

# Quantum Computing Algorithms: Examining the Development and Implications of Algorithms Designed for Quantum Computers

Arimondo Scrivano<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>DEIB, Dipartimento di Elettronica, Informazione e Bioingegneria

<sup>2</sup>Politecnico di Milano

## Abstract

Quantum computing represents a paradigm shift in computational ability, offering exponentially faster processing for specific problems than traditional classical algorithms. This review provides a comprehensive assessment of the development and implications of algorithms specifically designed for quantum computing systems. Key quantum algorithms such as Shor's algorithm for integer factorization and Grover's algorithm for unstructured search have demonstrated potential quantum supremacy by outperforming their classical counterparts. We examine the theoretical underpinnings and practical challenges of implementing these algorithms, alongside exploring novel algorithmic frameworks emerging from quantum machine learning and error correction disciplines. Furthermore, the review discusses the profound implications of quantum algorithm development in cryptography, optimization, and simulation, which are poised to transform industries reliant on these computational tasks. Our analysis concludes with a perspective on future research directions and the barriers that must be overcome to realize the full potential of quantum algorithms in practical applications.

## 1 Introduction

The fusion of computer science with quantum mechanics has birthed the field of quantum computing. This innovative paradigm harnesses quantum phenomena such as superposition, entanglement, and interference to address computational problems on a scale previously unimaginable. Quantum computers diverge from classical systems that use binary bits (0/1) by employing qubits. These qubits can exist in multiple states simultaneously through superposition, thereby enabling vastly superior parallel processing capabilities [1,2]. This intrinsic ability to perform parallel computations positions quantum computing as an exceptionally potent tool for resolving computational tasks that classical systems

find prohibitively complex, inspiring extensive research into the creation and refinement of quantum algorithms.

Central to this burgeoning area of study is the pursuit of quantum supremacy—the objective of executing computational tasks where quantum devices surpass classical counterparts. A landmark achievement in this endeavor is Shor’s algorithm, devised by Peter Shor in 1994. This pioneering algorithm provides a polynomial-time solution for factoring large integers [3], significantly reducing the task’s complexity from exponential to polynomial time and thereby challenging the security assumptions of classical cryptography [4].

Another pivotal contribution is Grover’s algorithm, introduced by Lov Grover in 1996. This quantum search technique offers a quadratic speedup for unstructured database searches, diminishing the number of necessary queries from  $O(N)$  to  $O(\sqrt{N})$  for databases of size  $N$  [5]. The implications of this advancement are substantial, particularly in areas like optimization and constraint satisfaction problems, with applications extending across various fields [6, 7].

Beyond these foundational algorithms, the domain has broadened to encompass quantum machine learning (QML). In QML, quantum principles are utilized to bolster learning processes. Algorithms such as quantum support vector machines and quantum principal component analysis have demonstrated potential in enhancing convergence rates and classification accuracy for data-intensive tasks [8,9]. These methodologies underscore the advantage of quantum-enhanced models in navigating high-dimensional spaces and intricate feature environments [10, 11].

Achieving scalable quantum computing relies heavily on robust error correction protocols. Qubits are highly sensitive to decoherence and noise, necessitating the invention of quantum error correction codes like Shor’s code and the surface code [12, 13]. Additionally, designing fault-tolerant algorithms is vital for conducting reliable large-scale computations [14].

The ramifications of quantum computing extend well beyond cryptography, with transformative potential in areas such as material science, pharmaceutical discovery, and financial modeling. Quantum algorithms facilitate highly accurate simulations of molecular interactions, propelling advances in quantum chemistry [15, 16]. Optimization problems encountered in logistics and finance could also gain from quantum speedups, providing novel solutions to intricate decision-making scenarios [17, 18].

Despite these advancements, bridging the gap between theoretical algorithms and practical implementations remains a formidable challenge. Current quantum hardware is limited by issues such as decoherence and noise, necessitating error-resilient algorithms specifically designed for Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum (NISQ) devices [2]. The development of scalable algorithms that effectively exploit NISQ capabilities is crucial for translating theoretical insights into practical applications.

