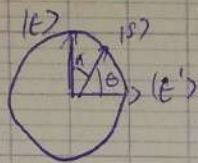


Partie 2:

1)



On observe alors : $\cos(\alpha) = \langle \epsilon | S \rangle$.

On sait que : $|S\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} |x_i\rangle$ où $N = 2^n$

On calcule donc :

$$\cos(\alpha) = \langle \epsilon | \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} |x_i\rangle \right) \rangle. \text{ On sait que } \langle \epsilon | x_i \rangle = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{si } |x_i\rangle \text{ est marqué} \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

Dans l'algorithme de Grover, il n'y a que 1 seul état marqué
 $\Rightarrow \langle \epsilon | \sum_{i=1}^N |x_i\rangle = 1$

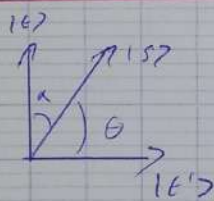
On conclut donc : $\cos(\alpha) = \langle \epsilon | \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \sum_{i=1}^N |x_i\rangle \rangle$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \langle \epsilon | \sum_{i=1}^N |x_i\rangle \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \times 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\right)$$

2)



On observe : $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}$

On sait que : $P(|f(x)|=1) \Rightarrow \cos^2(\theta_T) = 1$

$$\text{où } \theta_T = \frac{\pi}{2} - (2n+1)\theta \Rightarrow \theta_T = \frac{\pi}{2} - (2n_{iter}+1)(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_T = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2n_{iter}\alpha + 2n_{iter}\frac{\pi}{2} + \alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta_T = \pi(n_{iter}+1) - \alpha - 2n_{iter}\alpha$$

On conclut donc : $\cos^2(\theta_t) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \theta_t = 0[\pi]$

$$\Leftrightarrow \pi(n_{iter}+1) - \alpha - 2n_{iter}\alpha = 0[\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -2n_{iter}\alpha = \alpha[\pi]$$

3) Soit $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$: On sait que $\alpha = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\right)$

On calcul alors : $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \Leftrightarrow \beta - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\alpha$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos(-\alpha) \Leftrightarrow \sin(\beta) = \cos(\alpha)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin(\beta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \Leftrightarrow \beta = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}\right)$$

4) On sait que : $-2n_{iter}\alpha = \alpha[\pi]$ et $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$
 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta$

On calcul donc : $-2n_{iter}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \beta\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta[\pi]$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2n_{iter}\beta - 2n_{iter}\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta[\pi]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2n_{iter}\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta[\pi]$$

5) On sait que : $-2n_{iter}\alpha = \alpha[\pi]$

On calcul donc : $-2n_{iter} = 1\left[\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\right]$

$$\Leftrightarrow n_{iter} = -\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\right]$$

6) On sait que : $z_{niter} \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \beta [\pi]$

Alors : $n_{iter} = \frac{\pi}{4\beta} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{\beta} \right]$

$\Rightarrow n_{iter} \approx \frac{\pi}{4\beta} - \frac{1}{2} \beta \approx \frac{1}{\beta} \text{ car } N \text{ très grand} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \text{ très petit}$

on a donc $n_{iter} \approx \frac{\pi \sqrt{N}}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \approx \frac{\lceil \pi \sqrt{N} - 1 \rceil}{4}$