

# Quantum Optimization for the Knapsack Problem

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# The Knapsack Problem



#### •What is the Knapsack Problem?

A classic optimization challenge focused on making the best choice with limited resources.

- •The Goal: Select a combination of items—each with a specific cost and value—to achieve the maximum possible value without exceeding a total budget or capacity.
- •Real-World Application: Allocating a fixed budget across non-profit projects to maximize social impact.

Capacity = Total Budget
Items = Projects
Cost = Project Funding
Value = Social Impact Score

## The Scaling Challenge: Why We Need a Smarter Approach



#### **QUBO**

$$\min_{x} x^{T} Q x + c + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left[ \max (0, b_{i} - (Ax)_{i}) \right]^{2}$$

Trying every possible combination is not feasible. Assuming we can check one solution every nanosecond (1e^-9 seconds):

- •10 Items ( $2^10$  cases):  $\sim 1$  microsecond
- •50 Items (2^50 cases): ~13 days
- •100 Items (2^100 cases): ~40 trillion years (older than the universe)

#### **37 Items** (2^37 cases)

```
Evaluation 720
                 Cost (CVaR): -1155.048544
                                            Global Best Obj: -1251.00
Evaluation 721
                 Cost (CVaR): -1173.427184
                                            Global Best Obj: -1254.00
Evaluation 722
                 Cost (CVaR): -1167.009709
                                            Global Best Obj: -1254.00
Evaluation 723
                 Cost (CVaR): -1144.611650
                                            Global Best Obj: -1254.00
Evaluation 724
                 Cost (CVaR): -1176.242718
                                            Global Best Obj: -1254.00
Evaluation 725
                 Cost (CVaR): -1169.747573
                                            Global Best Obj: -1254.00
Evaluation 726
                 Cost (CVaR): -1139.970874
                                            Global Best Obj: -1254.00
```

Optimization Finished in 218.01s!

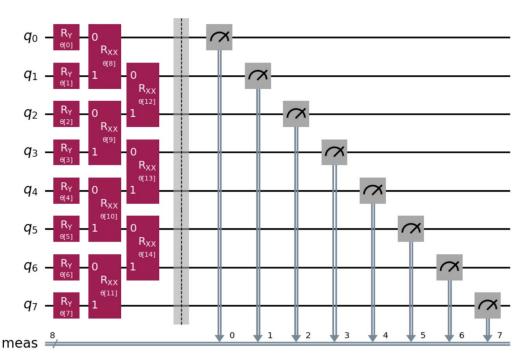
## Our Solution: Circuit, Optimizer, and Validation

#### Quantum Circuit (Ansatz):

We designed a TwoLocal variational circuit using RY rotation gates and RXX entangling gates.

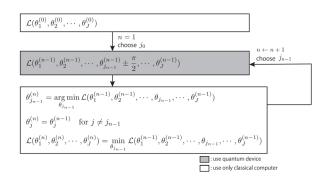
A custom **bilinear entanglement** pattern was used to ensure effective exploration of the solution space.

For the case of 8 qubits, the ansatz is depicted below.



#### •Optimizer:

We used a lightweight **NFT**.



K. M. Nakanishi, K. Fujii, and S. Todo, Phys. Rev. Research, vol. 2, p. 043158, 2020

#### **37 Items** (37 qubits)

quantum solution:

In general, for n qubits, the circuit contains 2n-1 gates and 2n-1 tunable parameters to be optimized to minimize objective function by the optimizer.

## **Building Defenses: Mitigating the Risks of Quantum Misuse**



#### Access Control & Security Protocols:

As rare, cloud-based resources, quantum computers will require **strict access control and security protocols**. Platform providers must ensure only vetted users can run tasks to prevent misuse.

#### Industry Standards & Certification:

Industry bodies should develop **standards and certification** for quantum applications.

For example, quantum models for finance must undergo **mandatory risk assessments** to prevent systemic instability.

Thank you!