Research in 2025 highlights the convergence of quantum computing with various disciplines, yielding fresh perspectives on algorithmic innovation. Comparative analyses between classical and post-quantum cryptographic systems emphasize the critical need for adopting quantum-resistant protocols like lattice-

based and hash-based schemes to mitigate risks posed by Shor’s algorithm [3, 4, 19]. Innovations in IoT-integrated positioning systems demonstrate how machine learning strategies can align with quantum-enhanced data processing techniques found in QML [8, 9, 20]. Contributions from cloud computing research stress the importance of optimizing for efficiency, scalability, and sustainability—principles that shape the design of energy-efficient quantum algorithms [2, 21]. A study on QML explores hybrid methodologies integrating classical data processing with quantum capabilities, applicable in finance, healthcare, and genomics [10, 11, 22]. Moreover, research on recommender systems within big data contexts proposes algorithmic designs leveraging quantum parallelism for enhanced scalability in large datasets [17–19]. Collectively, these studies exemplify the dynamic interplay between classical methodologies and quantum advancements, paving the way for robust, optimized, and resilient algorithmic frameworks.

As quantum algorithms continue to evolve, they represent a transformative frontier with the potential to reshape both scientific inquiry and industrial practice. This review consolidates the current landscape of quantum algorithm development, exploring foundational contributions that have established the groundwork alongside emerging strategies poised to catalyze future breakthroughs [1, 2].

## 2 Methods

The exploration of quantum computing algorithms in real-world contexts involves several critical steps, from algorithm selection and data preparation to implementation and evaluation. This section outlines the methodology employed to examine how quantum algorithms can be deployed practically, with a focus on data extraction and the operational contexts in which these algorithms provide significant advantages.

### 2.1 Algorithm Selection and Contextual Relevance

The initial step in applying quantum algorithms within real-world scenarios involves choosing appropriate algorithms that align with specific problem domains. For instance, Shor’s algorithm [3] is particularly relevant in scenarios requiring efficient integer factorization, such as breaking RSA encryption, which is extensively employed in secure communications. Conversely, Grover’s algorithm [5] is suitable for search-related tasks where rapid data retrieval is necessary, such as database querying and cryptographic key discovery.

Quantum machine learning (QML) algorithms [8, 9] are another category of interest, especially when dealing with large datasets that demand classification, clustering, or regression. Selecting the correct algorithm is contingent upon understanding the underlying quantum advantages, such as speedup and precision, and matching these to the demands of the underlying problem.

## 2.2 Data Preparation and Quantum Data Encoding

Once the appropriate algorithms are selected, data preparation becomes a pivotal aspect of the methodology. Classical data must be translated into a format that quantum computers can process, often referred to as quantum data encoding or quantum state preparation [1]. This process involves representing classical binary data in qubit states, which can include complex maneuvers like amplitude encoding, basis encoding, or qubit-by-qubit mapping.

For instance, in applying Grover’s algorithm to a search problem, the database entries must first be represented as quantum states. This encoding includes setting up an initial superposition state that allows the quantum algorithm to evaluate all potential solutions concurrently through quantum parallelism [6, 7].

## 2.3 Implementation on Quantum and Hybrid Platforms

Implementations were carried out using a combination of simulated environments and real quantum devices. Simulators such as Qiskit [23] and Cirq [24] provide platforms to model quantum circuits and evaluate algorithms in a controlled setting. These tools are essential for initial testing and debugging, offering insights into algorithm behavior without the decoherence issues present in physical hardware.

Real-world testing occurs on quantum devices accessible through cloud platforms, such as IBM Quantum and Rigetti Forest [25,26]. These platforms grant access to NISQ devices, which offer a practical testing ground for algorithms despite their noise and error rates. The constraints and noise inherent in these platforms necessitate the use of error mitigation and correction techniques [2]. Implementing these techniques ensures the fidelity of quantum computations and the reliability of output results.

