



# Qiskit Document Tutorial勉強会 Optimization

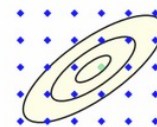
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Shun Shirakawa

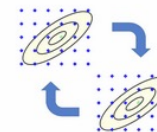
# Agenda

1. Quadratic Programs  
2次計画問題
2. Converters for Quadratic Programs  
量子アルゴリズムで解ける形への変換
3. Minimum Eigen Optimizer  
最小固有値ソルバーによる求解

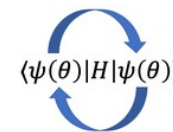
## Optimization Tutorials



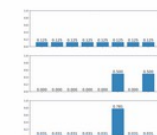
Quadratic Programs



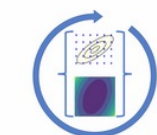
Converters for Quadratic Programs



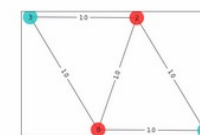
Minimum Eigen Optimizer



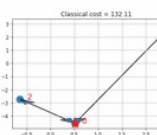
Grover Optimizer



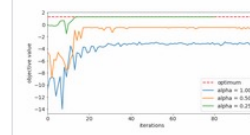
ADMM Optimizer



Max-Cut and Traveling Salesman Problem



Vehicle Routing



Improving Variational Quantum Optimization using CVaR



Application Classes for Optimization Problems



Warm-starting quantum optimization



Using Classical Optimization Solvers and Models with Qiskit Optimization

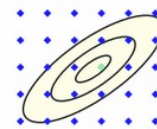
# Agenda

## 1. Quadratic Programs 2次計画問題

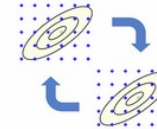
## 2. Converters for Quadratic Programs 量子アルゴリズムで解ける形への変換

## 3. Minimum Eigen Optimizer 最小固有値ソルバーによる求解

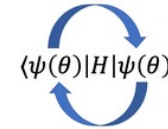
### Optimization Tutorials



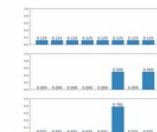
Quadratic Programs



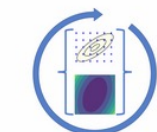
Converters for Quadratic Programs



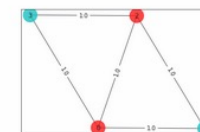
Minimum Eigen Optimizer



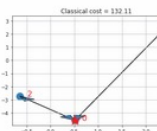
Grover Optimizer



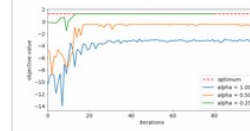
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# Quadratic Programs

## 2次計画問題

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimize} && x^\top Q_0 x + c^\top x \\ &\text{subject to} && Ax \leq b \\ &&& x^\top Q_i x + a_i^\top x \leq r_i, \quad 1, \dots, i, \dots, q \\ &&& l_i \leq x_i \leq u_i, \quad 1, \dots, i, \dots, n, \end{aligned}$$

$Q_i$ :  $n \times n$ 行列

$A$ :  $m \times n$ 行列

$x, c$ :  $n$ 次元ベクトル

$b$ :  $m$ 次元ベクトル

$x$  の成分（変数）は、0-1／整数／実数

qiskitではQuadraticProgramクラスで表現

```
[1]: from qiskit_optimization import QuadraticProgram
      from qiskit_optimization.translators import from_docplex_mp
```

# CPLEXモデルから構築する方法

## まずCPLEXモデルとして構築し、それをQuadraticProgramに取り込む

CPLEX: IBMの数理最適化ソフトウェア製品

線形計画法、混合整数計画法、2次計画法、制約プログラミングなどのソルバー

pythonで扱うためのdocplexパッケージが提供されている

例) 決定変数:  $x \in \{0,1\}, y \in \mathbb{Z} (-1 \leq y \leq 5)$

目的関数:  $x + 2y$  (最小化)

制約条件:  $x - y = 3, (x + y)(x - y) \leq 1$

Minimize(Maximize)

Subject To

Bounds

Binaries

Generals

目的関数

制約条件

変数の値域

0-1変数

整数変数

```
[1]: from qiskit_optimization import QuadraticProgram
      from qiskit_optimization.translators import from_docplex_mp
```

```
[2]: # Make a Docplex model
      from docplex.mp.model import Model

      mdl = Model('docplex model')
      x = mdl.binary_var('x')
      y = mdl.integer_var(lb=-1, ub=5, name='y')
      mdl.minimize(x + 2 * y)
      mdl.add_constraint(x - y == 3)
      mdl.add_constraint((x + y) * (x - y) <= 1)
      print(mdl.export_as_lp_string())
```

docplex APIを用いて  
CPLEXモデルを構築

```
[3]: # load from a Docplex model
      mod = from_docplex_mp(mdl)
      print(mod.export_as_lp_string())
```

CPLEXモデルから  
QuadraticProgramを  
構築する

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1
\Problem name: docplex model
```

Minimize

obj: x + 2 y

Subject To

c0: x - y = 3

q0: [ x^2 - y^2 ] <= 1

Bounds

0 <= x <= 1

-1 <= y <= 5

Binaries

x

Generals

y

End

# QuadraticProgramを直接構築する方法

## モデルの定義

```
[4]: # make an empty problem
mod = QuadraticProgram('my problem')
print(mod.export_as_lp_string())
```

決定変数: binary\_var / integer\_var / continuous\_var

例)  $x \in \{0,1\}, y \in \mathbb{Z} (-1 \leq y \leq 5), z \in \mathbb{R} (-1 \leq z \leq 5)$

```
[5]: # Add variables
mod.binary_var(name='x')
mod.integer_var(name='y', lowerbound=-1, upperbound=5)
mod.continuous_var(name='z', lowerbound=-1, upperbound=5)
print(mod.export_as_lp_string())
```

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1
\Problem name: my problem

Minimize
  obj: x + [ 4 x*y - 2 z^2 ]/2 + 3
Subject To

Bounds
  0 <= x <= 1
  -1 <= y <= 5
  -1 <= z <= 5

Binaries
  x

Generals
  y
End
```

Binaries (0-1) にも  
Generals (整数) にも出て  
こないのが実数変数

name (変数名)  
lowerbound (下限)  
upperbound (上限)

変数名の先頭はE/e不可  
(LPフォーマットの制限)



# QuadraticProgramを直接構築する方法

目的関数: minimize / maximize

例)  $2xy - z^2 + x + 3$  (最小化)

各項の係数を辞書で与える方法

```
[6]: # Add objective function using dictionaries
mod.minimize(constant=3, linear={'x': 1}, quadratic={'x', 'y': 2, ('z', 'z'): -1})
print(mod.export_as_lp_string())
```

constant (定数項)  
linear (一次項の係数)  
quadratic (二次項の係数)

定数項	3
一次項	x: 1
二次項	xy: 2, z <sup>2</sup> : -1

各項の係数を行列で与える方法

```
[7]: # Add objective function using lists/arrays
mod.minimize(constant=3, linear=[1,0,0], quadratic=[[0,1,0],[1,0,0],[0,0,-1]])
print(mod.export_as_lp_string())
```

