QHack

Quantum Coding Challenges

7. Optimize This

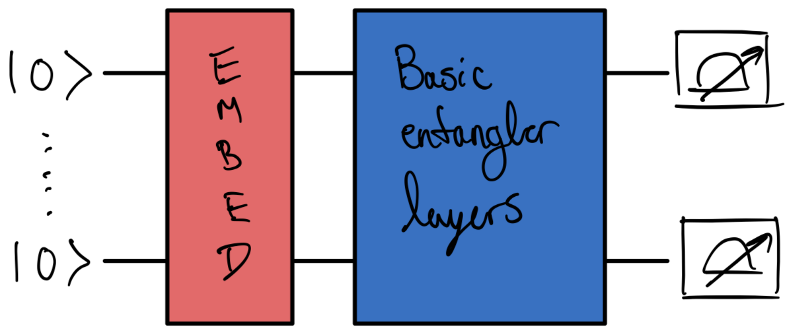
0 points

Welcome to the QHack 2023 daily challenges! Every day for the next four days, you will receive two new challenges to complete. These challenges are worth no points — they are specifically designed to get your brain active and into the right mindset for the competition. You will also learn about various aspects of PennyLane that are essential to quantum computing, quantum machine learning, and quantum chemistry. Have fun!

Tutorial #7 — Quantum machine learning

Quantum machine learning is an area of research that explores the interplay between quantum computing and machine learning. Quantum machine learning models might offer significant speedups for performing certain tasks like classification, image processing, and regression.

In this challenge, you'll learn the meat and potatoes of training a quantum machine learning model. Specifically, you will implement a procedure for embedding classical numbers into a quantum computer, construct a simple quantum machine learning model, and perform three optimization steps. The quantum circuit in the model that you will implement looks like this:



Challenge code

In the code below, you must complete the following functions:

- `three_optimization_steps`: performs three optimization steps. **You must complete this function.**
- `cost`: this is within the `three_optimization_steps` function. **You must complete this function.** `cost` is a QNode that does a few things:
  - acts on 3 qubits only;
  - embeds the input `data` via amplitude embedding;
  - defines some differentiable gates via a template called qml.BasicEntanglerLayers; and
  - returns the expectation value of $\sum_{i=1}^{n} Z_i$, where n is the number of qubits.

Within the `three_optimization_steps` function is a variable called `weights`. These are the changeable parameters that help define the `qml.BasicEntanglerLayers` template that you must put in the `cost` function. `weights` are the parameters that will be optimized (and need to be referred to by this name due to the final call `return cost(weights, data=data)`, which cannot be edited).

To perform three optimization steps, use a gradient decent optimizer — `qml.GradientDescentOptimizer` — with a step size of 0.01.

Here are some helpful resources:

- Optimizing a quantum circuit — YouTube video
- Basic tutorial: qubit rotation — Optimization

Input

As input to this problem, you are given classical `data` (`list(float)`) that you must embed into a quantum circuit via amplitude embedding.

Output

This code must output the evaluation of `cost` after three optimization steps have been performed.

If your solution matches the correct one within the given tolerance specified in `check` (in this case it's a `1e-4` relative error tolerance), the output will be `"Correct!"` Otherwise, you will receive a `"Wrong answer"` prompt.

Good luck!

Code

Help

```
import json
import pennylane as qml
import pennylane.numpy as np
```

```python
def three_optimization_steps(data):
    """Performs three optimization steps on a quantum machine le

    Args:
        data (list(float)): Classical data that is to be embedde

    Returns:
        (float): The cost function evaluated after three optimiz
    """

    normalize = np.sqrt(np.sum(data[i] ** 2 for i in range(len(c
    data /= normalize

    dev = qml.device("default.qubit", wires=3)

    @qml.qnode(dev)
    def cost(weights, data=data):
        """A circuit that embeds classical data and has quantum

        Args:
            weights (numpy.array): An array of tunable parameter

        Kwargs:
            data (list(float)): Classical data that is to be emb

        Returns:
            (float): The expectation value of the sum of the Pau
        """

```

```python
        # Put your code here #

        return

```

```python
    # initialize the weights
    shape = qml.BasicEntanglerLayers.shape(n_layers=2, n_wires=c
    weights = np.array([0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6], requires_
        shape
    )

```

```python
    # Put your code here #

    # Define a gradient descent optimizer with a step size of 0.

    # Optimize the cost function for three steps

```

```python
    return cost(weights, data=data)

```

```python
# These functions are responsible for testing the solution.
def run(test_case_input: str) -> str:
    data = json.loads(test_case_input)
    cost_val = three_optimization_steps(data)
    return str(cost_val)

def check(solution_output: str, expected_output: str) -> None:
    solution_output = json.loads(solution_output)
    expected_output = json.loads(expected_output)
    assert np.allclose(solution_output, expected_output, rtol=1e

```

```python
test_cases = [['[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0]', '0
```

```python
for i, (input_, expected_output) in enumerate(test_cases):
    print(f"Running test case {i} with input '{input_}'...")

    try:
        output = run(input_)

    except Exception as exc:
        print(f"Runtime Error. {exc}")

    else:
        if message := check(output, expected_output):
            print(f"Wrong Answer. Have: '{output}'. Want: '{expe

        else:
            print("Correct!")
```

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