科学计算中的量子算法:厄米矩阵函数

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大纲

- ► Chebyshev 多项式
- ▶ 量子比特化 (Qubitization)
- ▶ 量子信号处理(QSP)

厄米矩阵函数

$$A=A^{\dagger}, \quad A=V\Lambda V^{\dagger}=\sum \lambda_j \ket{v_j} ra{\langle v_j |}$$

厄米矩阵函数通过特征值变换来定义:

$$A = V \operatorname{\mathsf{diag}}(\lambda_j) V^\dagger \quad o \quad \mathit{f}(A) = V \operatorname{\mathsf{diag}}(\mathit{f}(\lambda_j)) V^\dagger$$

例子:

- ► Chebyshev 多项式
- ▶ 线性方程组: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$
- ▶ 哈密顿量模拟: $f(x) = e^{-ixt}$
- **•**

厄米矩阵函数: 主要结果

Theorem

设 A 是一个厄米矩阵,满足 $||A|| \le 1$, U_A 是 A 的一个 (1,a,0)-block-encoding, p(x) 是一个实系数多项式,满足

- 1. deg(p(x)) = d,
- 2. $|p(x)| \le 1$, $\forall x \in [-1, 1]$.

那么,存在一个量子算法,可以构造矩阵函数 p(A) 的一个 (1, a+1, 0)-block-encoding,同时该算法关于 U_A 的访问复杂度为

 $\mathcal{O}(d)$.

Toy example: 一维 Chebyshev 多项式

Chebyshev 多项式:

$$T_0(x) = 1,$$
 $T_1(x) = x,$ $T_{k+1}(x) = 2xT_k(x) - T_{k-1}(x),$ $T_k(\cos \theta) = \cos(k\theta)$

- ▶ 正交性 (带 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 权重)
- ▶ 近似最优的 minimax 逼近

Toy example: 一维 Chebyshev 多项式

考虑二维酉矩阵 (记 $\theta = \arccos \lambda$)

$$O = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & -\sqrt{1-\lambda^2} \\ \sqrt{1-\lambda^2} & \lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$
$$O^k = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(k\theta) & -\sin(k\theta) \\ \sin(k\theta) & \cos(k\theta) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_k(\lambda) & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

▶ $T_k(\lambda)$ 的一个 (1,1,0)-block-encoding

矩阵情形 $T_k(A)$: 对于每一个特征值,找到对应的二维不变子空间

量子比特化(Qubitization)

假设 U_A 是厄米矩阵 A 的厄米 block-encoding $(U_A=U_A^\dagger)$.

$$U_A\ket{0}\ket{v_j}=\ket{0}A\ket{v_j}+*=\lambda_j\ket{0}\ket{v_j}+\sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2}\ket{\perp_j}$$

$$ightharpoonup \Pi \left| \perp_i \right\rangle = 0, \ \Pi = \left| 0 \right\rangle \left\langle 0 \right| \otimes I$$

再作用一次 U_A :

$$U_A^2 |0\rangle |v_j\rangle = \lambda_j (\lambda_j |0\rangle |v_j\rangle + \sqrt{1 - \lambda_j^2} |\perp_j\rangle) + U_A \sqrt{1 - \lambda_j^2} |\perp_j\rangle$$

$$U_A |\perp_j\rangle = \sqrt{1 - \lambda^2} |0\rangle |v_j\rangle - \lambda_j |\perp_j\rangle.$$

不变子空间: $\mathcal{H}_j = \operatorname{span}\{|0\rangle |v_j\rangle, |\perp_j\rangle\}.$

$$[U_{\mathcal{A}}]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} \lambda_j & \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} \ \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} & -\lambda_j \end{array}
ight), \quad [\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 \end{array}
ight).$$

量子比特化(Qubitization)

$$[U_{\mathcal{A}}]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} \lambda_j & \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} \ \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} & -\lambda_j \end{array}
ight), \quad [\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 \end{array}
ight).$$

