

Title: Quantum Theory from Entropic Inference

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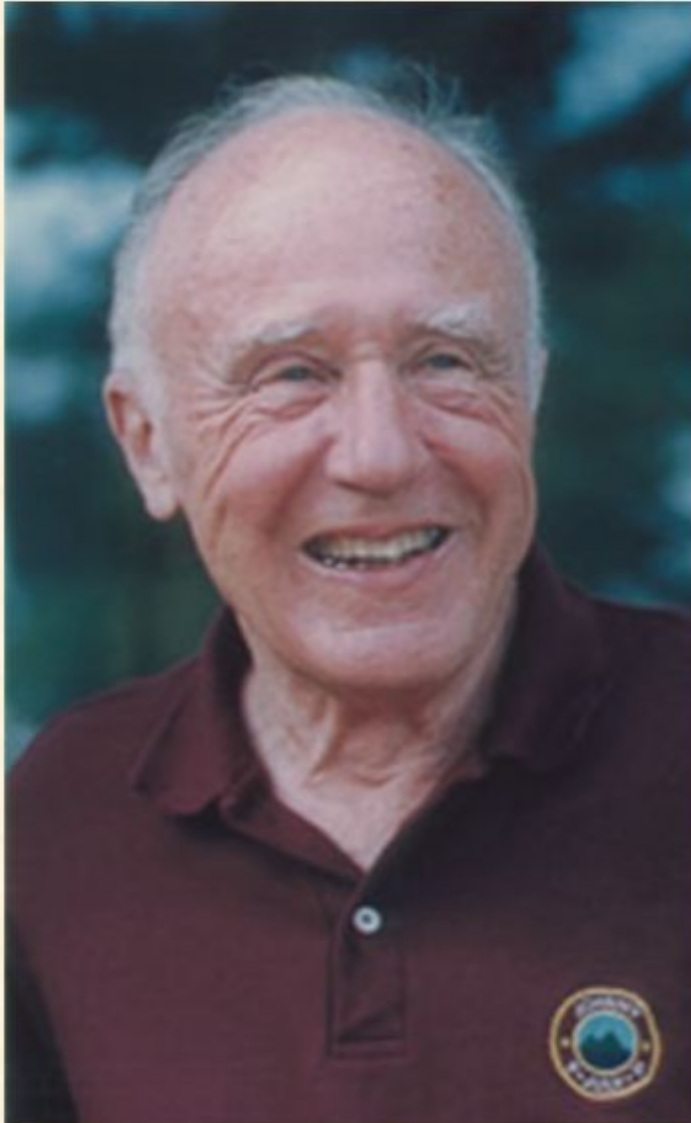
Abstract: Non-relativistic quantum theory is derived from information codified into an appropriate statistical model. The basic assumption is that there is an irreducible uncertainty in the location of particles so that the configuration space is a statistical manifold with a natural information metric. The dynamics then follows from a principle of inference, the method of Maximum Entropy: entropic dynamics is an instance of law without law. The concept of time is introduced as a convenient device to keep track of the accumulation of changes. The resulting formalism is close to Nelson's stochastic mechanics. The statistical manifold is a dynamical entity: its (information) geometry determines the evolution of the probability distribution which, in its turn, reacts back and determines the evolution of the geometry. As in General Relativity there is a kind of equivalence principle in that "fictitious" forces – in this case diffusive "osmotic" forces – turn out to be "real". This equivalence of quantum and statistical fluctuations – or of quantum and classical probabilities – leads to a natural explanation of the equality of inertial and "osmotic" masses and allows explaining quantum theory as a sophisticated example of entropic inference. Mass and the phase of the wave function are explained as features of purely statistical origin. Recommended Reading: arXiv:0907.4335 "From Entropic Dynamics to Quantum Theory" (2009)

# Quantum Theory from Entropic Inference

Ariel Caticha

Department of Physics

University at Albany - SUNY



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No test of these views looks like being someday doable, nor more interesting and more instructive, than a derivation of the structure of quantum theory... No prediction lends itself to a more critical test than this, that every law of physics, pushed to the extreme, will be found statistical and approximate, not mathematically perfect and precise.

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**The Challenge of "Law without Law":**

We can ask ourselves if it is not absolutely preposterous to put into a formula anything at first sight so vague as *law without law* and *substance without substance*. How can we hope to move forward with no solid ground at all under our feet?





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"...is often called Bayesian inference"

"...supplemented by the notion of information entropy"

# The Big Question:



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What would the laws of physics look like if they were rules for processing information?

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General Relativity



# Entropic Inference: What is Information?

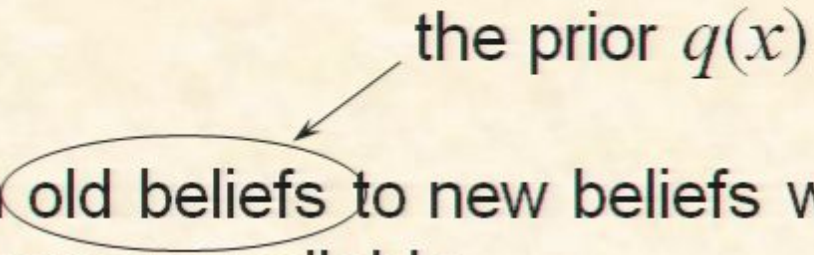
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The diagram consists of three ovals: 'old beliefs', 'new beliefs', and 'information'. An arrow points from 'old beliefs' to 'new beliefs' with the label 'the prior  $q(x)$ ' above it. Another arrow points from 'new beliefs' to 'information' with the label 'the posterior  $p(x)$ ' below it. A third arrow points from 'information' to 'old beliefs' with the label 'constraints' below it.

Information is what induces a change in beliefs.

Information is what constrains rational beliefs.

