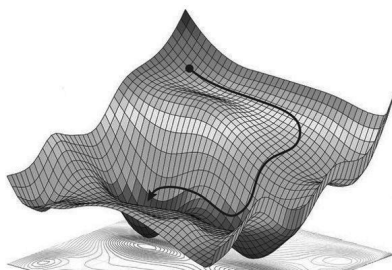


Quantum Machine Learning

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Contents

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | Abstract | 3 |
| 2 | Introduction | 4 |
| 2.1 | What is Machine Learning? | 4 |
| 2.1.1 | Learning Methodologies | 4 |
| 3 | Classical Machine Learning Algorithms | 5 |
| 3.1 | Gradient Descent | 5 |
| 3.2 | Support Vector Machines | 6 |
| 4 | Quantum Machine Learning Algorithms | 10 |
| 4.1 | Quantum Gradient Descent | 10 |
| 4.1.1 | Stochastic Gradient Descent | 10 |
| 4.2 | Quantum Support Vector Machines | 10 |
| 4.2.1 | Support Vector Machines via Grover's Algorithm | 11 |
| 4.2.2 | Exponential Speedup of SVM through Quantum Means | 12 |
| 5 | A Comprehensive Model of QML | 12 |
| 6 | Conclusion | 14 |

1 Abstract

This paper aims to explore the nuances of Quantum Machine Learning by discussing the many intricacies involved in the field. The paper begins by discussing the techniques present in modern day machine learning practices. It goes over surface level descriptions of Supervised and Unsupervised learning. The paper further explores two classical machine learning algorithms - Gradient Descent and Support Vector Machines. The paper explores the mathematics of support vector machines to build a basis for the quantum counterpart of the algorithm. The algorithms perform differently and solve a different class of problems entirely thus maintaining a diverse discussion within the context of this paper.

The paper then moves on towards exploring the quantum counterparts of the algorithms explored and discussed before the section. Here the many techniques of quantum machine learning relevant to these algorithms are discussed while, however, some technicalities are omitted due to limited scope of this paper. The paper attempts at informing the generalities present within quantum machine while also acknowledging the broad and open ended scope of the field in present day. The paper finally creates a general description based on the two quantum machine learning algorithms discussed.

2 Introduction

The data that we observe can be generally explained by an underlying process. However, the vast amount of data that we observe around us leaves us benign of any patterns that may emerge from that data. For instance, we can observe that consumer behaviors are cyclical and their purchase histories follow a certain trend. To expound, we can see that people do not buy warm clothes all year round, or consume the same food all year round. While these trends are easy to observe, humans tend to miss many trends that machines can easily detect.

Machines are extremely good at crunching data, thus using data to approximate a certain trend within it makes observing those trends much easier. While approximations may not present us the complete picture due to the many irregularities present within the data, we are still able to infer a certain trend from it. This is where machine learning comes in. These trends or patterns may help us understand the correlations within the data and by consequence help us infer a causation for that trend. This allows us to then predict human behavior, and other trends in data based on the assumption that these trends are consistent and are not subject to a lot of change [1].

2.1 What is Machine Learning?

Machine Learning (ML) is the field of study that involves techniques that allow machines to learn from large samples of data. Machine Learning is a broad term that encompasses a wide variety of techniques to characterize and classify data that then aids us in making decisions by predicting outcomes of new data. Generally Machine Learning involves training a machine using a learning algorithm that takes data set as input outputs a certain classification, its characteristic of the data. Machine learning solutions are currently widespread in the classical paradigm of computing, and generally rely on classical data sets.[2]

2.1.1 Learning Methodologies

In terms of learning methodologies, machine learning is generally divided into three categories:

- **Supervised Learning**

This method involves the use of a data set that is comprised of input and corresponding output vectors. A very common dataset of this category is used in training machines to recognize handwritten digits. Once the machine goes through enough data, it becomes aware of trends within the handwritten data and is then capable of recognizing new handwritten data and map it to the right digit. [1]

- **Unsupervised Learning**

This method involves the use of unstructured training data that consists of a set of input vectors x without any corresponding target values. The goal may be to discover groups of similar examples within the data, where it is called *clustering*, or to determine the distribution of data within the input space, known as *density estimation*, or to project the data from a high-dimensional space down to two or three dimensions for the purpose of visualization.[1]