记

$$Z_\Pi = 2\Pi - 1, \quad [Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{array}
ight).$$

考虑

$$O = \mathit{U}_{\mathsf{A}} \mathit{Z}_{\Pi}, \quad [\mathit{O}]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} \lambda_j & -\sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} \ \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} & \lambda_j \end{array}
ight),$$

那

那么
$$[O^k]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = \left(\begin{array}{cc} T_k(\lambda_j) & * \\ * & * \end{array}\right), \quad O^k = \left(\begin{array}{cc} T_k(A) & * \\ * & * \end{array}\right)$$

量子比特化 (Qubitization): 量子线路

$$U_{A} = \begin{pmatrix} A & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_{A} = U_{A}^{\dagger}, \quad \Pi = |0\rangle \langle 0| \otimes I, \quad Z_{\Pi} = 2\Pi - 1$$

$$(U_{A}Z_{\Pi})^{k} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{k}(A) & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|0\rangle |0\rangle - |1\rangle |\perp\rangle$$

$$|0\rangle |0\rangle + |1\rangle |\perp\rangle$$

$$|1\rangle (|0\rangle + |\perp\rangle)$$

$$|1\rangle (|0\rangle + |\perp\rangle)$$

$$|U_{A} \qquad Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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量子比特化(Qubitization)

现在考虑一般的非厄米 U_A (但 A 仍是厄米)

$$U_{A}|0\rangle|v_{j}\rangle = \lambda_{j}|0\rangle|v_{j}\rangle + \sqrt{1-\lambda_{j}^{2}}|\perp_{j}'\rangle$$

注意到 A 是厄米的:

$$U_{\mathcal{A}}^{\dagger} = \left(egin{array}{cc} \mathcal{A} & * \ * & * \end{array}
ight), \quad U_{\mathcal{A}}^{\dagger}\ket{0}\ket{v_{j}} = \lambda_{j}\ket{0}\ket{v_{j}} + \sqrt{1-\lambda_{j}^{2}}\ket{\perp_{j}}$$

$$\blacksquare |\bot_i\rangle = 0$$

再作用一次 U_A :

$$|0\rangle |v_{j}\rangle = \lambda_{j}(\lambda_{j} |0\rangle |v_{j}\rangle + \sqrt{1 - \lambda_{j}^{2}} |\perp_{j}'\rangle) + \sqrt{1 - \lambda_{j}^{2}} U_{A} |\perp_{j}\rangle$$

$$U_{A} |\perp_{j}\rangle = \sqrt{1 - \lambda_{j}^{2}} |0\rangle |v_{j}\rangle - \lambda_{j} |\perp_{j}'\rangle$$

量子比特化 (Qubitization)

$$egin{aligned} U_{\mathcal{A}}\ket{0}\ket{v_{j}} &= \lambda_{j}\ket{0}\ket{v_{j}} + \sqrt{1-\lambda_{j}^{2}}\ket{\perp_{j}^{\prime}} \ U_{\mathcal{A}}\ket{\perp_{j}} &= \sqrt{1-\lambda_{j}^{2}}\ket{0}\ket{v_{j}} - \lambda_{j}\ket{\perp_{j}^{\prime}} \end{aligned}$$

- $\blacktriangleright \ \ U_{\mathcal{A}}: \ \mathcal{H}_{j} = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \left| 0 \right\rangle \left| v_{j} \right\rangle, \left| \bot_{j} \right\rangle \right\} \quad \mapsto \quad \mathcal{H}_{j}' = \operatorname{span} \left\{ \left| 0 \right\rangle \left| v_{j} \right\rangle, \left| \bot_{j}' \right\rangle \right\}$
- $\blacktriangleright U_{A}^{\dagger}: \mathcal{H}_{i}' \mapsto \mathcal{H}_{i}$

$$[U_A]_{\mathcal{H}_j o \mathcal{H}_j'} = \left(egin{array}{cc} \lambda_j & \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} \ \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} & -\lambda_j \end{array}
ight), \quad [U_A^\dagger]_{\mathcal{H}_j' o \mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} \lambda_j & \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} \ \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} & -\lambda_j \end{array}
ight)$$