An analogy from mechanics:

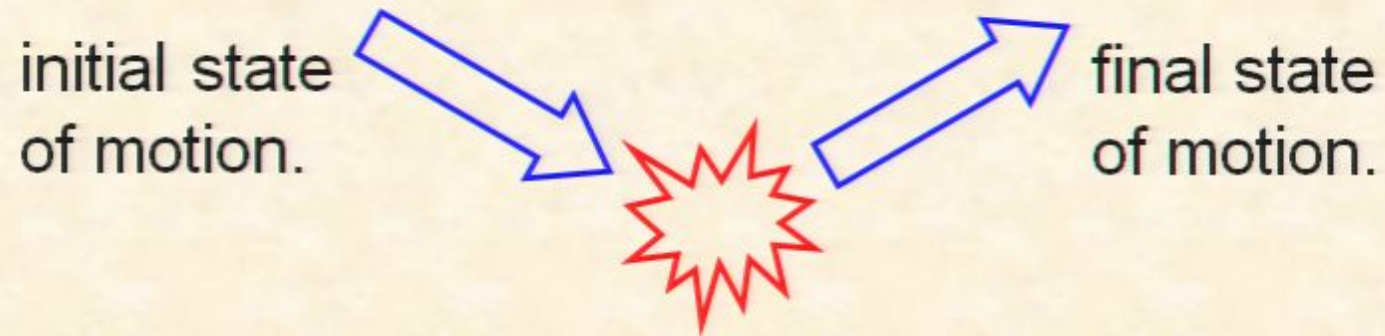
An analogy from mechanics:

initial state  
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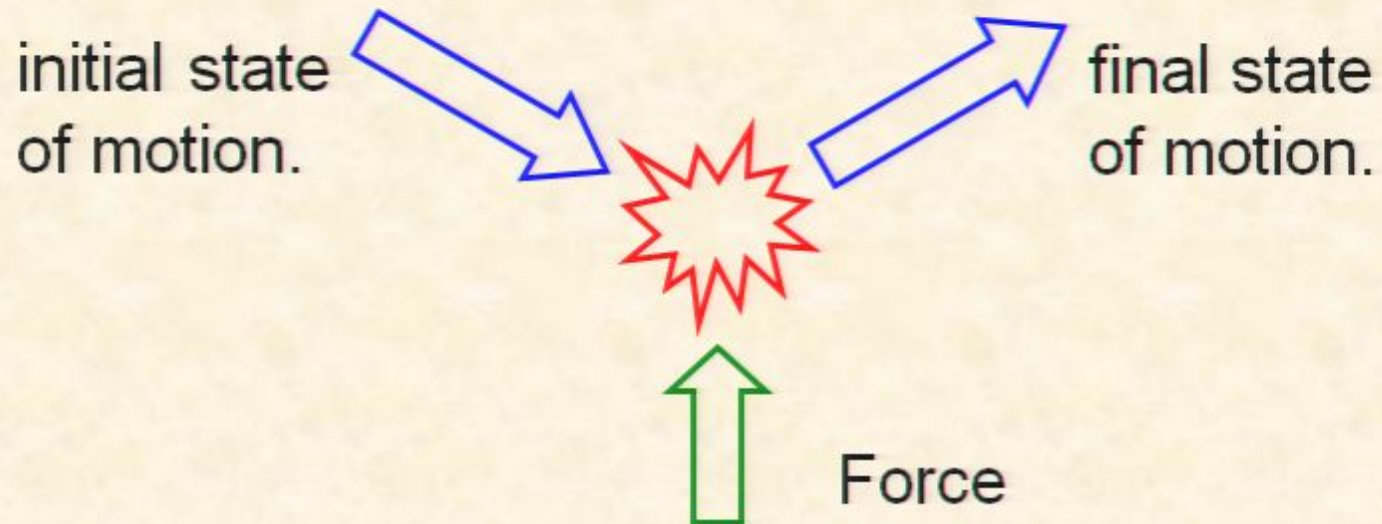