非対称行列で与えてもOK  
[0,2,0],[0,0,0],[0,0,-1]

定数項	3					
一次項	1			x		
	0			← y		
	0			z		
二次項	0	1	0	x <sup>2</sup>	xy	xz
	1	0	0	← yx	y <sup>2</sup>	yz
	0	0	-1	zx	zy	z <sup>2</sup>

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1
\ Problem name: my problem

Minimize
  obj: x + [ 4 x*y - 2 z^2 ]/2 + 3
Subject To

Bounds
  0 <= x <= 1
 -1 <= y <= 5
 -1 <= z <= 5

Binaries
  x

Generals
  y
End
```

2次部分の係数1/2は  
LPフォーマットの規約

# モデルの内容へのアクセス（目的関数）

```
[8]: print('constant:\t\t\t', mod.objective.constant)    定数項
      print('linear dict:\t\t\t', mod.objective.linear.to_dict())    一次項（辞書形式）
      print('linear array:\t\t\t', mod.objective.linear.to_array())    一次項（配列形式）
      print('linear array as sparse matrix:\n', mod.objective.linear.coefficients, '\n')    一次項（疎な係数一覧）
      print('quadratic dict w/ index:\t', mod.objective.quadratic.to_dict())    二次項（辞書形式）
      print('quadratic dict w/ name:\t\t', mod.objective.quadratic.to_dict(use_name=True))    " + 変数名
      print('symmetric quadratic dict w/ name:\t', mod.objective.quadratic.to_dict(use_name=True,
      symmetric=True))
      print('quadratic matrix:\n', mod.objective.quadratic.to_array(), '\n')    二次項（行列形式）
      print('symmetric quadratic matrix:\n', mod.objective.quadratic.to_array(symmetric=True), '\n')    " + 対称形式
      print('quadratic matrix as sparse matrix:\n', mod.objective.quadratic.coefficients)    "（疎な係数一覧）
```

```
constant:          3
linear dict:        {0: 1}
linear array:       [1 0 0]
linear array as sparse matrix:
    (0, 0)         1

quadratic dict w/ index:    {(0, 1): 2, (2, 2): -1}
quadratic dict w/ name:     {'x', 'y'): 2, ('z', 'z'): -1}
symmetric quadratic dict w/ name:    {'y', 'x'): 1, ('x', 'y'): 1, ('z', 'z'): -1}
quadratic matrix:
[[ 0  2  0]
 [ 0  0  0]
 [ 0  0 -1]]

symmetric quadratic matrix:
[[ 0  1  0]
 [ 1  0  0]
 [ 0  0 -1]]

quadratic matrix as sparse matrix:
    (0, 1)         2
    (2, 2)        -1
```



# QuadraticProgramを直接構築する方法（制約条件）

制約条件: linear\_constraint / quadratic\_constraint

linear (一次項の係数)  
quadratic (二次項の係数)  
sense (等号・不等号)  
rhs (右辺値)

## 一次制約

```
[9]: # Add linear constraints
mod.linear_constraint(linear={'x': 1, 'y': 2}, sense=='==', rhs=3, name='lin_eq')
mod.linear_constraint(linear={'x': 1, 'y': 2}, sense='<=', rhs=3, name='lin_leq')
mod.linear_constraint(linear={'x': 1, 'y': 2}, sense='>=', rhs=3, name='lin_geq')
print(mod.export_as_lp_string())
```

## 二次制約

```
[10]: # Add quadratic constraints
mod.quadratic_constraint(linear={'x': 1, 'y': 1}, quadratic={'(x', 'x)': 1, ('y', 'z)': -1},
sense=='==', rhs=1, name='quad_eq')
mod.quadratic_constraint(linear={'x': 1, 'y': 1}, quadratic={'(x', 'x)': 1, ('y', 'z)': -1},
sense='<=', rhs=1, name='quad_leq')
mod.quadratic_constraint(linear={'x': 1, 'y': 1}, quadratic={'(x', 'x)': 1, ('y', 'z)': -1},
sense='>=', rhs=1, name='quad_geq')
print(mod.export_as_lp_string())
```

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
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\ Problem name: my problem

Minimize
  obj: x + [ 4 x*y - 2 z^2 ]/2 + 3
Subject To
  lin_eq: x + 2 y = 3
  lin_leq: x + 2 y <= 3
  lin_geq: x + 2 y >= 3
  quad_eq: [ x^2 - y*z ] + x + y = 1
  quad_leq: [ x^2 - y*z ] + x + y <= 1
  quad_geq: [ x^2 - y*z ] + x + y >= 1

Bounds
  0 <= x <= 1
  -1 <= y <= 5
  -1 <= z <= 5

Binaries
  x

Generals
  y
End
```

# モデルの内容へのアクセス（制約条件）

```
[11]: lin_geq = mod.get_linear_constraint('lin_geq')
      print('lin_geq:', lin_geq.linear.to_dict(use_name=True), lin_geq.sense, lin_geq.rhs)
      quad_geq = mod.get_quadratic_constraint('quad_geq')
      print('quad_geq:', quad_geq.linear.to_dict(use_name=True),
            quad_geq.quadratic.to_dict(use_name=True), quad_geq.sense, lin_geq.rhs)

lin_geq: {'x': 1.0, 'y': 2.0} ConstraintSense.GE 3
quad_geq: {'x': 1.0, 'y': 1.0} {'(x', 'x)': 1.0, ('y', 'z)': -1.0} ConstraintSense.GE 3
```

一次制約の取得

二次制約の取得

## 制約条件の削除

```
[12]: # Remove constraints
      mod.remove_linear_constraint('lin_eq')
      mod.remove_quadratic_constraint('quad_leq')
      print(mod.export_as_lp_string())
```

```
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\Problem name: my problem

Minimize
  obj: x + [ 4 x*y - 2 z^2 ]/2 + 3
Subject To
  lin_leq: x + 2 y <= 3
  lin_geq: x + 2 y >= 3
  quad_eq: [ x^2 - y*z ] + x + y = 1
  quad_geq: [ x^2 - y*z ] + x + y >= 1

Bounds
  0 <= x <= 1
  -1 <= y <= 5
  -1 <= z <= 5

Binaries
  x

Generals
  y
End
```

# 決定変数への代入

決定変数を定数または他の変数に置き換え

x に 0 を代入

y に  $-z$  を代入

```
[13]: sub = mod.substitute_variables(constants={'x': 0}, variables={'y': ('z', -1)})  
      print(sub.export_as_lp_string())
```

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex  
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\ Problem name: my problem
```

```
Minimize  
  obj: x + [ 4 x*y - 2 z^2 ]/2 + 3  
Subject To  
  lin_leq: x + 2 y <= 3  
  lin_geq: x + 2 y >= 3  
  quad_eq: [ x^2 - y*z ] + x + y = 1  
  quad_geq: [ x^2 - y*z ] + x + y >= 1
```