对于投影矩阵 $\Pi = |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes I$, $Z_{\Pi} = 2\Pi - 1$,

$$[Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = [Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j'} = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{array}
ight).$$

量子比特化(Qubitization)

$$\mathcal{H}_{j} = \operatorname{span}\left\{\left|0\right\rangle\left|v_{j}\right\rangle, \left|\perp_{j}\right\rangle\right\}, \ \mathcal{H}'_{j} = \operatorname{span}\left\{\left|0\right\rangle\left|v_{j}\right\rangle, \left|\perp_{j}'\right\rangle\right\},$$

$$[U_A]_{\mathcal{H}_j o \mathcal{H}_j'} = [U_A^\dagger]_{\mathcal{H}_j' o \mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} \lambda_j & \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} \ \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} & -\lambda_j \end{array}
ight), \quad [Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = [Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j'} = \left(egin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \ 0 & -1 \end{array}
ight).$$

考虑两步运算的复合,交替作用 U_A 和 U_A^{\dagger} :

$$[U_A^\dagger Z_\Pi U_A Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} \lambda_j & \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} \ \sqrt{1-\lambda_j^2} & -\lambda_j \end{array}
ight)^2, \quad [(U_A^\dagger Z_\Pi U_A Z_\Pi)^k]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = \left(egin{array}{cc} T_{2k}(\lambda_j) & * \ * & * \end{array}
ight).$$

结论: $(U_A^{\dagger}Z_{\Pi}U_AZ_{\Pi})^k$ 给出了 $T_{2k}(A)$ 的一个 (1,a+1,0)-block-encoding

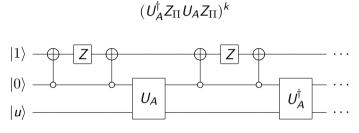
量子比特化(Qubitization)

对于奇次 Chebyshev 多项式,注意到 \mathcal{H}_i 和 \mathcal{H}_i' 中都包含 $|0\rangle|v_j\rangle$:

$$[U_{A}Z_{\Pi}(U_{A}^{\dagger}Z_{\Pi}U_{A}Z_{\Pi})^{k}]_{\mathcal{H}_{j}\to\mathcal{H}_{j}'} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{2k+1}(\lambda_{j}) & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix},$$

$$U_{A}Z_{\Pi}(U_{A}^{\dagger}Z_{\Pi}U_{A}Z_{\Pi})^{k} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{2k+1}(A) & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

量子比特化 (Qubitization): 量子线路



基于 Chebyshev 和 LCU 的矩阵函数算法

对于一般的函数

$$f(A) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} c_j T_j(A)$$

算法:

▶ 每个 $T_j(A)$: qubitization

▶ 线性组合: LCU

缺点:额外的辅助量子比特 $\mathcal{O}(\log J)$ 和复杂控制操作

量子信号处理(Quantum signal processing, QSP)

回到二维矩阵的情形:

$$U(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x & \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} & -x \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad O(x) = U(x)Z$$

我们已经证明了

$$O(x)^k = \left(\begin{array}{cc} T_k(x) & * \\ * & * \end{array} \right).$$

考虑

$$U_{\Phi}(x) = e^{i\phi_0 Z} O(x) e^{i\phi_1 Z} O(x) e^{i\phi_2 Z} \cdots O(x) e^{i\phi_{d-1} Z} O(x) e^{i\phi_d Z} = e^{i\phi_0 Z} \prod_{i=1}^d \left[O(x) e^{i\phi_j Z} \right]$$

