Near-optimal Quantum Algorithms for Multivariate Mean Estimation

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June 20th, 2022







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Applications:

- Physics/chemistry simulations
- 2 Computer graphics
- Finance
- Shadow tomography

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Calls to these routines are *samples*.

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\|\mu-\widetilde{\mu}\|_{2}\leq\varepsilon(n)\right]\geq\frac{2}{3}.$$



Goal: Construct estimator $\widetilde{\mu}$, using *n* samples, s.t.

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 $\varepsilon(n)$ Remarks Classically d = 1 $d \ge 1$ Quantumly d = 1 $d \geq 1$



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tumly	$d=1$ $d\geq 1$	$\widetilde{\Theta}\left(\frac{\sqrt{Var[X]}}{n}\right)$	Known $Var[X]$ [Hei02;Mon15;HM19] Unknown $Var[X]$ [Ham21]
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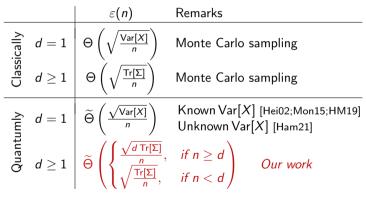
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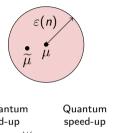
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Quant	$d \ge 1$	$ \widetilde{\Theta} \left(\frac{\sqrt{Var[X]}}{n} \right) $ $ \widetilde{\Theta} \left(\begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{d Tr[\Sigma]}}{n}, \\ \sqrt{\frac{Tr[\Sigma]}{n}}, \end{cases} \right) $	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{if } n \geq d \\ \text{if } n < d \end{array} $

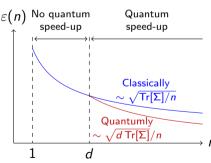


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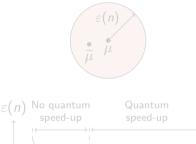


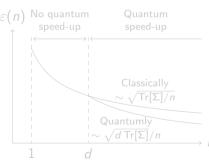
Crucial observation: quantum speed-up only when $n \ge d$.

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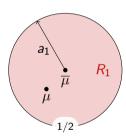


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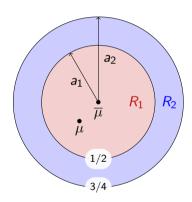


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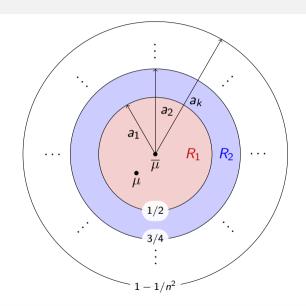


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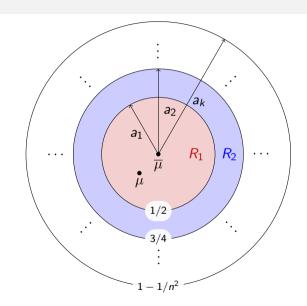
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$$\mathbb{P}\left[\|X - \overline{\mu}\|_2 \ge a_\ell\right] \approx \frac{1}{2^\ell},$$
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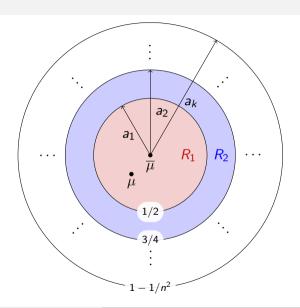
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Stimate truncated mean on every ring:

$$\mathbb{E}[X] \approx \sum_{\ell=1}^k \mathbb{E}[X \cdot \mathbb{1}_{X \in R_\ell}].$$



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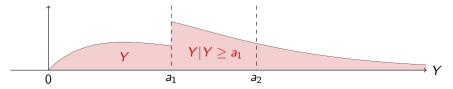


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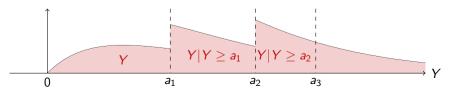


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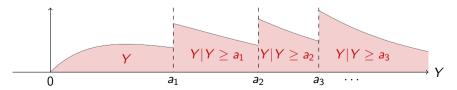


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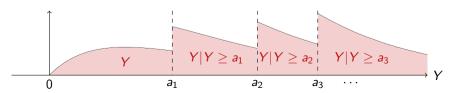


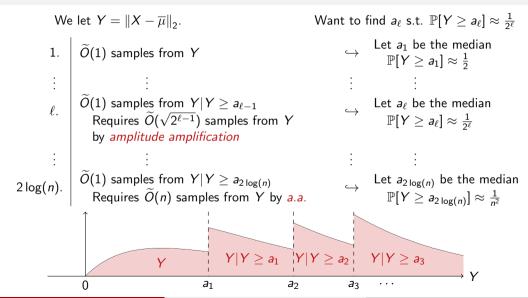
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- ℓ . $\widetilde{O}(1)$ samples from $Y|Y \geq a_{\ell-1}$ Requires $\widetilde{O}(\sqrt{2^{\ell-1}})$ samples from Yby amplitude amplification

