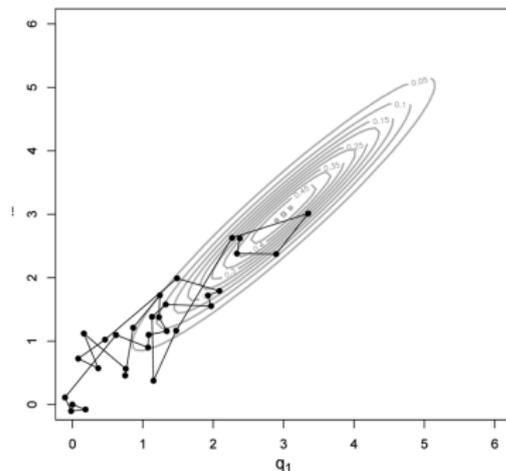
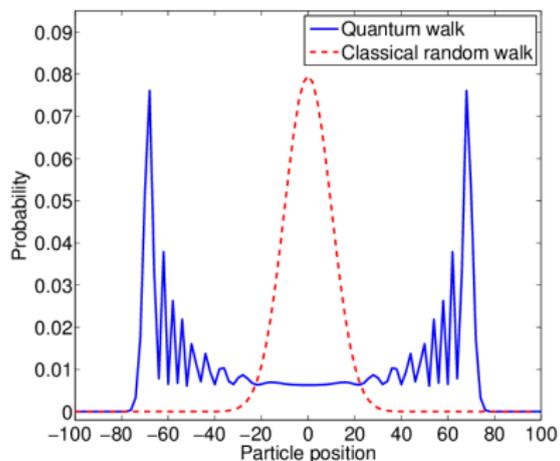


CLASSICAL & QUANTUM ALGORITHMS FOR LOGCONCAVE SAMPLING



Simon Apers

CNRS & IRIF, Paris

simonapers.github.io

EUROPT, Budapest, August '23

LOGCONCAVE SAMPLING
QUANTUM AND CLASSICAL SPEEDUP
FUTURE DIRECTIONS

LOGCONCAVE SAMPLING

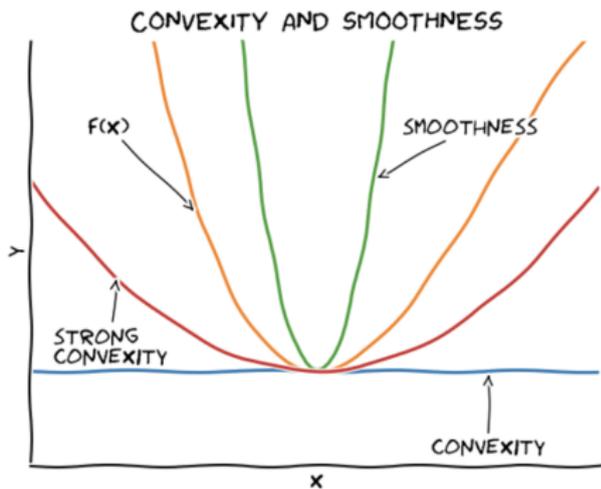
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FUTURE DIRECTIONS

CONVEX FUNCTIONS AND CONDITION NUMBER

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function $f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

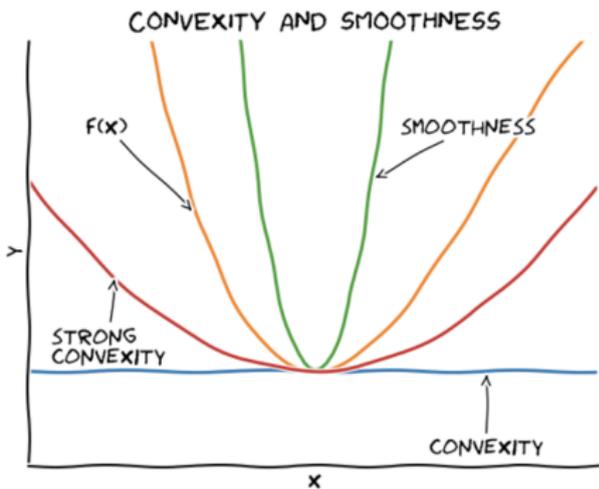


CONVEX FUNCTIONS AND CONDITION NUMBER

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α -strongly convex, β -smooth:

