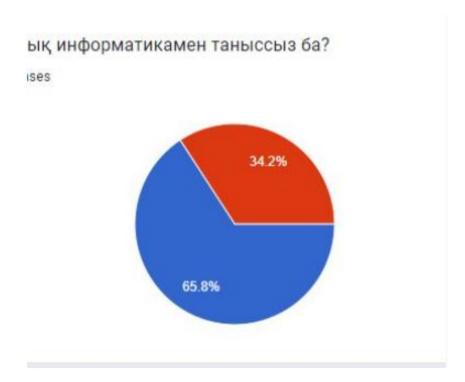




БІЗДІҢ МЕКТЕП ҚАБЫРҒАСЫНДА, ӨЗІМІЗДІҢ МЕКТЕБІМІЗДЕГІ 9-11 ПАРАЛЛЕЛЬДЕР СЫНЫПТАРДЫ ЗЕРТТЕУ ОБЬЕКТІСІ РЕТІНДЕ АЛЫП, БІЗ КВАНТТЫҚ ИНФОРМАТИКАНЫ ПОПУЛЯРИЗАЦИЯЛАУ МАҚСАТЫНДА "QUANTUM" ҚОСЫМШАСЫН ПАЙДАЛАНЫП, АЛҒАШҚЫ ҚАДАМ ЖАСАДЫҚ.

НӘТИЖЕЛЕ

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Optimization of Quantum Algorithms for Solving Algorithmic Problems

Introduction

in the 21st century, technology is advancing at an unprecedented pace, and classical algorithms are losing their efficiency every year. According to statistics, their performance decreases by 1-2% annually. This is especially relevant for complex computational problems where data processing time plays a critical role. In such conditions, quantum computing emerges as a promising field capable of addressing many modern challenges.

Quantum informatics is based on the principles of quantum. mechanics, enabling computations at incredible speeds compared to classical methods. However, despite its enormous potential, quantum algorithms remain relatively unknown to a wider audience, particularly among high school and university students. This article explores the nain quantum algorithms-Grover's algorithm and Shor's algorithmheir applications, and methods for their optimization.

Quantum Algorithms: Principles and Advantages

Quantum algorithms operate using qubits, which, unlike classical bits, can exist in multiple states simultaneously due to the principle of VALCONTM LITTLE - EXPONENCE AND DECISIONS AND RECORD AND ADDRESS OF THE CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT enlanglement, which allows particles to interact instantaneously over a distance. These properties make quantum computers extraordinarily powerful for certain types of tasks.

The most wall-lenown quantum algorithms include:

- ториты Провора позхоляют находить эксичент в наукодященов . Grover's Algorithm: Used for accelerated information search in unordered structures.
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 Shor's Algorithm: Designed for prime factorization of numbers,

гобы повысить эффективность виторитив, можно применить несколько жетодов:

Ізиболия известные неактреме авторитися

поменения эминотивные интерменто

птимикация алгоритна Грокора-

ля криттография

Амприти Гроевра – используется для ускоренного войска им

ода как спассилоские алгеритици требуют C(N) времени. Его

- Использование тенетических алторитиси для тенерации сптимальных марарутах.
- Сокращими часта иткраций уменьшени вычаслитисьной наружа за счит оптимельного обора попечество итпочний
- Эффоктивное использование озвитовых рогистром уменьционие чести регистрое при
- Оттимисации опорации исмерхния применение методою с еременной слоявестью O(f) есто изассическое заилов

тиминокрованный радиант алгорития позволяют захимпольно с моить затраты на вычислония и

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Quantum algorithms operate using qubits, which, write classical bits, can exist in multiple states simultaneously due to the principle of superposition. Another lay feature of quantum computing is quantum entanglement, which allows perfoles to interact instantaneously over a distance. These properties make quantum computers extraord inarily powerful for certain types of tasks.

The most well-known quantum algorithms include:

Graver's Algorithm: Used for accelerated information search in unordered structures. Shor's Algorithm: Designed for prime factorization of numbers, which has significant. implications for cryptography.

Optimization of Quantum Algorithms

Optimization of Grover's Nigorithm.

Grover's algorithm allows finding an element is an unordered array in O(/N) operations, whereas classical algorithms require D(N) time. If can be used for manyle, to solve the traveling substrain problem, where the shortest roots between clies reeds to be determined.

Soveral methods can enhance the efficiency of this algorithm:

Using Ceretic Algorithms. To generate optimal routes.

Reducing the Number of Iterations: Minimizing computational load by optimally selection the samper of iterations.

Efficient Use of Quantum Registers: Reducing the number of registers while increasing the number of routes.

Optimization of Measurement Operations: Applying methods with time complexity. Oth jestead of classical losses.

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