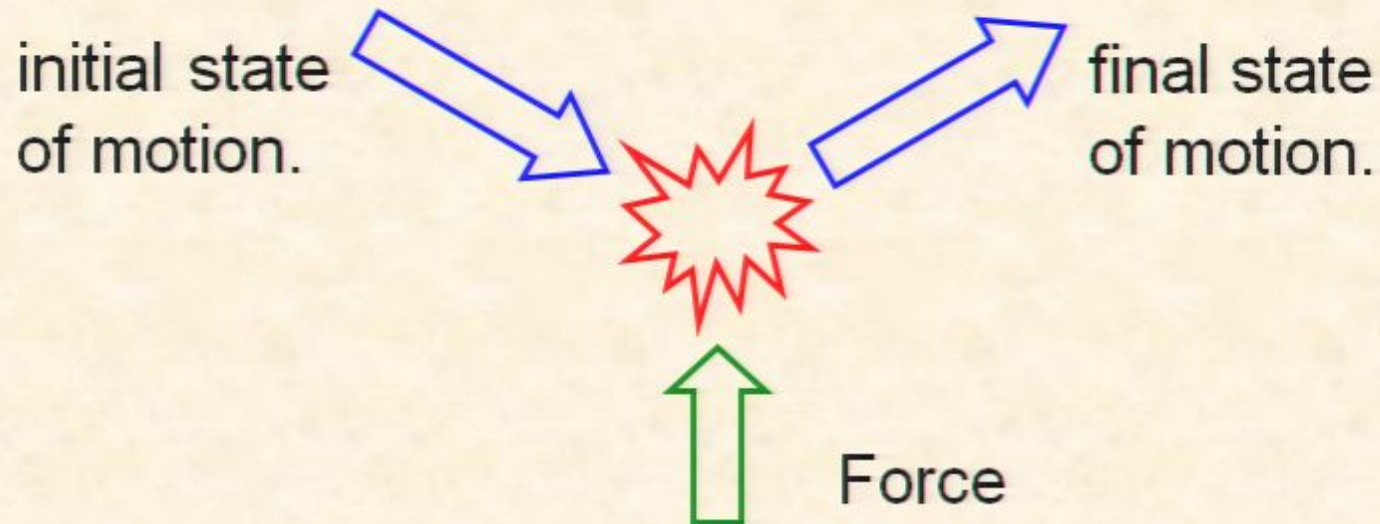
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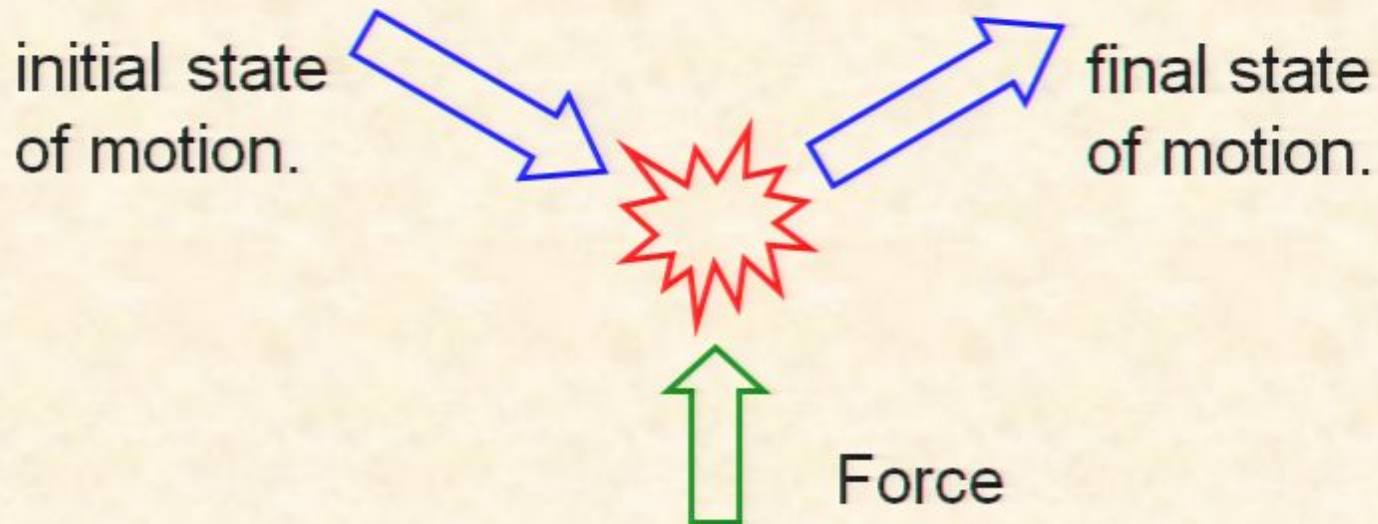
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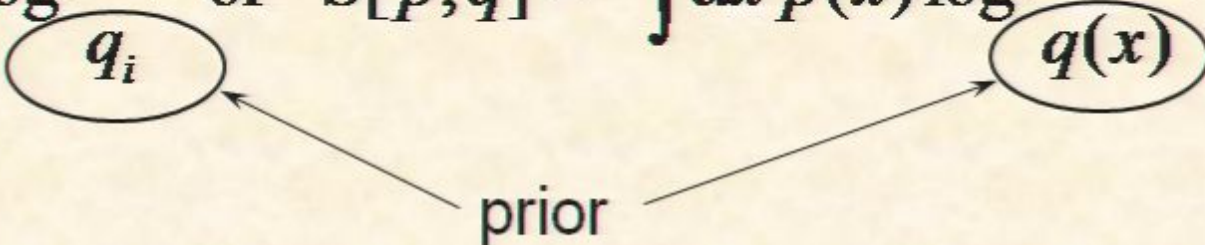
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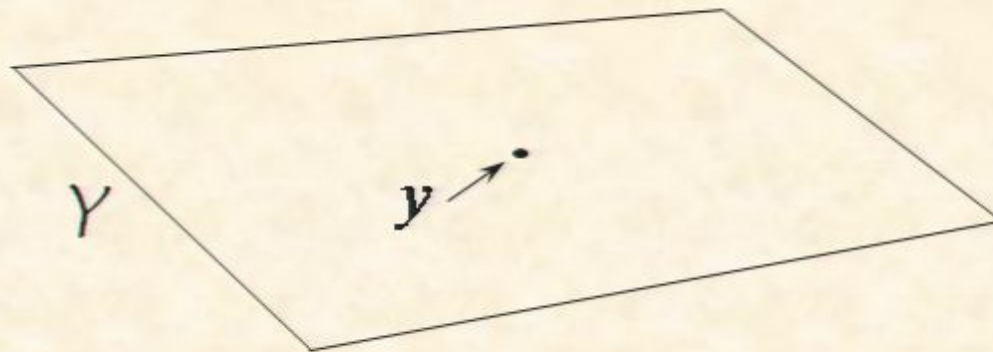
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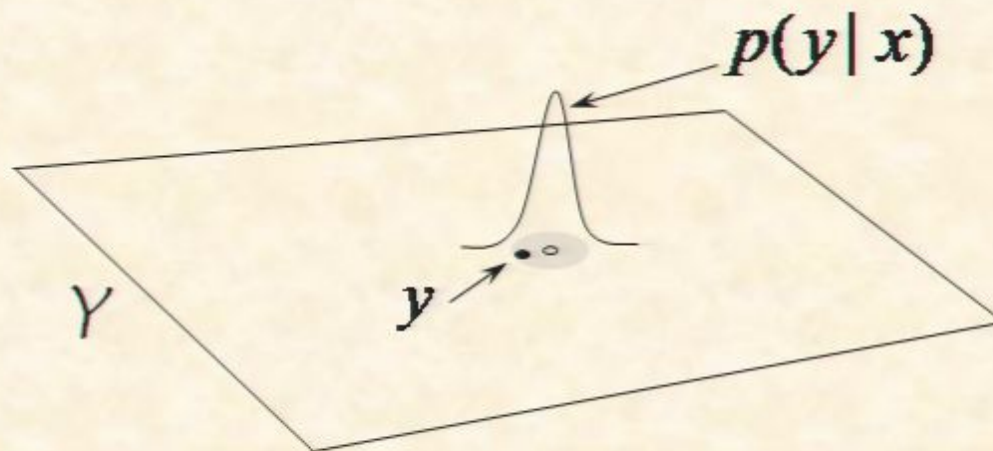