- **Reinforcement Learning**

This method involves the use of a reward system that trains the machine to better optimize itself for better predictions. The machine is given input vectors that it must utilize to discover patterns and trends within the data via trial and error. There is a sequence of states and actions in which the learning algorithm is interacting with its environment. In many cases, the current action not only affects the immediate reward but also has an impact on the reward at all subsequent time steps. For instance, by using appropriate reinforcement learning techniques a *neural network* can learn to play the game of backgammon to a high standard. Here the network must learn to take a board position as input, along with the result of a dice throw, and produce a strong move as the output. This is done by having the network play against a copy of itself for a large number of games.[1]

3 Classical Machine Learning Algorithms

3.1 Gradient Descent

Machine Learning often relies on optimization to obtain results that are to make use of complex classification problems, such as curve fitting, pattern recognition, etc. These are built upon a cost/loss function that makes use of the present data. The purpose of a cost function is to optimize the present function so that it presents us with the most accurate classification of the data. *Gradient Descent*.

Gradient Descent uses approximation and calculus to find the global extremes of a function, $f(x)$, where x is an N-Dimensional vector. The purpose of using gradient descent instead of differentiation is simple. Not all curves are well defined functions and thus through a simple recursive algorithm, finding the extreme values of the curve become relatively easy.

Let us begin by making use of analogy. Suppose you're at the top of the mountain and want to get to the bottom in the least amount of steps. Since you're in a 3D space, you can only move in the x, y or some combination of the two vectors. Through, Gradient Descent you can find

the best step which has the highest rate of decrease in altitude. This process is then repeated until the decrease caused by the steepest step is approaches a very small value ≈ 0 Random citation [3]

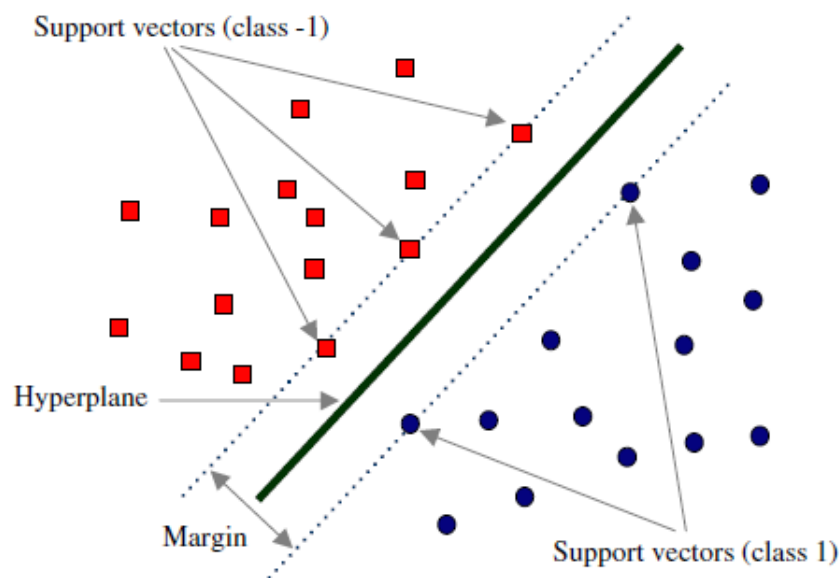
[12] The mathematical definition of this algorithm is as follows:

$$f(x_i, y_i) = f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1} - \alpha \nabla f(x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}))$$

3.2 Support Vector Machines

Machine Learning algorithms are also good at classification problems. This involves looking at a data set and identifying *clusters* or similar characteristics within the data to group and classify it.

