

科学计算中的量子算法：量子奇异值变换

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24-25 学年第 2 学期

大纲

- ▶ 矩阵函数
- ▶ 量子奇异值变换 (QSVT)

矩阵函数

厄米矩阵: $A = V\Lambda V^\dagger$

$$f(A) = Vf(\Lambda)V^\dagger$$

一般矩阵:

▶ 特征值变换:

▶ 假设 $A = P\Lambda P^{-1}$

$$f(A) = Pf(\Lambda)P^{-1}$$

▶ 围道积分:

$$f(A) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z)(zI - A)^{-1} dz$$

▶ 奇异值变换 (与矩阵多项式定义不相容)

奇异值变换

$$A = W\Sigma V^\dagger, \quad Av_j = \sigma_j w_j, \quad A^\dagger w_j = \sigma_j v_j$$

定义： 记 $f(\Sigma) = \text{diag}(f(\sigma_0), f(\sigma_1), \dots, f(\sigma_{N-1}))$,

$$f^\diamond(A) = Wf(\Sigma)V^\dagger$$

$$f^\triangleleft(A) = Wf(\Sigma)W^\dagger$$

$$f^\triangleright(A) = Vf(\Sigma)V^\dagger$$

$$f^{\text{SVT}}(A) = \begin{cases} f^\diamond(A), & f \text{ 是奇函数} \\ f^\triangleright(A), & f \text{ 是偶函数} \end{cases}$$

量子比特化 (Qubitization)

考虑 A 的一个 $(1, a, 0)$ -block-encoding U_A :

$$U_A |0\rangle |v_j\rangle = \sigma_j |0\rangle |w_j\rangle + \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} |\perp'_j\rangle$$

► $\Pi |\perp'_j\rangle = 0, \Pi = |0\rangle \langle 0| \otimes I.$

$$U_A^\dagger = \begin{pmatrix} A^\dagger & * \\ * & * \end{pmatrix}, \quad U_A^\dagger |0\rangle |w_j\rangle = \sigma_j |0\rangle |v_j\rangle + \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} |\perp_j\rangle$$

► $\Pi |\perp_j\rangle = 0$

再作用一次 U_A :

$$|0\rangle |w_j\rangle = \sigma_j (\sigma_j |0\rangle |w_j\rangle + \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} |\perp'_j\rangle) + \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} U_A |\perp_j\rangle$$

$$U_A |\perp_j\rangle = \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} |0\rangle |v_j\rangle - \sigma_j |\perp'_j\rangle$$

量子比特化 (Qubitization)

$$\blacktriangleright U_A: \mathcal{H}_j = \text{span} \{ |0\rangle |v_j\rangle, |\perp_j\rangle \} \mapsto \mathcal{H}'_j = \text{span} \{ |0\rangle |w_j\rangle, |\perp'_j\rangle \}$$

$$\blacktriangleright U_A^\dagger: \mathcal{H}'_j \mapsto \mathcal{H}_j$$

$$[U_A]_{\mathcal{H}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'_j} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_j & \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} \\ \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} & -\sigma_j \end{pmatrix}, \quad [U_A^\dagger]_{\mathcal{H}'_j \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_j} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_j & \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} \\ \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} & -\sigma_j \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$[Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j} = [Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}'_j} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$[U_A Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}_j \rightarrow \mathcal{H}'_j} = [U_A^\dagger Z_\Pi]_{\mathcal{H}'_j \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_j} = \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_j & -\sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} \\ \sqrt{1 - \sigma_j^2} & \sigma_j \end{pmatrix}$$

量子奇异值变换 (Quantum singular value transformation, QSVT)

考虑满足 QSP 条件的多项式 $P(x)$, 根据 QSP+qubitization,

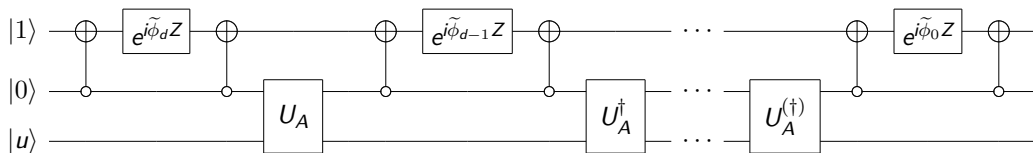
► d 为偶数:

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

► d 为奇数:

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

QSVT: 量子线路



- ▶ 输出 $P^{\text{SVT}}(A)$ 的 $(1, a+1, 0)$ -block-encoding
- ▶ 访问复杂度: $d+1$
- ▶ 与厄米矩阵函数情形类似, 可以考虑实系数多项式以及一般的不具备奇偶性的多项式的 SVT

阅读

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- ▶ LL: Chapter 8.1-8.3