

Theoretical background of Shor's Algorithm

Damian Steiger



Prime factorization of n -bit integer:

classically requires $\exp\left(\Theta\left(n^{1/3} \log^{2/3} n\right)\right)$

quantum algorithm $O\left(n^2 \log n \log \log n\right)$

Reference: [1]

CONTENT

- Classical part of Shor's Algorithm
- Quantum Fourier Transform
- Period Finding
- Summary

So far ...

Factoring N



Finding a nontrivial square root of 1 mod N



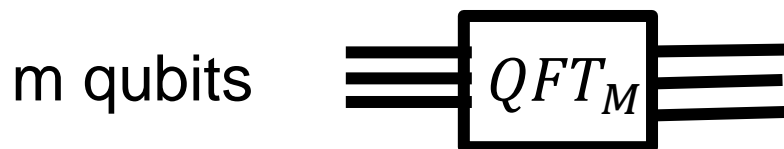
Finding the period r of the function

$$f(b) = a^b \text{ mod } N$$

(fixed a and fixed N)

Quantum Fourier Transform

$$M = 2^m$$



$$QFT_M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & \omega & \omega^2 & \omega^3 & \dots & \omega^{M-1} \\ 1 & \omega^2 & \omega^4 & \omega^6 & \dots & \omega^{2M-2} \\ 1 & \omega^3 & \omega^6 & \omega^9 & \dots & \omega^{3M-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \omega^{M-1} & \omega^{2M-2} & \omega^{3M-3} & \dots & \omega^{(M-1)(M-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

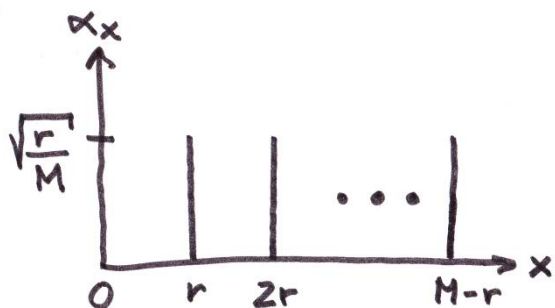
$$\omega = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{M}}$$

Example

$$QFT_M |0\rangle = QFT_M \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} |x\rangle$$

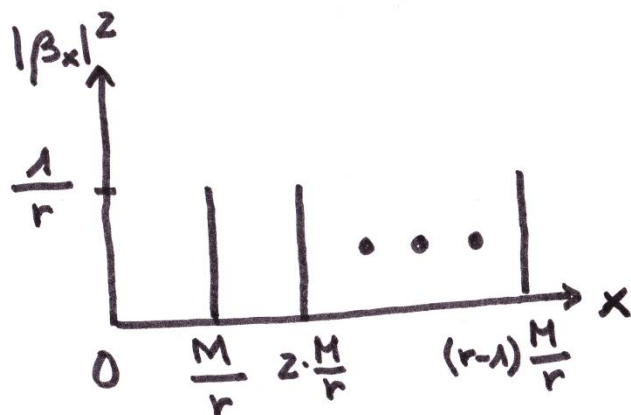
Reference: [4]

Quantum Fourier Transform (suppose $M = 0 \pmod r$)



$$\alpha_x = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{r}{M}} & \text{if } x = j \cdot r, j \in \mathbb{N} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

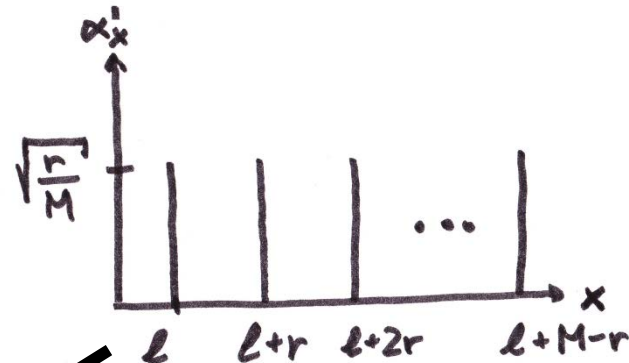
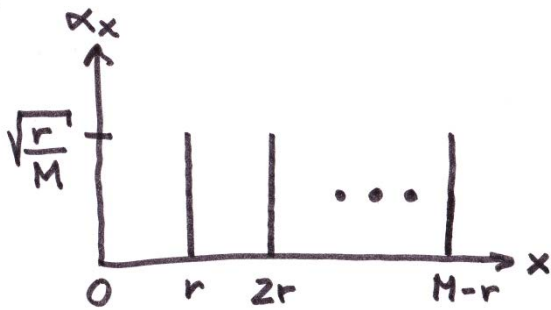
$$QFT_M |\alpha\rangle = |\beta\rangle$$