```
Bounds  
  0 <= x <= 1  
 -1 <= y <= 5  
 -1 <= z <= 5
```

```
Binaries  
  x
```

```
Generals  
  y  
End
```

$$x = 0$$
$$y = -z$$



```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex  
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\ Problem name: my problem
```

```
Minimize  
  obj: [ - 2 z^2 ]/2 + 3  
Subject To  
  lin_leq: - 2 z <= 3  
  lin_geq: - 2 z >= 3  
  quad_eq: [ z^2 ] - z = 1  
  quad_geq: [ z^2 ] - z >= 1
```

```
Bounds  
 -1 <= z <= 1  
End
```

# 決定変数への代入

代入の結果、変数の値域制限に引っかかると実行不可能になる

```
[14]: sub = mod.substitute_variables(constants={'x': -1})  
      print(sub.status)
```

0 ≤ x ≤ 1 に違反

```
Infeasible substitution for variable: x  
QuadraticProgramStatus.INFEASIBLE
```

ひとつの変数に多段階の代入は行えない

```
[15]: from qiskit_optimization import QiskitOptimizationError  
      try:  
          sub = mod.substitute_variables(constants={'x': -1}, variables={'y': ('x', 1)})  
      except QiskitOptimizationError as e:  
          print('Error: {}'.format(e))
```

-1が代入されたxをさらに  
yに代入するのはNG

```
Error: 'Cannot substitute by variable that gets substituted itself: y <- x 1'
```

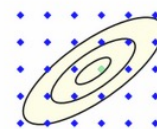
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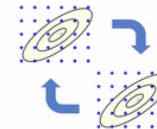
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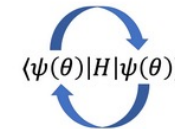
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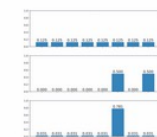
Quadratic Programs



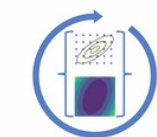
Converters for Quadratic Programs



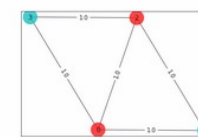
Minimum Eigen Optimizer



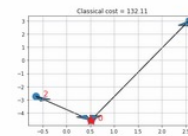
Grover Optimizer



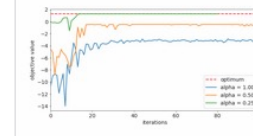
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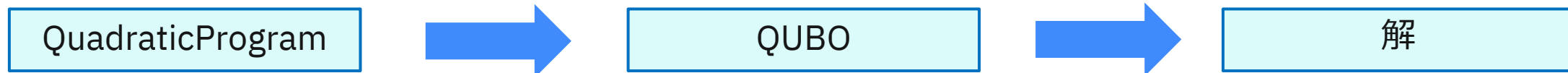
Warm-starting quantum optimization



Using Classical Optimization Solvers and Models with Qiskit Optimization



# Converters for Quadratic Programs



Converters for Quadratic Programs  
(この章)

2次計画問題を、QUBOの形に変換する  
QUBO: Quadratic Unconstrained Binary Optimization

Quadratic      2次  
Unconstrained   無制約  
Binary          0-1変数  
Optimization

InequalityToEquality  
不等式制約→スラック変数付き等式制約  
IntegerToBinary  
整数変数→係数付きバイナリ変数  
LinearEqualityToPenalty  
等式制約→目的関数のペナルティ項  
QuadraticProgramToQubo  
上の3つの変換処理のラッパー

Minimum Eigen Optimizer  
(次の章)

QUBOの求解を、イジングモデルのハミルトニアン基底状態を求めることに帰着させる

- バイナリ変数 $\{0, 1\}$ をスピン変数 $\{-1, +1\}$ に読み替え
- スピン変数は、パウリのZ行列で表現可能

↓

最小固有値ソルバーで求解

- 基底ルーチンとして、VQE, QAOAなど

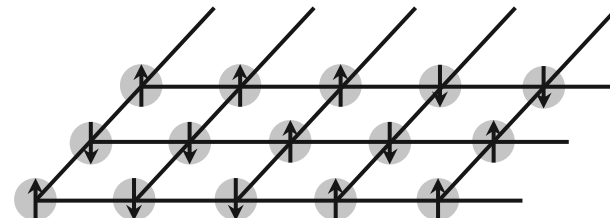
イジングモデル

- 磁性体を量子的な磁石スピンの集合体として表現したモデル
- 各スピンは上向きと下向きの重ね合わせ状態を取る
- スピンどうしの相互作用により安定な状態（基底状態）へ移行する

イジングモデルのハミルトニアン

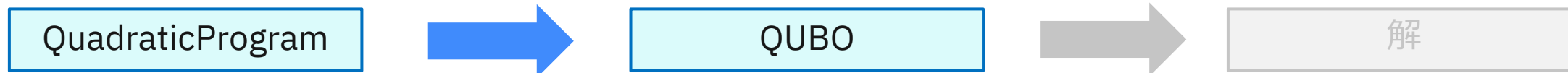
$$H = \sum_i w_i Z_i + \sum_{i < j} w_{ij} Z_i Z_j$$

( $Z_i$ はパウリZ演算子)





# Converters for Quadratic Programs



Converters for Quadratic Programs  
(この章)

2次計画問題を、QUBOの形に変換する  
QUBO: Quadratic Unconstrained Binary Optimization

Quadratic      2次  
Unconstrained   無制約  
Binary          0-1変数  
Optimization

InequalityToEquality  
不等式制約→スラック変数付き等式制約  
IntegerToBinary  
整数変数→係数付きバイナリ変数  
LinearEqualityToPenalty  
等式制約→目的関数のペナルティ項  
QuadraticProgramToQubo  
上の3つの変換処理のラッパー

Minimum Eigen Optimizer  
(次の章)

QUBOの求解を、イジングモデルのハミルトニアンの基底状態を求めることに帰着させる

- バイナリ変数{0, 1}をスピン変数{-1, +1}に読み替え
- スピン変数は、パウリのZ行列で表現可能

↓

最小固有値ソルバーで求解

- 基底ルーチンとして、VQE, QAOAなど

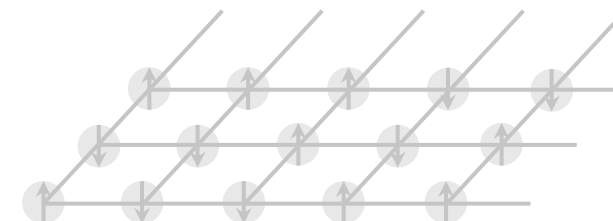
イジングモデル

- 磁性体を量子的な磁石スピンの集合体として表現したモデル
- 各スピンは上向きと下向きの重ね合わせ状態を取る
- スピンどうしの相互作用により安定な状態（基底状態）へ移行する

イジングモデルのハミルトニアン

$$H = \sum_i w_i Z_i + \sum_{i < j} w_{ij} Z_i Z_j$$

( $Z_i$ はパウリZ演算子)



# QuadraticProgramからQUBOへの変換

QuadraticProgramを量子アルゴリズムで解ける形にするために、QUBOへ変換する

2次整数計画問題



InequalityToEquality  
不等式制約→等式制約



IntegerToBinary  
整数変数→0-1変数

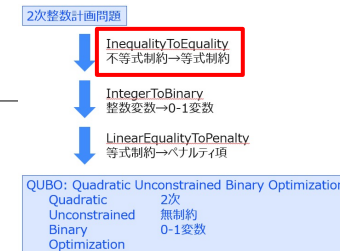


LinearEqualityToPenalty  
等式制約→ペナルティ項

QUBO: Quadratic Unconstrained Binary Optimization

Quadratic	2次
Unconstrained	無制約
Binary	0-1変数
Optimization	

# InequalityToEquality



不等式制約を、スラック変数付きの等式制約に変換

