# **Boîtes** Non-Locales & Complexité de Communication

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2 Complexité de communication

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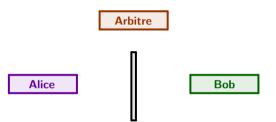
# — *Part* 1—

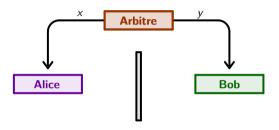
# **Boîtes non-locales**

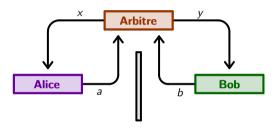
Alice

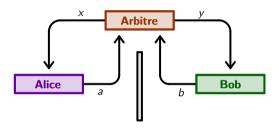
Bob

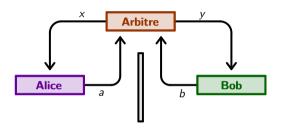
Alice Bob



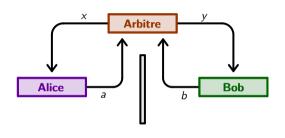






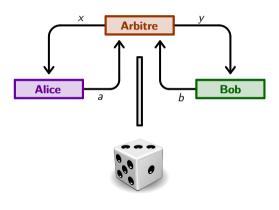


• Stratégies déterministes.

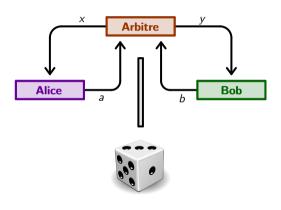


• Stratégies déterministes. → max P(gagner) = 75%.



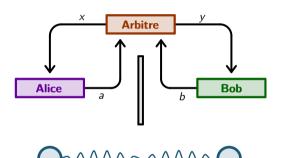


- Stratégies déterministes. → max P(gagner) = 75%.
- Stratégies classiques  $\mathcal{L}$ .



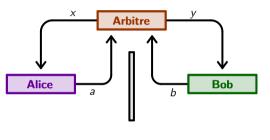
- Stratégies déterministes.

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- Stratégies déterministes.
   → max P(gagner) = 75%.
- Stratégies classiques  $\mathcal{L}$ .  $\rightsquigarrow$  max  $\mathbb{P}(\text{gagner}) = 75\%$ .
- Stratégies quantiques  $\mathcal{Q}$ .

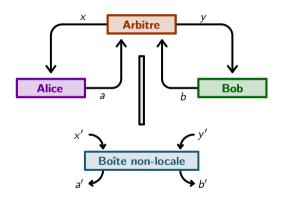




O-///O

- Stratégies déterministes.
  - $\rightsquigarrow \max \mathbb{P}(\text{gagner}) = 75\%.$
- Stratégies classiques L.

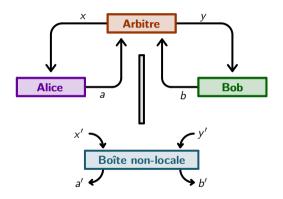
   → max P(gagner) = 75%.
- Stratégies quantiques  $\mathcal{Q}$ .  $\rightsquigarrow \max \mathbb{P}(\text{gagner}) = \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \approx 85\%.$



**Gagner au jeu CHSH.**  $a \oplus b = x y$ .

- Stratégies déterministes.
   → max P(gagner) = 75%.
- Stratégies classiques £.

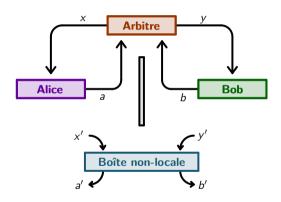
   → max P(gagner) = 75%.
- Stratégies quantiques Q.  $\rightsquigarrow \max \mathbb{P}(\text{gagner}) = \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) \approx 85\%.$
- Stratégies non-signallantes  $\mathcal{NS}$ .



**Gagner au jeu CHSH.**  $a \oplus b = x y$ .

- Stratégies déterministes. → max P(gagner) = 75%.
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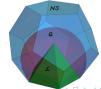
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- Stratégies quantiques Q.  $\rightarrow \max \mathbb{P}(\text{gagner}) = \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) \approx 85\%.$
- Stratégies non-signallantes  $\mathcal{NS}$ .  $\rightsquigarrow$  max  $\mathbb{P}(\text{gagner}) = 100\%$ .

