




QML | CML

106703025

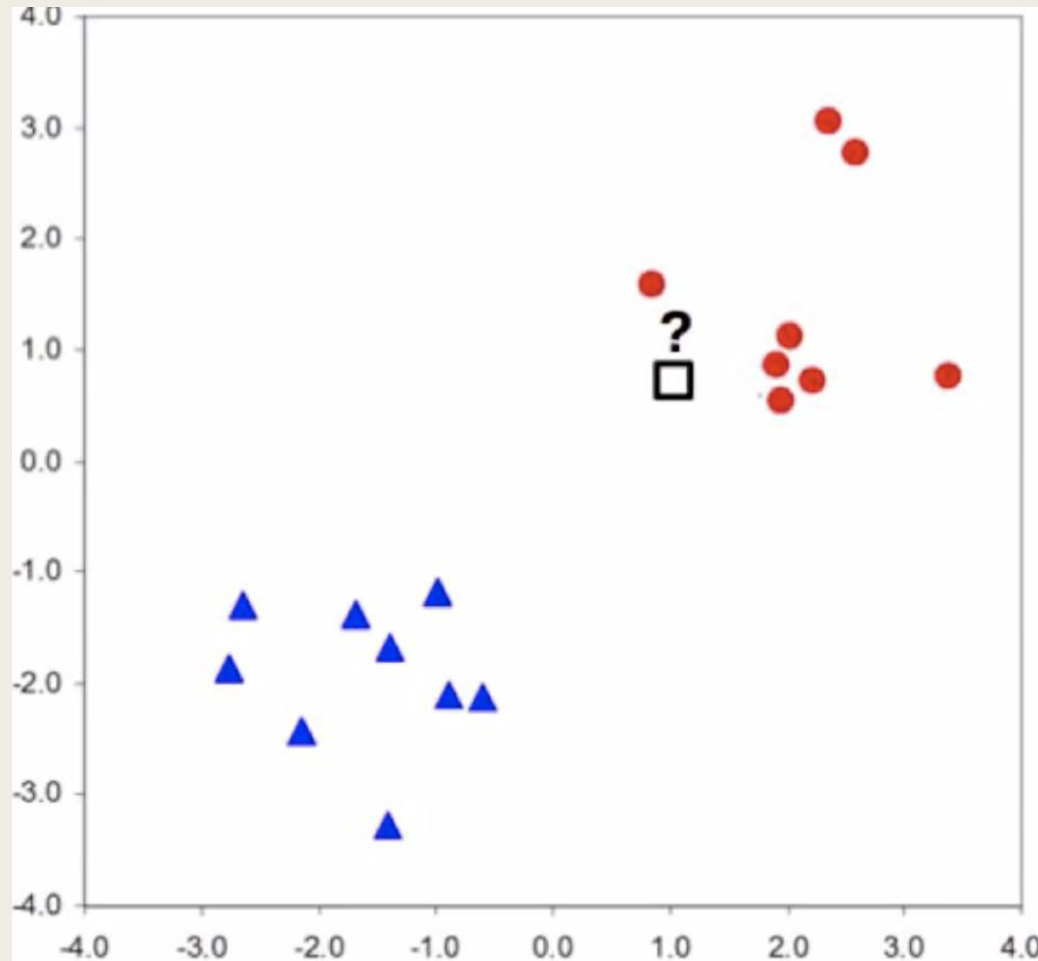
資科三
史長焱



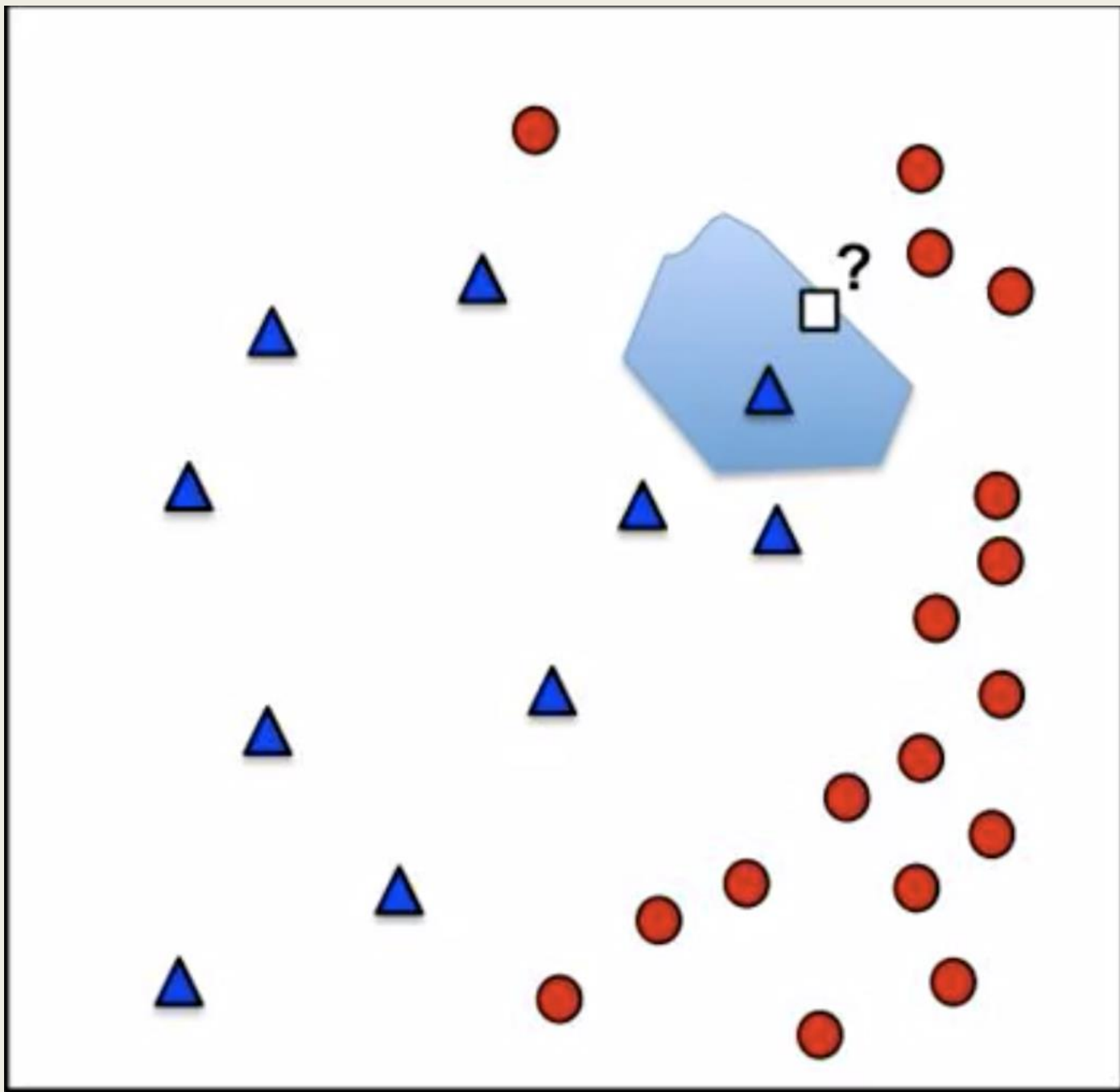
Machine learning

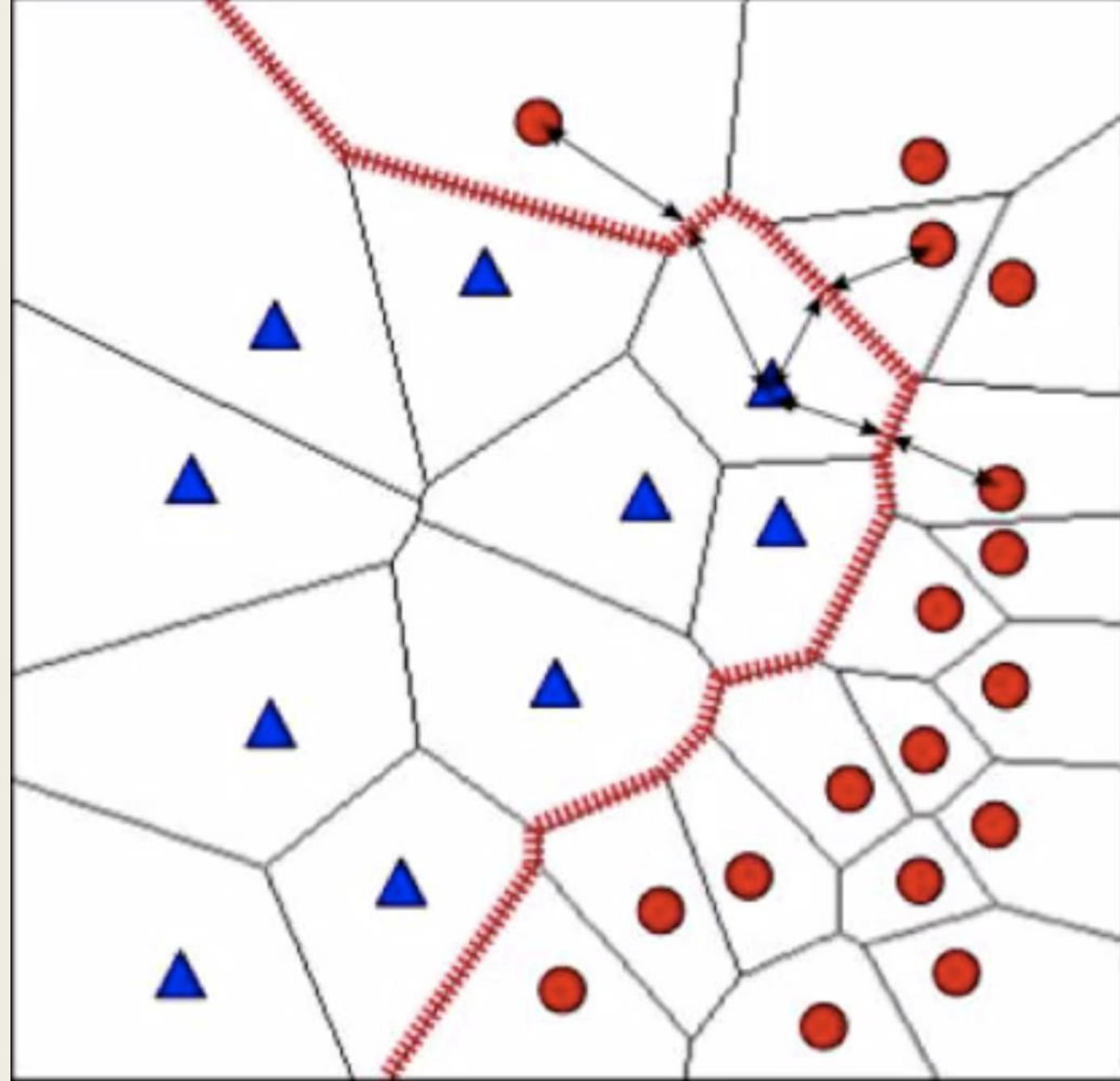