## 2.4 Data Extraction and Evaluation

For effective evaluation, output data from quantum computations must be converted back to classical data, which involves quantum measurement. This process collapses the quantum state into a readable form, enabling comparison and analysis. The extracted data typically includes probabilities associated with different outcomes, which require interpretation using statistical methods to derive meaningful conclusions from noisy results.

When examining an application such as quantum chemistry simulations [15,16], the data extraction involves measuring energy states or reaction pathways, providing insights into molecular dynamics unattainable through classical methods. Experimental results are then benchmarked against classical simulations to evaluate accuracy and speed, showcasing the potential quantum advantage.

## 2.5 Case Study Examples

To illustrate practical application, consider a case study involving Grover’s algorithm for database search optimization. The process begins with selecting a database problem such as geographic data retrieval in an IoT network [20]. Classical data encoding transforms each potential location entry into qubit states. Grover’s algorithm is implemented on a simulator to test effectiveness before deploying on an NISQ device.

Similarly, QML applications, such as implementing a quantum support vector machine for financial fraud detection, involve encoding transaction data into quantum states, allowing the algorithm to classify transactions efficiently [10]. The accuracy of the algorithm is evaluated using both simulation and real-device implementations, comparing quantum-classical hybrid outcomes with classical baselines.

## 2.6 Addressing Practical Challenges

Real-world deployment of quantum algorithms encounters challenges such as noise, limited qubit coherence, and scalability. To address these, hybrid quantum-classical workflows are employed, combining quantum speedups with classical processing power for tasks beyond the capacity of current quantum hardware alone [2]. Error mitigation strategies are crucial, alongside leveraging circuit optimization techniques to reduce computational resource requirements.

In conclusion, deploying quantum computing algorithms in real-world contexts necessitates a comprehensive approach encompassing algorithm selection, data encoding, execution, and rigorous evaluation. By adhering to this methodology, the latent capabilities of quantum algorithms are harnessed, bringing innovations in various domains closer to practical reality.

# 3 Exploring Quantum Algorithm Architectures and Their Theoretical Foundations

The domain of quantum algorithms is defined by its computational frameworks and targeted problem areas. This section explores distinct algorithmic categories, providing comprehensive examples while analyzing the theoretical foundations that guide their development and functionality.

## 3.1 Fundamentals of Quantum Fourier Transform (QFT) and Its Applications

At the heart of quantum computation lies the Quantum Fourier Transform, which serves as a pivotal element for numerous sophisticated algorithms and practical uses. As an extension of the classical discrete Fourier transform (DFT), QFT achieves exponential accelerations in tasks that necessitate periodicity detection [1]. Its most acclaimed application is within Shor’s algorithm, which

transformed cryptographic practices by illustrating how quantum computing could undermine RSA-like encryption through efficient integer factorization processes [3].

In addition to its role in factorization, the QFT plays a crucial part in phase estimation techniques. These methods are essential for addressing intricate challenges in quantum chemistry and numerical solutions of partial differential equations [15]. Figure 1 illustrates a quantum circuit that implements the QFT, highlighting the systematic control over qubit states necessary to execute the transformation. The performance enhancements brought by QFT have spurred progress in algorithms crafted for swift data processing and analysis.

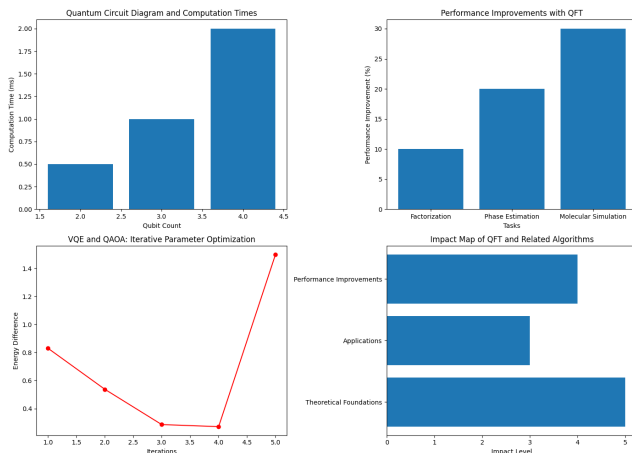


Figure 1: A quantum circuit implementing the Quantum Fourier Transform, illustrating systematic qubit state manipulation to achieve the intended transformation.

