

# Predictive Quantum Learning

Dmitry Gavinsky

NEC Labs, Princeton

# Learning under Standard Setting



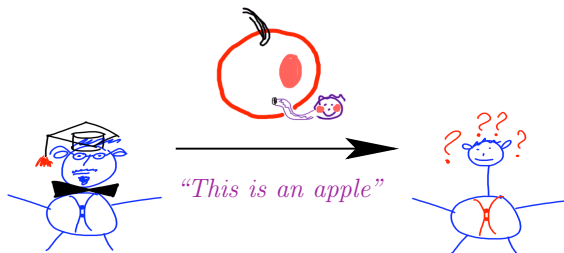
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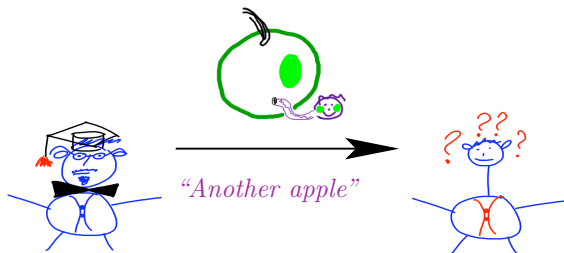
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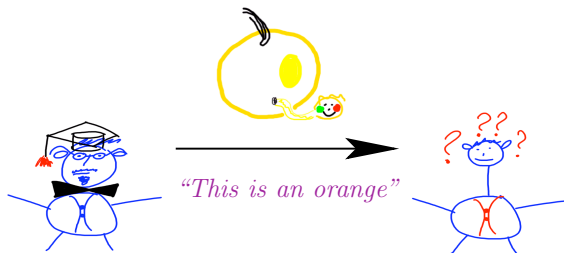
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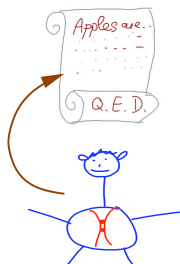
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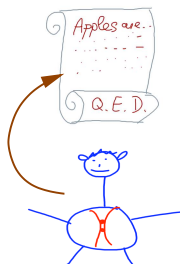
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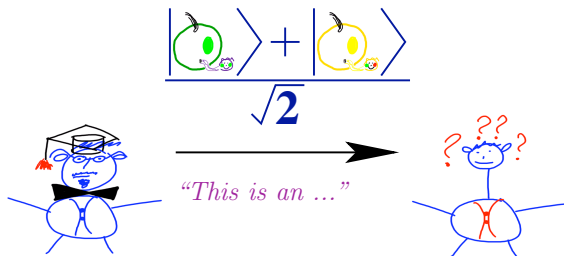
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- In the *testing phase* the student writes an *essay* (*hypothesis*), explaining how to distinguish apples from oranges.
- ▶ This model is called *Probably Approximately Correct (PAC)*, it has been introduced by Valiant [V84].