$$\alpha I \preceq \nabla^2 f \preceq \beta I$$



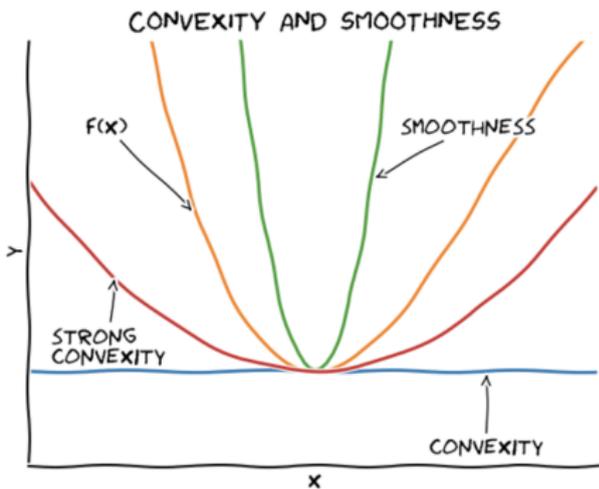
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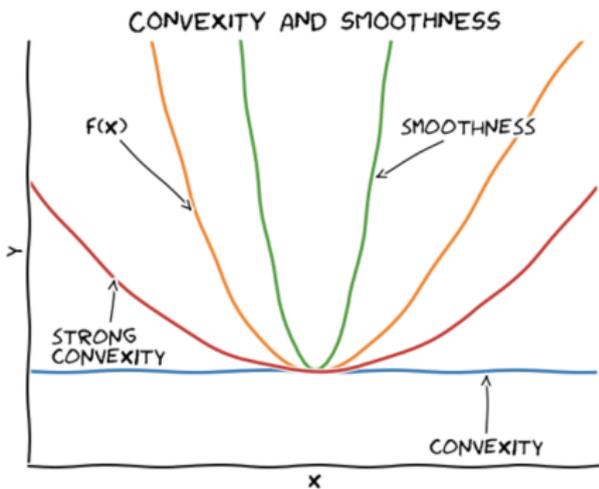
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first order query access:

$f(x)$ and $\nabla f(x)$



CONVEX OPTIMIZATION

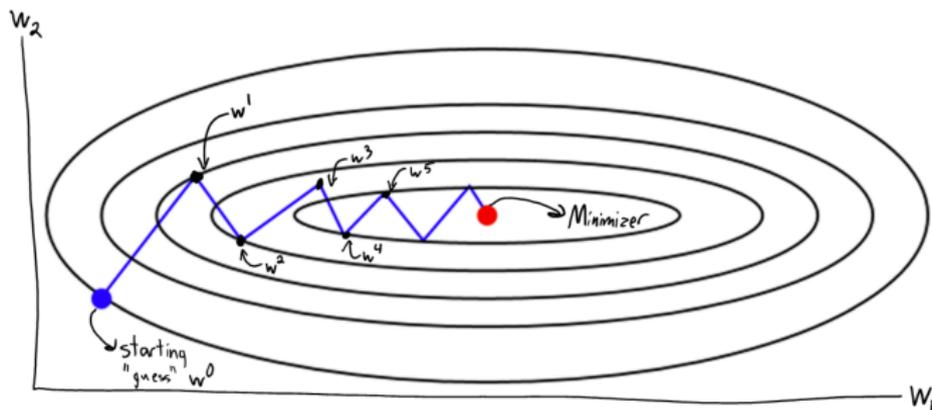
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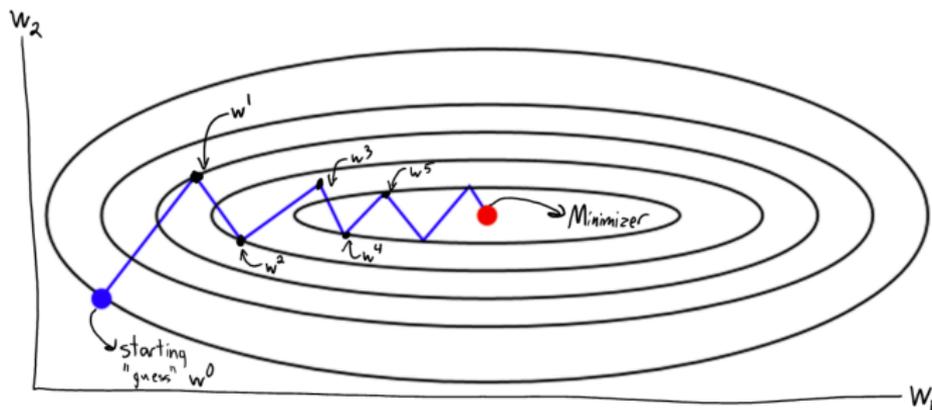
gradient descent: $x' = x - \eta \nabla f(x)$