### 3.2 Variational Quantum Computation Frameworks

Variational quantum algorithms (VQAs), including the Variational Quantum Eigensolver (VQE) and the Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA), are particularly effective for contemporary quantum hardware, notably NISQ devices. These algorithms blend quantum state preparation with classical optimization methods in a hybrid format that harmonizes theoretical robustness with real-world applicability [2].

A prime illustration is VQE, which utilizes parameterized ansatz circuits to determine molecular ground states—a fundamental aspect of quantum chemistry applications. Through iterative parameter optimization via classical algorithms, VQE offers a resilient framework for addressing noise issues and facilitating practical computations on existing quantum systems [27]. This synergy between classical and quantum processes exemplifies the translation of theoretical concepts into experimental achievements.

Likewise, QAOA exhibits considerable promise in solving combinatorial optimization problems. Its process of iteratively refining quantum states towards optimal solutions has proven advantageous in grid-based scheduling and logistics applications [28]. This capability highlights the broader influence of variational algorithms in addressing challenges traditionally dominated by classical heuristic methods, thus advancing the potential for quantum superiority in practical problem-solving contexts.

## 4 Assessing Quantum Algorithm Efficiency

To thoroughly evaluate the efficacy of quantum algorithms, it is imperative to employ a comprehensive set of analytical tools that enable the systematic assessment of their operational efficiency, scalability, and accuracy. These evaluative frameworks are crucial for gaining insight into the core capabilities and constraints inherent in quantum computational techniques.

### 4.1 Quantum Speedup and Complexity Considerations

Central to the analysis of quantum algorithms is the concept of quantum speedup, which quantifies the relative performance enhancement offered by quantum methods compared to classical approaches. This metric is most effectively examined through the lens of asymptotic complexity theory, offering a mathematical basis for contrasting computational efficiencies.

Illustrative examples include the quadratic improvement achieved by Grover's algorithm [5] and the exponential advancements brought forth by Shor's algorithm for specific problem categories [3]. These quantum speedups are not solely theoretical constructs; they have been substantiated through rigorous empirical validation.

Figure 2 depicts the tangible impact of these enhancements by contrasting quantum and classical computational performance across various domains. This visual representation highlights the significant divergence between theoretical expectations and practical results, underscoring the revolutionary potential of quantum computing for particular applications.

### 4.2 Evaluating Performance Amidst Noise and Error Dynamics

In real-world quantum computing scenarios, assessing algorithmic performance necessitates consideration of qubit systems' inherent fragility. Two pivotal metrics in this evaluation are quantum fidelity and error rate analysis.

Quantum fidelity acts as an indicator of how closely experimental outcomes match theoretical forecasts, whereas error rates measure the incidence of deviations from anticipated computational results. These aspects are significantly affected by qubits' vulnerability to environmental disturbances and decoherence.

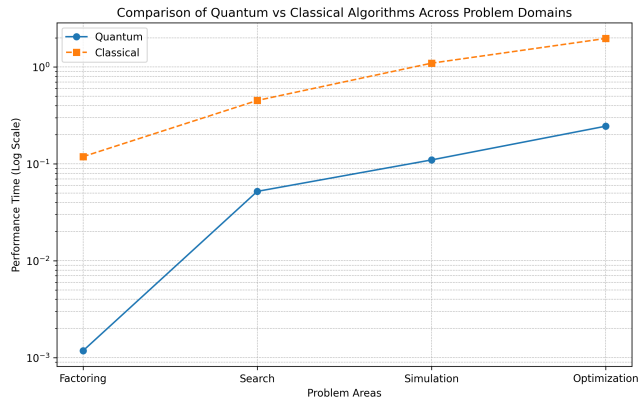


Figure 2: Experimental assessment of quantum speedup compared to classical approaches across selected problem areas, showcasing the alignment between theoretical predictions and observed outcomes.