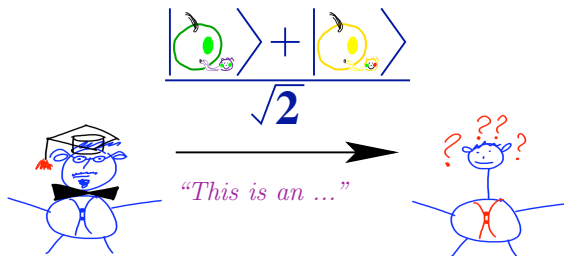


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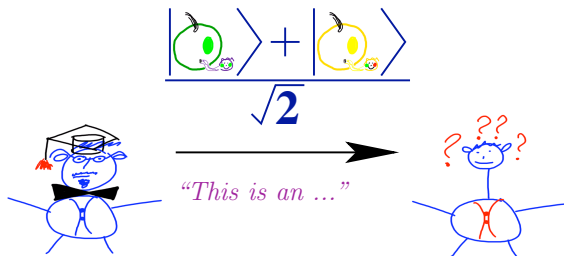
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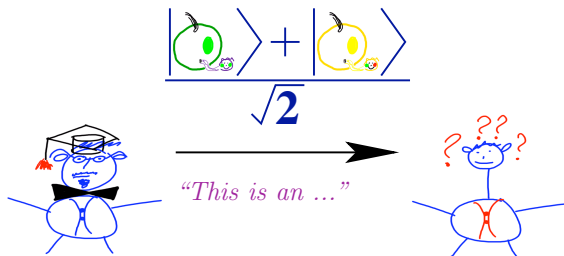
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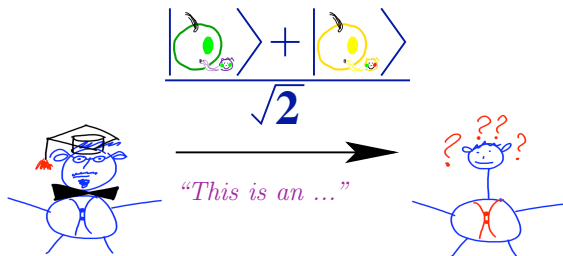
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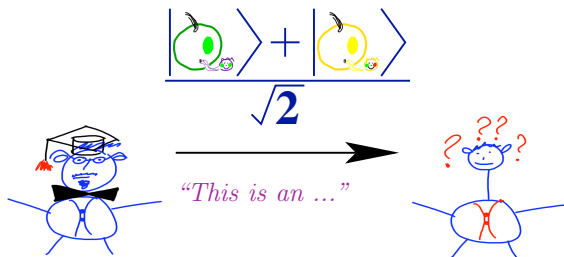
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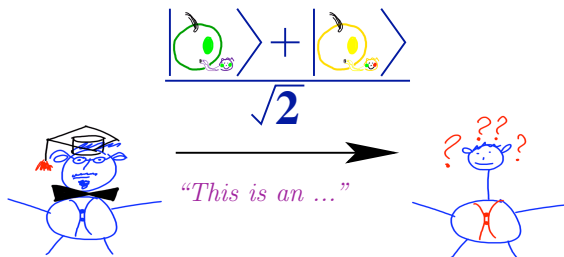
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- **Are quantum models stronger than classical?**

## Earlier Work



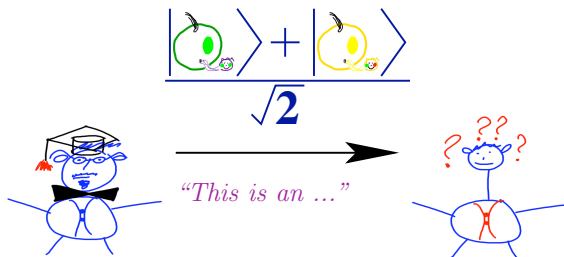
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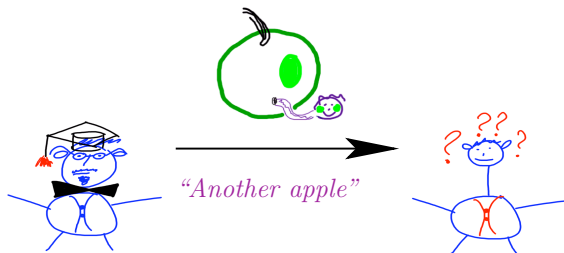


