One way to factor 15

The group of integers relatively prime to 15, $G_{15} = \{1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14\}$, has 3 elements of order 2: (4, 11, 14), and 4 elements of order 4: (2, 7, 8, 13).
Note that $7^x \bmod 15 = 1,\ 7,\ 4,\ 13\ ,1,\ldots$, and $8^x \bmod 15 = 1,\ 8,\ 4,\ 2,\ 1,\ \ldots$.

To factor $N = 15$, we need to pick some number c relatively prime to 15, and find the period of $f(x) = c^x \bmod 15$. We pick $c = 7$ so that $f(x) = 7^x \bmod 15$, and implement

$$\mathsf{U}_f \mathsf{H}^{\otimes n}|0\rangle = \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \sum_{0 \le x < 2^n} |x\rangle_n |f(x)\rangle_{n_0} \ .$$

For $N = 15$, the first n_0 such that $2^{n_0} > N$ is $n_0 = 4$, so by the general prescription we use $n = 2n_0 = 8$ input qubits, and hence input states range from 0 to $2^n - 1 = 255$.

Suppose we measure the output qubits in the state $|f(3)\rangle = |13\rangle$. 64 values of x in the range 0–255 map to 13, so the overall state is left as

$$\Big(\sum_{0 \le x < 2^n} \gamma_x |x\rangle \Big) |13\rangle = \frac{1}{8} \big(|3\rangle + |7\rangle + |11\rangle + \ldots + |255\rangle \big) |13\rangle \ .$$

The amplitudes of the input bits are non-zero only for $x = 3 \bmod 4$, i.e., $\gamma_x = (1/8)\delta_{x,4k+3}$. As always, the result of the quantum Fourier transform on the state is a classical Fourier transform of the amplitudes, $\mathsf{U}_{\rm FT} \sum_{x=0}^{2^n-1} \gamma_x |x\rangle = \sum_{y=0}^{2^n-1} \tilde\gamma_y |y\rangle$, where

$$\tilde\gamma_y = \frac{1}{2^{n/2}} \sum_{0 \le x < 2^n} {\rm e}^{2\pi i x y/2^n} \gamma_x = \frac{1}{16} \sum_{k=0}^{63} {\rm e}^{2\pi i (4k+3) y/256} \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{128} {\rm e}^{2\pi i 3y/256} \sum_{k=0}^{63} {\rm e}^{2\pi i (4k) y/256} \ .$$

This is non-zero only when $2\pi 4y/256 = 2\pi y/64$ is equal to an integer multiple of 2π, hence only the values $y = 0, 64, 128, 192$ will be measured, each with probability $(64/128)^2 = 1/4$.

In general if the original function $f(x)$, and hence the amplitudes γ_x, execute many periods r within the range from 0 to $2^n - 1$, then the Fourier transform $\tilde\gamma_y$ will be appreciable only near integral multiples of $2^n/r$, and the measured y being close to some $j \cdot 2^n/r$ can be used to infer the original period r. Suppose we measure $y = 64$. In this case, r happens to divide 2^n (because p and q are of the form $2^m + 1$), so we learn directly from $64 = j \cdot 256/r$ that r is a multiple of $256/64 = 4$, and can check that $7^4 = 1 \bmod 15$, so $r = 4$.
(Had we measured $y = 128$, we would have inferred that r is a multiple of $256/128 = 2$, and so checked 7^2 then 7^4 and concluded that $r = 4$; and had we measured $y = 192$, we'd learn that r is a multiple of $256/192 = 4/3$, and the first integer multiple is again $r = 4$.)

To finish factoring 15, recall that $0 = 7^4 - 1 = (7^2 - 1)(7^2 + 1) \bmod 15$, then note that $7^2 - 1 = 48 = 3 \bmod 15$, and $7^2 + 1 = 50 = 5 \bmod 15$, determine (via Euclidean algorithm) that gcd(15,3)=3 and gcd(15,5)=5, and hence that $15 = 3 \cdot 5$.