

# 量子计算 ——量子金融

# Quantum Finance

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# 介绍

本教程基于 IBM 的 **Qiskit**, **Qiskit[finance]** 编写。

## 本教程包含:

1. 量子振幅估计
2. 量子线路
3. 代码实例

## Qiskit:

[https://qiskit.org/documentation/getting\\_started.html](https://qiskit.org/documentation/getting_started.html)

## Qiskit finance:

<https://qiskit.org/documentation/finance/tutorials/index.html>

## Github & Gitee 代码地址:

[https://github.com/mymagicpower/qubits/tree/main/quantum\\_qiskit\\_finance/00\\_amplitude\\_estimation.py](https://github.com/mymagicpower/qubits/tree/main/quantum_qiskit_finance/00_amplitude_estimation.py)

[https://gitee.com/mymagicpower/qubits/tree/main/quantum\\_qiskit\\_finance/00\\_amplitude\\_estimation.py](https://gitee.com/mymagicpower/qubits/tree/main/quantum_qiskit_finance/00_amplitude_estimation.py)

# Qiskit, Qiskit[finance] 配置和安装

## 虚拟环境

```
# 创建虚拟环境
conda create -n ENV_NAME python=3.8.0
# 切换虚拟环境
conda activate ENV_NAME
# 退出虚拟环境
conda deactivate ENV_NAME
# 查看现有虚拟环境
conda env list
# 删除现有虚拟环境
conda remove -n ENV_NAME --all
```

## 安装 Qiskit

```
pip install qiskit
```

```
# install extra visualization support
# For zsh user (newer versions of macOS)
# pip install 'qiskit[visualization]'
```

```
pip install qiskit[visualization]
```

## 安装 Qiskit[finance]

```
# For zsh user (newer versions of macOS)
# pip install 'qiskit[finance]'
```

```
pip install qiskit[finance]
```

## 量子振幅估计 QAE ( Quantum Amplitude Estimation )

给定一个算子  $A$ , 作用于量子基态  $|0\rangle$  :

$$A|0\rangle = \sqrt{1-a}|\psi_0\rangle + \sqrt{a}|\psi_1\rangle$$

量子振幅估计的作用是获得量子态  $|\psi_1\rangle$  的振幅  $a$  :

$$a = |\langle\psi_1|\psi_1\rangle|^2$$

这个算法由Brassard et al. [1] 2000年给出, 使用Grover算子的组合实现。

$$Q = AS_0 A^\dagger S_{\psi_1}$$

$S_0, S_{\psi_1}$  是  $|0\rangle$  和  $|\psi_1\rangle$  的翻转。算法需要复杂的量子线路, 计算开销大。

因此, 其它本案例中引入了其它改进的QAE算法。

在本案例中, 算子  $A$  描述了一个Bernoulli 随机变量 (假定未知) , 成功概率是  $p$ :

$$U|0\rangle = \sqrt{1-p}|0\rangle + \sqrt{p}|1\rangle$$

[1] Quantum Amplitude Amplification and Estimation. Brassard et al (2000). <https://arxiv.org/abs/quant-ph/0005055>



# 量子振幅估计 QAE ( Quantum Amplitude Estimation )

在量子计算机中, 我们可以将算子A 表示为单比特绕Y轴的旋转:

$$A = R_y(\theta_p), \quad \theta_p = 2\sin^{-1}(\sqrt{p})$$

Grover算子:

$$Q = R_y(2\theta_p)$$

其k次幂:

$$Q^k = R_y(2k\theta_p)$$

\* 详细的推导过程, 参考量子计算【算法篇】第2章 振幅放大。

# Qiskit 振幅估计流程

在量子计算机中，Qiskit 实现了多个QAE算法，都实现了AmplitudeEstimator接口。

输入参数：

EstimationProblem

返回参数：

AmplitudeEstimationResult

1. 首先，创建EstimationProblem，其包含了A 算子和 Q算子，在这个例子里， $|\Psi_1\rangle$ 设定为 $|1\rangle$ ：

```
problem = EstimationProblem(  
    state_preparation=A, # A operator  
    grover_operator=Q, # Q operator  
    objective_qubits=[0], # the "good" state Psi1 is identified as measuring |1> in qubit 0  
)
```

2. 实例化算法：

```
# Amplitude Estimation  
ae = XXXXXEstimation(  
    num_eval_qubits=3, # the number of evaluation qubits specifies circuit width and accuracy  
    quantum_instance=quantum_instance,  
)
```

