

Title: More on adiabatic quantum computation

Date: Feb 11, 2006 09:15 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/06020022>

Abstract:

1.

- How to Make the Quantum Adiabatic Algorithm Fail

E.F. J. Goldstone
S. Gutmann
D. Nagaj

- Poor choices lead to failure.

Algorithm fails if $\frac{\Gamma}{\sqrt{N}} \rightarrow 0$

N is Hilbert space size $N = 2^n$

$$H_p = \sum_{z=0}^{N-1} h(z) |z\rangle$$

2

$h(z)$ is the cost function
Want ground state of H_p .

$$H(t) = (1 - t/\tau) H_B + (t/\tau) H_p$$

$$i \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle = H(t) |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = |g_B\rangle \text{ ground state of } H_B$$

$$H_p = \sum_{z=0}^{N-1} h(z) |z\rangle \langle z|$$

2

$h(z)$ is the cost function
Want ground state of H_p .

$$H(t) = (1 - t/\tau) H_B + (t/\tau) H_p$$

$$i \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle = H(t) |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$|\psi(0)\rangle = |g_B\rangle \text{ ground state of } H_B$$

3

Hamiltonian Version of Grover

Grover $f(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & z \neq w \\ -1 & z = w \end{cases}$

$$0 \leq z \leq N-1$$

Find w

Classically N calls

Q.M. $N^{1/2}$ calls $\leftarrow$ Best possible

$$H_p = H_w = E(1 - |w\rangle\langle w|)$$

Can apply H_p but do not know w

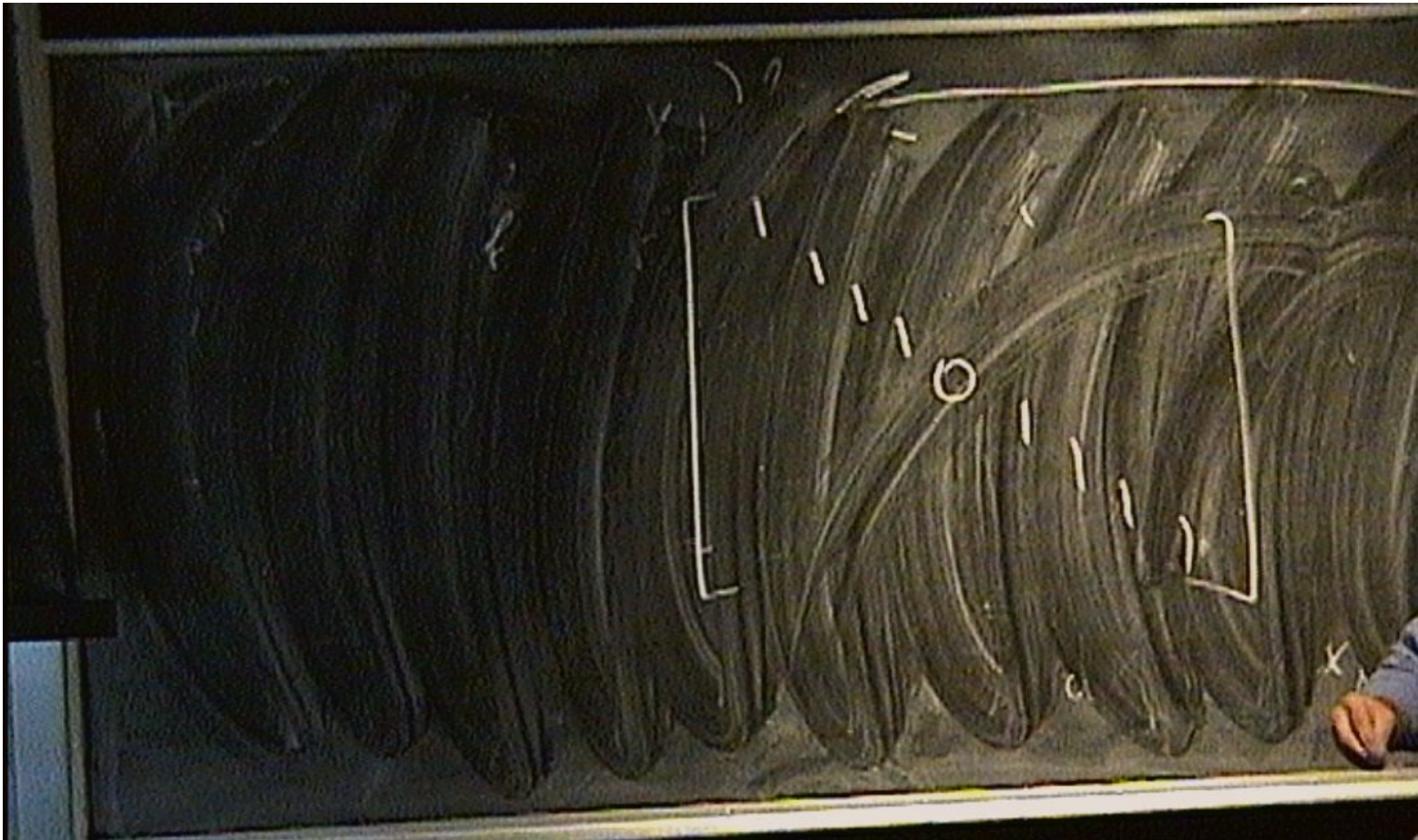
$$H(t) = H_0(t) + H_w$$

$\uparrow$ You design this

Want $|\psi(T)\rangle = |w\rangle$

$$T \geq \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2E}$$

E.F.
S. Gutzmann



0000-0000



• Hamiltonian Version of Grover

Grover $f(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & z \neq w \\ -1 & z = w \end{cases}$