```
[3]: from qiskit_optimization.converters import InequalityToEquality
```

```
[4]: ineq2eq = InequalityToEquality()
      qp_eq = ineq2eq.convert(qp)
      print(qp_eq.export_as_lp_string())
```

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1
\ Problem name: CPLEX
```

```
Maximize
  obj: 2 x + y + z
Subject To
```

```
xyz_leq: x + y + z <= 5.500000000000000
xyz_geq: x + y + z >= 2.500000000000000
```

不等式制約

```
Bounds
```

```
0 <= x <= 1
0 <= y <= 1
      z <= 7
```

```
Binaries
  x y
```

```
Generals
  z
End
```

下界が省略されている場合は  
0 (LPフォーマットの規約)

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1
\ Problem name: CPLEX
```

```
Maximize
  obj: 2 x + y + z
Subject To
```

```
xyz_leq: x + y + z + xyz_leq@int_slack = 5
xyz_geq: x + y + z - xyz_geq@int_slack = 3
```

スラック変数付きの等式制約  
x, y, zはすべて整数なので右辺も整数化

```
Bounds
```

```
0 <= x <= 1
0 <= y <= 1
      z <= 7
```

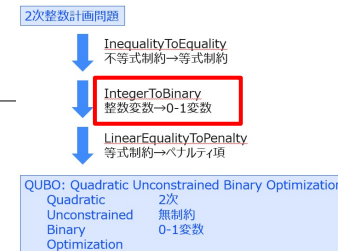
```
xyz_leq@int_slack <= 5
xyz_geq@int_slack <= 6
```

```
Binaries
  x y
```

```
Generals
  z xyz_leq@int_slack xyz_geq@int_slack
End
```

スラック変数の値域はもとの  
変数の値域から自動定義

# IntegerToBinary



整数変数を、係数付きの0-1変数に変換

係数の決め方 S. Karimi, P. Ronagh, Practical Integer-to-Binary Mapping for Quantum Annealers  
(<https://arxiv.org/pdf/1706.01945.pdf>) の式(5)

整数変数  $x$

$$\begin{matrix} x \\ (0 \leq x \leq N) \end{matrix}$$



0-1変数  $y_i$  ( $0 \leq i \leq k, k = \lfloor \log N \rfloor$ )

$$\underbrace{2^0 y_0 + 2^1 y_1 + \cdots + 2^{k-1} y_{k-1}}_{\text{最後以外の係数は } 2^0, 2^1, 2^2 \dots} + \left( N - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^i \right) y_k$$

最後以外の係数は  $2^0, 2^1, 2^2 \dots$

最後の係数は残り

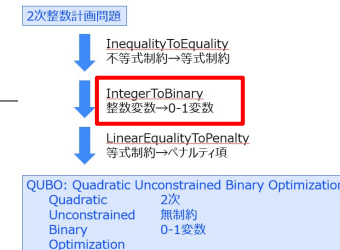
例 :

$$\begin{matrix} x \\ (0 \leq x \leq 20) \end{matrix}$$



$$1y_0 + 2y_1 + 4y_2 + 8y_3 + 5y_4$$

# IntegerToBinary



整数変数を、係数付きの0-1変数に変換

```
[6]: from giskit_optimization.converters import IntegerToBinary
```

```
[7]: int2bin = IntegerToBinary()
     qp_eq_bin = int2bin.convert(qp_eq)
     print(qp_eq_bin.export_as_lp_string())
```

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1
\Problem name: CPLEX
```

```
Maximize
obj: 2 x + y + z
Subject To
xyz_leq: x + y + z + xyz_leq@int_slack = 5
xyz_geq: x + y + z - xyz_geq@int_slack = 3
```

```
Bounds
0 <= x <= 1
0 <= y <= 1
```

```
z <= 7
xyz_leq@int_slack <= 5
xyz_geq@int_slack <= 6
```

```
Binaries
x y
```

```
Generals
z xyz_leq@int_slack xyz_geq@int_slack
End
```

```
Maximize
obj: 2 x + y + z@0 + 2 z@1 + 4 z@2
Subject To
xyz_leq: x + y + z@0 + 2 z@1 + 4 z@2 + xyz_leq@int_slack@0
+ 2 xyz_leq@int_slack@1 + 2 xyz_leq@int_slack@2 = 5
xyz_geq: x + y + z@0 + 2 z@1 + 4 z@2 - xyz_geq@int_slack@0
- 2 xyz_geq@int_slack@1 - 3 xyz_geq@int_slack@2 = 3
```

```
Bounds
0 <= x <= 1
0 <= y <= 1
```

```
0 <= z@0 <= 1
0 <= z@1 <= 1
0 <= z@2 <= 1
0 <= xyz_leq@int_slack@0 <= 1
0 <= xyz_leq@int_slack@1 <= 1
0 <= xyz_leq@int_slack@2 <= 1
0 <= xyz_geq@int_slack@0 <= 1
0 <= xyz_geq@int_slack@1 <= 1
0 <= xyz_geq@int_slack@2 <= 1
```

```
Binaries
x y z@0 z@1 z@2 xyz_leq@int_slack@0 xyz_leq@int_slack@1 xyz_leq@int_slack@2
xyz_geq@int_slack@0 xyz_geq@int_slack@1 xyz_geq@int_slack@2
End
```

zの係数 : { 1, 2, 4 }  
aの係数 : { 1, 2, 2 }  
bの係数 : { 1, 2, 3 }

整数変数

0 <= z <= 7  
0 <= a <= 5  
0 <= b <= 6

0-1変数

0 <= z0, z1, z2 <= 1  
0 <= a0, a1, a2 <= 1  
0 <= b0, b1, b2 <= 1

# LinearEqualityToPenalty



線形制約を、目的関数の2次ペナルティ項に変換

線形制約

目的関数のペナルティ項

$$\sum_i a_i x_i = b \quad \longrightarrow \quad obj = \dots \pm M \left( b - \sum_i a_i x_i \right)^2$$

Mはペナルティ係数（デフォルトは $10^5$ ）  
最小化なら+、最大化なら-

これにより、線形制約のみのモデルは、無制約モデルになる



# LinearEqualityToPenalty



線形制約を、目的関数の2次ペナルティ項に変換

```
[9]: from qiskit_optimization.converters import LinearEqualityToPenalty
```

```
[10]: lineq2penalty = LinearEqualityToPenalty()  
qubo = lineq2penalty.convert(qp_eq_bin)  
print(qubo.export_as_lp_string())
```