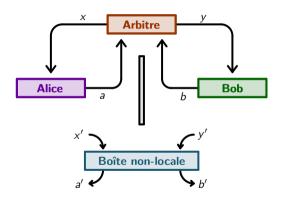


**Gagner au jeu CHSH.**  $a \oplus b = x y$ .

- Stratégies déterministes. → max P(gagner) = 75%.
- Stratégies classiques £.

   → max P(gagner) = 75%.
- Stratégies quantiques Q.  $\rightarrow \max \mathbb{P}(\text{gagner}) = \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) \approx 85\%.$
- Stratégies non-signallantes NS.
   → max P(gagner) = 100%.

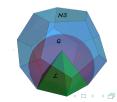




Gagner au jeu CHSH.  $a \oplus b = x y$ . Gagner au jeu CHSH'.  $a \oplus b = (x \oplus 1) (y \oplus 1)$ .

- Stratégies déterministes. → max P(gagner) = 75%.
- Stratégies classiques £.

   → max P(gagner) = 75%.
- Stratégies quantiques Q.  $\rightarrow$  max  $\mathbb{P}(\text{gagner}) = \cos^2(\frac{\pi}{8}) \approx 85\%$ .
- Stratégies non-signallantes NS.
   → max P(gagner) = 100%.



#### — *Part* 2—

Alice

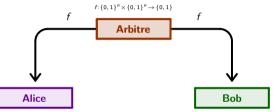
Bob

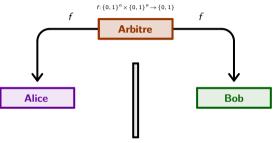
 $f: \{0,1\}^n \times \{0,1\}^n \to \{0,1\}$ 

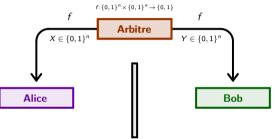
**Arbitre** 

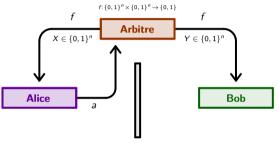
Alice

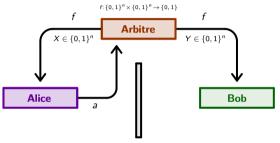
Bob

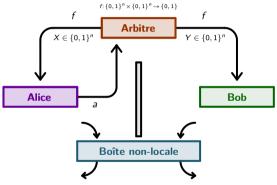




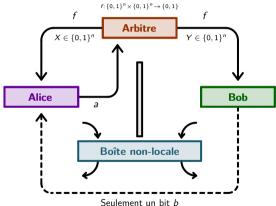




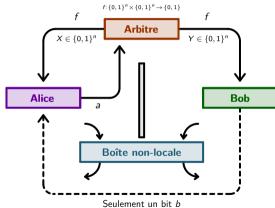




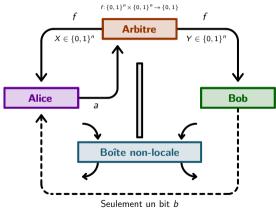
$$\mathsf{Gagner} \Longleftrightarrow \mathit{a} = \mathit{f}(X,Y).$$



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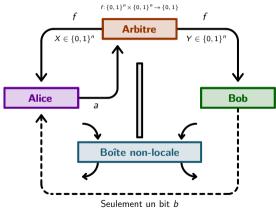


Gagner 
$$\iff a = f(X, Y)$$
.



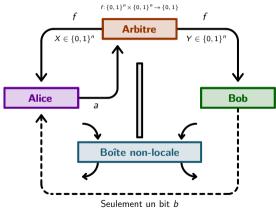
**Ex.** Pour 
$$n = 2$$
,  $X = (x_1, x_2)$ ,  $Y = (y_1, y_2)$ :

$$\mathsf{Gagner} \Longleftrightarrow a = f(X,Y).$$



**Ex.** Pour 
$$n = 2$$
,  $X = (x_1, x_2)$ ,  $Y = (y_1, y_2)$ :  $f := x_1 \oplus y_1 \oplus x_2 \oplus y_2 \oplus 1$  est triviale.

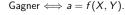
$$\mathsf{Gagner} \Longleftrightarrow a = f(X,Y).$$



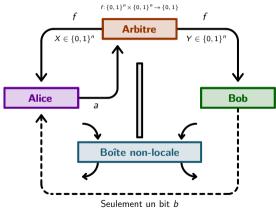
**Ex.** Pour 
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$$ullet$$
  $f:=x_1\oplus y_1\oplus x_2\oplus y_2\oplus 1$  est triviale.

• 
$$g := (x_1 x_2) \oplus (y_1 y_2)$$
 est triviale.





