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Miroslav Ćirić · Manfred Droste · Jean-Éric Pin (Eds.)

Algebraic Informatics

8th International Conference, CAI 2019 Niš, Serbia, June 30 – July 4, 2019 Proceedings



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ISSN 0302-9743 ISSN 1611-3349 (electronic) Lecture Notes in Computer Science ISBN 978-3-030-21362-6 ISBN 978-3-030-21363-3 (eBook) https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-21363-3

LNCS Sublibrary: SL1 - Theoretical Computer Science and General Issues

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Preface

These proceedings contain the papers presented at the 8th International Conference on Algebraic Informatics (CAI 2019) held from June 30 to July 4, 2019, in Niš, Serbia, and organized under the auspices of the University of Niš and its Faculty of Science.

CAI is the biennial conference serving the community interested in the intersection of theoretical computer science, algebra, and related areas. As with the previous seven CAIs, the goal of CAI 2019 was to enhance the understanding of syntactic and semantic problems by algebraic models, as well as to propagate the application of modern techniques from computer science in algebraic computation.

This volume contains the abstracts of three invited lectures and 20 contributed papers that were presented at the conference. The invited lectures were given by Paul Gastin, Bane Vasić, and Franz Winkler. In total, 20 contributed papers were carefully selected from 35 submissions. The peer review process was single blind and each submission was reviewed by at least three, and on average 3.1, Program Committee members and additional reviewers. The papers report original unpublished research and cover a broad range of topics from automata theory and logic, cryptography and coding theory, computer algebra, design theory, natural and quantum computation, and related areas.

We are grateful to a great number of colleagues for making CAI 2019 a successful event. We would like to thank the members of the Steering Committee, the colleagues in the Program Committee and the additional reviewers for careful evaluation of the submissions, and all the authors for submitting high-quality papers. We would also thank Jelena Ignjatović, chair of the Organizing Committee, Ivan Stanković, who created and maintained the conference website, and all other members of the Organizing Committee, for a successful organization of the conference.

The reviewing process was organized using the EasyChair conference system created by Andrei Voronkov. We would like to acknowledge that this system helped greatly to improve the efficiency of the committee work.

Special thanks are due to Alfred Hofmann and Anna Kramer from Springer LNCS, who helped us to publish the proceedings of CAI 2019 in the LNCS series.

The sponsors of CAI 2019 are also gratefully acknowledged.

April 2019

Miroslav Ćirić Manfred Droste Jean-Éric Pin

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CAI 2019 was organized by the Faculty of Sciences and Mathematics, University of Niš, Serbia.

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Abstracts of Invited Talks

Neural Network Decoding of Quantum LDPC Codes

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Quantum error correction (QEC) codes [1] are vital in protecting fragile qubits from decoherence. QEC codes are indispensable for practical realizations of fault tolerant quantum computing. Designing good QEC codes, and more importantly low-complexity high-performance decoders for those codes that can be constructed using lossy and noisy devices, is arguably the most important theoretical challenge in quantum computing, key-distribution and communications.

Quantum low-density parity check (QLDPC) codes [4] based on the stabilizer formalism [3] has led to a myriad of QLDPC codes whose constructions and decoding algorithms rely on classical LDPC codes and the theory of syndrome measurement based decoding of quantum stabilizer codes. QLDPC codes are a promising candidate for both quantum computing and quantum optical communications as they admit potentially simple local decoding algorithms, and the history of success in classical LDPC codes in admitting low-complexity decoding and near-capacity performance.

Traditional iterative message-passing algorithms for decoding of LDPC codes are based on *belief propagation* (BP) [5], and operate on a *Tanner graph* [6] of the code's parity check matrix. The BP, as an algorithm to compute marginals of functions on a graphical model, has its roots in the broad class of Bayesian inference problems [2]. While inference using BP is exact only on loop-free graphs (trees), and provides close approximations to exact marginals on loopy graphs with large girth, due to the topology of Tanner graphs of finite-length LDPC codes and additional constraints imposed by quantum version, the application of traditional BP for QEC codes in general, and for QLDPC codes in particular has some fundamental limitations.

Despite the promise of QLDPC codes for quantum information processing, they have several important current limitations. In this talk we will discuss these limitations and present a method to design practical low-complexity high-performance codes and decoders. Our approach is based on using neural networks (NN). The neural network performs the syndrome matching algorithm over a depolarizing channel with noiseless error syndrome measurements. We train our NN to minimize the bit error rate, which is an accurate metric to measure the performance of iterative decoders. In addition it uses straight through estimator (STE) technique to tackle the zero-gradient problem of the

Supported by the NSF under grants ECCS-1500170 and SaTC-1813401.

objective function and outperforms conventional min-sum algorithm up to an order of magnitude of logical error rate.

Keywords: Quantum error correction \cdot Quantum low-density parity check codes \cdot Iterative decoding \cdot Neural networks \cdot Neural network decoding

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Algebraic Differential Equations – Parametrization and Symbolic Solution

Franz Winkler

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An algebraic differential equation (ADE) is a polynomial relation between a function, some of its partial derivatives, and the variables in which the function is defined. Regarding all these quantities as unrelated variables, the polynomial relation leads to an algebraic relation defining a hypersurface on which the solution is to be found. A solution in a certain class of functions, such as rational or algebraic functions, determines a parametrization of the hypersurface in this class. So in the algebro-geometric method we first decide whether a given ADE can be parametrized with functions from a given class; and in the second step we try to transform a parametrization into one respecting also the differential conditions.

This approach is called the algebro-geometric method for solving ADEs. It is relatively well understood for rational and algebraic solutions of single algebraic ordinary differential equations (AODEs). First steps are taken in a generalization to other types of solutions such as power series solution. Partial differential equations and systems of equations are the topic of current research.

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