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex  
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1  
\ Problem name: CPLEX
```

Maximize

obj: 2 x + y + z@0 + 2 z@1 + 4 z@2

Subject To

```
xyz_leq: x + y + z@0 + 2 z@1 + 4 z@2 + xyz_leq@int_slack@0  
+ 2 xyz_leq@int_slack@1 + 2 xyz_leq@int_slack@2 = 5  
xyz_geq: x + y + z@0 + 2 z@1 + 4 z@2 - xyz_geq@int_slack@0  
- 2 xyz_geq@int_slack@1 - 3 xyz_geq@int_slack@2 = 3
```

線形制約

Bounds

```
0 <= x <= 1  
0 <= y <= 1  
0 <= z@0 <= 1  
0 <= z@1 <= 1  
0 <= z@2 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_leq@int_slack@0 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_leq@int_slack@1 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_leq@int_slack@2 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_geq@int_slack@0 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_geq@int_slack@1 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_geq@int_slack@2 <= 1
```

Binaries

```
x y z@0 z@1 z@2 xyz_leq@int_slack@0 xyz_leq@int_slack@1 xyz_leq@int_slack@2  
xyz_geq@int_slack@0 xyz_geq@int_slack@1 xyz_geq@int_slack@2  
End
```

目的関数のペナルティ項

```
Maximize  
obj: 178 x + 177 y + 177 z@0 + 354 z@1 + 708 z@2 + 110 xyz_leq@int_slack@0  
+ 220 xyz_leq@int_slack@1 + 220 xyz_leq@int_slack@2  
- 66 xyz_geq@int_slack@0 - 132 xyz_geq@int_slack@1  
- 198 xyz_geq@int_slack@2 + [ - 44 x^2 - 88 x*y - 88 x*z@0 - 176 x*z@1  
- 352 x*z@2 - 44 x*xyz_leq@int_slack@0 - 88 x*xyz_leq@int_slack@1  
- 88 x*xyz_leq@int_slack@2 + 44 x*xyz_geq@int_slack@0  
+ 88 x*xyz_geq@int_slack@1 + 132 x*xyz_geq@int_slack@2 - 44 y^2 - 88 y*z@0  
- 176 y*z@1 - 352 y*z@2 - 44 y*xyz_leq@int_slack@0  
- 88 y*xyz_leq@int_slack@1 - 88 y*xyz_leq@int_slack@2  
+ 44 y*xyz_geq@int_slack@0 + 88 y*xyz_geq@int_slack@1  
+ 132 y*xyz_geq@int_slack@2 - 44 z@0^2 - 176 z@0*z@1 - 352 z@0*z@2  
- 44 z@0*xyz_leq@int_slack@0 - 88 z@0*xyz_leq@int_slack@1  
- 88 z@0*xyz_leq@int_slack@2 + 44 z@0*xyz_geq@int_slack@0  
+ 88 z@0*xyz_geq@int_slack@1 + 132 z@0*xyz_geq@int_slack@2 - 176 z@1^2  
- 704 z@1*z@2 - 88 z@1*xyz_leq@int_slack@0 - 176 z@1*xyz_leq@int_slack@1  
- 176 z@1*xyz_leq@int_slack@2 + 88 z@1*xyz_geq@int_slack@0  
+ 176 z@1*xyz_geq@int_slack@1 + 264 z@1*xyz_geq@int_slack@2 - 704 z@2^2  
- 176 z@2*xyz_leq@int_slack@0 - 352 z@2*xyz_leq@int_slack@1  
- 352 z@2*xyz_leq@int_slack@2 + 176 z@2*xyz_geq@int_slack@0  
+ 352 z@2*xyz_geq@int_slack@1 + 528 z@2*xyz_geq@int_slack@2  
- 22 xyz_leq@int_slack@0^2 - 88 xyz_leq@int_slack@0*xyz_leq@int_slack@1  
- 88 xyz_leq@int_slack@0*xyz_leq@int_slack@2 - 88 xyz_leq@int_slack@1^2  
- 176 xyz_leq@int_slack@1*xyz_leq@int_slack@2 - 88 xyz_leq@int_slack@2^2  
- 22 xyz_geq@int_slack@0^2 - 88 xyz_geq@int_slack@0*xyz_geq@int_slack@1  
- 132 xyz_geq@int_slack@0*xyz_geq@int_slack@2 - 88 xyz_geq@int_slack@1^2  
- 264 xyz_geq@int_slack@1*xyz_geq@int_slack@2 - 198 xyz_geq@int_slack@2^2  
]/2 -374
```

Subject To

Bounds

```
0 <= x <= 1  
0 <= y <= 1  
0 <= z@0 <= 1  
0 <= z@1 <= 1  
0 <= z@2 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_leq@int_slack@0 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_leq@int_slack@1 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_leq@int_slack@2 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_geq@int_slack@0 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_geq@int_slack@1 <= 1  
0 <= xyz_geq@int_slack@2 <= 1
```

Binaries