Support Vector Machines (SVM) is a supervised machine learning algorithm used for linear discrimination problems. Our goal is to find an optimal *hyperplane* which maximizes the margin such that it discriminates between classes of feature vectors and is used as a decision boundary for future data classification. The SVM is formulated as maximizing the distance between the hyperplane and closest data points called support vectors. The objective function could be convex or non-convex depending on the kernel used in SVM algorithm.[3]



We have l training examples where each example x are of D dimension and each have labels of either $y=+1$ or $y=-1$ class, and our examples are linearly separable. Then, our training data is of the form,

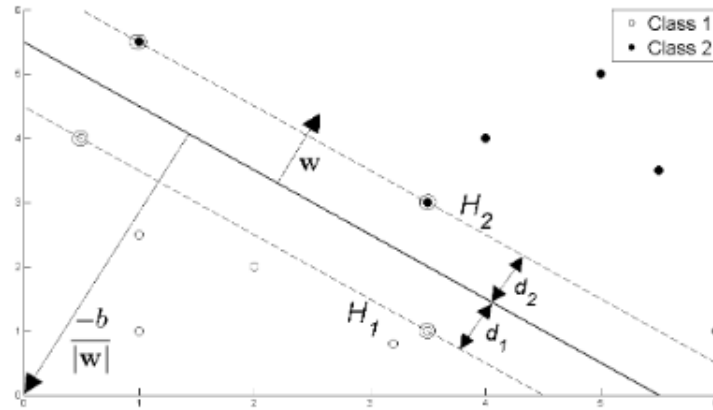
$$\{x_i, y_i\} \text{ where } i = 1 \dots L, y_i \in \{-1, 1\}, x \in R^D$$

If the number of input features is 2, then the hyperplane is just a line. If the number of input features is 3, then the hyperplane becomes a two-dimensional plane. It becomes difficult to visualize when the number of features exceeds 3. Support vectors are data points that are closer to the hyperplane and influence the position and orientation of the hyperplane. Using these support vectors, we maximize the margin of the classifier. Deleting the support vectors will change the position of the hyperplane.

We define a linear discriminate function as;

$$y = f(x) = w \cdot x + b$$

where w is the p -dimensional weight vector which is perpendicular to the hyperplane and b is a scalar which is the bias term. Adding the offset parameter b allows us to increase the margin. If b is absent, then the hyperplane is forced to pass through the origin, restricting the solution. The hyperplanes in the image can be described by equation:



$$\begin{aligned} w \cdot x_i + b &\geq +1 \text{ for } y_i = +1 \\ w \cdot x_i + b &\leq -1 \text{ for } y_i = -1 \end{aligned}$$

We combine above two equations and we get;

$$y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1 \geq 0 \text{ for } y_i = +1, -1$$

The two hyperplane H1 and H2 passing through the support vectors of +1 and -1 class respectively, so:

$$w \cdot x + b = -1 : H1$$

$$w \cdot x + b = 1 : H2$$

The distance between H1 hyperplane and origin is $\frac{(-1-b)}{|w|}$ and distance between H2 hyperplane and origin is $\frac{(1-b)}{|w|}$. So, margin can be given as

$$M = \frac{(1-b)}{|w|} - \frac{(-1-b)}{|w|}$$

$$M = \frac{2}{|w|}$$

Where M is nothing but twice of the margin. So margin can be written as $\frac{1}{|w|}$. As, optimal hyperplane maximize the margin, then the SVM objective is boiled down to fact of maximizing the term $\frac{1}{|w|}$, Maximizing this term is equivalent to saying we are minimizing $|w|$ i.e. ($\min(|w|)$) or we can say $\min(\frac{\|w\|^2}{2})$ such that $y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1 \geq 0$ for $i = 1 \dots l$

SVM optimization problem is a case of constrained optimization problem, and it is always preferred to use dual optimization algorithm to solve such constrained optimization problem. That's why we don't use gradient descent.

Lagrange method is required to convert constrained optimization problem into an unconstrained optimization problem. The goal of the above equation is to get the optimal value for w and b. So using Lagrange multipliers we can write the above expression as;

$$L = \frac{\|w\|^2}{2} - \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i (y_i(w \cdot x_i + b) - 1)$$

$$L = \frac{\|w\|^2}{2} - \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i (y_i(w \cdot x_i + b)) - \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i \quad (1)$$

Now, we take the partial derivative of it with respect to w, b and λ .

