

The background is a deep blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white dots. Overlaid on the left side are several concentric circles and arcs in a lighter blue color. Some of these arcs have degree markings, such as 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, and 260. There are also some dashed lines and arrows, suggesting a technical or scientific theme.

量子近似优化算法中的 最优初始化参数

队名: Quiscus

问题描述

- 给定带权高阶 Ising 模型，求其对应的标准 p-层 QAOA 线路最优~~初始化~~参数
 - 建模形式: $F(\text{graph}, p) \rightarrow [\gamma, \beta]$, 可理解为回归问题
 - 不允许显式迭代 $\text{QAOA}(\text{graph}, p)$, 可理解为一步蒸馏近似问题

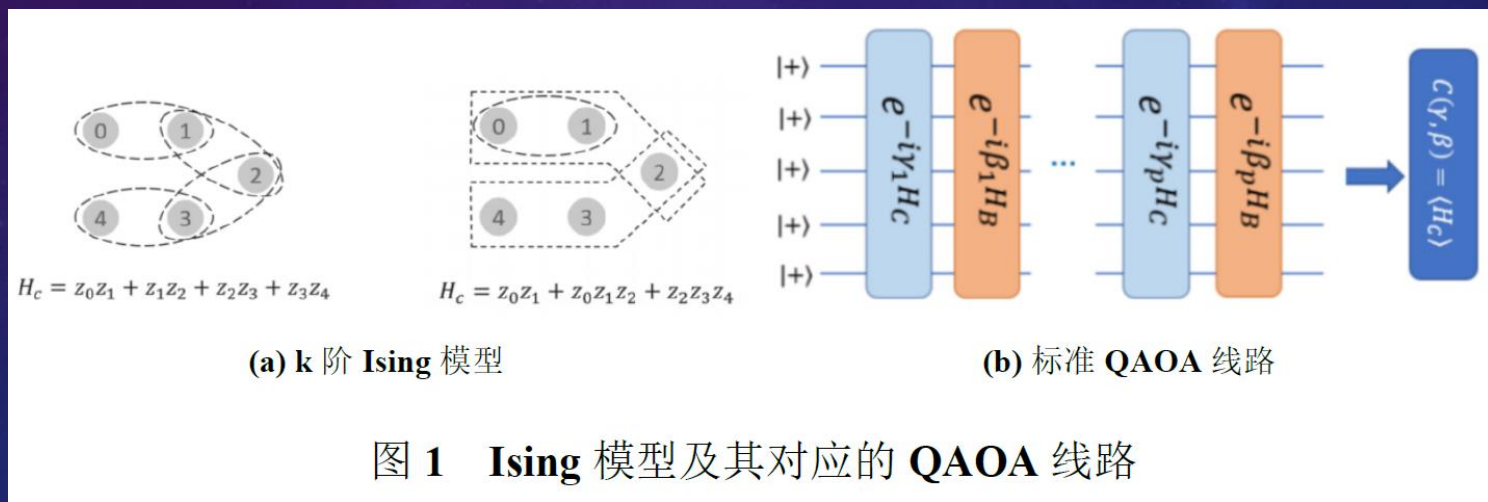
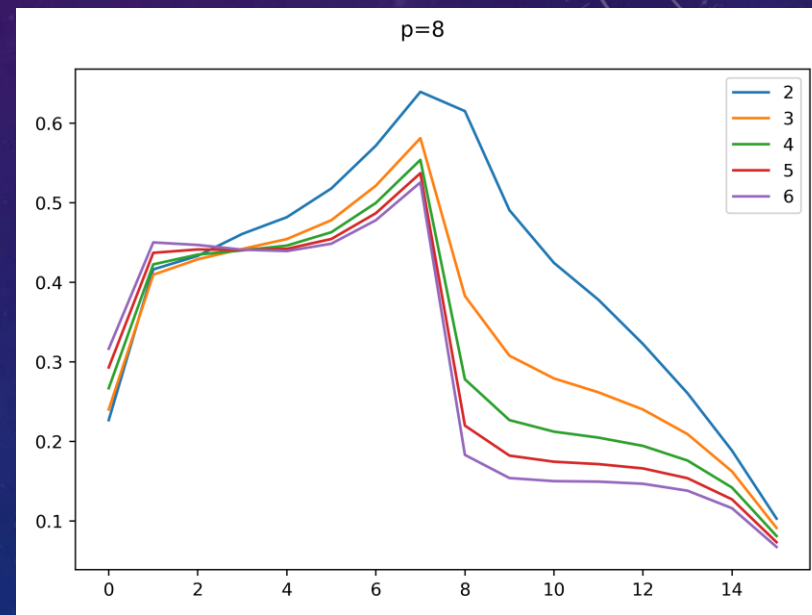


