



# Solución del problema de optimización de portafolios de inversión usando computación cuántica

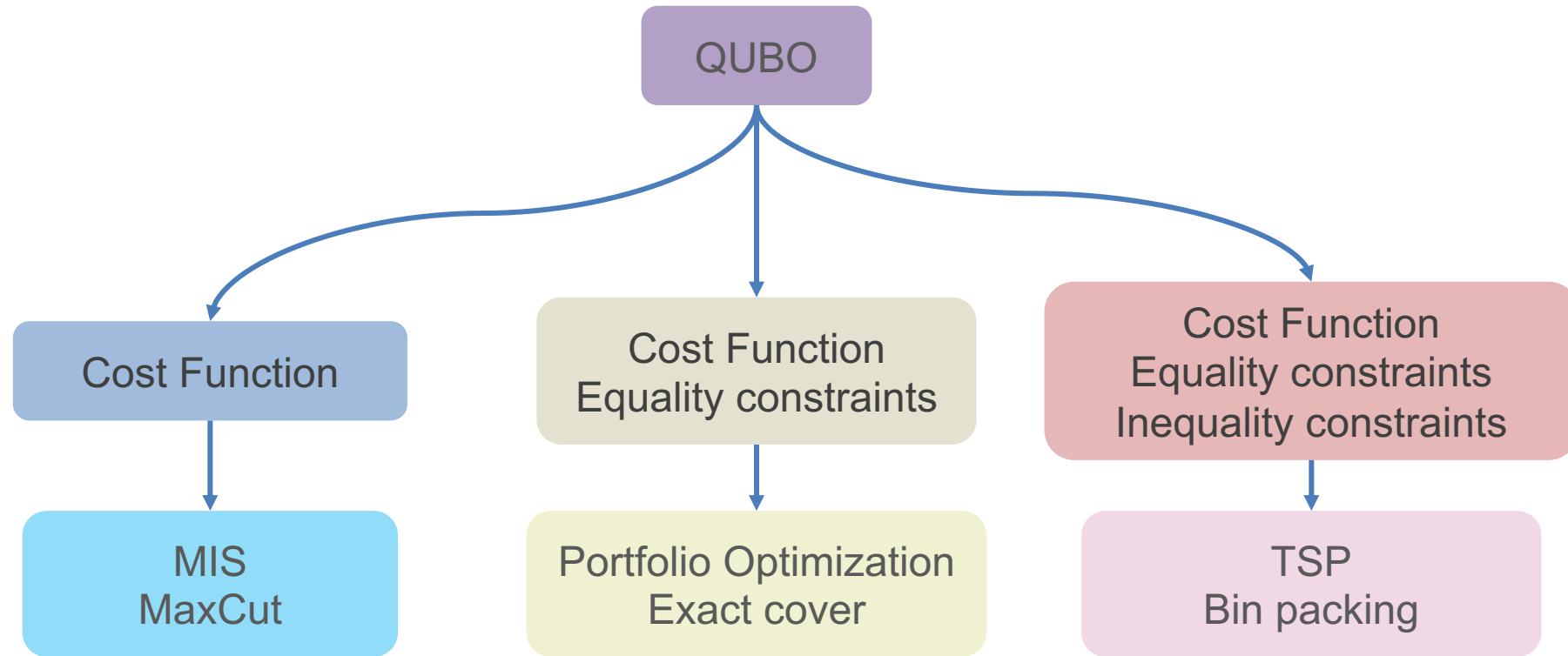
Docplex, QAOA, VQE, Problemas de optimización combinatoria

Octubre 18, 2022 | Alejandro Montanez-Barrera | FZJ - JSC

# Outline

1. Combinatorial optimization problems
  - 1.1 Portfolio Optimization
2. Encoding combinatorial optimization problems
  - 2.1 The QUBO Problem
  - 2.2 The number of qubits required
  - 2.3 The Quantum approximate optimization algorithm (QAOA)
4. Code