其中 $\Phi = (\phi_0, \phi_1, \cdots, \phi_d) \in \mathbb{R}^{d+1}$ (称为相位参数, phase factors)

量子信号处理 (QSP): 复系数多项式

Theorem (QSP)

记

$$O(x) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} x & -\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} & x \end{array}\right).$$

那么,存在一组相位参数 $(\phi_0,\phi_1,\cdots,\phi_d)\in\mathbb{R}^{d+1}$ 使得

$$U_{\Phi}(x) = e^{i\phi_0 Z} \prod_{i=1}^d \left[O(x) e^{i\phi_j Z} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} P(x) & -Q(x)\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ Q^*(x)\sqrt{1-x^2} & P^*(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

当且仅当 P(x), Q(x) 是两个满足以下条件的复系数多项式:

- 1. $deg(P) \le d$, $deg(Q) \le d-1$, (约定 deg(Q) = -1 即指 Q = 0)
- 2. P 有 d mod 2 parity, Q 有 d-1 mod 2 parity,
- 3. $|P(x)|^2 + (1 x^2)|Q(x)|^2 = 1, \forall x \in [-1, 1].$

量子信号处理 (QSP): 复系数多项式

$$U_{\Phi}(x) = e^{i\phi_0 Z} \prod_{i=1}^d \left[U(x) Z e^{i\phi_j Z} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} P(x) & -Q(x) \sqrt{1 - x^2} \\ Q^*(x) \sqrt{1 - x^2} & P^*(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

利用 $Ze^{i\phi Z}=(-i)e^{i(\phi+\pi/2)Z}=ie^{i(\phi-\pi/2)Z}$,可通过修改相位来合并 Z_{Π} 和 $e^{i\phi Z_{\Pi}}$

- **▷** d 为偶数,则 $\widetilde{\phi}_j = \phi_j + (-1)^j \pi/2, j \neq 0$, $\widetilde{\phi}_0 = \phi_0$
- ightharpoonup d 为奇数,则 $\widetilde{\phi}_j = \phi_j + (-1)^j \pi/2, j \neq 0$,会多出一个 Z,但不影响输出的左上角

$$e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_0 Z} \prod_{j=1}^d \left[U(x) e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_j Z} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} P(x) & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

复系数多项式: Qubitization

考虑厄米矩阵 A 和满足条件的多项式 P(x),根据 qubitization,

▶ d 为偶数:

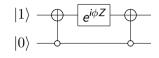
$$e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_0 Z_\Pi} \prod_{j=1}^{d/2} \left[U_A^\dagger e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_{2j-1} Z_\Pi} U_A e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_{2j} Z_\Pi} \right] = \left(egin{array}{cc} P(A) & * \ * & * \end{array}
ight)$$

▶ d 为奇数:

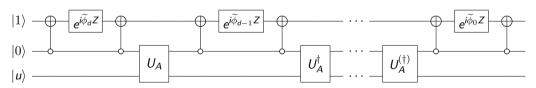
$$e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_0 Z_{\Pi}} U_{\mathcal{A}} e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_1 Z_{\Pi}} \prod_{i=1}^{(d-1)/2} \left[U_{\mathcal{A}}^{\dagger} e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_{2j} Z_{\Pi}} U_{\mathcal{A}} e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_{2j+1} Z_{\Pi}} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} P(\mathcal{A}) & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}$$

复系数多项式:量子线路

$$e^{i\phi Z_{\Pi}}$$
 的实现: $\Pi=\ket{0}\bra{0}\otimes I$, $Z_{\Pi}=2\Pi-I$



算法:



- ▶ 输出 P(A) 的 (1, a + 1, 0)-block-encoding
- ▶ 访问复杂度: d+1

复系数多项式

两个限制:

- ▶ 需要存在多项式 Q 使得 $|P|^2 + (1-x^2)|Q|^2 = 1$
- ▶ 需要满足 parity(奇偶性)假设

量子信号处理(QSP): 实系数多项式

Theorem (实系数多项式 QSP)