$$0 \leq z \leq N-1$$

Find w

Classically N calls

Q.M. $N^{1/2}$ calls $\leftarrow$ Best possible

$$H_p = H_w = E(|w\rangle\langle w|)$$

Can apply H_p but do not know w

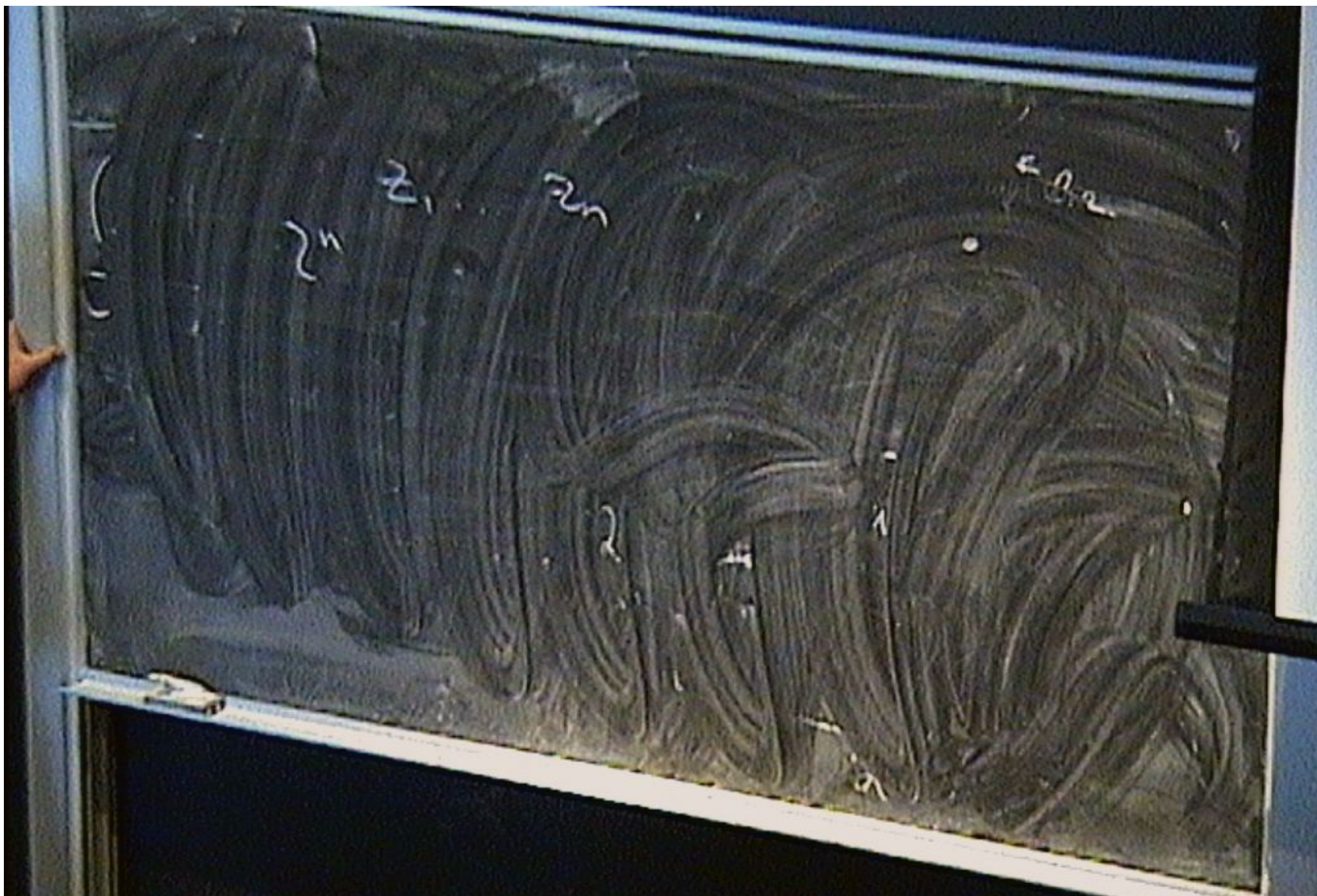
$$H(t) = H_0(t) + H_w$$

$\uparrow$ You design this

• Want $|\psi(T)\rangle = |w\rangle$

$$T \geq \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2E}$$

E.F.
S. Gutzmann



$z_1 \dots z_n$

$\leftarrow z_2$

z^n

m clause

$$z_1 \dots z_n$$

$$z^n$$

m clauses

$$c \quad h_c(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{not sat} \\ 0 & \text{sat} \end{cases}$$

$$z_1 \dots z_n$$

$$z^n$$

m clause

$$c \quad h_c(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{not sat} \\ 0 & \text{sat} \end{cases}$$

$$h(z) = \sum_c h_c(z)$$