图 1 Ising 模型及其对应的 QAOA 线路

解决方案

- 直接建模
 - $F(\text{graph}, p) \rightarrow [\gamma, \beta]$
- 参数迁移
 - $G(\text{graph}) \rightarrow [D, k, \dots]$ // 图 graph 的度数 D 和阶数 k
 - $H(D, k, \dots, p, \gamma^*, \beta^*) \rightarrow [\gamma, \beta]$ // 参考样例的最优参数 γ^* 和 β^*
 - 参考样例从何而来? 预制表!
 - 原理近似于kNN回归



arXiv:2110.14206 给出的最优参数预制表

重缩放因子

- 文献 arXiv:2201.11785 和 arXiv:2305.15201 中的 γ 迁移公式
 - 仅分母的距离度量不同

$$\gamma^* = \frac{\gamma^{\text{inf}}}{\frac{1}{|E|} \sum_{\{u,v\} \in E} |w_{uv}|} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{D-1}}\right)$$
$$\gamma^* = \frac{\gamma^{\text{median}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{|E|} \sum_{\{u,v\} \in E} w_{uv}^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{D-1}}\right)$$

- 我们使用的 γ 迁移公式
 - 引入rescaler

$$\gamma^* = \text{rescaler} * \frac{\gamma^{\text{inf}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{|E|} \sum_{\{u,v\} \in E} w_{uv}^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{D-1}}\right)$$

这个对...对吗?