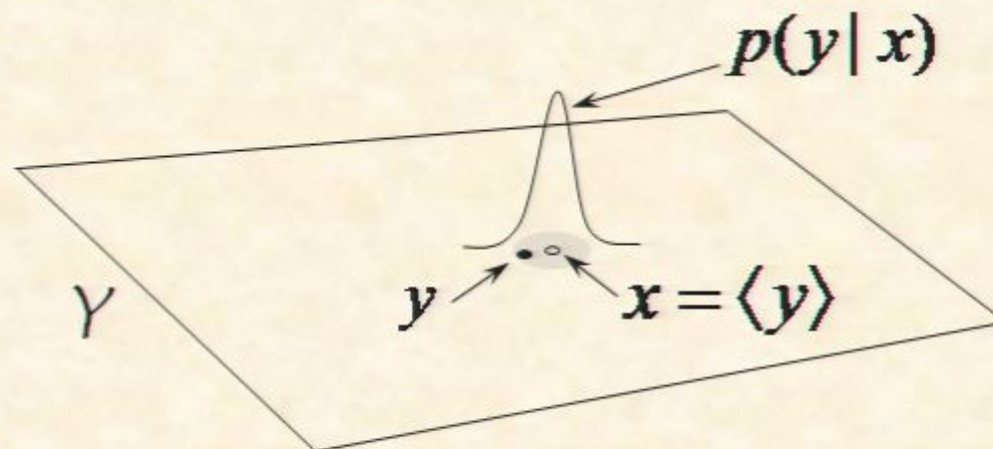
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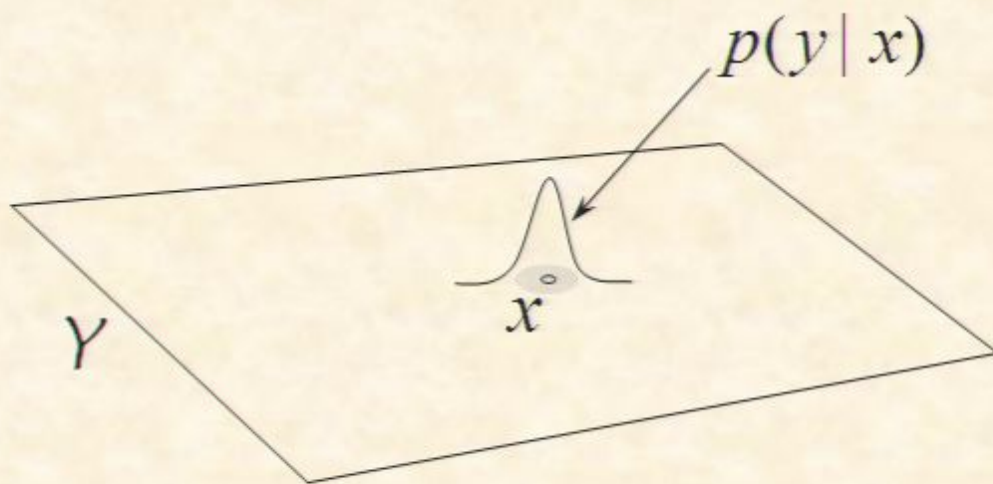
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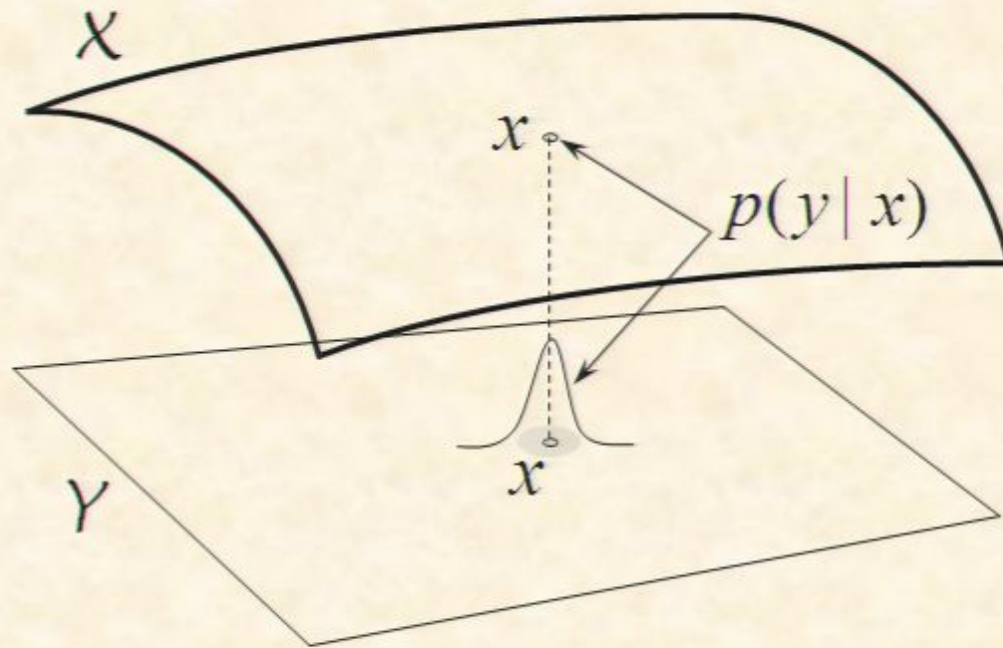


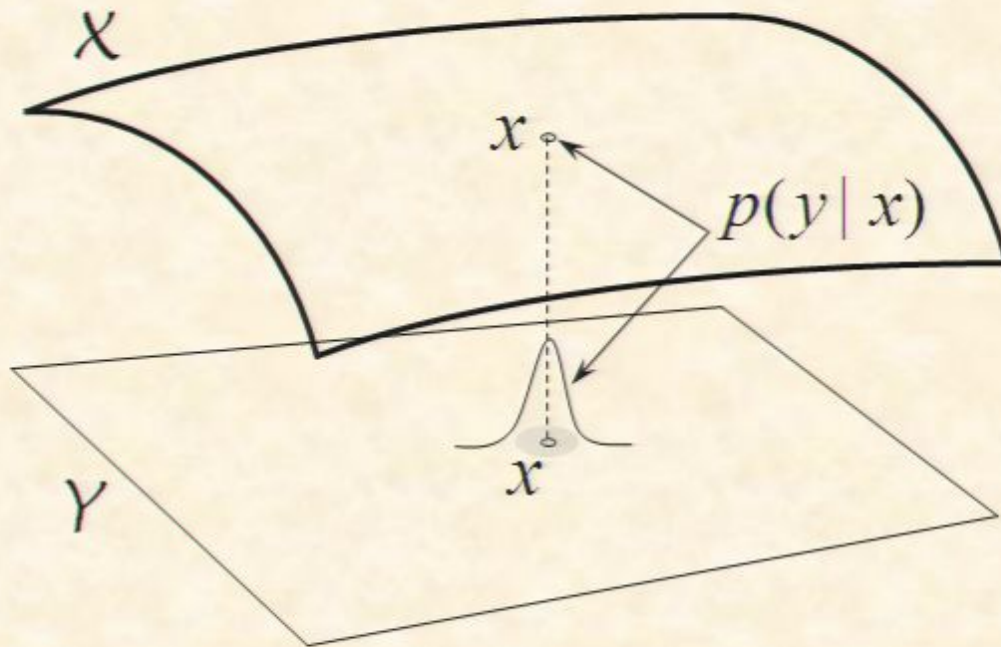
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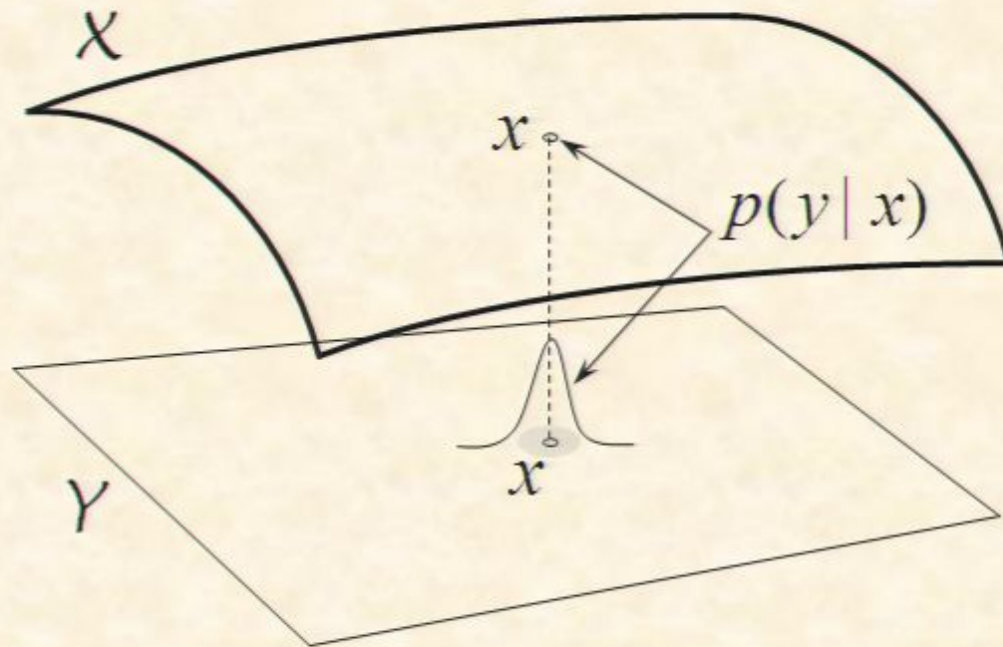