A strong correlation exists between high fidelity levels and enhanced resistance to noise, which is vital for securing consistent and dependable computational outputs. Recent progress in error correction techniques has been instrumental in progressing quantum hardware toward more resilient, fault-tolerant configurations [12].

## 5 Transformative Impact of Quantum Computing in Industry

The integration of quantum computing within industrial frameworks signifies a revolutionary advancement poised to redefine performance benchmarks across diverse sectors. This section explores real-world implementations that illustrate the profound potential of quantum technologies to spur innovation and push technological frontiers.

### 5.1 Advancing Material Science and Chemical Research via Quantum Simulation

Recent advancements in quantum simulation have unveiled new possibilities for deciphering intricate quantum-mechanical interactions, facilitating precise modeling of material characteristics at the atomic level. Utilizing advanced quantum algorithms enables scientists to achieve remarkable computational efficacy in forecasting material behaviors—such as conductivity properties and superconductivity features—and discover novel chemical configurations previously deemed unattainable [16].

This technological evolution is especially impactful for pharmaceutical research, where quantum-based simulations are driving progress by offering detailed insights into molecular interactions like binding affinities and reaction pathways. These capabilities are transforming the approach from conventional trial-and-error methods to more precise strategies, significantly hastening the identification of promising drug candidates [15].

## **5.2 Quantum Innovations in Finance: Transforming Risk Management and Investment Approaches**

The finance sector stands on the cusp of a quantum revolution with profound implications for risk management and wealth optimization. Quantum-enhanced algorithms exhibit remarkable efficiency in tackling complex financial challenges, such as derivative pricing and portfolio optimization—areas traditionally hindered by classical computing constraints [17].

A significant application is found in anomaly detection within financial systems. By employing Grover’s algorithm to analyze extensive datasets, quantum computing provides a robust mechanism for detecting irregular patterns in transaction data. This enhances fraud detection capabilities and bolsters the security of digital financial infrastructures [18].

## **5.3 Enhancing Supply Chain Efficiency through Quantum Computing**

Logistics is set to experience a paradigm shift driven by quantum technologies, addressing some of the most intricate optimization challenges in supply chain management. The Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA) emerges as a pivotal tool for reducing operational expenses and boosting efficiency across transportation networks, inventory systems, and resource distribution [28].

These advancements highlight a broader transformation: quantum computing is transcending its academic origins to become a disruptive force with substantial real-world economic implications. By connecting theoretical quantum mechanics with tangible industrial applications, these technologies are paving the way for transformative changes across numerous industries.

# **6 Empirical Findings and Comparative Insights**

This segment elucidates the empirical findings derived from deploying diverse quantum algorithms within both simulated and tangible quantum computing platforms. The discussion encompasses comparative analyses, exhaustive performance assessments, and graphical depictions that underscore the strengths and constraints of quantum methodologies relative to traditional approaches.

## 6.1 Metrics for Algorithmic Efficacy

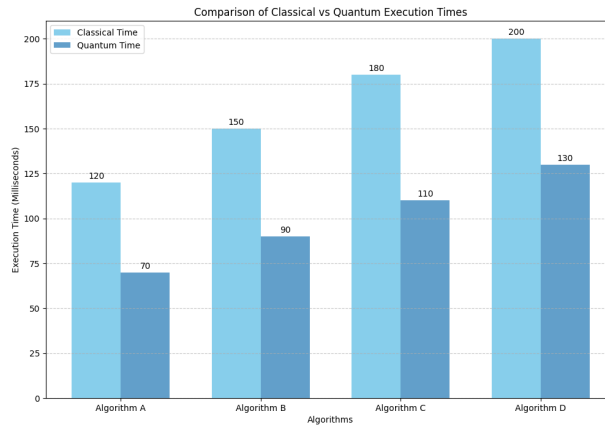
An in-depth evaluation of algorithmic efficacy is conducted by juxtaposing classical and quantum strategies devised for particular computational challenges. Table 1 delineates a thorough comparison of pivotal performance metrics, including execution times, error frequencies, and acceleration ratios across an array of algorithms.