记

$$O(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x & -\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} & x \end{pmatrix}.$$

给定一个实系数多项式 p(x), 满足

- 1. deg(p) = d,
- 2. p有d mod 2 parity,
- 3. $|p(x)| < 1, \forall x \in [-1, 1].$

那么,存在两个复系数多项式 P(x), Q(x) 和相位参数 $(\phi_0,\phi_1,\cdots,\phi_d)\in\mathbb{R}^{d+1}$,使得

$$U_{\Phi}(x) = e^{i\phi_0 Z} \prod_{i=1}^d \left[O(x) e^{i\phi_i Z} \right] = \begin{pmatrix} P(x) & -Q(x)\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ Q^*(x)\sqrt{1-x^2} & P^*(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\underline{\mathsf{H}}\ \mathit{Re}(P(x)) = p(x).$

实系数多项式

考虑厄米矩阵 A 和 d 次实系数多项式 p(x),根据 qubitization (简单起见这里我们 仅讨论 d 为偶数):

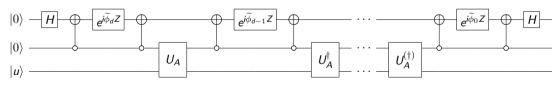
$$\begin{split} e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_0 Z_\Pi} \prod_{j=1}^{d/2} \left[U_A^{\dagger} e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_{2j-1} Z_\Pi} U_A e^{i\widetilde{\phi}_{2j} Z_\Pi} \right] &= \begin{pmatrix} P(A) & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix} \\ e^{-i\widetilde{\phi}_0 Z_\Pi} \prod_{i=1}^{d/2} \left[U_A^{\dagger} e^{-i\widetilde{\phi}_{2j-1} Z_\Pi} U_A e^{-i\widetilde{\phi}_{2j} Z_\Pi} \right] &= \begin{pmatrix} P^*(A) & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix} \end{split}$$

实系数多项式: 量子线路

$$e^{\pm i\phi Z_{\Pi}}$$
 的实现: $\Pi = |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes I$, $Z_{\Pi} = 2\Pi - I$



算法:



- ▶ 输出 p(A) 的 (1, a + 1, 0)-block-encoding
- ▶ 访问复杂度: d+1

矩阵函数的量子算法

对于一般的 d 次复系数多项式 f(x) (只要求 $|f(x)| \le 1$):

- 1. 将其分解为实部和虚部: $f(x) = f_{real}(x) + f_{imag}(x)$
- 2. 将实部和虚部进一步按奇偶性分解:

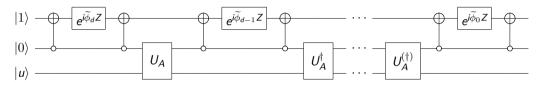
$$\mathit{f}(\mathit{x}) = \mathit{f}_{\mathsf{real},\mathsf{even}}(\mathit{x}) + \mathit{f}_{\mathsf{real},\mathsf{odd}}(\mathit{x}) + \mathit{f}_{\mathsf{imag},\mathsf{even}}(\mathit{x}) + \mathit{f}_{\mathsf{imag},\mathsf{odd}}(\mathit{x})$$

- 3. 用实系数多项式版本的 QSP+qubitization 分别实现 $f_{\text{real,even}}$, $f_{\text{real,odd}}$, $f_{\text{imag,even}}$, $f_{\text{imag,odd}}$
- 4. 用 LCU 组合起来,实现 f(x) 的 (1, a+3, 0)-block-encoding

对于一般的函数 f(x): 先构造多项式逼近

小结

d 次矩阵多项式可由 QSP+qubitization 实现,访问复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(d)$



拓展:

- ▶ 相位参数的求解
- ▶ 其他形式的 "类 QSP"

阅读

阅读:

LL: Chapter 7