- 1) Input has period r
Output has period M/r

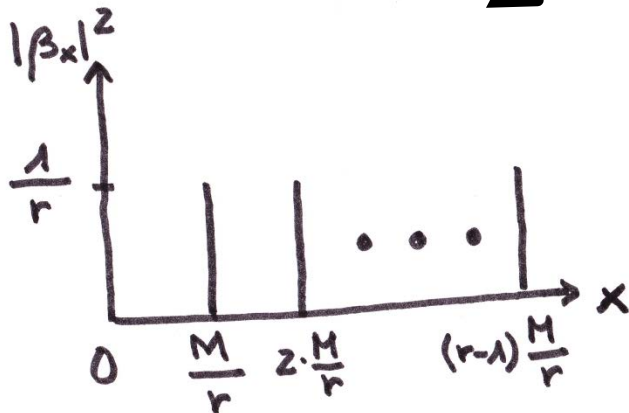
Reference: [2],[4]

Quantum Fourier Transform (suppose $M = 0 \pmod r$)



$$QFT_M |\alpha\rangle = |\beta\rangle$$

$$QFT_M |\alpha'\rangle = |\beta\rangle$$



1)

Input has period r

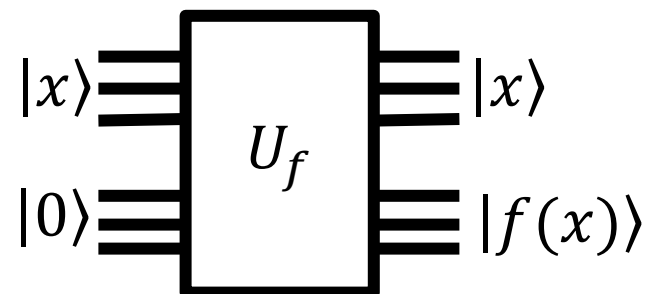
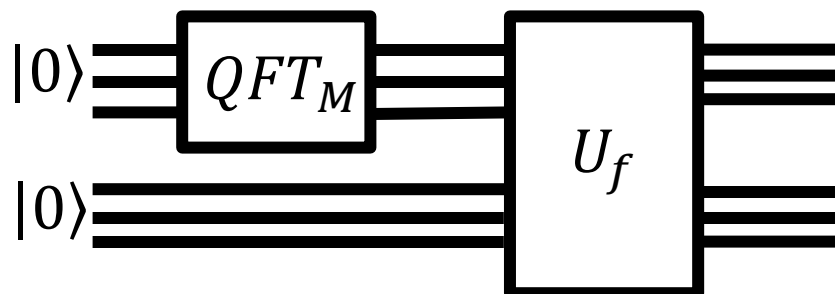
Output has period M/r

2)

$|\beta_x|^2$ doesn't change if input is shifted

Reference: [2],[4]