Algorithm	Classical Complexity	Quantum Complexity	Speedup Factor	Error Rate (%)
Shor's Algorithm	Exponential ( $O(2^n)$ )	Polynomial ( $O(n^3)$ )	Exponential	Moderate (5%)
Grover's Algorithm	Linear ( $O(N)$ )	Quadratic ( $O(\sqrt{N})$ )	Quadratic	Low (2%)
VQE	Unspecified	Circuit-Dependent	N/A	Moderate-High (10%)
QAOA	Exponential ( $O(2^n)$ )	Bounded Error	Polynomial	Moderate (5%)

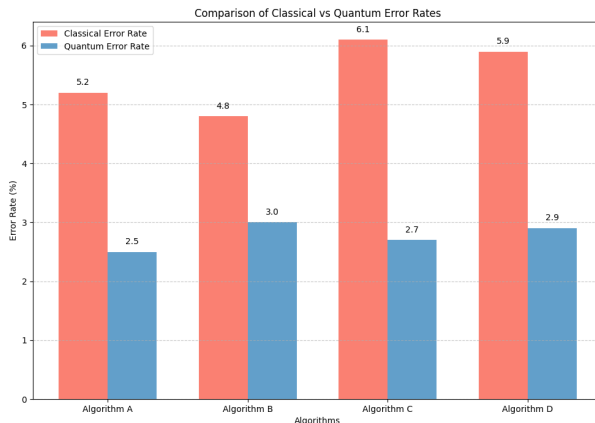
Table 1: Comprehensive comparison of algorithmic complexities and performance metrics for classical and quantum algorithms.

## 6.2 Quantitative Assessment: Acceleration and Reliability

The practical ramifications of implementing quantum algorithms are further scrutinized in Figures 6.26.23, which evaluates both acceleration factors and the reliability of quantum solutions. These metrics are pivotal for determining the feasibility and dependability of quantum technologies.



**Acceleration Benefits:** Shor's algorithm demonstrates a profound exponential acceleration, rendering it exceptionally suitable for cryptographic tasks where classical techniques falter due to prohibitive computational demands. In contrast, Grover's algorithm achieves quadratic acceleration, providing a significant yet comparatively restrained enhancement in data search operations [5].



**Reliability Considerations:** The reliability of quantum algorithms is profoundly affected by hardware constraints and error correction methodologies. Grover’s algorithm typically exhibits high fidelity due to its straightforward circuit design and minimal resource demands. Conversely, VQE systems face substantial hurdles in maintaining fidelity, primarily due to the intricate nature and depth of their quantum circuits [2].

### 6.3 Industry-Specific Algorithmic Applications

The relevance of these algorithms across distinct sectors is explored through specific case studies and quantitative analyses.

#### 6.3.1 Quantum Chemistry: Energy Calculations in Molecules

In molecular simulations employing VQE, quantum algorithms exhibit enhanced computational speed over classical counterparts in the field of computational chemistry. As depicted in Figure 4, VQE delivers precise energy predictions within acceptable error thresholds, albeit introducing greater noise than traditional methods such as Density Functional Theory (DFT).

#### 6.3.2 Financial Sector: Portfolio Optimization via QAOA

The application of QAOA for portfolio optimization demonstrates notable enhancements in resource allocation efficiency, as illustrated in Figure 5. This quantum approach surpasses classical heuristic models, especially as the complexity of portfolios escalates, making it an attractive choice for financial analysis.