# 1. Combinatorial Optimization Problems



QUBO = Quadratic Unconstrained Binary Optimization

MIS = Maximum Independent Set

TSP = Traveling Salesman Problem

# 1.1 Portfolio Optimization

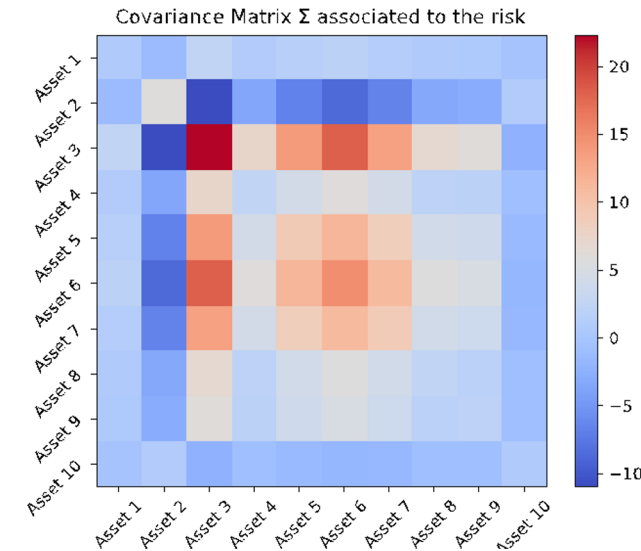
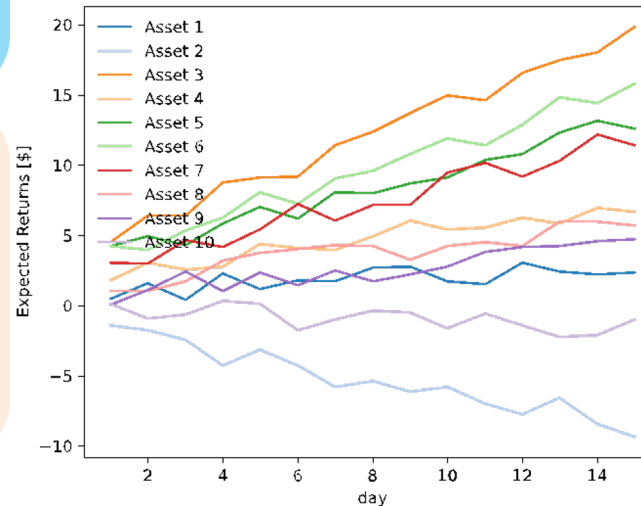
## Objective Function

$$-\sum_{i=1}^N \mu_i x_i + q \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^N \Sigma_{ij} x_i x_j$$

## Equality Constraints

$$\sum_{i=1}^N c_i x_i = B$$

This problem searches for the best set of assets to buy given a budget to maximize the profit while minimizing the risk of such an investment.



$\mu_i$  Return of the asset  $i$      $x_i$  Binary var. if the asset  $i$  is bought

$N$  Number of assets     $B$  Budget

$c_i$  Cost of the asset  $i$      $\Sigma_{ij}$  Covariance between  $i$  and  $j$

# 2. Encoding Combinatorial Optimization Problems

Objective Function +  
penalization terms

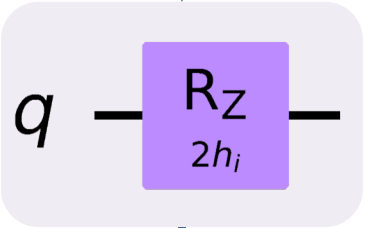
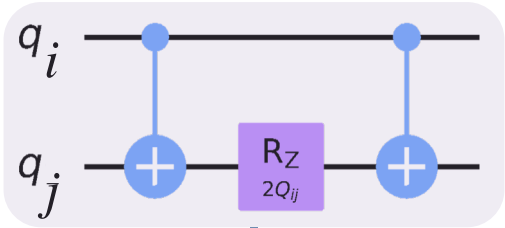
Ising  
Hamiltonian  
representation

Circuit  
representation

$$\min_x \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n c_{ij} x_i x_j + \sum_{i=1}^n h_i x_i + \lambda_0 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n q_i x_i - C \right)^2 + \lambda_1 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n l_i x_i + \sum_{k=1}^N 2^k s_k - B \right)^2.$$

$$x_i \in \{0, 1\} \rightarrow z_i \in \{-1, 1\}$$

$$\hat{H}_C = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n Q_{ij} z_i z_j + \sum_i h_i z_i$$



$$U_{\hat{H}_C} = e^{-i\gamma \hat{H}_C}$$



# 2.1 The Quadratic Unconstrained Binary Optimization (QUBO)

## Objective Function

$$\min_x \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n c_{ij} x_i x_j + \sum_{i=1}^n h_i x_i$$