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = w - \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i y_i x_i = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^l y_i (w \cdot x_i + b) - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial b} = \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i \cdot y_i = 0$$

From above we get:

$$\begin{aligned} w &= \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i y_i x_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i \cdot y_i &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

From the above formulation we are able to find the optimal values of w only and it is dependent on λ , so we need to also find the optimal value of λ . Finding the optimal value of b needs both w and λ . Hence, finding the value of λ is important for us. Therefore, we do some algebraic manipulation:

We substitute the value of w into equation 1.

$$\begin{aligned} L_d &= \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i y_i x_i)(\sum_{j=1}^l \lambda_j y_j x_j)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_j y_j (||\lambda_i \cdot y_i \cdot x_i|| \cdot x_j + b) + \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i \\ L_d &= \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i y_i x_i)(\sum_{j=1}^l \lambda_j y_j x_j)}{2} - \sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_j \lambda_i y_j y_i x_j x_i + \sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_j y_j b + \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i \end{aligned}$$

Since our constraint was $\lambda_j \geq 0$ and $\sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_j y_j = 0$ so that term becomes zero. The first two terms get subtracted and after simplifying we have:

$$L_d = \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_j \lambda_i y_j y_i x_j x_i$$

The optimization depends on the dot product of pairs of samples i.e. $x_i \cdot x_j$

Now if the samples of our classes are not linearly separable then we transform our vectors to some other space and maximize the dot product of the transformation $\phi(x_j) \cdot \phi(x_i)$. Alternatively we use a function $K(x_i, x_j) = \phi(x_i) \cdot \phi(x_j)$ such that we don't need to know the transformation and this function gives us the dot product of the transformations in some space. This function in the context of SVMs is called a Kernel Function.

$$L_d = \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_i - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^l \sum_{i=1}^l \lambda_j \lambda_i y_j y_i K(x_i, x_j)$$

There are many kernel functions in SVM, so how to select a good kernel function is also a research issue. However, for general purposes, there are some popular kernel functions:

1. Linear kernel: $K(x_i, x_j) = x_i^T \cdot x_j$
2. Polynomial kernel: $K(x_i, x_j) = (\gamma x_i^T x_j + r)^d, \gamma > 0$

3. RBF Kernel: $K(x_i, x_j) = \exp(-\gamma \|x_i - x_j\|^2), \gamma > 0$

4. Sigmoid kernel: $K(x_i, x_j) = \tanh(\gamma x_i^T x_j + r)$

*Here, γ , r and d are kernel parameters.[1]

4 Quantum Machine Learning Algorithms

4.1 Quantum Gradient Descent

As seen in class, the Quantum Computing model was built up from the Classical model through a series of additions. In this section we will attempt to build up on the Classical model of the Gradient Descent algorithm by first introducing the *Stochastic Gradient Descent*, then moving on to discussing the various interpretations of a Quantum Gradient Descent that we observed during our research.

4.1.1 Stochastic Gradient Descent

As we do in complexity theory it is important to consider the performance of our algorithm on a large value of N . This tells us how easy it is to scale the algorithm for bigger purposes. As data sets get larger, it becomes increasingly time consuming to perform Gradient Descent Algorithms on it as the algorithm iterates over the entire data set. Stochastic Gradient Descent makes use of random probabilistic approach of finding the minima of the function. Therefore, instead of performing the calculations over each point, a few samples are selected and the training model learns much quicker over larger data sets as argued by Wilson in [4][5]

4.2 Quantum Support Vector Machines

During Research we encountered many versions of Quantum Support Vector Machines (QSVM) where each academic publication had its own approach with its own corresponding advantages and disadvantages. Implementing SVMs using quantum algorithms can result in exponential speedup over the classical implementations, potentially bringing the originally polynomial complexity down to a logarithmic complexity.

4.2.1 Support Vector Machines via Grover's Algorithm

Grover's Algorithm

Grover's Algorithm is a searching algorithm that retrieves an element from an unordered quicker than it is possible using classical techniques. It offers a quadratic speed up on conventional search algorithms. Let us consider a blackbox function $f(x)$ where $f(x) = 0 \forall x$ such that $x \neq x_j$ and $f(x_j) = 1$. In order, for it to be invertible we must establish a function creates a one to one function for each bit string in the 2^N (hilbert space).