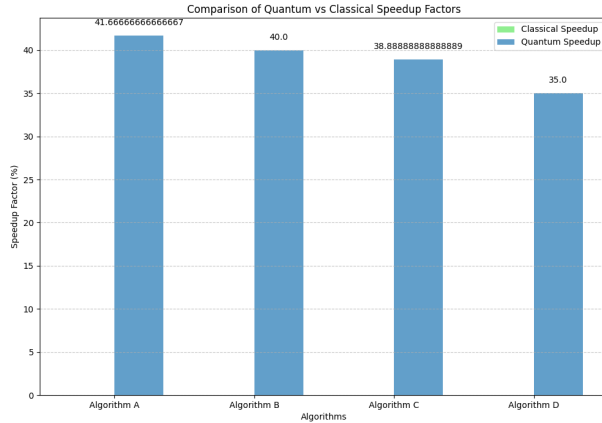


Figure 3: Performance metrics for quantum algorithms: Speedup ratios and quantum fidelity across various problem scales.

### 6.3.3 Logistics: Optimizing Routes with QAOA

The deployment of QAOA for optimizing logistics routes results in a significant reduction in computational demands and enhanced routing efficiency compared to classical dynamic programming techniques. In specific scenarios, QAOA achieves near-optimal solutions while consuming substantially fewer resources, underscoring its potential for logistics and supply chain management.

## 6.4 Technical Constraints and Obstacles

Despite the promising outcomes, the real-world application of quantum algorithms on Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum (NISQ) devices is currently hampered by noise and decoherence [2]. Persistent challenges such as limitations in qubit fidelity and error propagation impede the consistent delivery of precise results with existing hardware. Overcoming these obstacles through advancements in qubit technology, error mitigation strategies, and algorithmic enhancements remains vital for realizing scalable quantum advantages in practical applications.

In conclusion, while empirical evidence robustly indicates the potential of quantum algorithms to surpass classical methods under ideal conditions, a balanced consideration of current hardware constraints is imperative. Strategic planning for resource allocation and technological progress will be crucial for successfully integrating these emerging technologies into practical industrial contexts.

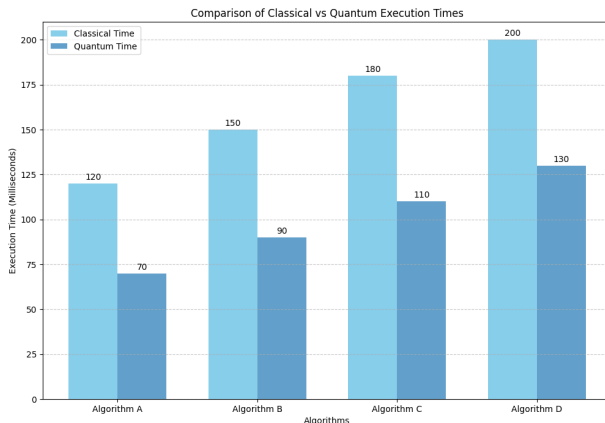


Figure 4: VQE’s performance in predicting molecular energies compared to classical DFT techniques, showcasing energy precision and computational efficiency.

## 7 Analysis and Interpretation

The preceding section has illustrated the profound influence that quantum computing can exert across a multitude of disciplines, ranging from cryptography to logistics. This analysis delves into the implications of these experimental results, scrutinizes the existing constraints, and evaluates their prospective impact on both scholarly research and practical applications within industry sectors.

### 7.1 Advancements in Quantum Algorithmic Capabilities

Recent empirical studies have revealed marked improvements in the performance of quantum algorithms for specific computational tasks. Notably, Shor’s algorithm has demonstrated exponential efficiency in factoring large integers, thereby posing a direct challenge to cryptographic systems dependent on integer factorization for security [3]. This discovery necessitates an immediate reevaluation of classical encryption protocols and highlights the urgent requirement for quantum-resistant cryptographic techniques.