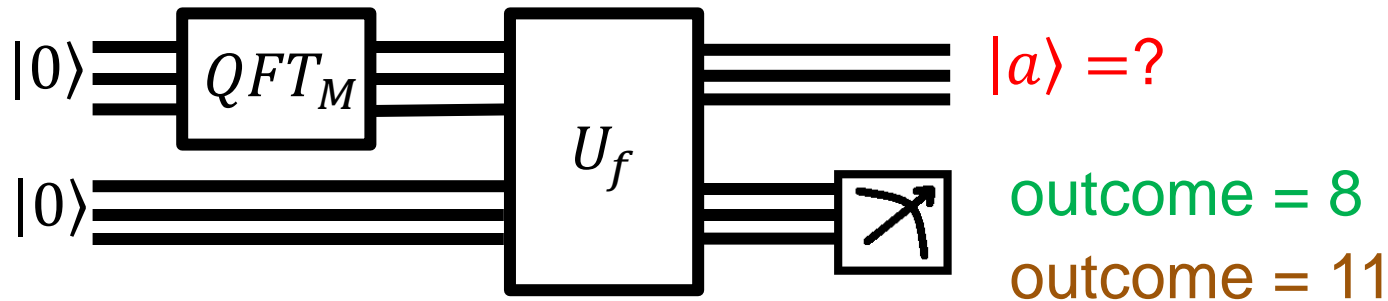
Period finding $f(b) = 2^b \bmod 21$



$$|0\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} |x\rangle |0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} |x\rangle |f(x)\rangle$$

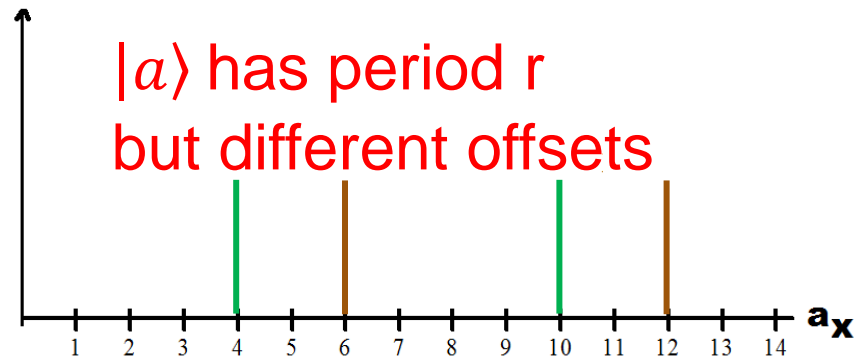
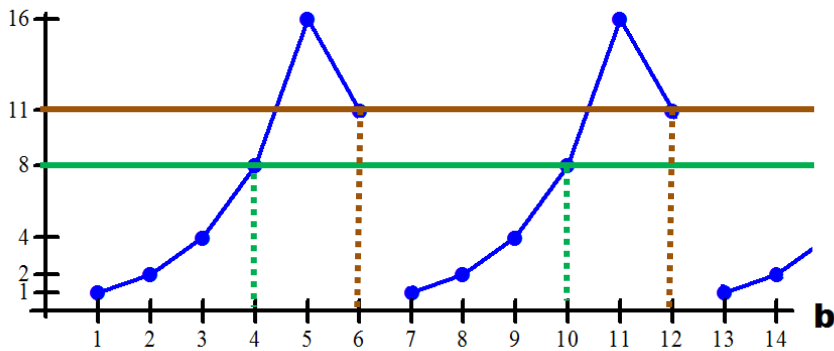
Reference: [2],[4]

Period finding $f(b) = 2^b \text{ mod } 21$

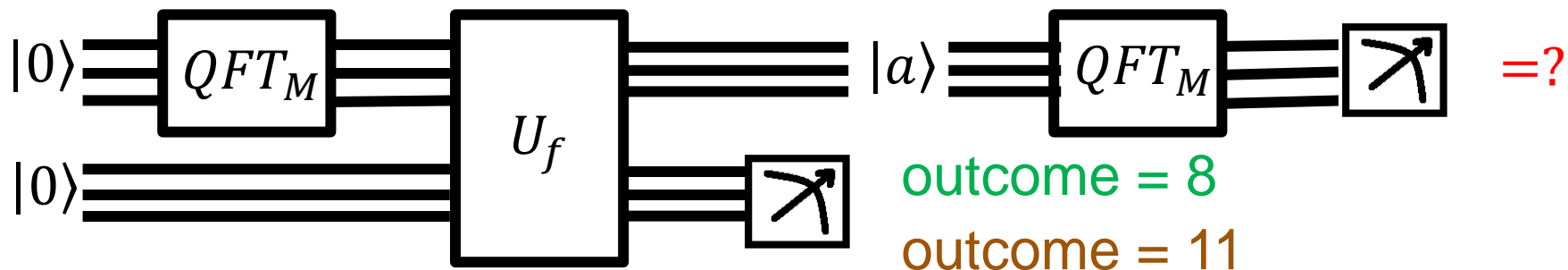


$$|0\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} |x\rangle |0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} |x\rangle |f(x)\rangle$$