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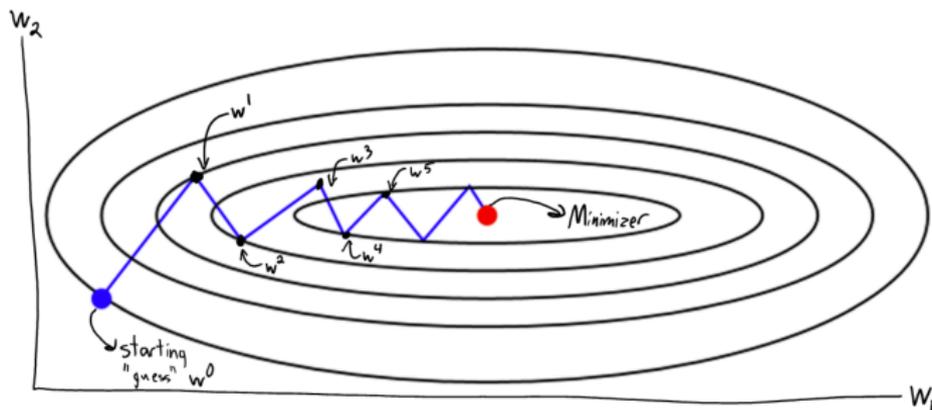


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! Nesterov acceleration: $O(\sqrt{\kappa} \log(1/\varepsilon))$ queries

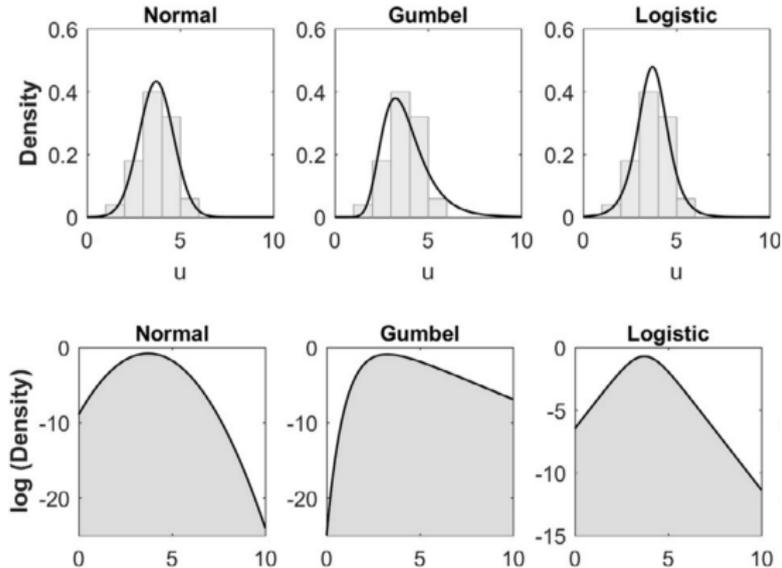
LOGCONCAVE SAMPLING

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sample ε -close to $\pi(x) \propto e^{-f(x)}$ (in TV distance)

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LOGCONCAVE SAMPLING

Langevin algorithm:

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Faster high-accuracy log-concave sampling
via algorithmic warm starts

