

1 Verification of matrix products

(a) 假设我们取出 A 完整的 a 行, b 完整的 b 行.

花费 $(a+b) O(n)$ queries

但最可能验证 C 中 ab 个元素

$$\text{故要求 } \frac{ab}{n^2} \gg \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{queries} = (a+b) \Omega(n) \gg 2\sqrt{ab} \cdot \Omega(n) = \Omega(n^2)$$

(b) 考虑 Freivalds' algorithm:

Step 1 = 选取 $r \in \{0, 1\}^n$

Step 2: 计算 $A \cdot (B \cdot r)$ 及 $C \cdot r$, 花费 $O(n^2)$ 时间

Step 3: 若 $A \cdot (B \cdot r) = C \cdot r$ 返回成立
否则返回不成立

若 $A \cdot B = C$ 则出错概率 $p = 0$

若 $A \cdot B \neq C$

$$\text{设 } P = (AB - C)r := (p_1 \dots p_n)^T \quad \text{且 } D = AB - C$$

$$\exists i, j, d_{ij} \neq 0$$

$$p_i = \sum_{k=1}^n d_{ik} r_k = d_{ij} r_j + y$$

$$\Pr[p_i = 0] = \Pr[p_i = 0 | y = 0] \Pr[y = 0] + \Pr[p_i = 0 | y \neq 0] \Pr[y \neq 0]$$

$$= \Pr[r_j = 0] \Pr[y = 0] + \Pr[r_j = 1, d_{ij} = -y] \Pr[y \neq 0]$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \Pr[y = 0] + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \Pr[y = 0]) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Pr[p = 0] = \Pr[p_1 = 0, \dots, p_n = 0] \leq \Pr[p_i = 0] \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{故至多错 } 1/2 \text{ 次, 成功概率 } \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{2}{3} \quad \#$$

(Reference: Wikipedia)

(c) 计算 $y = B \cdot x$ 及 $z = C \cdot x$ 的 queries 是 $O(mn)$

使用 Grover Search 验证 $Ay = z$ 的 queries 是 $O(n\sqrt{n})$

子 subroutine V: queries $O(mn + n^{\frac{3}{2}})$

由 amplitude amplification,

$$\sim O((mn + n^{\frac{3}{2}}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{m}})$$

$$= O(n^{\frac{3}{2}}\sqrt{m} + n^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}})$$

$$\geq O(n^{\frac{1}{4}}) \text{ 当且仅当 } m = \sqrt{n}$$

故最佳 $m = \sqrt{n}$ 上界 $O(n^{\frac{1}{4}})$

$$(d) S = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{准备 } P, A, R}}{O(mn)} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{准备 } B, S, Q, S}}{O(mn)} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{准备 } P, R, C, S, Q, S}}{O(m^2)} = O(mn + m^2)$$

$$U = \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{准备 } P, A, R, \\ \text{只需读及变化}}}{O(n)} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{准备 } B, S, Q, S}}{O(n)} + \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{准备 } R, C, S, Q, S}}{O(m)} = O(m+n)$$

$$C = 0$$

(e) 先计算 ϵ : 假如 (r, s) 位乘法不同,

$r \in R, s \in S$, 那么 $A_r B_s - C_{r,s} \neq 0$, 该顶点 marked (with high probability)

$$\text{故 } \epsilon \geq \frac{(n^m - (n-1)^m)^2}{n^{2m}} \quad (\text{考虑所有至少包含 } (r, s) \text{ 的顶点})$$

下面计算 δ .

$$\text{ie } A_0 = (J-I) \otimes I \otimes \dots \otimes I + \dots + I \otimes \dots \otimes (J-I)$$

$A = A_0 \otimes A_0$ 为 $H(n,m) \otimes H(n,m)$ 的 adjacency matrix

$J-I$ 特征值为 $n-1$ or 1

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$|\psi_0\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n |i\rangle \quad |\psi_1\rangle \dots |\psi_m\rangle$$

A 特征值形如 $|\psi_{i1}\rangle \dots |\psi_{im}\rangle \otimes |\psi_{j1}\rangle \dots |\psi_{jm}\rangle$

$i_1 \dots i_m$ 有 k_1 个 0, $j_1 \dots j_m$ 有 k_2 个

$$A \text{ 的特征值 } \{ [(n-1)k_1 + (-1)(m-k_1)] [(n-1)k_2 + (-1)(m-k_2)] \}$$

$$= \{ (nk_1 - m)(nk_2 - m) \}$$

$$\delta_A = n(nm - m)$$

Stochastic matrix $P = \frac{A}{\deg(i)} = \frac{A}{m^2(n-1)^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \delta_P = \frac{n}{m(n-1)}$$

(e) quantum queries $\mathbb{R}P \quad O(s(n) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon\delta}} (U+C))$

$$L = O\left(mn + m^2 + \frac{1}{1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n})^m} \sqrt{\frac{m(n-1)}{n}} (m+n)\right)$$

$$= O\left(mn + m^2 + n\sqrt{m} + \frac{n^2}{\sqrt{m}}\right)$$

(因为 $(1 - \frac{1}{n})^m \leq 1 - \frac{m}{n}$)

ie $m = n^\alpha$

$$L \geq O\left(mn + \frac{n^2}{2\sqrt{m}} \times 2\right) \geq O\left(\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4} n^5}\right) = O\left(n^{\frac{5}{3}}\right)$$

故最佳 $m = O(n^{\frac{2}{3}})$

quantum queries complexity 上 $\Omega(n^{\frac{5}{3}})$ \neq

2 Triangle Findiy

(a) 经典算法的 query complexity is $\Theta(n^2)$

首先直接读取所有 (v_i, v_j) , $i, j \in [n]$ 即可, 所以至多 $O(n^2)$

其次考虑二部图 $K(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2})$, 在其中某部里连一条边. 设 $|E| = \binom{n}{2}$.