$f(b) = 2^b \text{ mod } 21$

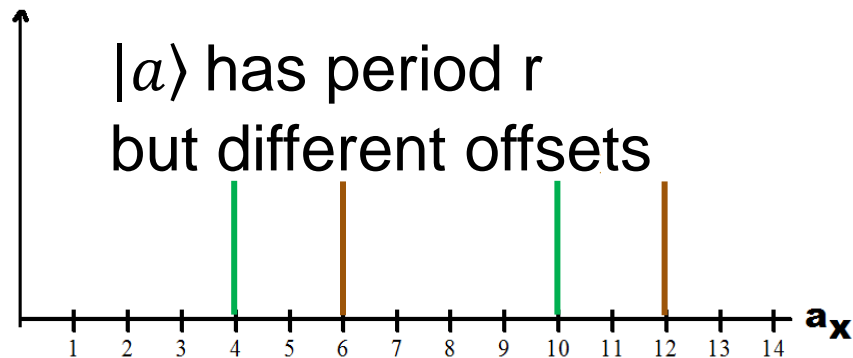
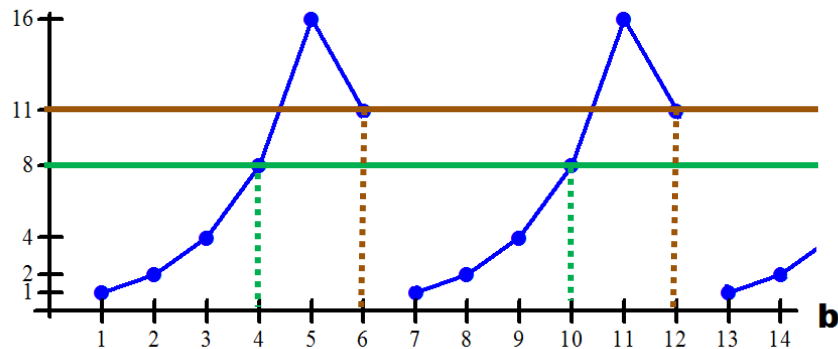


Period finding $f(b) = 2^b \text{ mod } 21$

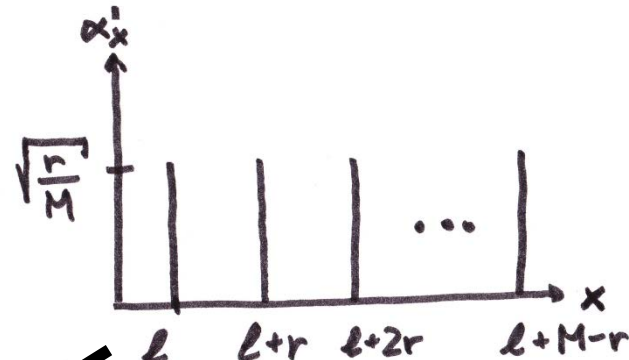
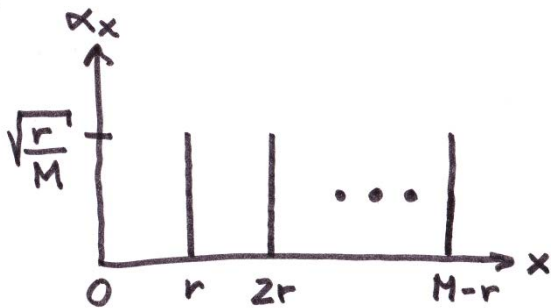


$$|0\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} |x\rangle |0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} |x\rangle |f(x)\rangle$$