Jason M. Altschuler
NYU
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Sinho Chewi
MIT
schewi@mit.edu

February 22, 2023

Langevin requires $O(\kappa \log(1/\epsilon))$ steps

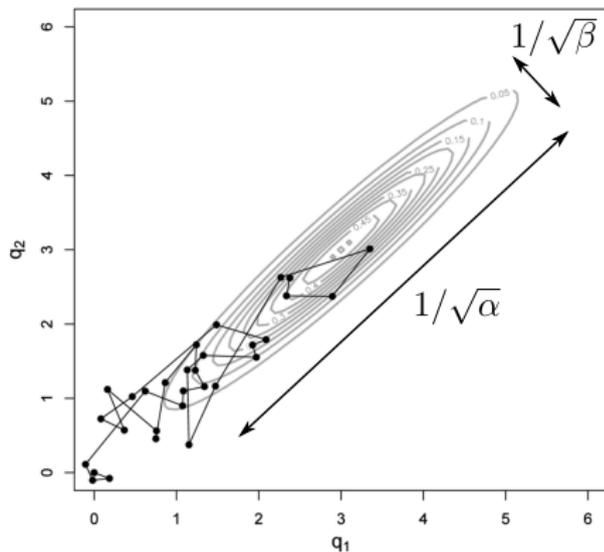
LOGCONCAVE SAMPLING

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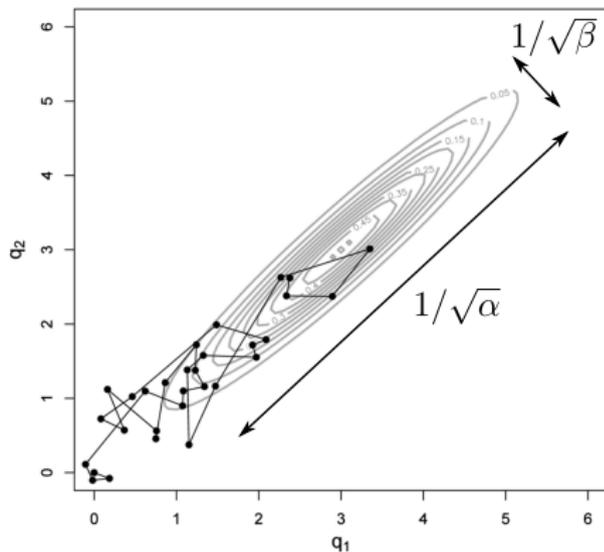


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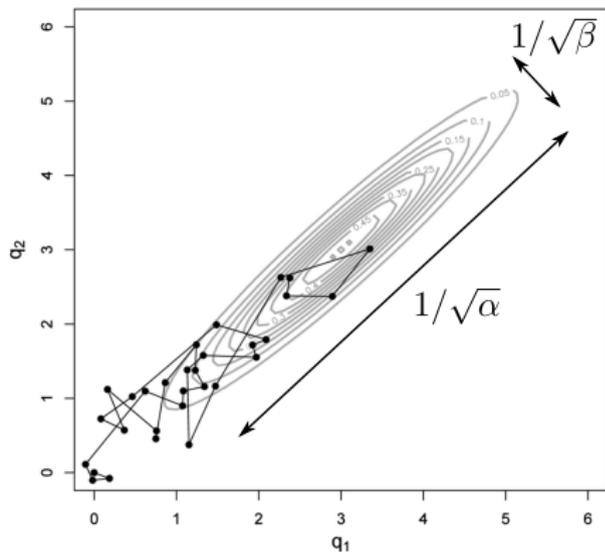
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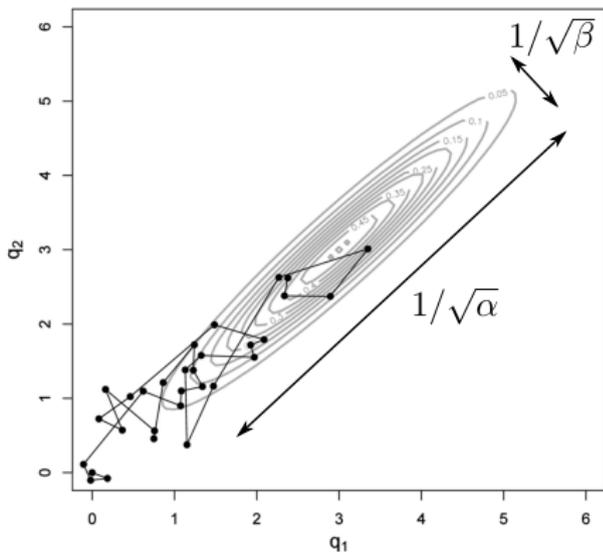
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improve to $\sqrt{\kappa}$?



