

Classical learning guarantees and entanglement manipulation

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Quantum Techniques in Machine Learning 2023

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Overview

1. A guarantee for classical learning
2. A quantum generalization of learning

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 - ▶ *The onset of learning*: When can we learn *something* about nature from some data?
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 - ▶ Interact with quantum data while preserving coherence
 - ▶ Learning as the classical limit of a quantum task

What is known already

1. Shannon theory for **classical ML error lower bounds**
 - ▶ Minimax error: discretization and Fano's inequality (Ibragimov+, 1981)
 - ▶ Error upper bounds by *existence proof*

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 - ▶ Generalization error from quantum communication (Caro+, 2023)
 - ▶ **Here:** A relationship between **classical learning** and **entanglement**

The learning problem

Setting:

- Sample an unknown vector $\alpha \in A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. A is compact.
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- This is at least as hard as linear regression.

The learning guarantee

For a random variable A distributed uniformly on an ϵ -covering of A , best-case score obeys

$$\max_{\alpha \in A} \max_{\hat{\alpha}} \log \mathbb{E}_{p_{\hat{\alpha}|\alpha}}[\ell(d(\alpha, \hat{\alpha}))] \geq \log \ell(\epsilon) - H(A|B) \quad (1)$$

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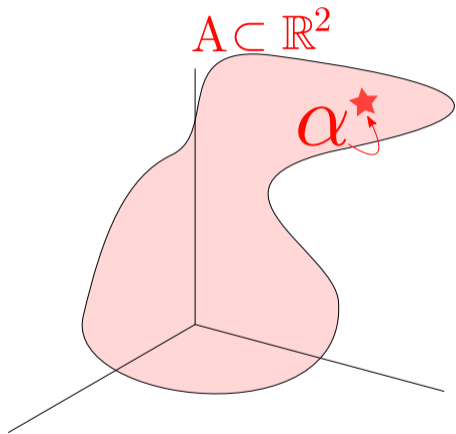
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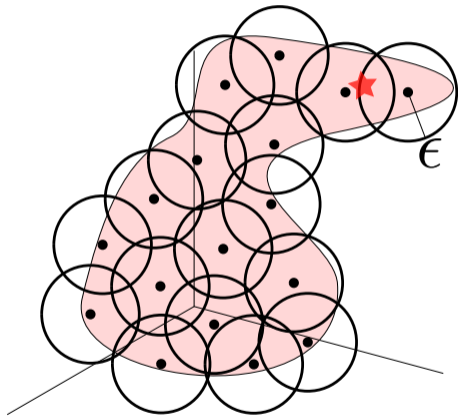
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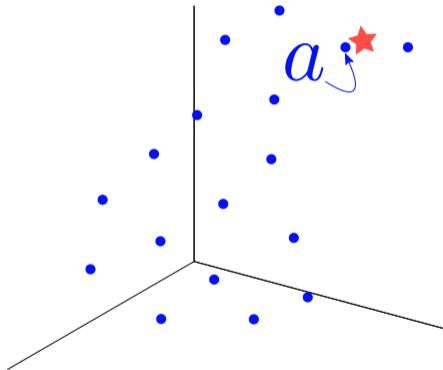
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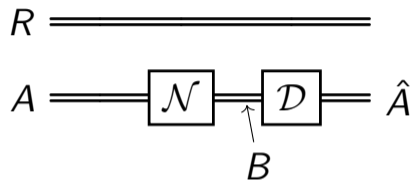
- **LHS**: best score w/r to unknown α and estimate $\hat{\alpha}$
- **RHS**: Score for ϵ -accurate $\hat{\alpha}$, minus uncertainty $H(A|B)$ of discretization given B



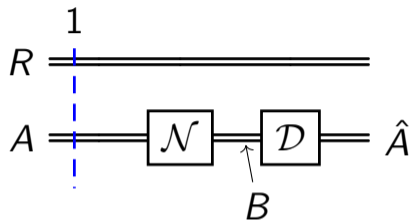




Classical hypothesis testing

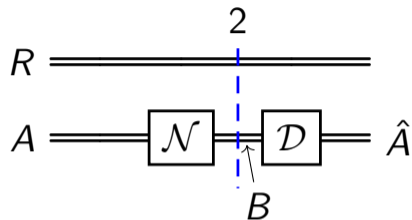


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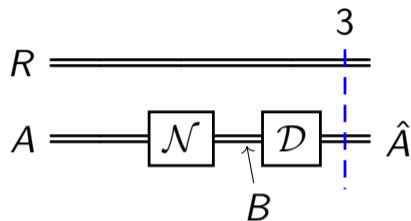
1. Random variables A, R taking values in \mathcal{A} are sampled from p_{AR}