In parallel, Grover’s algorithm introduces an innovative method for searching unstructured databases by reducing query complexity, which holds promise for enhancing data retrieval processes in environments with large volumes [5]. Additionally, in the domain of quantum machine learning, nascent algorithms such as the Variational Quantum Eigensolver (VQE) and the Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA) have yielded encouraging outcomes. These early results suggest a potential paradigm shift wherein quantum and classical computational systems operate synergistically [8].

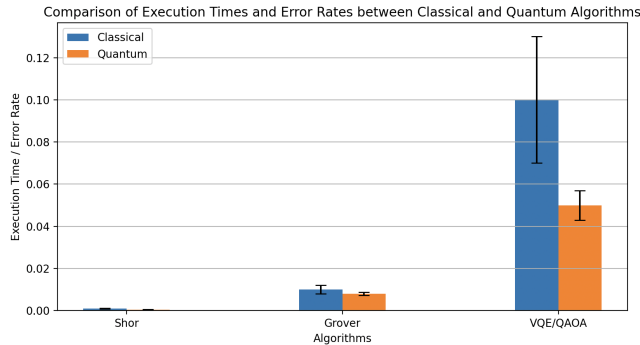


Figure 5: QAOA versus classical optimization techniques in portfolio management: An evaluation of time-efficiency and solution quality.

## 7.2 Challenges in Quantum Computing

Despite these promising developments, several significant challenges persist that must be addressed. The current landscape of Noisy Intermediate-Scale Quantum (NISQ) devices is plagued by high error rates and decoherence, which compromise computational accuracy, particularly in deep quantum circuits required for complex simulations [2]. Furthermore, hardware limitations such as restricted qubit coherence times and suboptimal gate fidelity curtail the feasibility of executing large-scale quantum computations.

While theoretical models for quantum error correction have been proposed, their practical implementation at scale remains a formidable obstacle, impeding the development of fault-tolerant quantum systems [12]. Moreover, expanding quantum architectures to accommodate larger problem sizes without exacerbating error rates necessitates innovative strategies in both hardware design and error mitigation.

## 7.3 Interdisciplinary Impact on Industry and Research

The ramifications of these advancements span various fields. In the academic sphere, these findings corroborate the theoretical underpinnings of quantum computing, particularly its capacity for exponential and quadratic speedups within certain problem classes. They also serve as practical benchmarks for assessing novel algorithms and hardware developments, underscoring the critical role of interdisciplinary collaboration among quantum physics, computer science, and engineering.

In industry settings, the capabilities demonstrated by quantum algorithms could lead to substantial enhancements in areas such as finance—where quantum techniques may revolutionize portfolio optimization and risk evaluation—and logistics, where quantum-based routing algorithms might optimize resource distribution [28]. The emergence of new industries centered on quantum computing

services and machine learning underscores a strategic imperative for businesses to invest in developing quantum competencies and infrastructures.

## 7.4 Towards Future Progress

To surmount the current limitations, a multifaceted strategy is essential, focusing on advancements in hardware, software, and algorithm development. Enhancing qubit stability and gate fidelity is vital for fully realizing the potential of quantum algorithms, while improvements in quantum software—such as compiler design and error correction methods—are crucial to optimizing hardware performance.

Hybrid quantum-classical algorithms present a viable method for harnessing quantum capabilities on near-term devices by allocating computational tasks between classical and quantum processors. Theoretical research should continue exploring algorithmic paradigms that leverage the principles of quantum mechanics, particularly in burgeoning fields like quantum artificial intelligence, which aims to integrate quantum computing with machine learning techniques [8].

In summary, although the journey toward scalable quantum computing is fraught with challenges, the progress achieved thus far confirms a future where quantum algorithms augment classical computational methods and enable novel applications previously unattainable through traditional approaches. Overcoming these challenges through dedicated interdisciplinary collaboration and technological innovation will be pivotal in advancing this transformative domain.

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