Challenges in quantum algorithms for integer factorization

D. J. Bernstein

University of Illinois at Chicago

Prelude: What is the fastest algorithm to sort an array?

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def blindsort(x):
    while not issorted(x):
        permuterandomly(x)
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def bubblesort(x):
    for j in range(len(x)):
        for i in reversed(range(j)):
        x[i],x[i+1] = (
            min(x[i],x[i+1]),
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bubblesort takes poly time. $\Theta(n^2)$ comparisons. Huge speedup over blindsort!

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e.g. 4096 qubits for b = 2048, very common RSA key size.

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NFS suffers somewhat from communication costs inside big linear-algebra subroutine.

2001 Bernstein:

$$AT = L^{p'+o(1)}$$
 with $p' \approx 1.976$.

2017 Bernstein-Biasse-Mosca:

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Open: Analyze for b = 2048.

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for b = 2048 (not easy!): ghly 2^{112} operations.

rnstein-Biasse-Mosca: operations

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$$64b^3 \lg b \approx 2^{110} \text{ for } b = 2^{33}.$$

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Also 'parallel construction': Run several times in parallel, giving several factorizations. Then factor into coprimes. mputes $\gcd\{N, a^{r/2} - 1\}$. by p_j exactly when $x\{c_1, \ldots, c_f\}$.

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Better method, inspired by primality testing: compute gcd with $a^{r/2} + 1$, $a^{r/4} + 1$, $a^{r/8} + 1$, ..., $a^d + 1$, $a^d - 1$, with odd d.

This splits p_j according to c_j . Any two primes have chance $\geq 1/2$ of being split.

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Open: What are minimum costs for this unification?