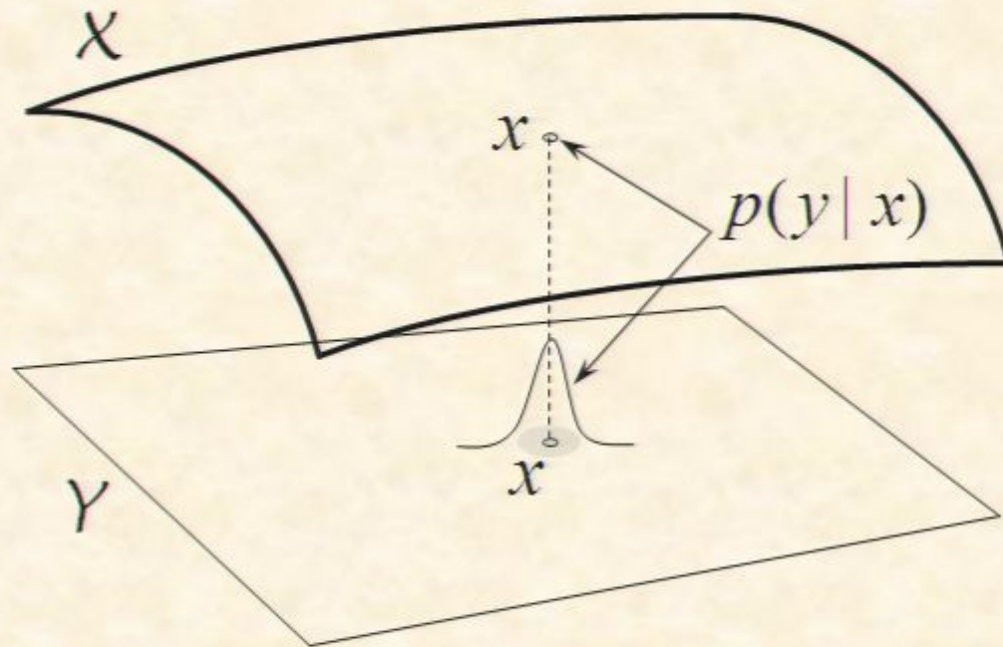
$Y$  “physical” space





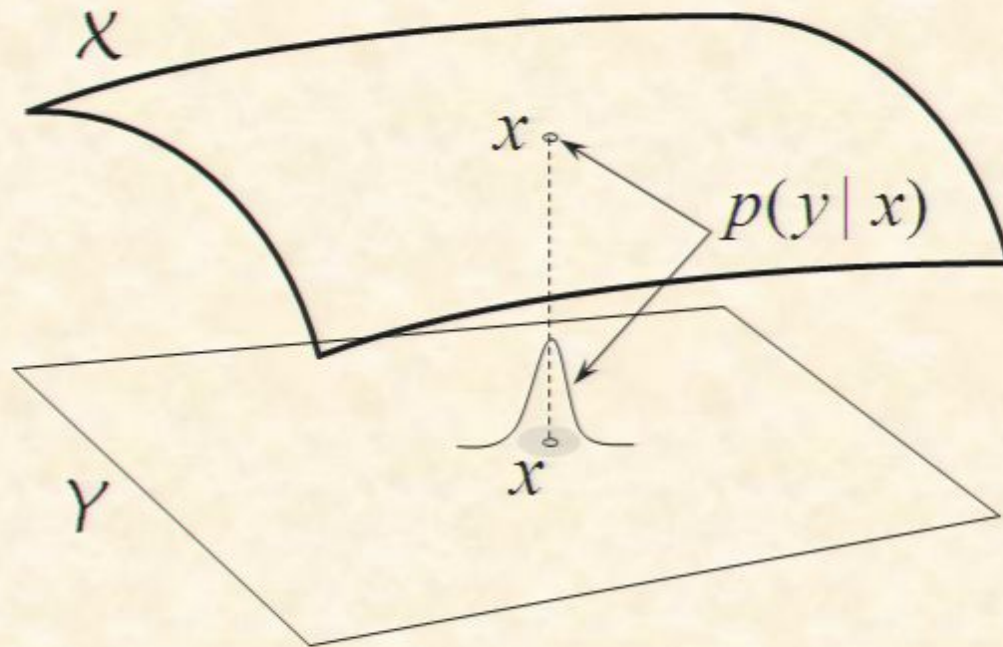
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$X$  configuration space