```
x y z@0 z@1 z@2 xyz_leq@int_slack@0 xyz_leq@int_slack@1 xyz_leq@int_slack@2  
xyz_geq@int_slack@0 xyz_geq@int_slack@1 xyz_geq@int_slack@2  
End
```

# QuadraticProgramToQubo

QuadraticProgramを量子アルゴリズムで解ける形にするために、QUBOへ変換する

2次整数計画問題



InequalityToEquality  
不等式制約→等式制約



IntegerToBinary  
整数変数→0-1変数



LinearEqualityToPenalty  
等式制約→ペナルティ項

ラッパーを提供  
QuadraticProgramToQubo

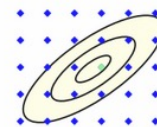
QUBO: Quadratic Unconstrained Binary Optimization

Quadratic	2次
Unconstrained	無制約
Binary	0-1変数
Optimization	

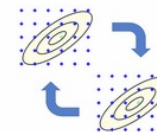
# Agenda

1. Quadratic Programs  
2次計画問題
2. Converters for Quadratic Programs  
量子アルゴリズムで解ける形への変換
3. Minimum Eigen Optimizer  
最小固有値ソルバーによる求解

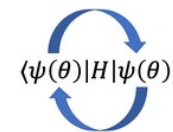
## Optimization Tutorials



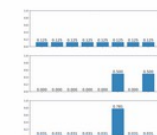
Quadratic Programs



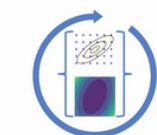
Converters for Quadratic Programs



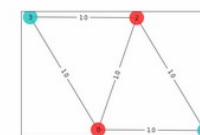
Minimum Eigen Optimizer



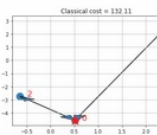
Grover Optimizer



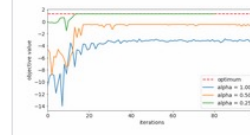
ADMM Optimizer



Max-Cut and Traveling Salesman Problem



Vehicle Routing



Improving Variational Quantum Optimization using CVaR



Application Classes for Optimization Problems

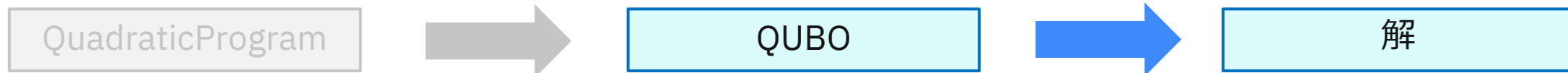


Warm-starting quantum optimization



Using Classical Optimization Solvers and Models with Qiskit Optimization

# Converters for Quadratic Programs



Converters for Quadratic Programs  
(前の章)

2次計画問題を、QUBOの形に変換する  
QUBO: Quadratic Unconstrained Binary Optimization

Quadratic      2次  
Unconstrained   無制約  
Binary          0-1変数  
Optimization

InequalityToEquality  
不等式制約→スラック変数付き等式制約  
IntegerToBinary  
整数変数→係数付きバイナリ変数  
LinearEqualityToPenalty  
等式制約→目的関数のペナルティ項  
QuadraticProgramToQubo  
上の3つの変換処理のラッパー

Minimum Eigen Optimizer  
(この章)

QUBOの求解を、イジングモデルのハミルトニアン基底状態を求めることに帰着させる

- バイナリ変数{0, 1}をスピン変数{-1, +1}に読み替え
- スピン変数は、パウリのZ行列で表現可能

↓

最小固有値ソルバーで求解

- 基底ルーチンとして、VQE, QAOAなど

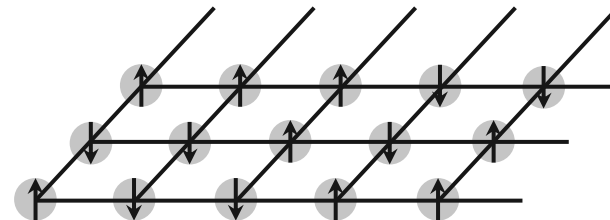
イジングモデル

- 磁性体を量子的な磁石スピンの集合体として表現したモデル
- 各スピンは上向きと下向きの重ね合わせ状態を取る
- スピンどうしの相互作用により安定な状態（基底状態）へ移行する

イジングモデルのハミルトニアン

$$H = \sum_i w_i Z_i + \sum_{i < j} w_{ij} Z_i Z_j$$

( $Z_i$ はパウリZ演算子)



# QUBOをMinimumEigenOptimizerで解く

解きたい問題をQUBOとして準備する

$$\text{minimize}(x - 2y + 3z + xy - xz + 2yz) \quad x, y, z \in \{0, 1\}$$

```
[1]: from qiskit import BasicAer
from qiskit.utils import algorithm_globals, QuantumInstance
from qiskit.algorithms import QAOA, NumPyMinimumEigensolver
from qiskit_optimization.algorithms import MinimumEigenOptimizer,
RecursiveMinimumEigenOptimizer, SolutionSample, OptimizationResultStatus
from qiskit_optimization import QuadraticProgram
from qiskit.visualization import plot_histogram
from typing import List, Tuple
import numpy as np
```

```
[2]: # create a QUBO
qubo = QuadraticProgram()
qubo.binary_var('x')
qubo.binary_var('y')
qubo.binary_var('z')
qubo.minimize(linear=[1,-2,3], quadratic={'x', 'y': 1, ('x', 'z'): -1, ('y', 'z'): 2})
print(qubo.export_as_lp_string())
```

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1
\Problem name: CPLEX
```

```
Minimize
  obj: x - 2 y + 3 z + [ 2 x*y - 2 x*z + 4 y*z ]/2
Subject To
```

```
Bounds
  0 <= x <= 1
  0 <= y <= 1
  0 <= z <= 1
```

```
Binaries
  x y z
End
```



# QUBOをMinimumEigenOptimizerで解く

使用できるアルゴリズム：VQE, QAOA, NumPyMinimumEigensolver

古典的厳密求解

```
[5]: algorithm_globals.random_seed = 10598
quantum_instance = QuantumInstance(BasicAer.get_backend('statevector_simulator'),
                                   seed_simulator=algorithm_globals.random_seed,
                                   seed_transpiler=algorithm_globals.random_seed)
qaoa_mes = QAOA(quantum_instance=quantum_instance, initial_point=[0., 0.])
exact_mes = NumPyMinimumEigensolver()
```

使用するアルゴリズムの  
実体

```
[6]: qaoa = MinimumEigenOptimizer(qaoa_mes) # using QAOA
exact = MinimumEigenOptimizer(exact_mes) # using the exact classical numpy minimum eigen
solver
```

MinimumEigenOptimizer  
はI/F

```
[7]: exact_result = exact.solve(qubo)
print(exact_result)
```

solveで求解

```
optimal function value: -2.0
optimal value: [0. 1. 0.]
status: SUCCESS
```

```
[8]: qaoa_result = qaoa.solve(qubo)
print(qaoa_result)
```

ソルバーを変えても同じ  
答えが求まっている

```
optimal function value: -2.0
optimal value: [0. 1. 0.]
status: SUCCESS
```

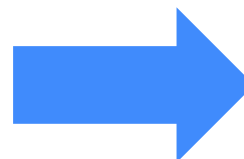


# QUBOとIsing operatorの相互変換

## QUBO → Ising operator

```
[3]: op, offset = qubo.to_ising()  
print('offset: {}'.format(offset))  
print('operator:')  
print(op)
```

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex  
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1  
\ Problem name: CPLEX  
  
Minimize  
  obj: x - 2 y + 3 z + [ 2 x*y - 2 x*z + 4 y*z ]/2  
Subject To  
  
Bounds  
  0 <= x <= 1  
  0 <= y <= 1  
  0 <= z <= 1  
  
Binaries  
  x y z  
End
```



```
offset: 1.5  
operator:  
-1.75 * ZII  
+ 0.25 * IZI  
+ 0.5 * ZZI  
- 0.5 * IIZ  
- 0.25 * ZIZ  
+ 0.25 * IZZ
```

offset: 目的関数の定数項  
operator: イジングオペレータ

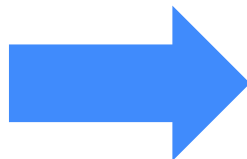
Operatorとオフセット（目的関数の定数項）を返す

# QUBOとIsing operatorの相互変換

QUBO  $\leftarrow$  Ising operator

```
[4]: qp=QuadraticProgram()  
qp.from_ising(op, offset, linear=True)  
print(qp.export_as_lp_string())
```

```
offset: 1.5  
operator:  
-1.75 * ZII  
+ 0.25 * IZI  
+ 0.5 * ZZI  
- 0.5 * IIZ  
- 0.25 * ZIZ  
+ 0.25 * IZZ
```



```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex  
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1  
\ Problem name: CPLEX  
  
Minimize  
  obj: x0 - 2 x1 + 3 x2 + [ 2 x0*x1 - 2 x0*x2 + 4 x1*x2 ]/2  
Subject To  
  