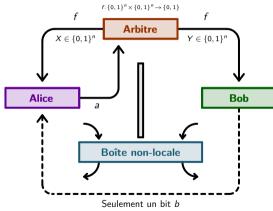


**Ex.** Pour 
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- ullet  $f:=x_1\oplus y_1\oplus x_2\oplus y_2\oplus 1$  est triviale.
- $g := (x_1 x_2) \oplus (y_1 y_2)$  est triviale.
- $h := (x_1 y_1) \oplus (x_2 y_2)$  n'est PAS triviale.

$$\mathsf{Gagner} \Longleftrightarrow a = f(X,Y).$$

#### Complexité de communication



$$\mathsf{Gagner} \Longleftrightarrow a = f(X,Y).$$

**Déf.** Une fonction f est dite **triviale** (au sens de la complexité de communication) si Alice connaît n'importe quelle valeur f(X, Y) avec seulement un bit de communication entre Alice et Bob.

**Ex.** Pour n = 2,  $X = (x_1, x_2)$ ,  $Y = (y_1, y_2)$ :

ullet  $f:=x_1\oplus y_1\oplus x_2\oplus y_2\oplus 1$  est triviale.

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•  $h := (x_1 y_1) \oplus (x_2 y_2)$  n'est PAS triviale.

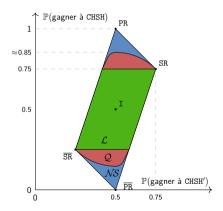
**Déf.** Une boîte P est dite **effondrante** (ou triviale) si en utilisant autant de copies de P que souhaité, n'importe quelle fonction Booléenne f est triviale avec probabilité  $\geq q > \frac{1}{2}$  (où q est indep de f).

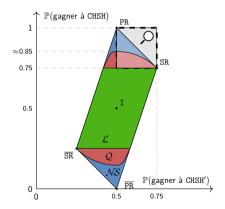
## — *Part* 3 —

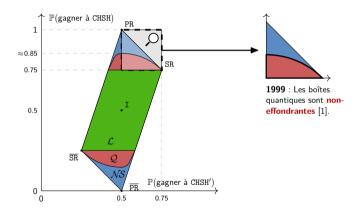
#### Lien entre ces deux notions

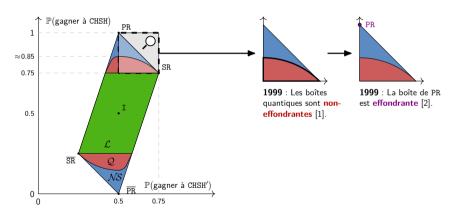
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₽(gagner à CHSH')
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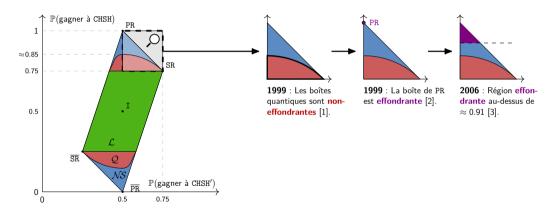
 $\uparrow \mathbb{P}(\text{gagner à CHSH})$ 

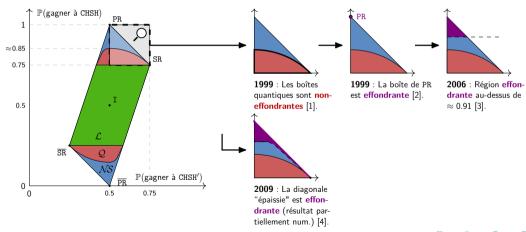


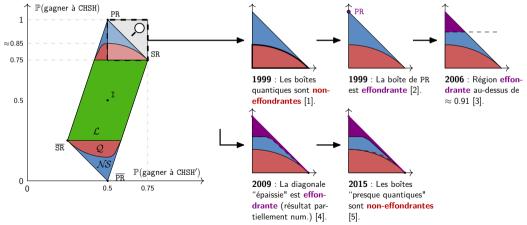


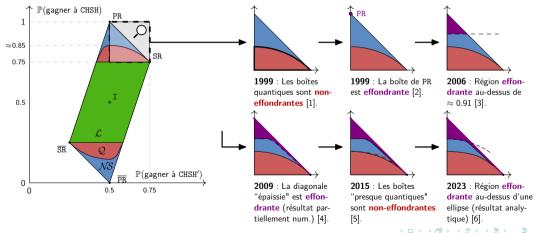












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