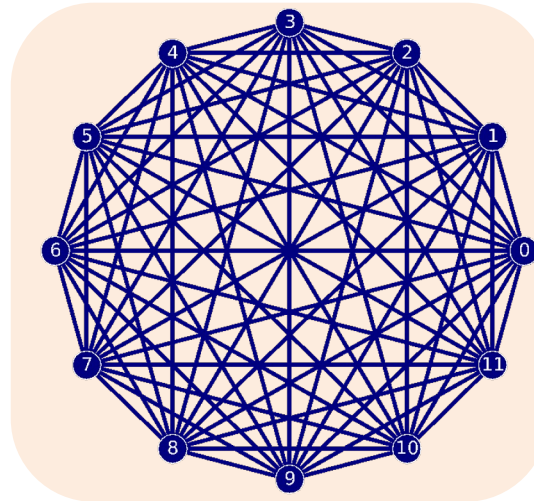
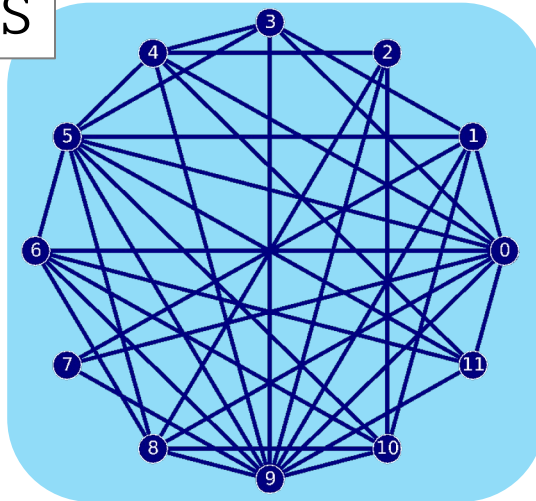
## Equality Constraints

$$+ \lambda_0 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n q_i x_i - C \right)^2$$

## Inequality Constraints

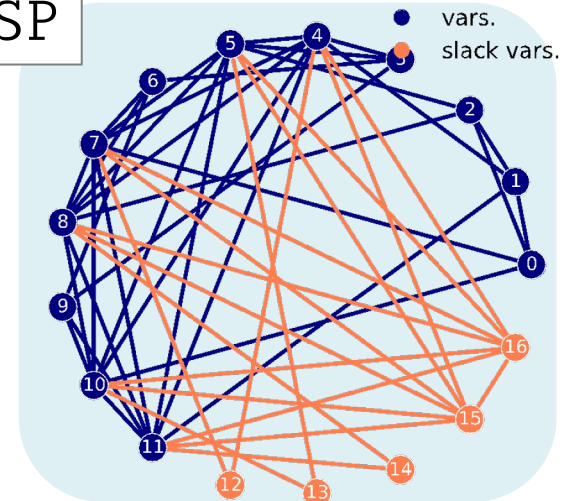
$$+ \lambda_1 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n l_i x_i + \sum_{k=1}^N 2^k s_k - B \right)^2.$$