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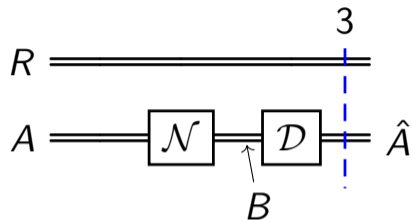
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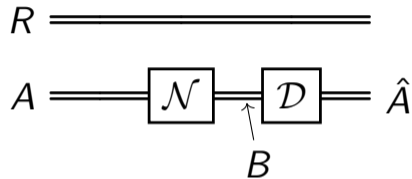


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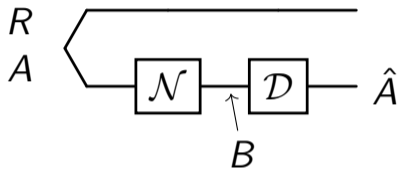
Learner's optimal probability of success obeys:

$$\max_{\mathcal{D}} \Pr(\hat{A} = R) \geq 2^{-H(R|B)} \quad (2)$$

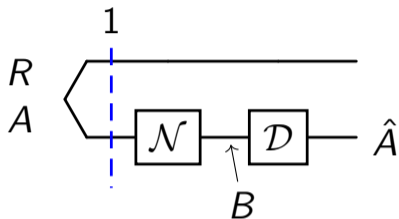
Optimizing singlet fraction



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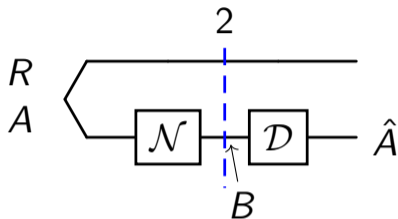


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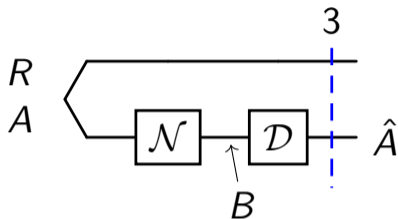
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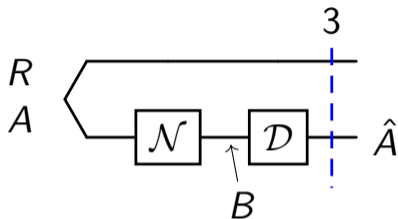
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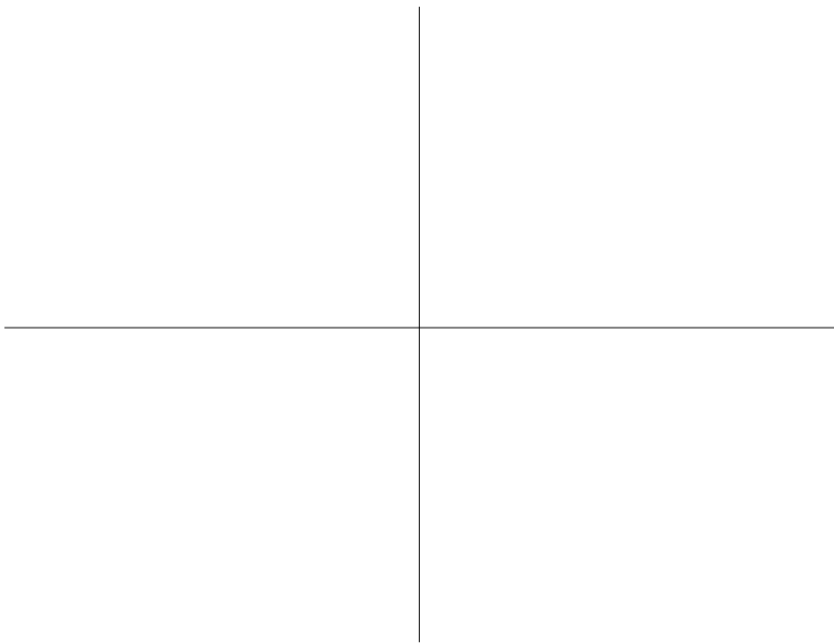


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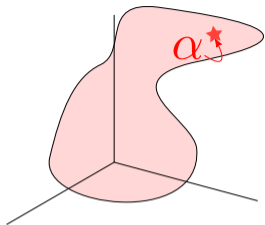
Learner's *optimal singlet fraction* obeys

$$\max_{\mathcal{D}} d\langle\Phi|(\mathbb{I}_R \otimes \mathcal{D})\rho_{RB}|\Phi\rangle_{R\hat{A}} \geq 2^{-H(R|B)_\rho} \quad (4)$$

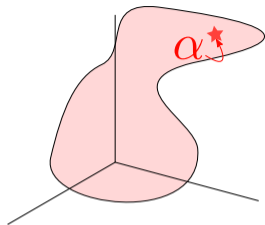
where $|\Phi\rangle_{R\hat{A}}$ is a maximally entangled state on $R\hat{A}$



Classical learning



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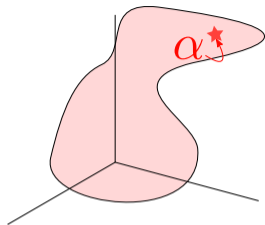