- 绝热演化参数 β 相关于初态哈密顿量, γ 相关于末态哈密顿量
 - 经验设计上 γ 应满足函数单增, 且导函数单减的性质

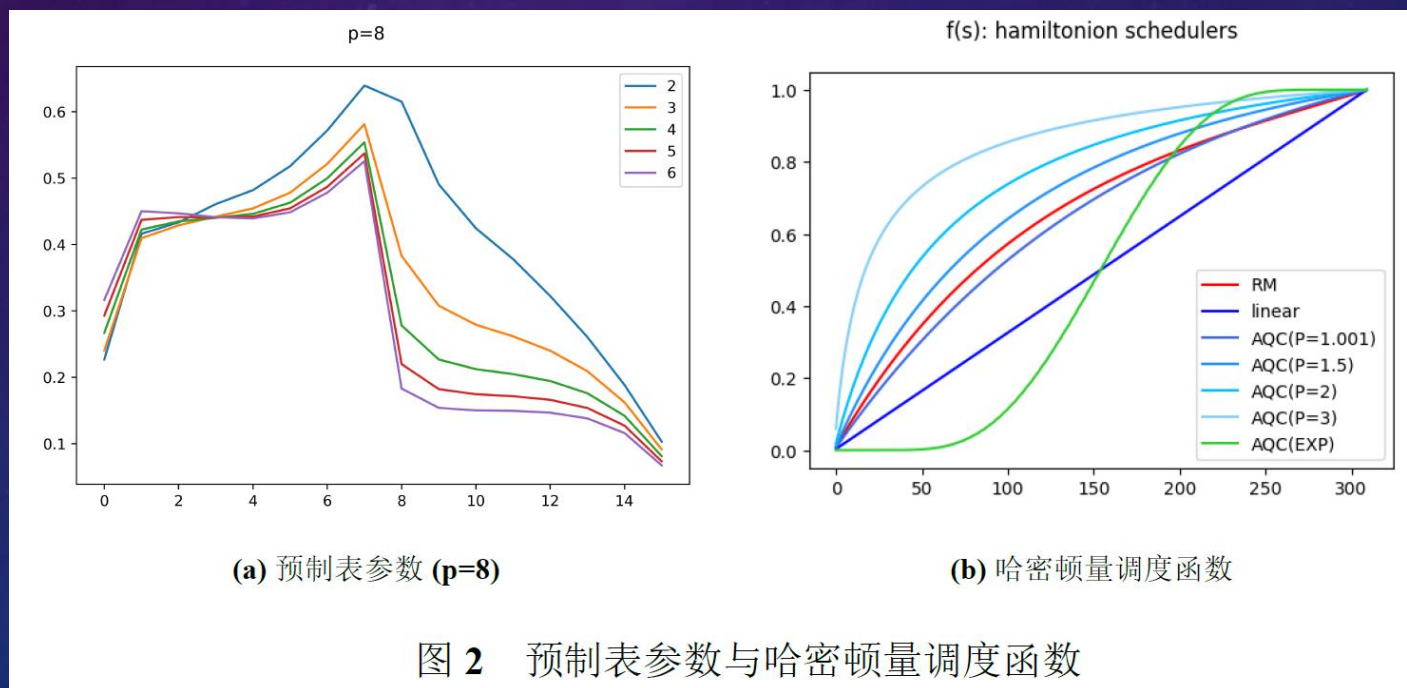


图 2 预制表参数与哈密顿量调度函数

不对，所以多策略微调预制表

- 朴素的更新策略
- 改进的更新策略
 - 学习率衰减：保证学习呈现收敛趋势
 - 自适应损失：动态样例权重
 - 动量：变相加大epoch
 - 均权-加权分离：观察到uniform情况下的衰退

$$\theta_{i+1}^* = (1 - \Delta x) * \theta_i^* + \Delta x * \hat{\theta}_i$$

$$\Delta E = E_{\text{before}} - E_{\text{after}}$$

$$\tilde{\Delta x} = \Delta x * (w_{\frac{\text{cur_iter}}{\text{decay_per_iter}}}) * \log(1 + \Delta E)$$

$$\mu_{i+1}^* = (1 - m) * \mu_i^* + m * \hat{\theta}_i$$

$$\theta_{i+1}^* = (1 - \tilde{\Delta x}) * \theta_i^* + \tilde{\Delta x} * \mu_{i+1}^*$$

```
### ft-ada-decay_T=9400
# [prop] edge density (0, -7, -35 of each; 边越密集增益越大)
#   avg: [-127.6368, -164.26228, -158.56534]
#   std: [73.07497, 92.10416, 103.769066]
# [k] order of ising-model (0, -2, -31, -7 of each; 阶数越高增益越大)
#   avg: [-68.5941, -127.13828, -169.03491, -235.85196]
#   std: [30.184612, 50.04047, 77.59191, 97.498344]
# [coef] edge weight probdist (-22, +2, -9 of each; 分布为uni的样例有退化, TODO: 可能要按不同分布分别建模)
#   avg: [-111.96218, -112.613014, -222.8892]
#   std: [53.582024, 56.71622, 103.32686]
# [r] sample index (-10 on avg)
#   avg: [-149.15585, -150.24004, -150.1911, -150.52188, -152.05824, -148.99612, -148.21541, -150.36801, -150.84392, -150.95749]
#   std: [91.202065, 94.491295, 91.501434, 90.81646, 90.03252, 91.7499, 92.028015, 93.54402, 92.99735, 91.050766]
# [p] circuit depth (-7, -12 for each)
#   avg: [-133.74776, -166.56184]
#   std: [79.67872, 100.124405]
```

实验结果

表 1 实验结果

#	local score	submit score	comment
#1	11730.14583	16627.4960	PT-WMC [2] , reference
#2	16526.79871	<u>24999.9025</u>	PS-WP [3] , baseline
#3	17816.62534	27217.3001	baseline; rescaler=1.275
#4	18516.17254	-	opt-avg
#5	18535.15152	27998.4487	ft; rescaler=1.275
#6	20489.27983	29920.0329	ft-ada; rescaler=1.275
#7	20948.34952	30332.7544	ft-ada-decay; rescaler=1.275
#8	20381.14635	29800.8173	ft-ada-decay-moment-fast; rescaler=1.275
#9	21033.52542	30264.7276	ft-ada-decay-moment-fast_ft; rescaler=1.165
#10	21432.33415	30641.0100	ft-ada-moment-fast_ft-ex; rescaler=1.165