MIS



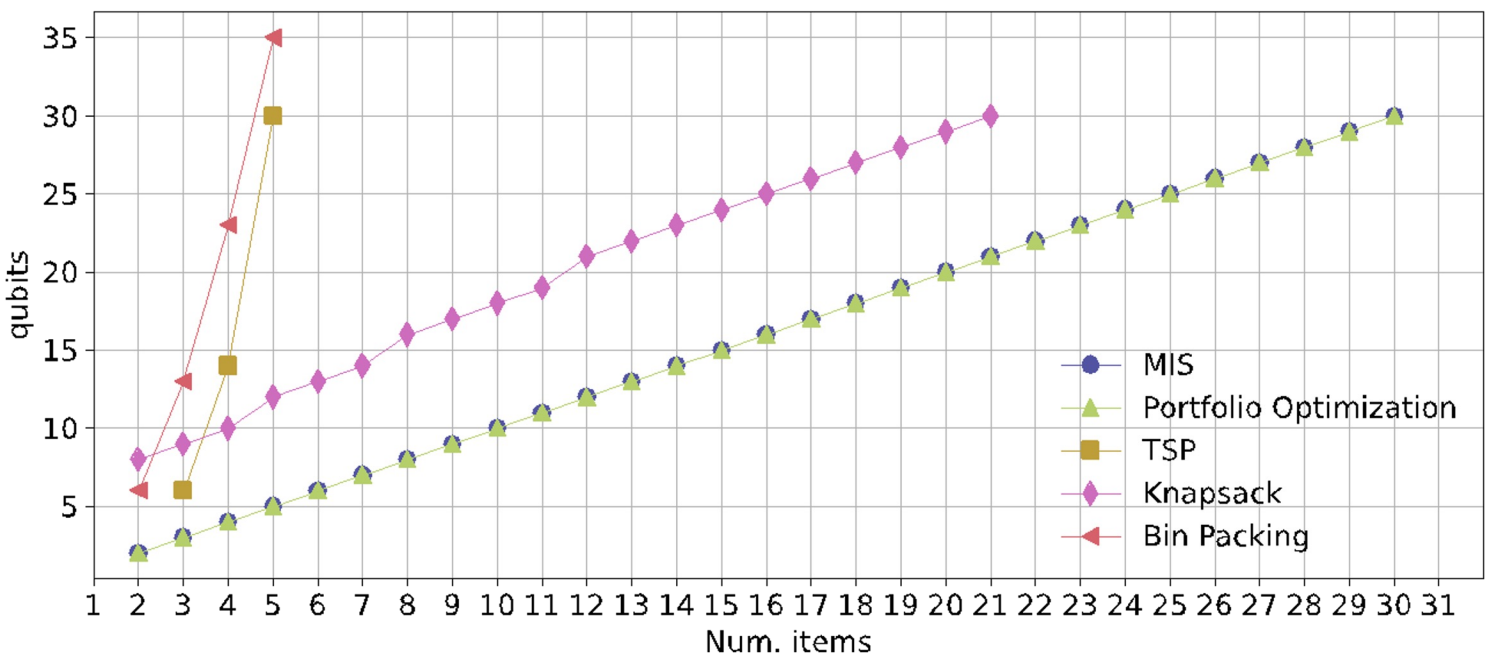
Portfolio  
Optimization

TSP

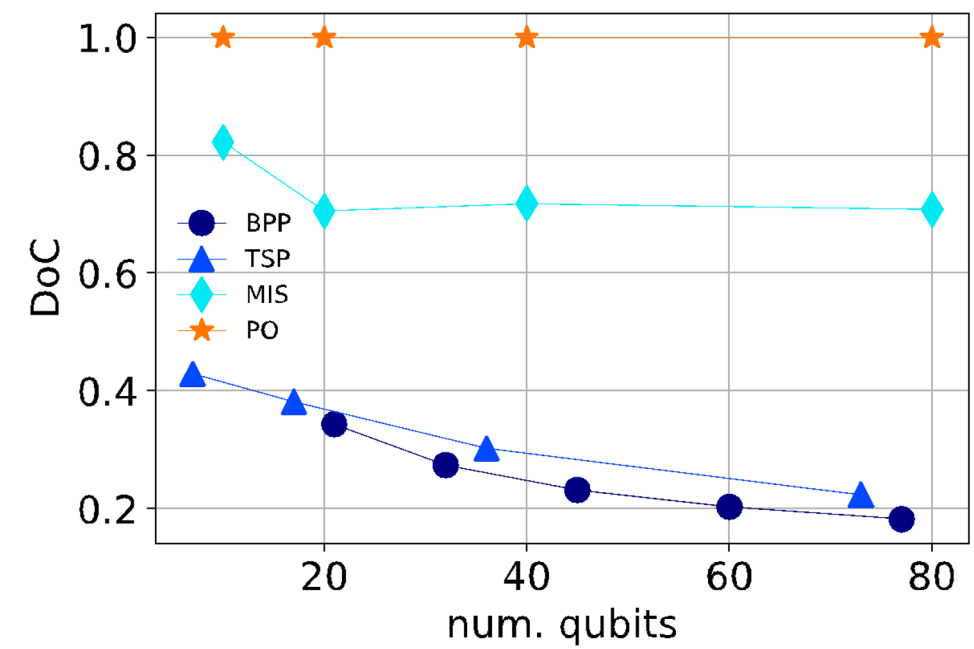


# 2.2 The number of qubits needed to encode different QUBO problems

Additional to the combinatorial optimization problems presented before, we include the [Knapsack](#) problem (KP) and the [Bin Packing](#) problem (BPP).