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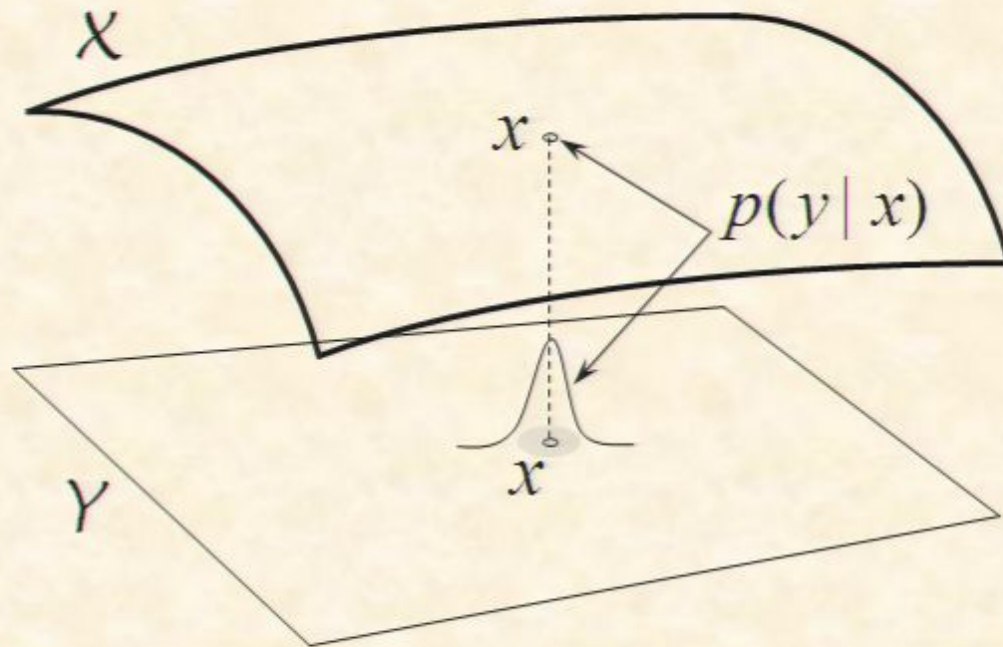


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A “point” is not just a dot:

Configuration space is a statistical manifold.

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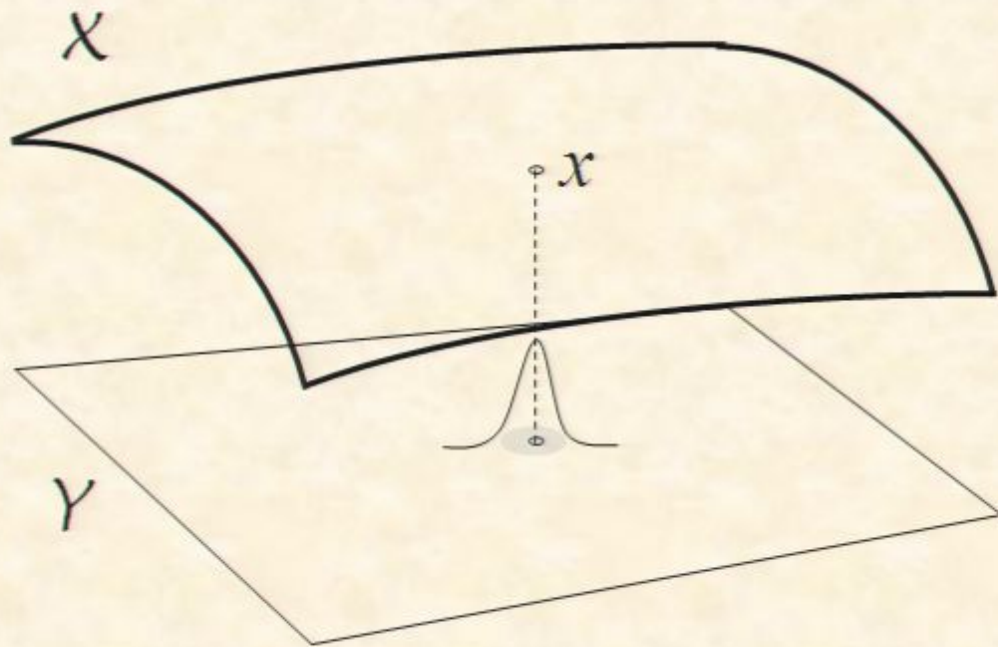
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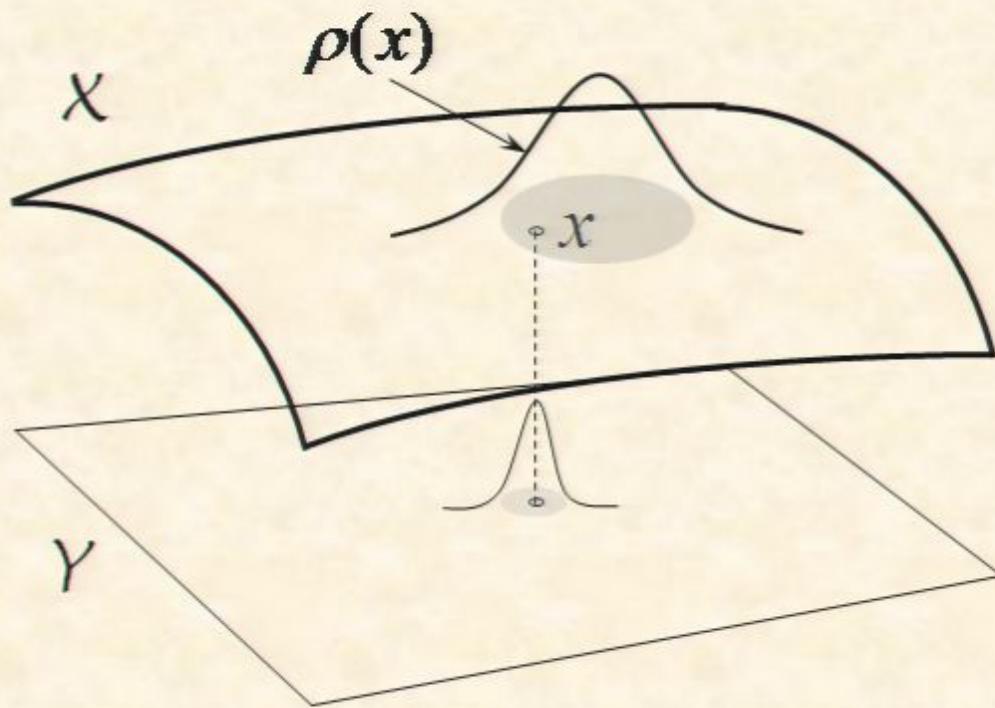
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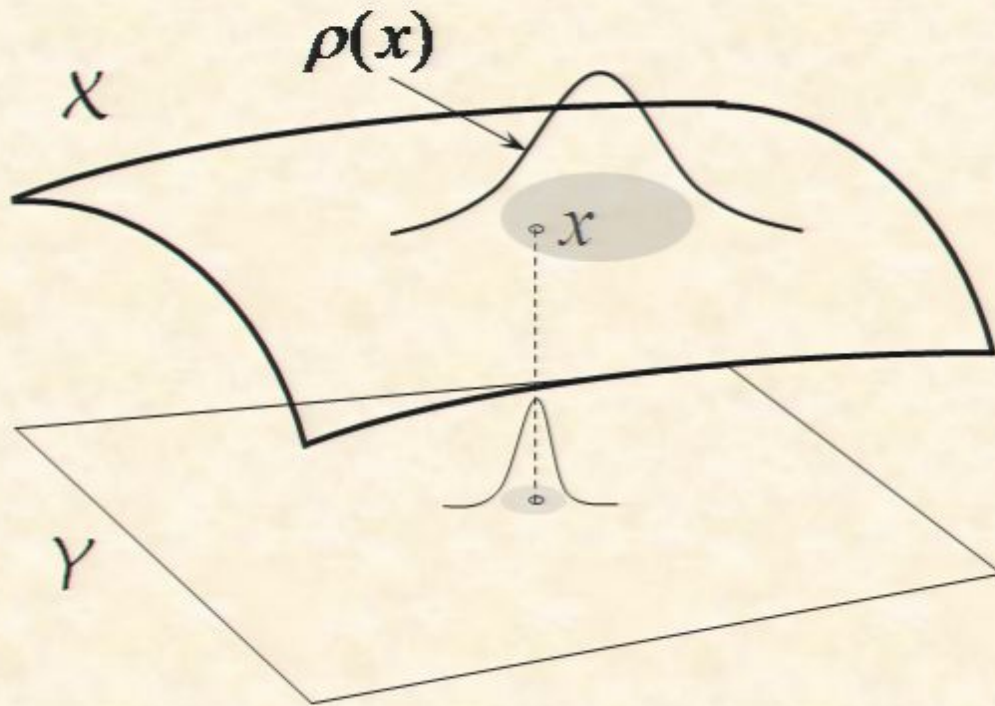
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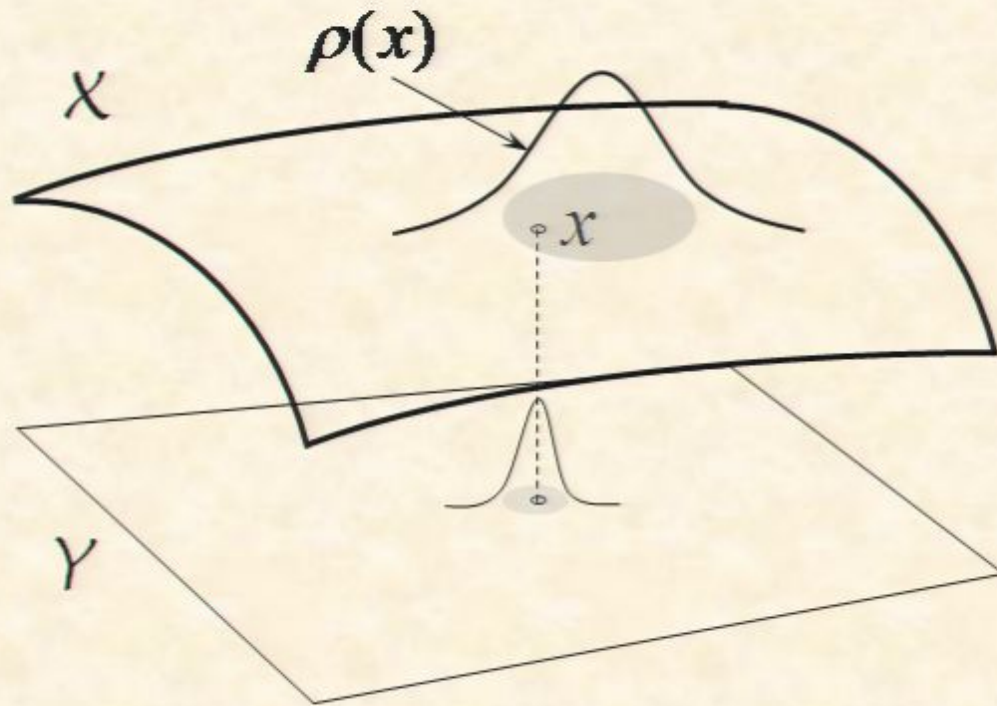






