$O_f$  se ejecuta una sola vez

En la versión clásica,  $f$  se ejecuta dos veces

## Ejercicio

$$f : \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

constantes

equilibradas

$$f_0 \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto 0 \\ 1 \mapsto 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f_2 \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto 0 \\ 1 \mapsto 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_1 \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto 1 \\ 1 \mapsto 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f_3 \begin{cases} 0 \mapsto 1 \\ 1 \mapsto 0 \end{cases}$$

Escribir los circuitos y las matrices de los oráculos  $O_{f_0}$ ,  $O_{f_1}$ ,  $O_{f_2}$  y  $O_{f_3}$