The Num. items mean nodes for MIS, assets for Portfolio Optimization, cities for TSP, items for KP, and items for BPP.



$$DoC = \frac{2N}{n(n-1)}$$

DoC = Density of Connections  
n = num. qubits  
N = Num. of connections QUBO

# 2.3 The Quantum Approximate Optimization Algorithm (QAOA)

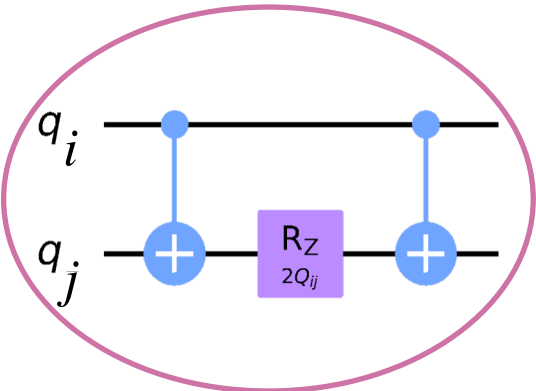
$$\min_x \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \neq i}^n c_{ij} x_i x_j + \sum_{i=1}^n h_i x_i + \lambda_0 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n q_i x_i - C \right)^2 + \lambda_1 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n l_i x_i + \sum_{k=1}^N 2^k s_k - B \right)^2$$

$$x_i \in \{0,1\} \rightarrow z_i \in \{-1,1\}$$

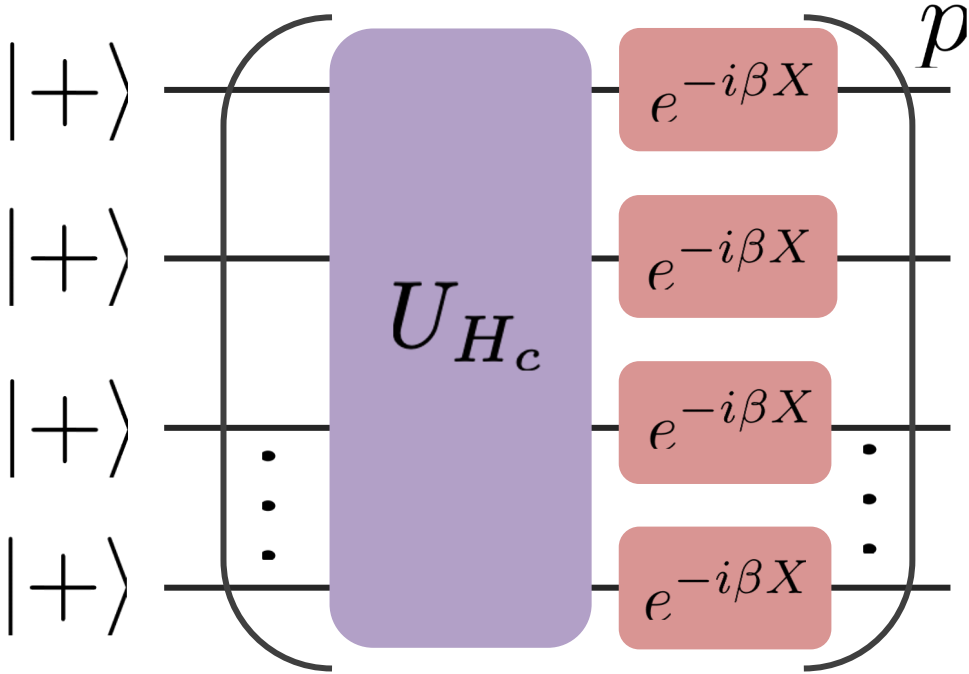
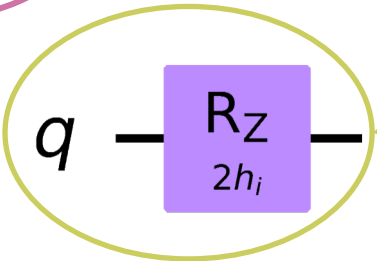
$$U_{\hat{H}_C} = e^{-i\gamma \hat{H}_C}$$

$$U_{\hat{H}_B} = e^{-i\beta \hat{B}}$$

$$\hat{H}_C = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n Q_{ij} z_i z_j + \sum_i h_i z_i$$



Member of the Helmholtz Association



$p$  Repetitions  
 $\gamma$   $\beta$  Parameters to optimize





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Notebook:

[https://github.com/alejomonbar/Qiskit\\_Fall\\_Fest\\_Mexico\\_2022](https://github.com/alejomonbar/Qiskit_Fall_Fest_Mexico_2022)