3. 执行算法： `ae_result = ae.estimate(problem)`

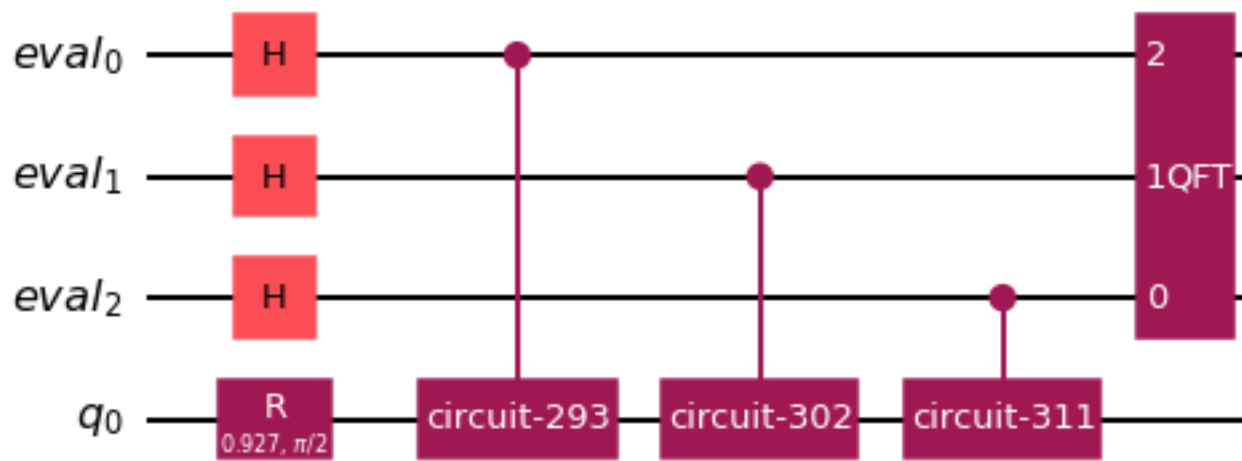
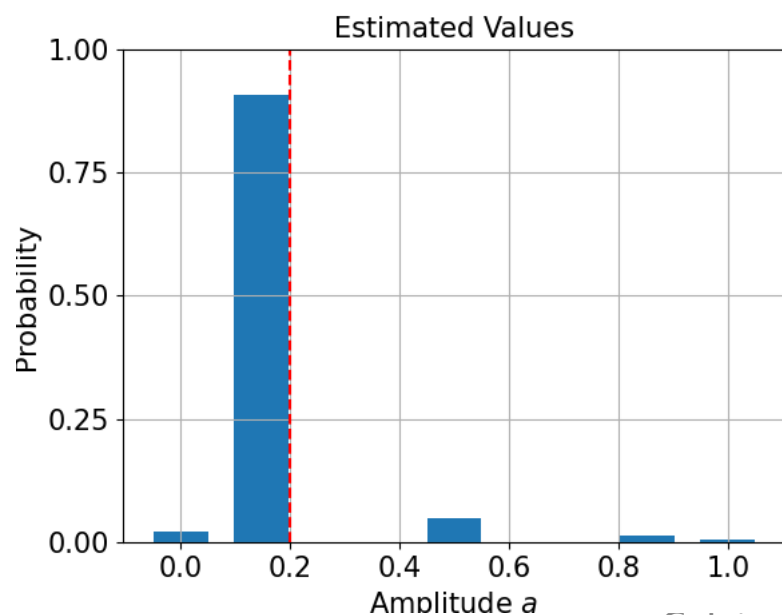
# 1. Canonical Amplitude Estimation

*# Amplitude Estimation*

```
ae = AmplitudeEstimation(
    num_eval_qubits=3, # the number of evaluation qubits specifies circuit width and accuracy
    quantum_instance=quantum_instance,
)
```

```
ae_result = ae.estimate(problem)
print("Interpolated MLE estimator:", ae_result.mle)
```

Interpolated MLE estimator: 0.19999999390907777



## 2. Iterative Amplitude Estimation

```
from qiskit.algorithms import IterativeAmplitudeEstimation
```

```
iae = IterativeAmplitudeEstimation(  
    epsilon_target=0.01, # target accuracy  
    alpha=0.05, # width of the confidence interval  
    quantum_instance=quantum_instance,  
)
```

```
iae_result = iae.estimate(problem)
```

```
print("Estimate:", iae_result.estimate)
```

Estimate: 0.19999999999999998



### 3. Maximum Likelihood Amplitude Estimation

```
from qiskit.algorithms import MaximumLikelihoodAmplitudeEstimation

mlae = MaximumLikelihoodAmplitudeEstimation(
    evaluation_schedule=3, quantum_instance=quantum_instance # log2 of the maximal Grover power
)

mlae_result = mlae.estimate(problem)

print("Estimate:", mlae_result.estimate)
```

Estimate: 0.20002237175368104

## 4. Faster Amplitude Estimation

```
from qiskit.algorithms import FasterAmplitudeEstimation

fae = FasterAmplitudeEstimation(
    delta=0.01, # target accuracy
    maxiter=3, # determines the maximal power of the Grover operator
    quantum_instance=quantum_instance,
)

fae_result = fae.estimate(problem)

print("Estimate:", fae_result.estimate)
```

Estimate: 0.200000000000000018



Thank

You