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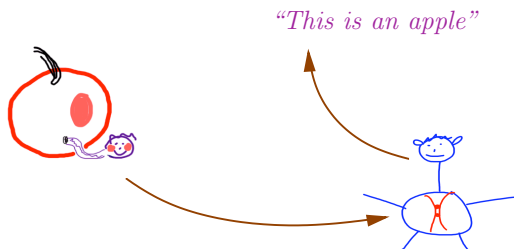
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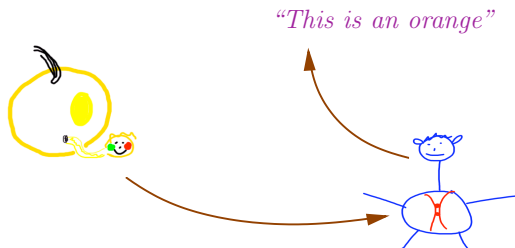
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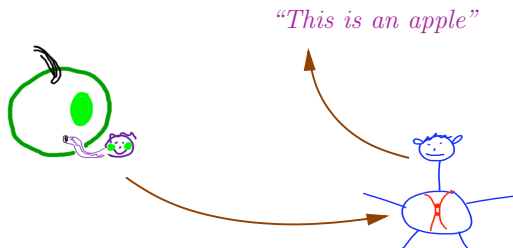
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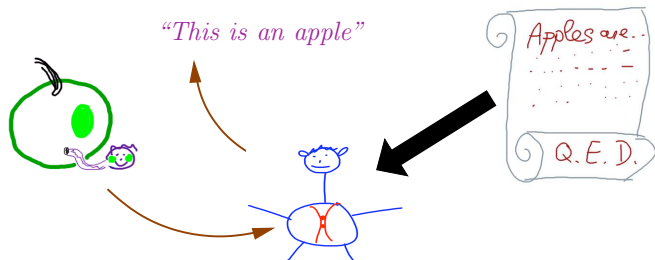
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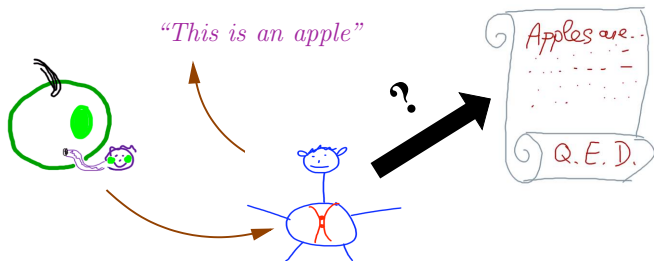
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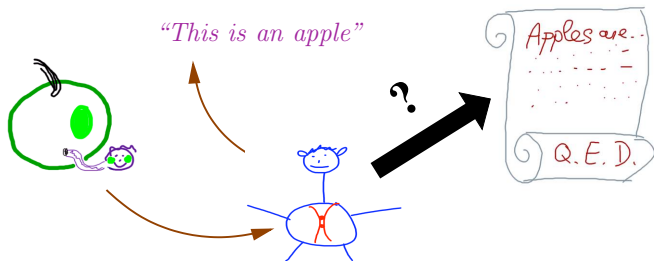
- The *learning phase* is the same.
- In the *testing phase* the student demonstrates *ability to distinguish apples from oranges*.
- ▶ Clearly, *standard learnability implies predictive learnability* (a hypothesis can be used as a distinguishing algorithm).

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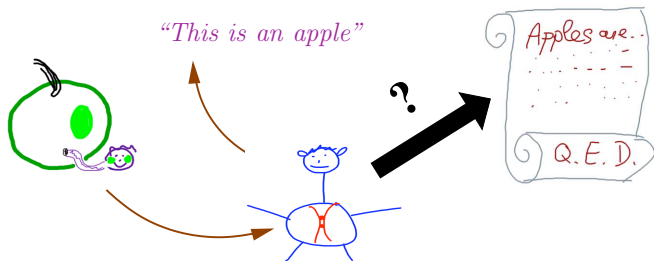
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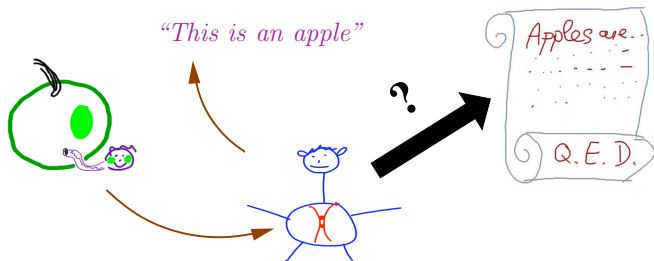


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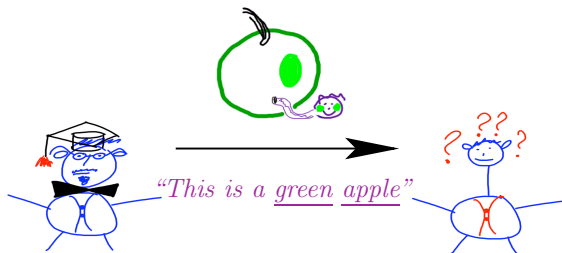
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- ▶ Observe that *unconditional separation between quantum and classical learning* immediately follows (we will make a more formal statement later).