LOGCONCAVE SAMPLING

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QUANTUM SPEEDUP

Quantum Algorithms for Sampling Log-Concave Distributions and Estimating Normalizing Constants

Part of [Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 35 \(NeurIPS 2022\)](#) Main Conference Track

Authors

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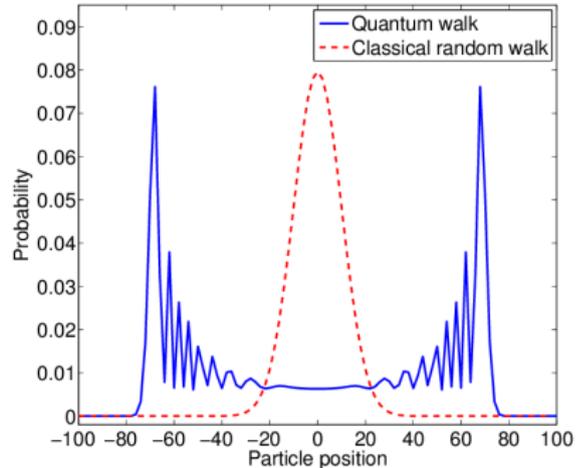
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quantum walks show
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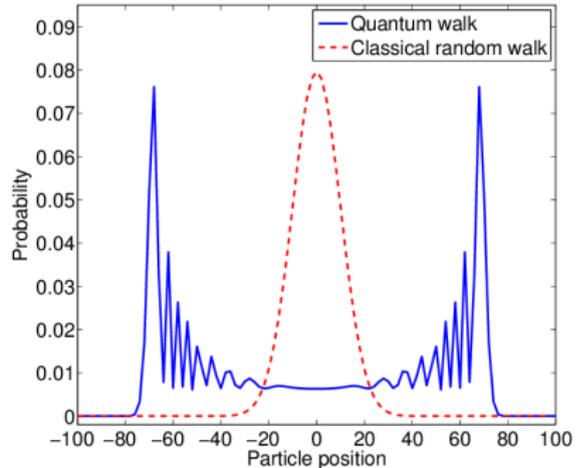
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quantum walks show
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quantum walk based on
Langevin algorithm
(+ simulated annealing)
requires $O(\sqrt{\kappa} \log(1/\varepsilon))$ queries



CLASSICAL SPEEDUP

Hamiltonian Monte Carlo for efficient Gaussian sampling:
long and random steps '22

Simon Apers*

Sander Gribling*

Dániel Szilágyi*

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conjecture:

$O(\sqrt{\kappa} \log(1/\varepsilon))$ queries for *all* logconcave distributions

HAMILTONIAN MONTE CARLO

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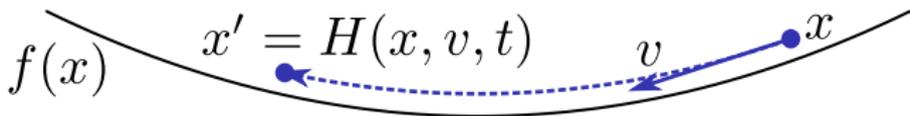
$H(x, v, t)$ for $x, v \in \mathbb{R}^d, t \in \mathbb{R}$

HAMILTONIAN MONTE CARLO

$H(x, v, t)$ for $x, v \in \mathbb{R}^d, t \in \mathbb{R}$
= position after Hamiltonian dynamics
for time t , from (x, v) , with potential energy $f(x)$