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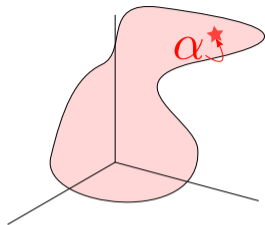


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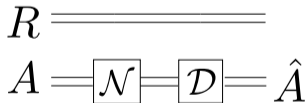
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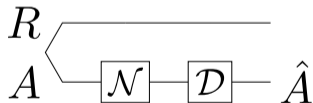
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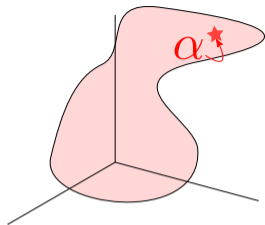


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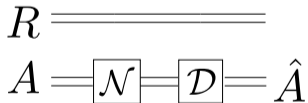


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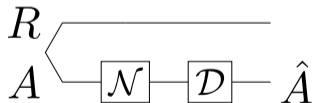


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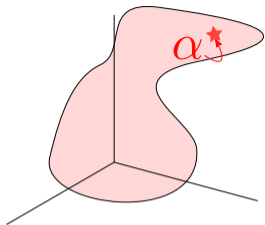
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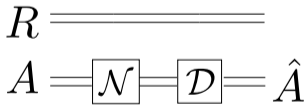


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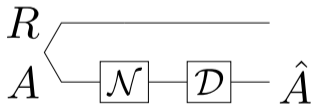
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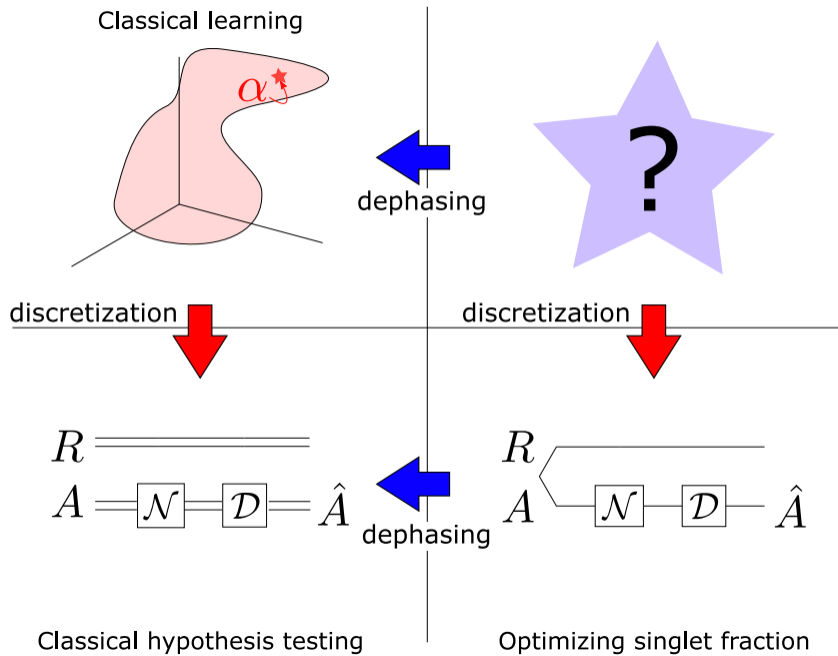


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Entangled state

$$|\Phi_\epsilon\rangle_{\mathbf{R}\hat{\mathbf{A}}} \propto \int_{\mathbf{A}} d\mathbf{r} |\mathbf{r}\rangle_{\mathbf{R}} \otimes \int_{\mathbb{B}_\epsilon(\mathbf{r})} d\hat{\alpha} |\hat{\alpha}\rangle_{\hat{\mathbf{A}}}$$

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Is there an analogue for the classical learning guarantee?

$$-H(R|B)_\rho \leq \max_{|\Psi\rangle_{\mathbf{R}\mathbf{A}}} \max_{\mathcal{D}} \log \langle \Phi_\epsilon | (\mathbb{I} \otimes \mathcal{D}) \rho_{\mathbf{R}\mathbf{B}} | \Phi_\epsilon \rangle_{\mathbf{R}\hat{\mathbf{A}}}$$

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- **Generalized task:** Learn \mathcal{D} such that $\rho_{R\hat{A}}$ is highly entangled

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- **Classical learning:** Learn \mathcal{D} such that $p_{A\hat{A}}(\alpha, \hat{\alpha})$ is highly correlated
- **Generalized task:** Learn \mathcal{D} such that $\rho_{R\hat{A}}$ is highly entangled

Applications

- Understanding ability to manipulate *quantum data* coherently
- Continuous-variable resources for teleportation
- Entanglement resources as learning resources

Thank you!

@e6peters X (twitter) for manuscript eventually

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