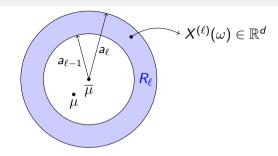
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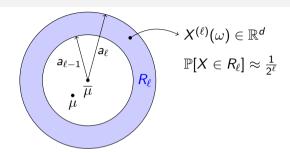


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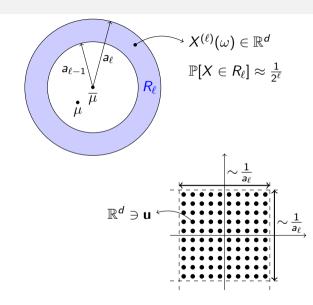
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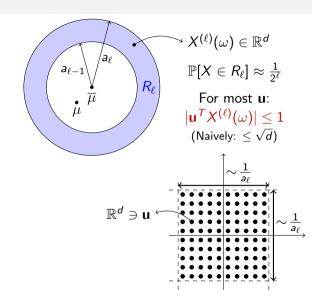
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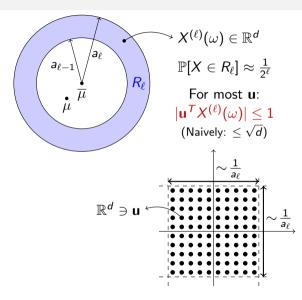
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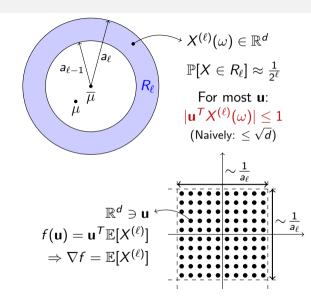
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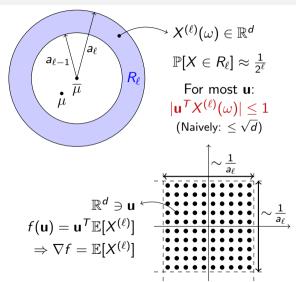
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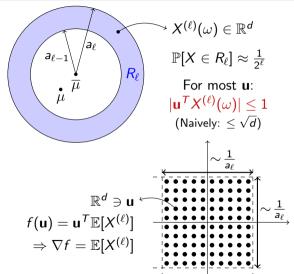
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- **Sernstein-Vazirani** over the reals [GAW18]: $\left\|\widetilde{\mu}^{(\ell)} \mathbb{E}[X^{(\ell)}]\right\|_{\infty} = \widetilde{O}(a_{\ell}/(n\sqrt{2^{\ell}})).$

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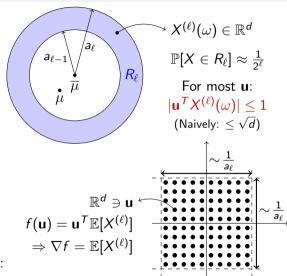
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- **3** Bernstein-Vazirani over the reals [GAW18]: $\|\widetilde{\mu}^{(\ell)} \mathbb{E}[X^{(\ell)}]\|_{\infty} = \widetilde{O}(a_{\ell}/(n\sqrt{2^{\ell}})).$ $= \widetilde{O}(\sqrt{\text{Tr}[\Sigma]/n}).$ Requires $\widetilde{O}(n/\sqrt{2^{\ell}})$ calls to **2**.



We consider $X^{(\ell)} = X \cdot \mathbb{1}_{X \in R_{\ell}} - \overline{\mu}$. Goal: Estimate $\mathbb{E}[X^{(\ell)}]$.

- Amplitude amplification on the ring: Requires $\widetilde{O}(\sqrt{2^{\ell}})$ samples.
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- **3** Conversion to ℓ_2 -norm (Hölder's inequality): $\|\widetilde{\mu}^{(\ell)} \mathbb{E}[X^{(\ell)}]\|_2 = \widetilde{O}(\sqrt{d \operatorname{Tr}[\Sigma]}/n).$



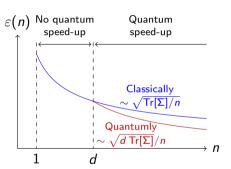
Main result:

Optimal estimator $\widetilde{\mu}$ with n samples, s.t.

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\|\mu-\widetilde{\mu}\|_{2}\geq\varepsilon(n)\right]\leq\frac{1}{3},$$

has precision

$$\varepsilon(n) = \widetilde{\Theta}\left(\begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{d\operatorname{Tr}[\Sigma]}}{n}, & \text{if } n \geq d, \\ \sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{Tr}[\Sigma]}{n}}, & \text{if } n < d \end{cases}\right).$$



Open questions:

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Open questions:

- Dependence on the failure probability δ ?
 - Classically: [LM19;Hop20]

$$\varepsilon(n) = O\left(\sqrt{\frac{\operatorname{Tr}[\Sigma]}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{\|\Sigma\|\log\frac{1}{\delta}}{n}}\right)$$

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Thanks for your attention! hamoudi@berkeley.edu

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