$f(b) = 2^b \text{ mod } 21$

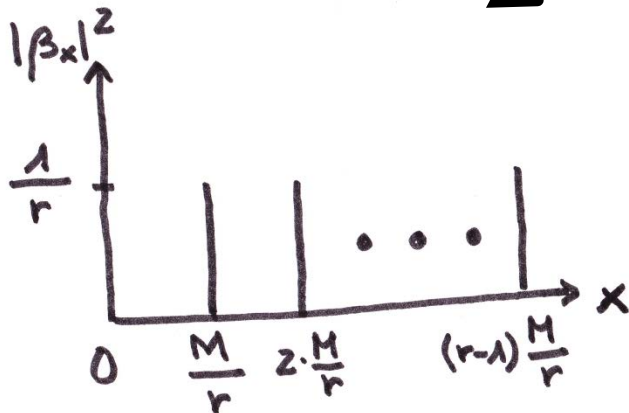


Quantum Fourier Transform (suppose $M = 0 \pmod r$)



$$QFT_M |\alpha\rangle = |\beta\rangle$$

$$QFT_M |\alpha'\rangle = |\beta\rangle$$



1)

Input has period r

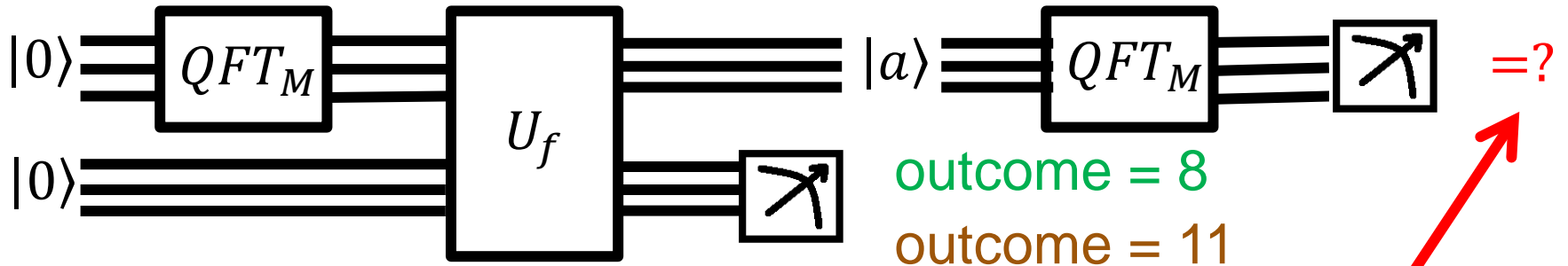
Output has period M/r

2)

$|\beta_x|^2$ doesn't change if input is shifted

Reference: [2],[4]

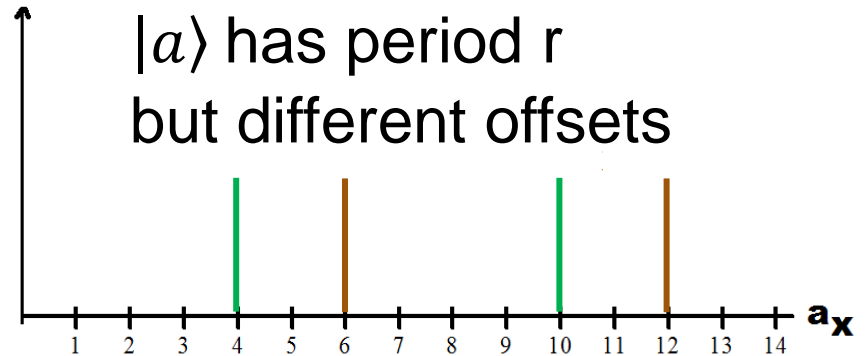
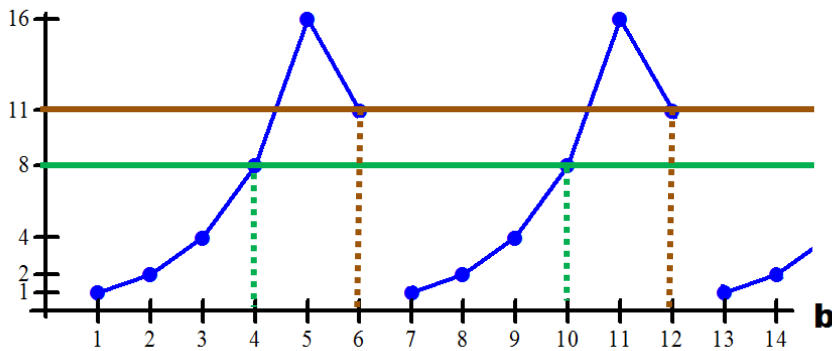
Period finding $f(b) = 2^b \text{ mod } 21$