- Classification
- regression

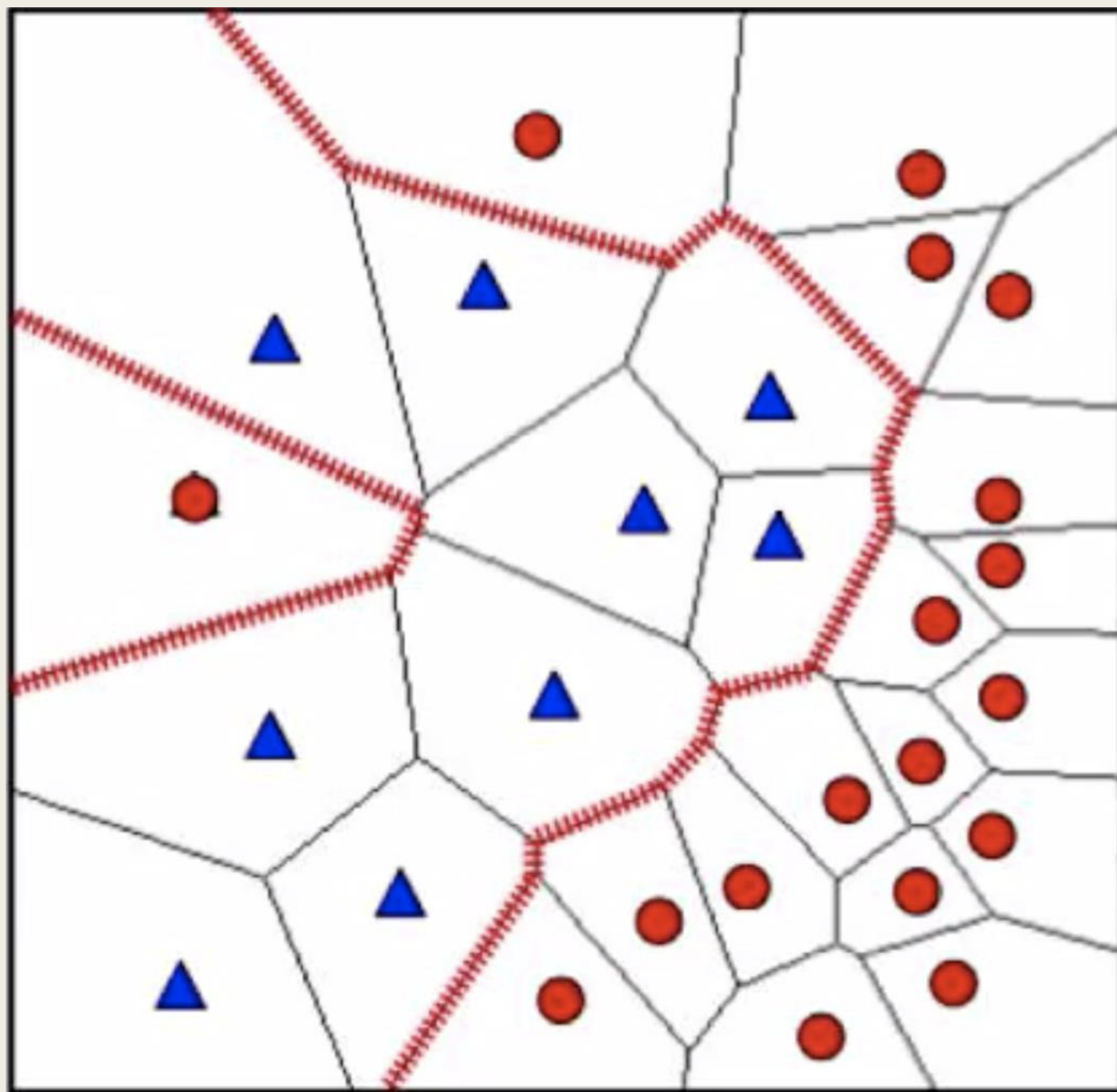
Nearest neighbor method



Set of points(x,y)
two classes
Red and blue

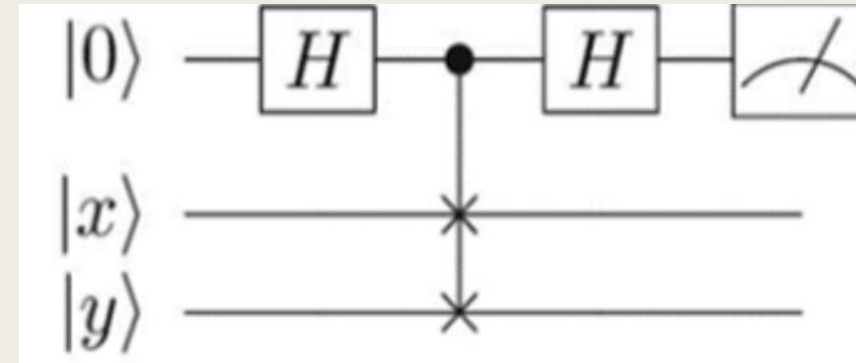






Quantum algorithm

1. SWAP-test



$$|0_{anc}\rangle|x\rangle|y\rangle \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}|0_{anc}\rangle(|xy\rangle + |yx\rangle) + \frac{1}{2}|1_{anc}\rangle(|xy\rangle - |yx\rangle)$$

$$P(|1_{anc}\rangle) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}|\langle x|y\rangle|^2$$