$\gamma$  “physical” space

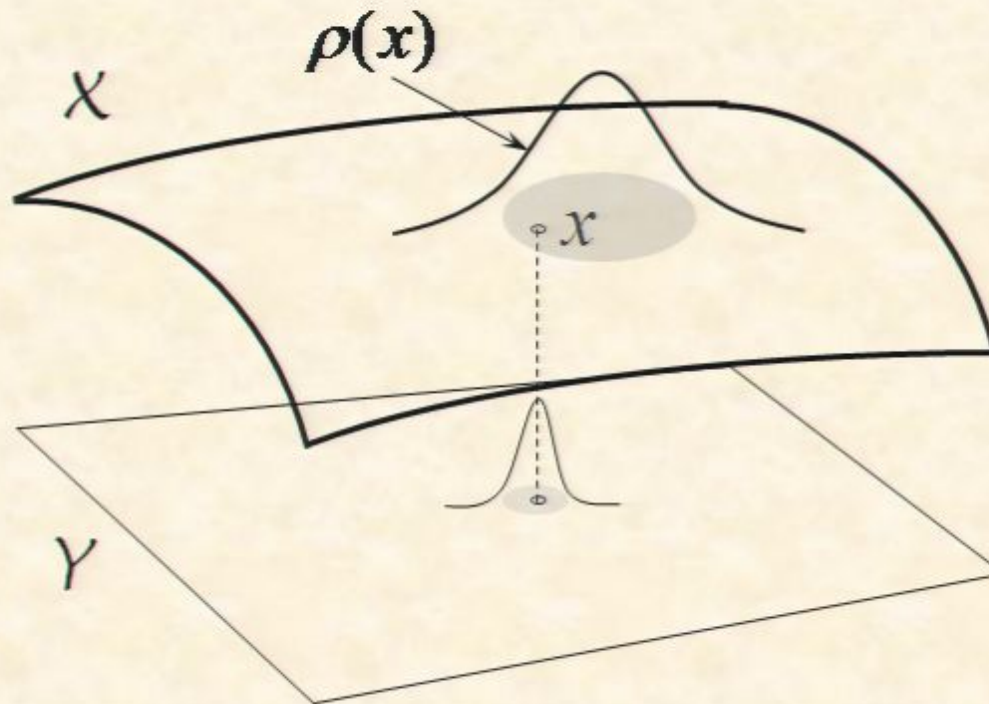
“microstates”



$Y$       “physical” space      “microstates”

$X$       configuration space      “mesostates”