Bounds  
  0 <= x0 <= 1  
  0 <= x1 <= 1  
  0 <= x2 <= 1  
  
Binaries  
  x0 x1 x2  
End
```

Ising Hamiltonian表現に基づかないアルゴリズム（GroverOptimizerなど）で解くことも可能

# 再帰的QAOA

解こうとする問題のサイズが大きくなると、QAOAの回路深さも大きくすることが必要になる  
→短期的には量子デバイスで扱えないサイズになる  
→回避策：再帰的(Recursive)QAOA

S. Bravyi, A. Kliesch, R. Koenig, E. Tang, Obstacles to State Preparation and Variational Optimization from Symmetry Protection, arXiv preprint arXiv:1910.08980 (2019).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nzi8H0m0y8k>

Qiskitでは、RecursiveMinimumEigenOptimizerクラスとして提供

- MinimumEigenOptimizerクラスを入力として取る
- 変数を1つずつ減らしながら再帰的に最適化を実行
- 変数の数が指定された閾値になったら、所定のソルバーで直接求解

```
[17]: rqaoa = RecursiveMinimumEigenOptimizer(qaoa, min_num_vars=1,  
      min_num_vars_optimizer=exact)
```

min\_num\_vars  
変数をいくつまで減らしたら通常の求解に移行するか  
min\_num\_vars\_optimizer  
通常求解に使用するソルバー

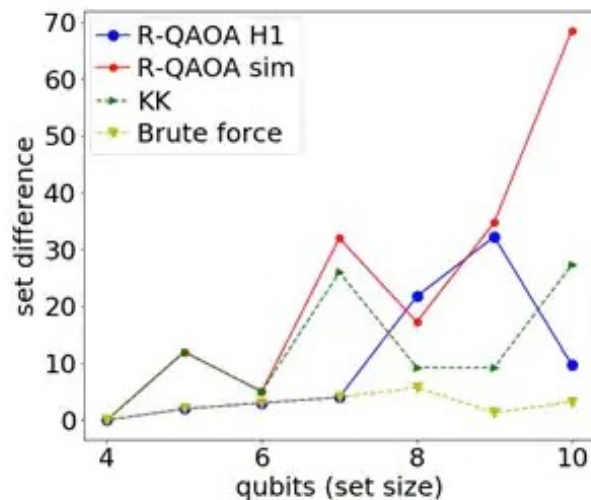
```
[18]: rqaoa_result = rqaoa.solve(qubo)  
      print(rqaoa_result)
```

optimal function value: -2.0  
optimal value: [0. 1. 0.]  
status: SUCCESS

# 再帰的QAOAの応用例

## R-QAOAの応用例：BMW

- 分割問題(number partitioning)にR-QAOAを適用
  - 整数の集合を、合計差ができるだけ小さくなるように2つの集合に分割
- 深さ1のR-QAOAで、古典アルゴリズム（Karmarkar-Karp法）に匹敵
  - 深さを増やせば、古典を凌駕すると期待



News / How BMW Can Maximize its Supply Chain Efficiency



## How BMW Can Maximize Its Supply Chain Efficiency with Quantum

The luxury car company is getting the ultimate operational upgrade — powered by Honeywell's quantum computer.



<https://www.honeywell.com/us/en/news/2021/01/exploring-supply-chain-solutions-with-quantum-computing>

# 分割問題を解いてみる

## 分割問題 (number partitioning)

整数の集合を、合計差ができるだけ小さくなるように2つの集合に分割する (NP完全)

- $\{3, 8, 5\} \rightarrow \{3, 5\}, \{8\}$
- $\{1, 2, 4, 8\} \rightarrow \{1, 2, 4\}, \{8\}$

合計差ができるだけ小さくなるようにする

⇔ 合計ができるだけ同じ値になるようにする

⇔  $(2つに分けた集合の一方の合計) - (もう一方の合計)$  をゼロに近くする

定式化

$A, B$ : 整数の集合  $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$  を分割した2つの集合

決定変数  $x_i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ): 
$$\begin{cases} x_i = 1 & (i\text{番目の整数が}A\text{に属する}) \\ x_i = -1 & (i\text{番目の整数が}B\text{に属する}) \end{cases}$$

minimize  $(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n)^2$  ( $x_i \in \{1, -1\}$ )

を目的関数とした最小化  
と考えることができる

決定変数が+-1  
目的関数が2次  
制約条件がない  
→イジングモデル

# 分割問題を解いてみる

例：5個の整数の場合

$$(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + a_4x_4 + a_5x_5)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_i &\in \mathbb{Z} \\ x_i &\in \{1, -1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= a_1^2x_1^2 + a_2^2x_2^2 + a_3^2x_3^2 + a_4^2x_4^2 + a_5^2x_5^2 + 2a_1a_2x_1x_2 + 2a_1a_3x_1x_3 + \cdots + 2a_4a_5x_4x_5$$

$x_i = \pm 1$  なので、  
 $x_i^2 = 1$



# 分割問題を解いてみる

例：5個の整数の場合

$$(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + a_4x_4 + a_5x_5)^2$$

$$a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$
$$x_i \in \{1, -1\}$$

$$= a_1^2x_1^2 + a_2^2x_2^2 + a_3^2x_3^2 + a_4^2x_4^2 + a_5^2x_5^2 + 2a_1a_2x_1x_2 + 2a_1a_3x_1x_3 + \cdots + 2a_4a_5x_4x_5$$

$x_i = \pm 1$  なので、  
 $x_i^2 = 1$

$$= (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_4^2 + a_5^2) + X^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2a_1a_2 & 2a_1a_3 & 2a_1a_4 & 2a_1a_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2a_2a_3 & 2a_2a_4 & 2a_2a_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2a_3a_4 & 2a_3a_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2a_4a_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X$$

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \\ x_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

定数

イジングオペレータ

イジングモデルのハミルトニアン

$$H = \sum_i w_i Z_i + \sum_{i < j} w_{ij} Z_i Z_j$$

( $Z_i$ はパウリZ演算子)

# 分割問題を解いてみる

$$(a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 + a_4^2 + a_5^2) + X^T \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2a_1a_2 & 2a_1a_3 & 2a_1a_4 & 2a_1a_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 2a_2a_3 & 2a_2a_4 & 2a_2a_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2a_3a_4 & 2a_3a_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2a_4a_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} X$$

定数                      イジングオペレータ

コード：

```
from qiskit import BasicAer
from qiskit_optimization import QuadraticProgram
from qiskit.opflow import I, Z
from qiskit.utils import QuantumInstance
from qiskit.algorithms import QAOA
from qiskit_optimization.algorithms import MinimumEigenOptimizer
```