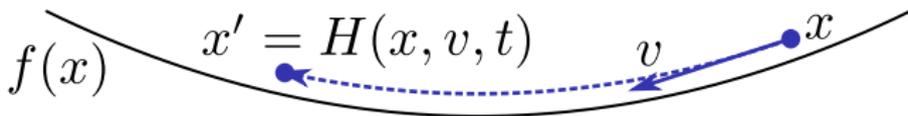
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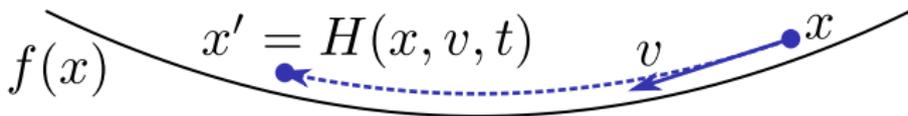
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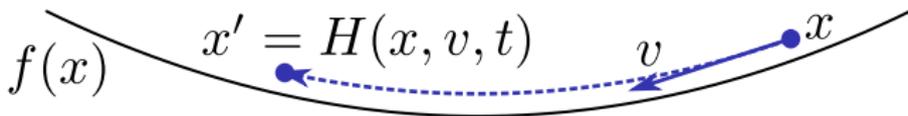


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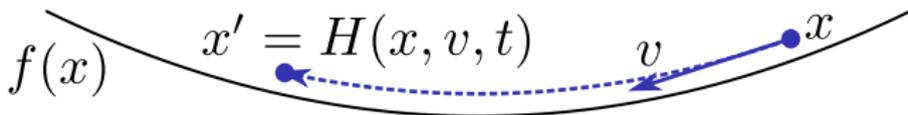


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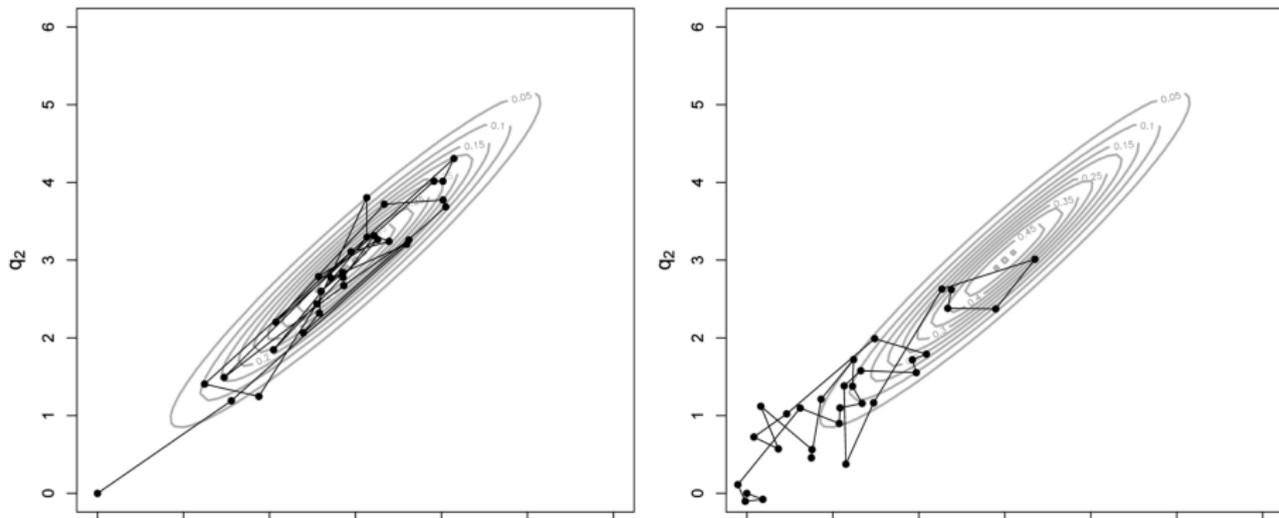