$$EuclideanDistance = \sqrt{(2 - 2|\langle x|y\rangle|)}$$

Quantum algorithm

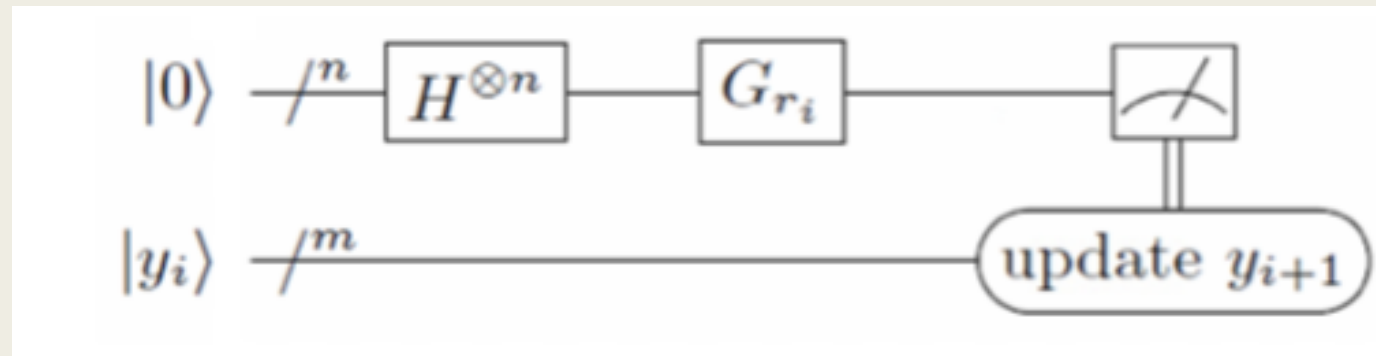
2.classical data encoding

$$|a\rangle = \frac{1}{|a|} \sum_{i=1}^d a_i |i\rangle$$

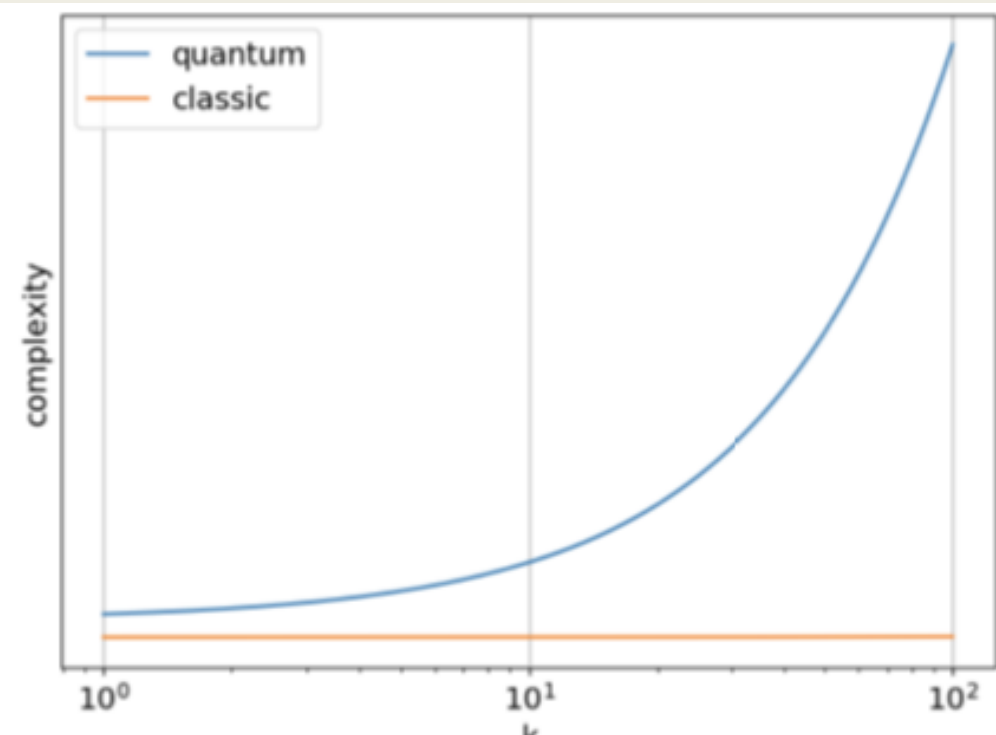
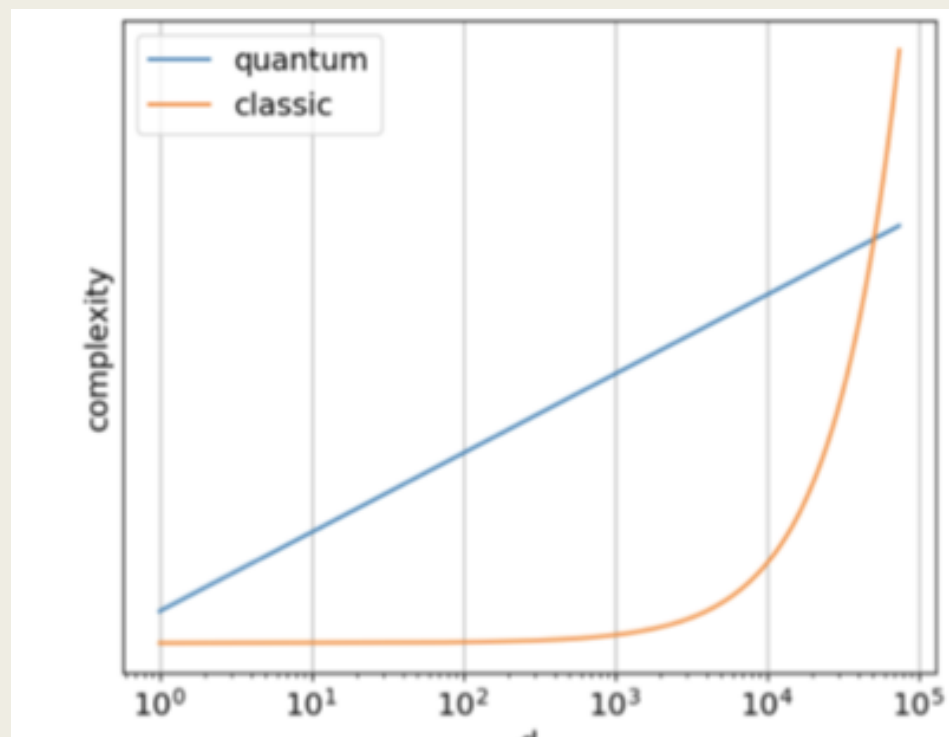
$$O(\log d)$$