Suppose we have an N bit string where $n = \log(N)$. We apply a Hadamard Transform on $|0\rangle^{\otimes n}$ to obtain an equal superimposed state:

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{x=0}^{n-1} |x\rangle$$

To this we apply *Grover's Diffusion Operator* $O(\sqrt{N})$ times, which essentially consists of applying an oracle O , Hadamard Transformations $H^{\otimes n}$, and a conditional phase shift on the states with an exception of $|0\rangle$

$$|x\rangle \longrightarrow -(-1)^{\delta_{x0}} |x\rangle$$

Applying $H^{\otimes n}$ again

$$H^{\otimes n} (2|0\rangle\langle 0| - I) H^{\otimes n} = 2|\psi\rangle\langle\psi| - I$$

Where $|\psi\rangle$ is the super positioned state.[6]

The simplest Quantum SVM makes use of an altered Grover's search algorithm that performs an exhaustive search in the cost space. This search is based on the minimum searching algorithm stated in [7]. The Searching Algorithm, aims to find the index of an $O(N)$ array where $T[n]$ is minimum. Similar, to Grover, the array is probed $O(\sqrt{N})$ times, which provides a quadratic speed up with a probability of $\frac{1}{2}$. The algorithm can be directly cited from [6] as follows:

1. Choose threshold index between $0 \leq y \leq N - 1$ uniformly at random.
2. Repeat the following and interrupt it when the total running time is more than $22.5\sqrt{N} + 1.4lg_2N$. Then go to stage 2(b)
 - (a) Initialize the memory $\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_j |j\rangle|y\rangle$. Mark every item j for which $T[j] < T[y]$.
 - (b) Apply the quantum exponential searching algorithm of (M. Boyeret al, 1998)
 - (c) Observe the first register: let y' be the outcome. If $T[y'] < T[y]$, then set the threshold index y to y'
3. Return y

*Due to the limited scope of this paper, the quantum exponential algorithm has not been explored in depth.

4.2.2 Exponential Speedup of SVM through Quantum Means

This method makes the use of Quantum Computing paradigms to speed up classical operations to gain speed boosts. Through a series of replacements of Classical methods of computation Quantum, different processes such as finding the dot products, matrix inversions, etc speed up SVM algorithm from $O(M^2(M + N))$ to $O(\log(MN))$. This is achieved through use of the following quantum operations

1. Calculating the Kernal Matrix by Quantum Means (Suykens and Vandewalle, 1999)
2. Quantum matrix inversion (Harrow et al., 2009)
3. Simulation of sparse matrixes (Berry et al., 2007)
4. Non-sparse density matrices reveal the eigenstructure exponentially faster than in classical algorithms (Lloyd et al., 2009);

5 A Comprehensive Model of QML

In this section, this paper will attempt to create an overall description of Quantum Machine Learning by making use of the results that have been explored above.

As we have seen the aim of Quantum Machine Learning seems to be the same as that of classical machine learning - train machines through data so that they can make autonomous decisions. However, despite multiple academic papers being published each day, the field of QML is fragmented and still open to a lot of interpretation. [3] This may be owed to the fact that machine learning itself is still a field with ongoing research. Moreover, there are a lot of factors that come into play when developing a machine learning algorithm in the quantum paradigm. Questions about the types of input and output, generalization performance, and etc. Given below is a list of Machine Learning algorithms that have been researched in the quantum paradigm.

These differences in each algorithm keep us from generalizing the notion of quantum machine learning. However they each seem to share one common goal. QML aims to improve the current methodologies present in Machine Learning for speeding up processes. These results are achieved through various techniques that are common in Quantum Computing, within the scope of

| Algorithm | Reference | Grover | Speedup | Quantum Data | Generalization Performance | Implementation |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| <i>K</i> -medians | Aïmeur et al. (2013) | Yes | Quadratic | No | No | No |
| Hierarchical clustering | Aïmeur et al. (2013) | Yes | Quadratic | No | No | No |
| <i>K</i> -means | Lloyd et al. (2013a) | Optional | Exponential | Yes | No | No |
| Principal components | Lloyd et al. (2013b) | No | Exponential | Yes | No | No |
| Associative memory | Ventura and Martinez (2000) | Yes | | No | No | No |
| | Trugenberger (2001) | No | | No | No | No |
| Neural networks | Narayanan and Menneer (2000) | Yes | | No | Numerical | Yes |
| Support vector machines | Anguita et al. (2003) | Yes | Quadratic | No | Analytical | No |
| | Rebentrost et al. (2013) | No | Exponential | Yes | No | No |
| Nearest neighbors | Wiebe et al. (2014) | Yes | Quadratic | No | Numerical | No |
| Regression | Bisio et al. (2010) | No | | Yes | No | No |
| Boosting | Neven et al. (2009) | No | Quadratic | No | Analytical | Yes |