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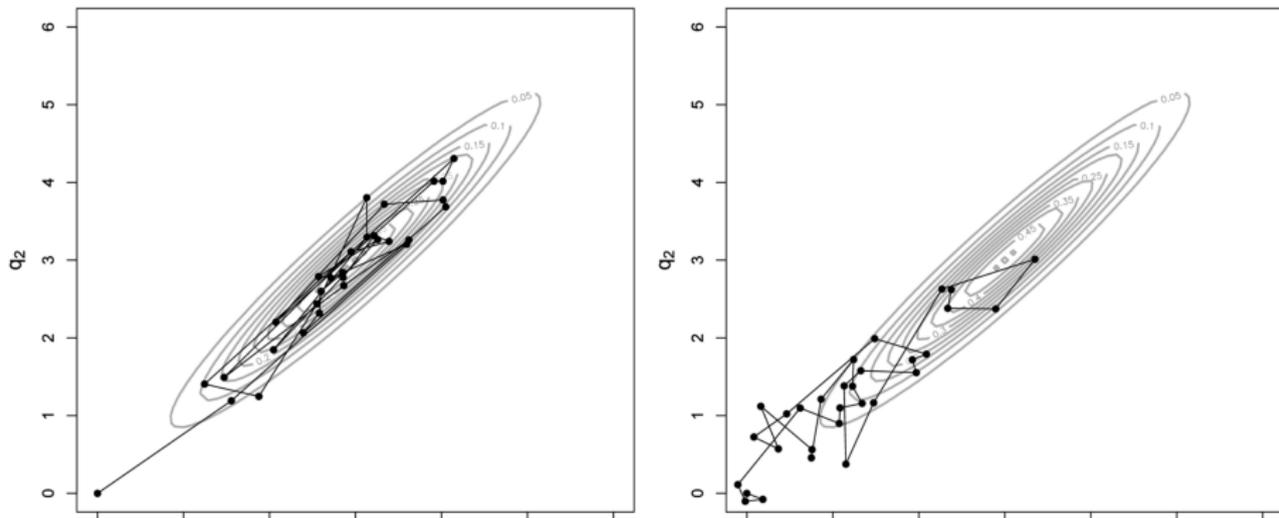
Hamiltonian dynamics yield “ballistic” motion



(left: HMC, right: Langevin)

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= source of $\kappa \rightarrow \sqrt{\kappa}$ speedup

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integration time $t \in O(1/\sqrt{\alpha})$
requires $t/\delta \in O(\sqrt{\kappa}d^{1/4})$ gradient queries

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! compare with “dimension-free” scaling of $O(\sqrt{\kappa})$ for optimization

LOGCONCAVE SAMPLING
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classical and quantum speedups in non-continuous setting?
! MCMC often in discrete graph setting

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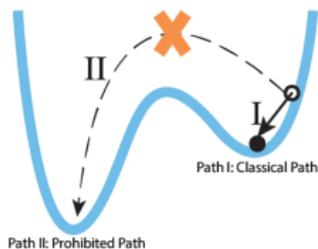
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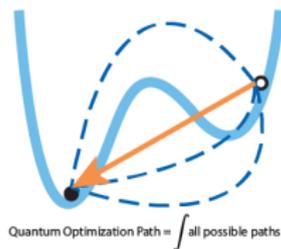
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Classical Gradient Methods



Quantum Hamiltonian Descent



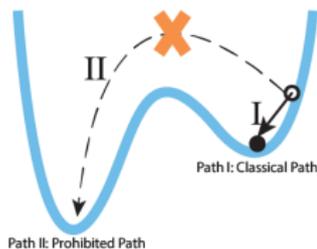
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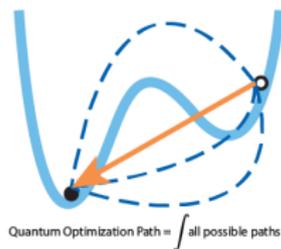
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Quantum Hamiltonian Descent



On Quantum Speedups for Nonconvex Optimization via
Quantum Tunneling Walks*

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Yizhou Liu,[†] Weijie J. Su,[‡] Tongyang Li[§]

THANK YOU!

figure references:

<https://www.pokutta.com/blog/research/2018/12/06/cheatsheet-smooth-idealized.html>

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