Quantum algorithm

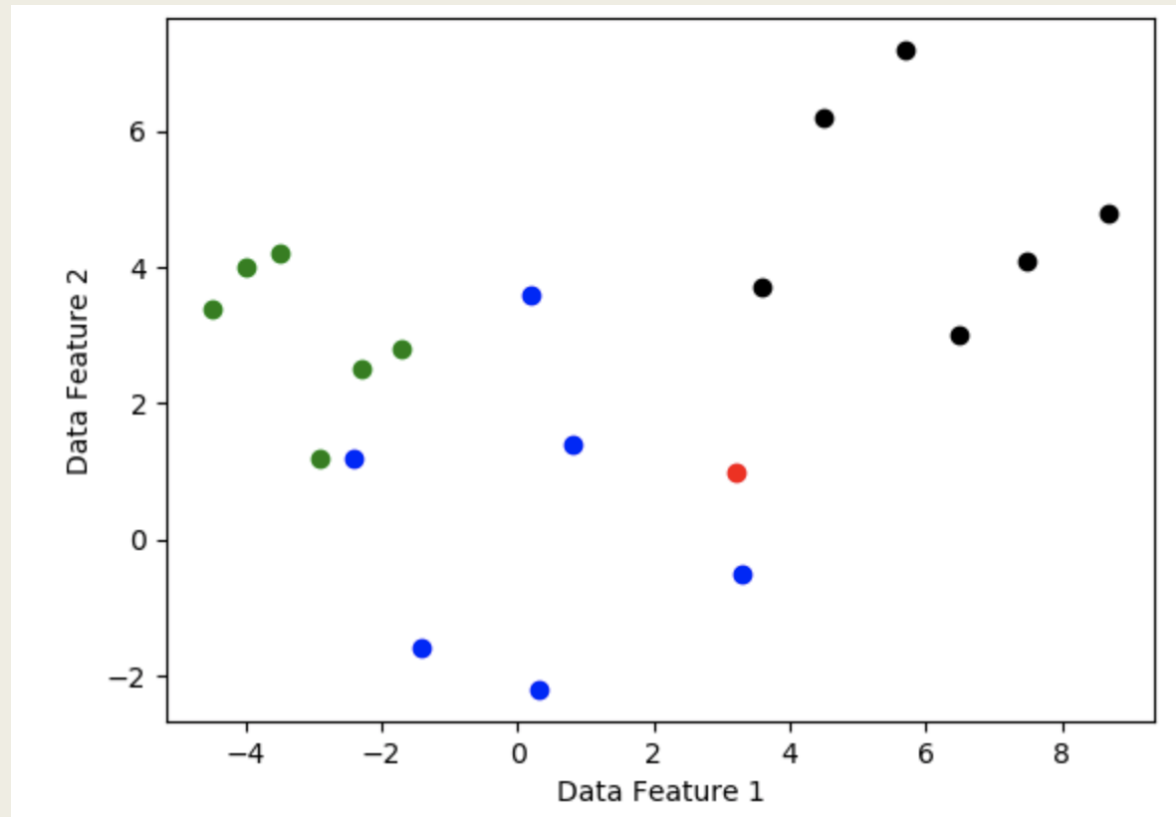
3. Quantum minimization algorithm(QMA)