Output:
Multiples of M/r

$$|0\rangle|0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} |x\rangle |0\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{M}} \sum_{x=0}^{M-1} |x\rangle |f(x)\rangle$$

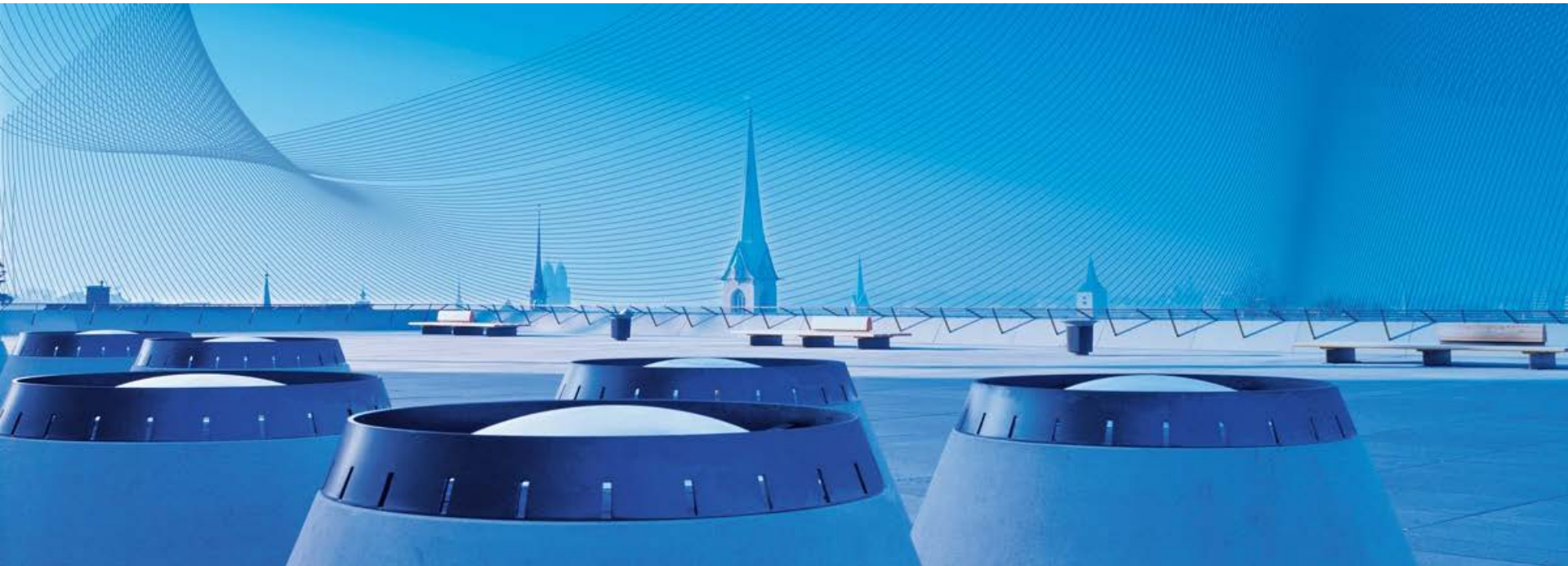
$f(b) = 2^b \text{ mod } 21$



Period finding

- Quantum circuit outputs s random multiples of M/r
With probability $1 - k/2^s$, gcd of these outputs will be M/r .
- Assumption that M is a multiple of the period r is not necessary. Choose M to be a power of 2 and $M \approx N^2$

Thank you for your attention!



Used References

- [1] M. A. Nielsen, I.L. Chuang
Quantum Computation and Quantum Information
See chapt. 5
- [2] Dasgupta, Papadimitriou, Vazirani
Algorithms
www.cs.berkeley.edu/~vazirani/algorithms.html
See chapt. 10
- [3] Shor Pieter W.
Polynomial-Time Algorithms for Prime Factorization and Discrete Logarithms on a Quantum Computer.
[arXiv:quant-ph/9508027 \(1995\)](http://arXiv:quant-ph/9508027)
- [4] U. Vazirani
CS191x Quantum Mechanics and Quantum Computation
www.edx.org (spring 2013)