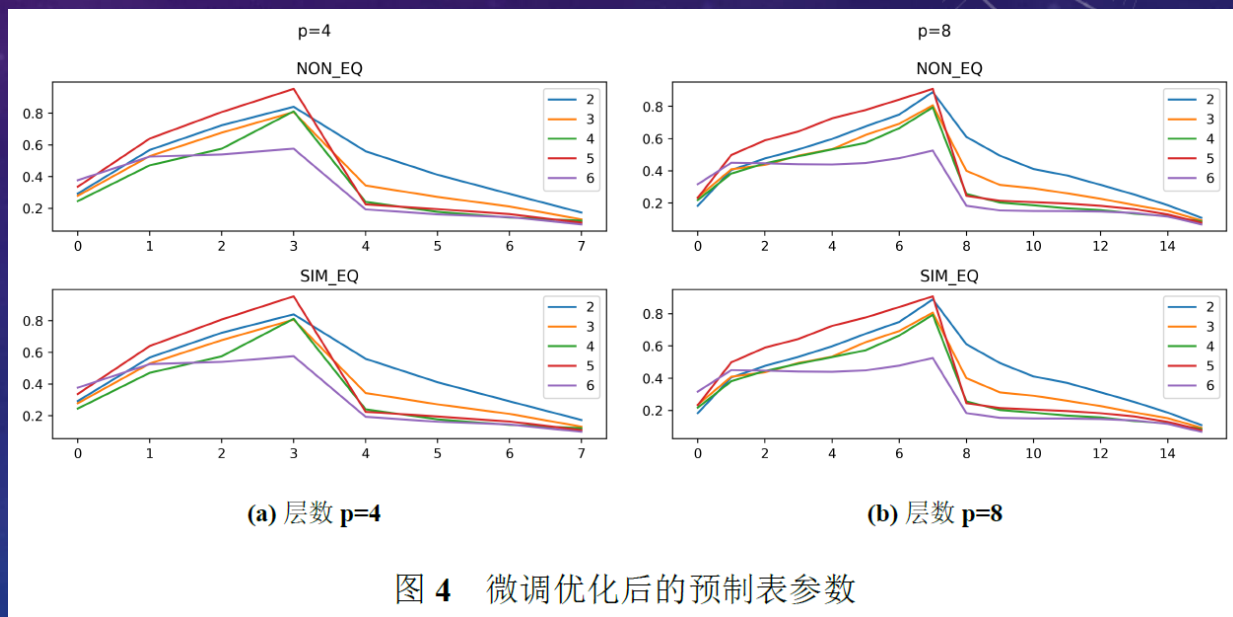
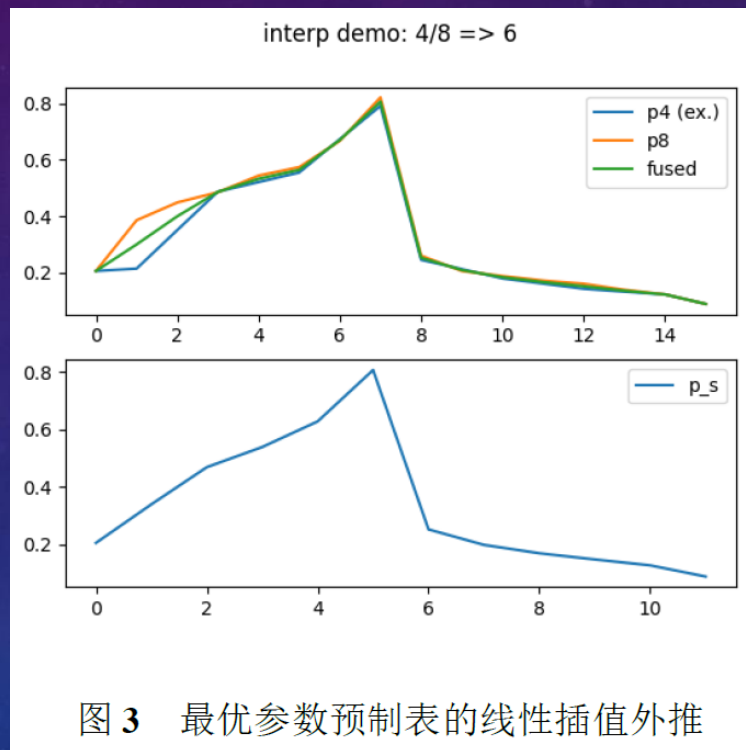


图 4 微调优化后的预置表参数

总结：我们的工作

- 重缩放因子
- 多策略预制表微调
 - 学习率衰减
 - 自适应损失
 - 动量
 - 均权-加权分离
- 线性插值外推
- ★ 结果：30641.0100 分





谢谢观看

量子近似优化算法中的最优初始化参数

队名: Quiscus