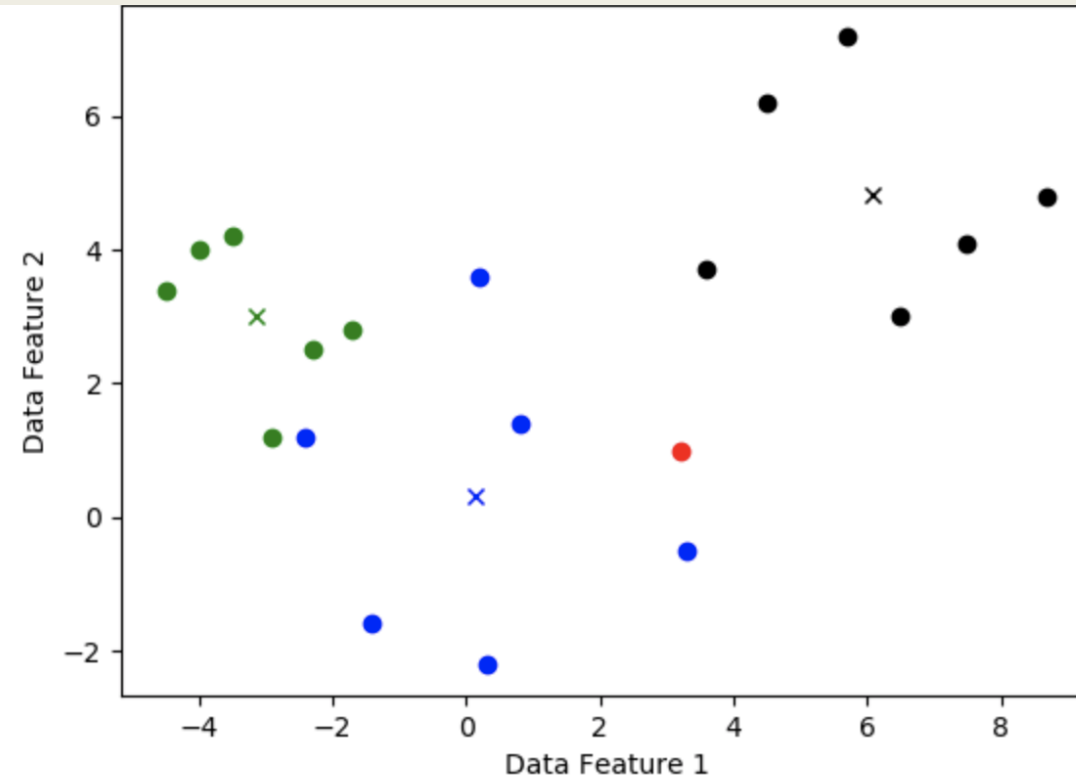


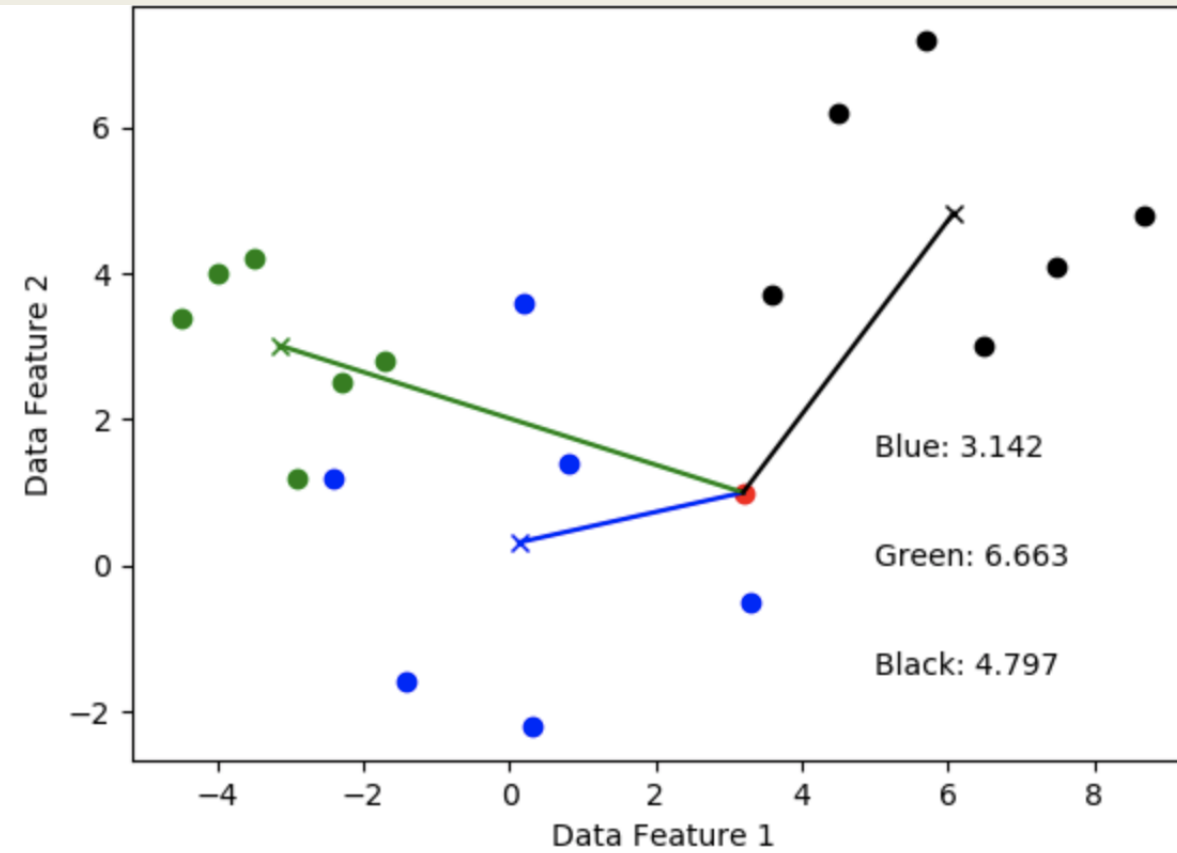
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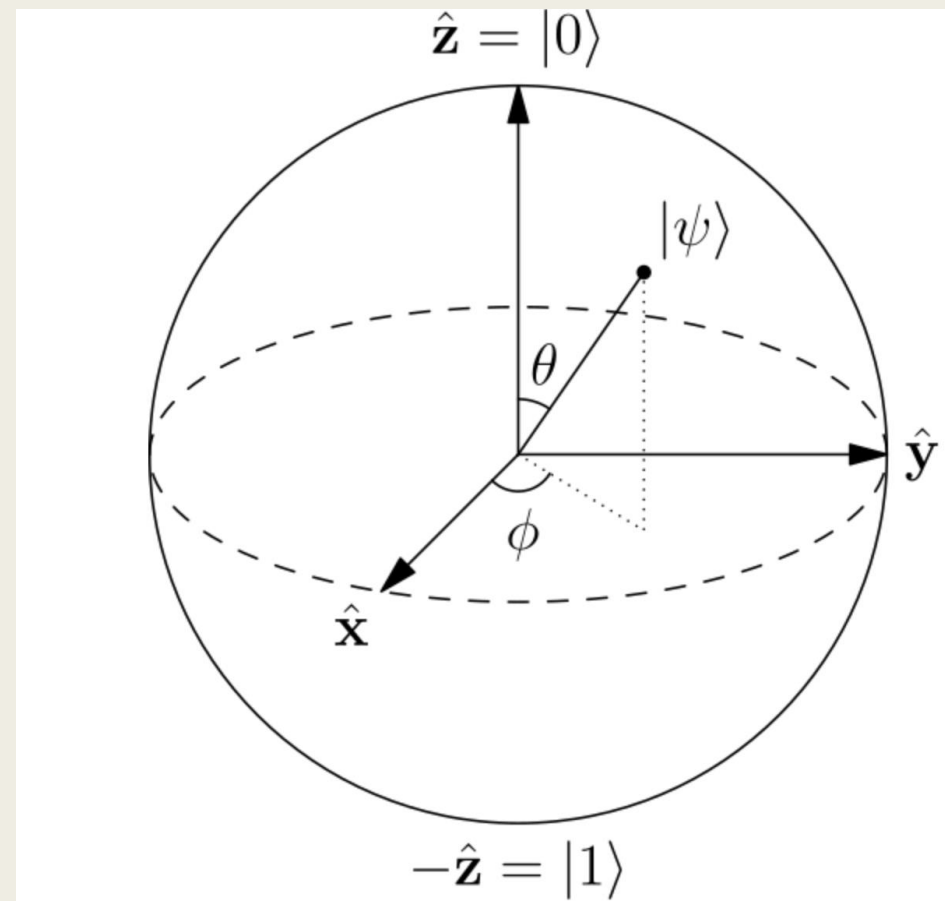
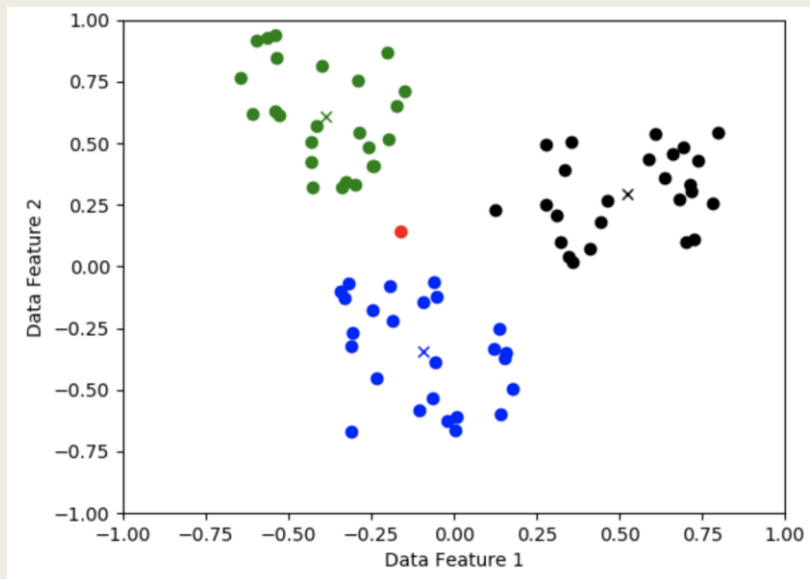


K-mean









convert a data point

- Take a zero-initialized qubit, and apply a Hadamard gate to it, which moves the vector representing the qubit so that it lies along the x-axis.
- Set Φ depending on the value of the data point corresponding to feature 1.
- Set θ depending on the value of the data point corresponding to feature 2.

$$\phi = (d_0 + 1) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\theta = (d_1 + 1) \frac{\pi}{2}$$

reference

- Quantum machine learning: distance estimation for k-means clustering

(<https://towardsdatascience.com/quantum-machine-learning-distance-estimation-for-k-means-clustering-26bccfbfcc76>)

- K-means clusterization algorithm with Quantum Circuit

(https://developer.ibm.com/recipes/tutorials/kmeans-clusterization-algorithm-with-quantum-circuit-part-2/#r_step1)

- KNN Algorithm Simulation Based on Quantum Information

(<http://csis.pace.edu/~ctappert/srd/a11.pdf>)

- Image Classification Based on Quantum KNN Algorithm

(<https://arxiv.org/abs/1805.06260>)