设随机算法每次挑 k 条边, 运行 m 次, queries $O(km)$

$$\text{每次失败概率} \approx \frac{\binom{|E|-1}{k}}{\binom{|E|}{k}} = \frac{|E|-k}{|E|}$$

$$\text{成功概率 } \frac{2}{3} \leq p \leq 1 - (1 - \frac{k}{|E|})^m \approx \frac{km}{|E|}$$

$$\text{故 } km \geq \frac{2}{3} |E| = \Omega(n^2)$$

故 queries 复杂度 $\Theta(n^2)$ #

(b) 设已知某条边为 (i, j) , $i, j \in [V]$

$$\text{对 } k \in [V], k \neq i, j, \text{ 记 } f(k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (i, k) \in E, (j, k) \in E \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

那么由 Grover Search (及其 optimality), 我们知量子 query

complexity 是 $\Theta(\sqrt{n})$

(Algorithm: Do Grover on f (search for $f=1$), returns k)

If $f(k)=1$: 输出存在

Else: 输出不存在

该算法复杂度与 Grover 一样, 高概率成功).

(c) 固定 $v \in V$ 设 $U \subset V$, $|U| = m$

$$\text{对 } u \in U, \text{ 记 } f(u) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (u, v) \in E \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

考虑 Johnson graph $J(m, m^{\frac{2}{3}})$ 上的 quantum walk

spectral gap $\delta = \frac{m}{m^{\frac{2}{3}}(m - m^{\frac{2}{3}})} = O(m^{-\frac{2}{3}})$ (A. E. Brouwer. Spectra of graphs. Springer 2012)

标记一个点如果存在 $u, v \in U$, $f(u)=f(v)=1$ 且 $(u, v) \in E$

若存在以 v 为顶点, 某边在 U 中的 triangle

我们有标记 (标记)

$$\epsilon \approx \frac{\binom{m-2}{m^{\frac{2}{3}}-2}}{\binom{m}{m^{\frac{2}{3}}}} = O(m^{-\frac{2}{3}})$$

setup cost $S(m) = O(m^{\frac{2}{3}})$ (query (u, v) , u 通过 Johnson Graph 查找)

update cost $u(m) = O(1)$ (同上)

checkup cost $C(m) = 0$

由 quantum many step walk framework,

$$\text{为 } O(m^{\frac{2}{3}} + m^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 1) = O(m^{\frac{2}{3}})$$

再对 $v \in V$ 使用 amplitude amplification,

$$\text{总复杂度 } O(m^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{n}) \#$$

(d) 这个 quantum walk set up cost $S(m) = O(m^2)$ (获取 m 个子图信息)

update cost $u(m) = O(m)$ (确定新顶点与之前顶点连接状态)

check cost $C(m) = O(m^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{n})$ (由 (c))

考虑 marked item 占比 ϵ 和 spectral gap δ .

$$\text{若图里至少有 } \epsilon \text{ triangle edge, 则 } \epsilon \geq \frac{\binom{n-2}{m-2}}{\binom{n}{m}} = \frac{m(m-1)}{n(n-1)} = O(\frac{m^2}{n^2})$$

$$\text{Johnson graph } J(n, m) \text{ 的 spectral gap 是 } \delta = \frac{n}{m(n-m)}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} = O(\sqrt{m})$$

根据 quantum many walk framework

$$\text{quantum query complexity 为 } S(m) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\delta}} u(m) + C(m) \right)$$

$$= O(m^2 + \frac{n}{m} (m^{\frac{3}{2}} + m^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{n})) \#$$

(c) Quantum Query complexity

$$L = O(m^2 + n \cdot m^{\frac{1}{2}} + n\sqrt{n} m^{-\frac{1}{3}})$$

$$\text{if } m = n^\alpha$$

$$\alpha \leq \frac{2}{3} \text{ 时}$$

$$L \geq O\left(\frac{n}{2} m^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{n}{2} m^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{n\sqrt{n}}{3} m^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{n\sqrt{n}}{3} m^{-\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{n\sqrt{n}}{3} m^{-\frac{1}{3}}\right)$$

$$\geq O\left(5 \sqrt[5]{\frac{1}{2^2 3^3} n^{\frac{13}{2}}}\right) = O(n^{\frac{13}{10}}) \text{ 当且仅当 } \alpha = \frac{3}{5} \text{ 时}$$

$$\alpha > \frac{2}{3} \text{ 时}$$

$$L \geq O\left(m^2 + \frac{n\sqrt{n}}{6} m^{-\frac{1}{3}} \times 6\right)$$

$$\geq O(n^{\frac{8}{3}}) \text{ (AM-GM 取不了等)} > O(n^{1.3})$$

$$\text{综上, 最佳 } m = n^{\frac{3}{5}}$$

$$\text{该问题 upper } O(n^{\frac{13}{10}}) \#$$

Reference

[1] Quantum Verification of Matrix Products. SODA 2006

[2] Quantum Algorithm For the Triangle Problem SIAM J. Computing 2007