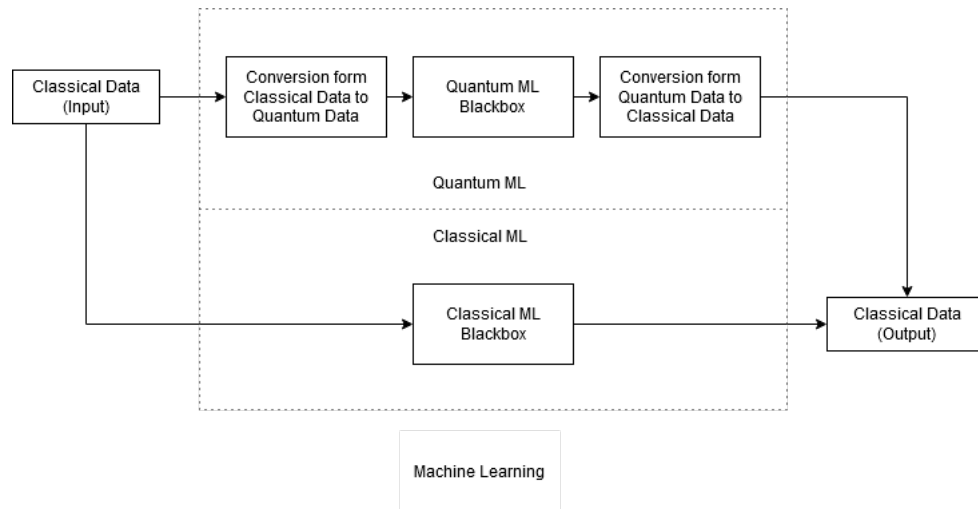
Figure 1: Table of ML Algorithms [3]

this paper two techniques of Quantum Computing have been applied to machine learning to provide a speed up to the machine learning algorithms. [8]

Quantum Approaches Discussed in this Paper

1. Use of Quantum Algorithms.
2. Use of Enhancement of Classical Algorithms through Quantum means.

It is worth noting that only one of these applications show some semblance of consistency as they seem to be less open ended problems than the other. The second approach is seen to be only interested in speeding up current algorithms by making use of the powerful applications of quantum mechanics such as superposition, quantum entanglement, etc. This approach uses Quantum Computing as an enhancement to improve the learning times of machines. Then quantum machine learning can be simplified by the diagram below.



Since, Quantum Algorithms work with qubits, the classical data must be encoded for it to be able to undergo quantum state changes, and etc. However, the final output will be classical data as that is what is useful to us. The advantage here then becomes the speedup of the machine learning process. The QML black box can contain any algorithm that uses quantum properties and the general sketch of the overall structure of quantum machine learning remains the same i.e. the inputs and outputs are classical data. [8]

6 Conclusion

Machine Learning is application of computers that has been around for a decent amount of time and has made some decent strides in the last few decades. Despite there still being ongoing research in the field, ML has managed to integrate itself into many applications of our day to day lives. However, as problems get more complication, and data sets get larger classical machine learning seems to fall victim to the law of diminishing returns. Quantum machine learning uses the paradigm of quantum computing to attempt to combat these issues by making use of the many algorithmic speed ups it has been able to achieve. QML is fairly new and still a very open ended problem that can not be generalized completely as of yet. Currently, most common quantum machine learning solutions aim to provide a boost in speed up by enhancing classical operations through quantum means, an example being SVM's that can achieve an exponential speedup. The current model of quantum enhancements converting classical data into quantum data for quantum operations and the output is then converted back into classical data. However, as research suggests this may only be a temporary generality and is subject to change.

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