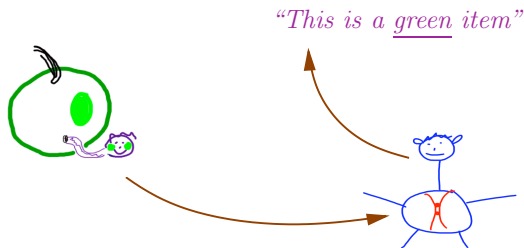
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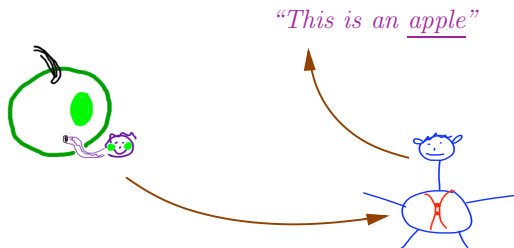
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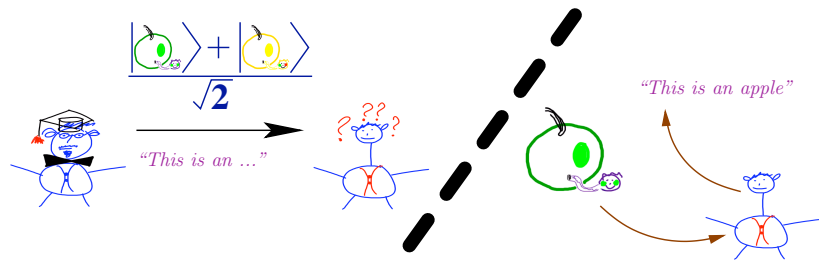
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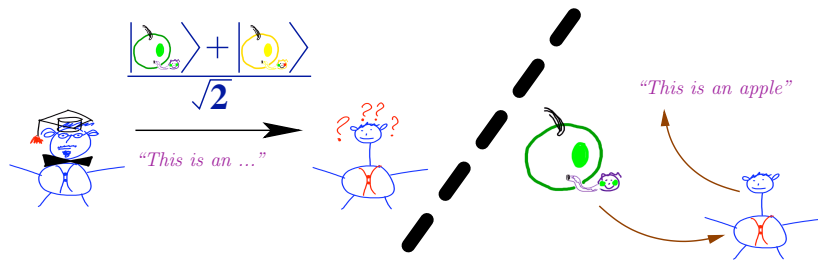
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- ▶ Therefore, *willing to learn unspeakable concepts*, we can only hope to do so for a *relational* class, in a *quantum predictive* model.

## Our Results



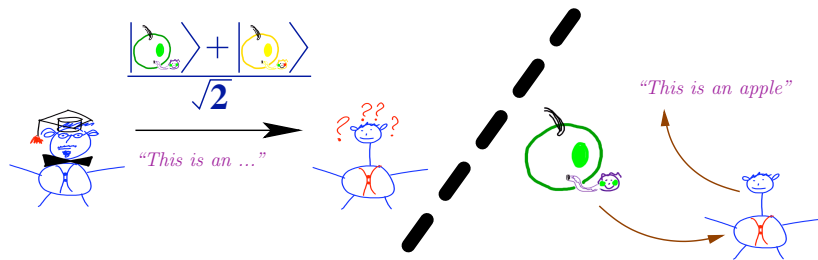
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- ▶ This construction has been inspired by a communication problem defined in [BJK04].

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- ▶ The student responds with  $(a, c_a \oplus c_{a+q})$ , as required.

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