```
def solve_number_partitioning(a1, a2, a3, a4, a5):
```

```
    op = 2 * a1 * a2 * (I ^ I ^ I ^ Z ^ Z) + \
        2 * a1 * a3 * (I ^ I ^ Z ^ I ^ Z) + \
        2 * a1 * a4 * (I ^ Z ^ I ^ I ^ Z) + \
        2 * a1 * a5 * (Z ^ I ^ I ^ I ^ Z) + \
        2 * a2 * a3 * (I ^ I ^ Z ^ Z ^ I) + \
        2 * a2 * a4 * (I ^ Z ^ I ^ Z ^ I) + \
        2 * a2 * a5 * (Z ^ I ^ I ^ Z ^ I) + \
        2 * a3 * a4 * (I ^ Z ^ Z ^ I ^ I) + \
        2 * a3 * a5 * (Z ^ I ^ Z ^ I ^ I) + \
        2 * a4 * a5 * (Z ^ Z ^ I ^ I ^ I)
```

```
    offset = a1 * a1 + a2 * a2 + a3 * a3 + a4 * a4 + a5 * a5
```

```
    print(op)
```

```
    qp = QuadraticProgram()
    qp.from_ising(op, offset)
    print(qp)
```

```
    quantum_instance = QuantumInstance(BasicAer.get_backend('statevector_simulator'))
    qaoa_mes = QAOA(quantum_instance=quantum_instance, initial_point=[0., 0.])
    qaoa = MinimumEigenOptimizer(qaoa_mes) # using QAOA
    qaoa_result = qaoa.solve(qp)
    print(qaoa_result)
```

```
solve_number_partitioning(10, 3, 7, 8, 2)
solve_number_partitioning(10, 15, 20, 25, 30)
```

右から  
 $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5$   
に対応

[10, 3, 7, 8, 2] のとき

```
60.0 * IIIZZ
+ 140.0 * IIZIZ
+ 160.0 * IZIIZ
+ 40.0 * ZIIIZ
+ 42.0 * IIZZI
+ 48.0 * IZIZI
+ 12.0 * ZIIZI
+ 112.0 * IZZII
+ 28.0 * ZIZII
+ 32.0 * ZZIII
```

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1
\ Problem name: CPLEX

Minimize
  obj: [ - 1600 x0^2 + 480 x0*x1 + 1120 x0*x2 + 1280 x0*x3 + 320 x0*x4 - 648 x1^2
        + 336 x1*x2 + 384 x1*x3 + 96 x1*x4 - 1288 x2^2 + 896 x2*x3 + 224 x2*x4
        - 1408 x3^2 + 256 x3*x4 - 448 x4^2 ]/2 + 900

Subject To

Bounds
  0 <= x0 <= 1
  0 <= x1 <= 1
  0 <= x2 <= 1
  0 <= x3 <= 1
  0 <= x4 <= 1

Binaries
  x0 x1 x2 x3 x4

End
```

```
optimal function value: 0.0
optimal value: [0. 0. 1. 1. 0.]
status: SUCCESS
```

[0, 0, 1, 1, 0] → (10, 3, 7, 8, 2)

[1, 1, 0, 1, 0] → (10, 15, 20, 25, 30)

# 分割問題を解いてみる

Qiskitには分割問題用のクラスが用意されている

## NumberPartition

CLASS `NumberPartition(number_set)` [SOURCE]

Bases: `qiskit_optimization.applications.optimization_application.OptimizationApplication`

Optimization application for the “number partition” [1] problem.

### References

[1]: “Partition problem”, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition\\_problem](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_problem)

### Parameters

**number\_set** (`List[int]`) – A list of integers

分割したい整数の集合

### Methods

`interpret(result)`

Interpret a result as a list of subsets

結果の変数値を  
分割集合に翻訳

`to_quadratic_program()`

Convert a number partitioning problem instance into a  
`QuadraticProgram`

2次計画問題への変換

# 分割問題を解いてみる

コード：

```
from qiskit import BasicAer
from qiskit_optimization.applications import NumberPartition
from qiskit.utils import QuantumInstance
from qiskit.algorithms import QAOA
from qiskit_optimization.algorithms import MinimumEigenOptimizer
from qiskit_optimization.converters import QuadraticProgramToQubo

def solve_number_partitioning(values):
    pb = NumberPartition(values)
    qp = pb.to_quadratic_program()
    print(qp)

    conv = QuadraticProgramToQubo()
    qubo = conv.convert(qp)
    op, offset = qubo.to_ising()
    print('offset: {}'.format(offset))
    print('operator:')
    print(op)
    print()

    quantum_instance = QuantumInstance(BasicAer.get_backend('statevector_simulator'))
    qaoa_mes = QAOA(quantum_instance=quantum_instance, initial_point=[0., 0.])
    qaoa = MinimumEigenOptimizer(qaoa_mes) # using QAOA
    qaoa_result = qaoa.solve(qubo)
    print(qaoa_result)
    print()

    res = pb.interpret(qaoa_result)
    print(res)
    print()

solve_number_partitioning([10, 3, 7, 8, 2])
solve_number_partitioning([10, 15, 20, 25, 30])
```

[10, 3, 7, 8, 2] のとき

```
\ This file has been generated by D0cplex
\ ENCODING=ISO-8859-1
\Problem name: Number partitioning

Minimize
obj:
Subject To
c0: - 20 x_0 - 6 x_1 - 14 x_2 - 16 x_3 - 4 x_4 = -30

Bounds
0 <= x_0 <= 1
0 <= x_1 <= 1
0 <= x_2 <= 1
0 <= x_3 <= 1
0 <= x_4 <= 1

Binaries
x_0 x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4
End
```

```
offset: 226.0
operator:
32.0 * ZZIII
+ 28.0 * ZIZII
+ 112.0 * IZZII
+ 12.0 * ZIIZI
+ 48.0 * IZIZI
+ 42.0 * IIZZII
+ 40.0 * ZIIIZ
+ 160.0 * IZIIZ
+ 140.0 * IIZIZ
+ 60.0 * IIIZZ
```

```
optimal function value: 0.0
optimal value: [0. 0. 1. 1. 0.]
status: SUCCESS
```

```
[[10, 3, 2], [7, 8]]
```

[[10, 3, 2], [7, 8]]

[[20, 30], [10, 15, 25]]

# 分割問題を解いてみる

qiskit\_optimization.applicationsモジュールでは、NumberPartition以外にも個別問題用のクラスを提供

Clique

ExactCover

GraphPartition

Knapsack

Maxcut

NumberPartition

SetPacking

StableSet

Tsp

VehicleRouting

VertexCover

クリーク問題

集合分割問題

グラフ分割問題

ナップサック問題

最大カット問題

整数分割問題

集合パッキング問題

安定集合問題

巡回セールスマン問題

配車計画問題

頂点被覆問題

- 組み合わせ最適化問題は、QUBOに変換可能
  - Qiskitで自動変換機能を提供
- QUBOの解はイジングハミルトニアン基底状態と等価
  - QAOA, VQE, 古典ソルバーなどの求解アルゴリズムを提供
  - 再帰的QAOAにも対応
  - 最小固有値ソルバー以外のアルゴリズムも提供
- Qiskitでは、典型的な個別問題クラスも提供
  - NumberPartition, Maxcut, Tsp, etc



ご清聴ありがとうございました。

Shun Shirakawa