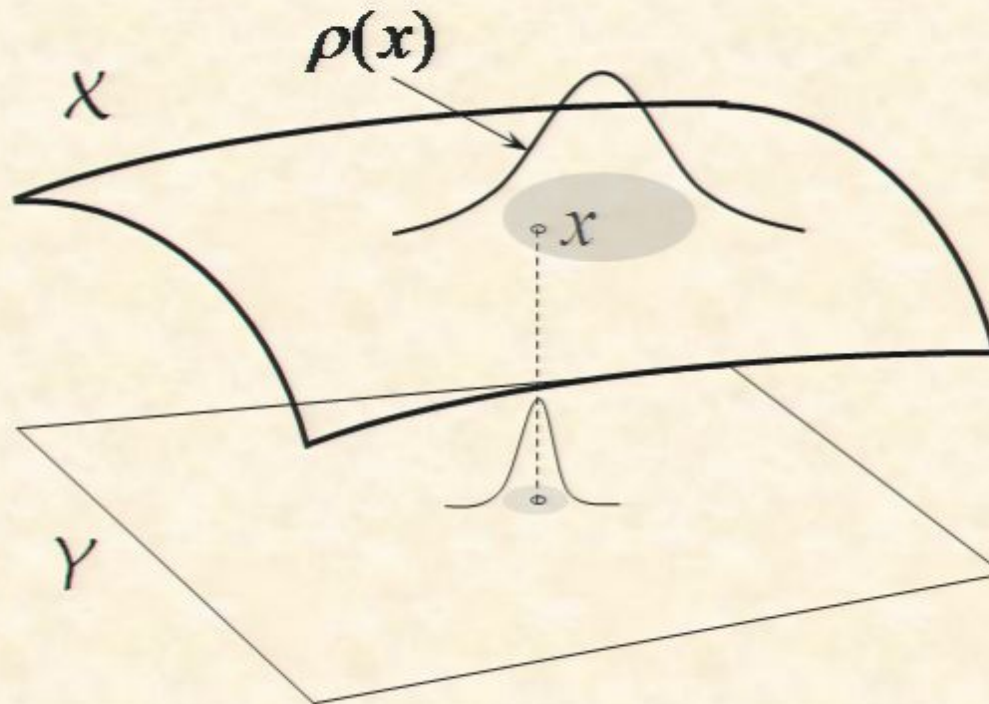




$Y$  "physical" space "microstates"

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**Time**



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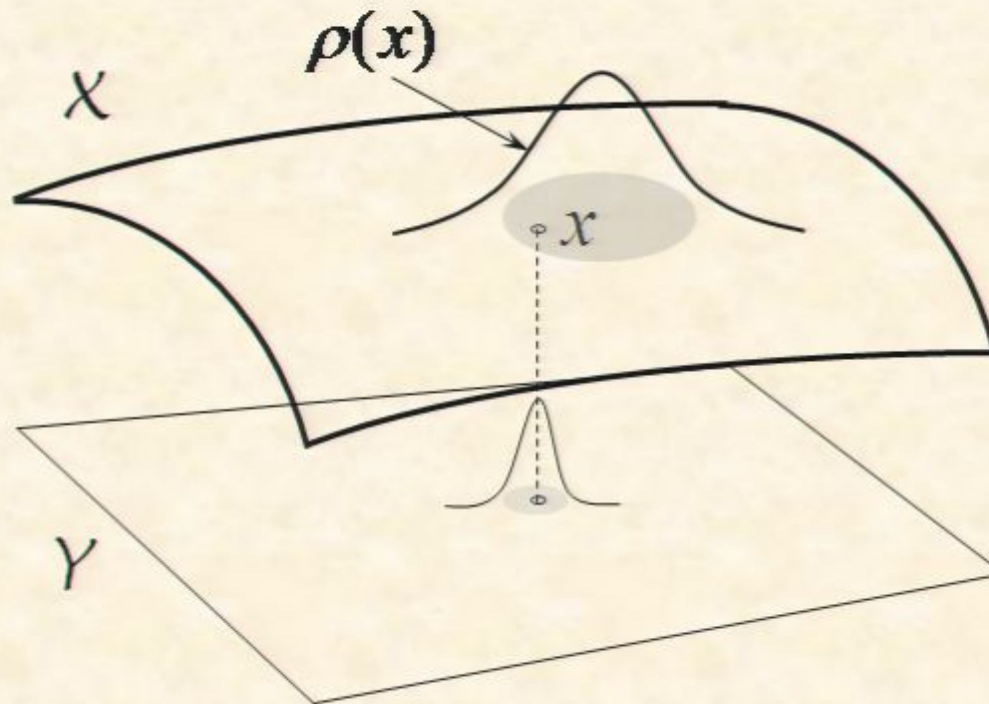
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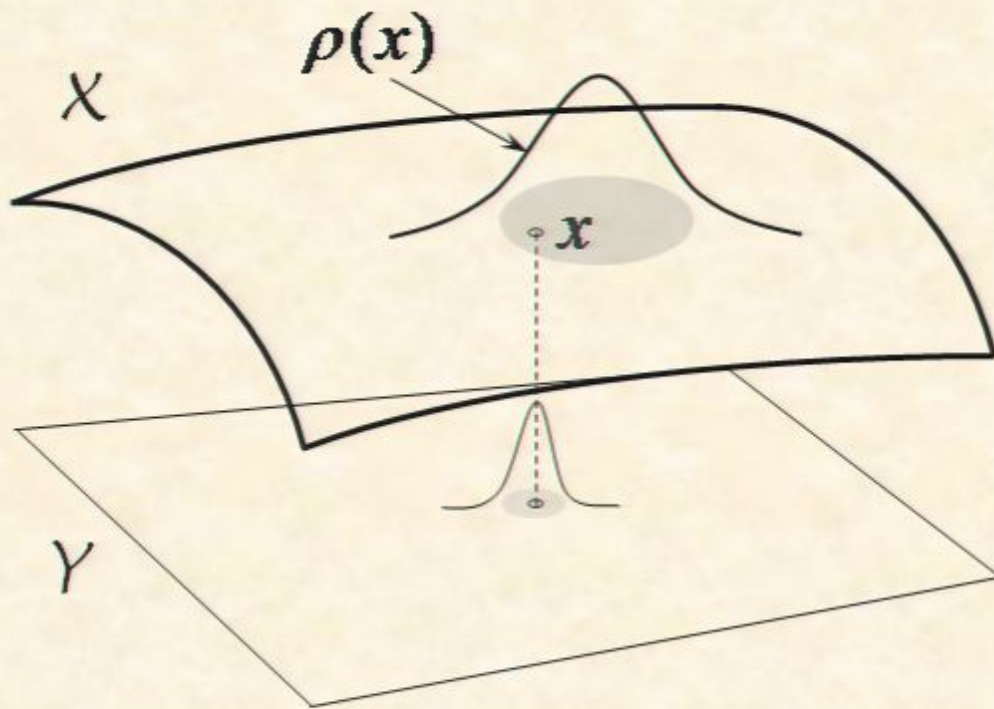
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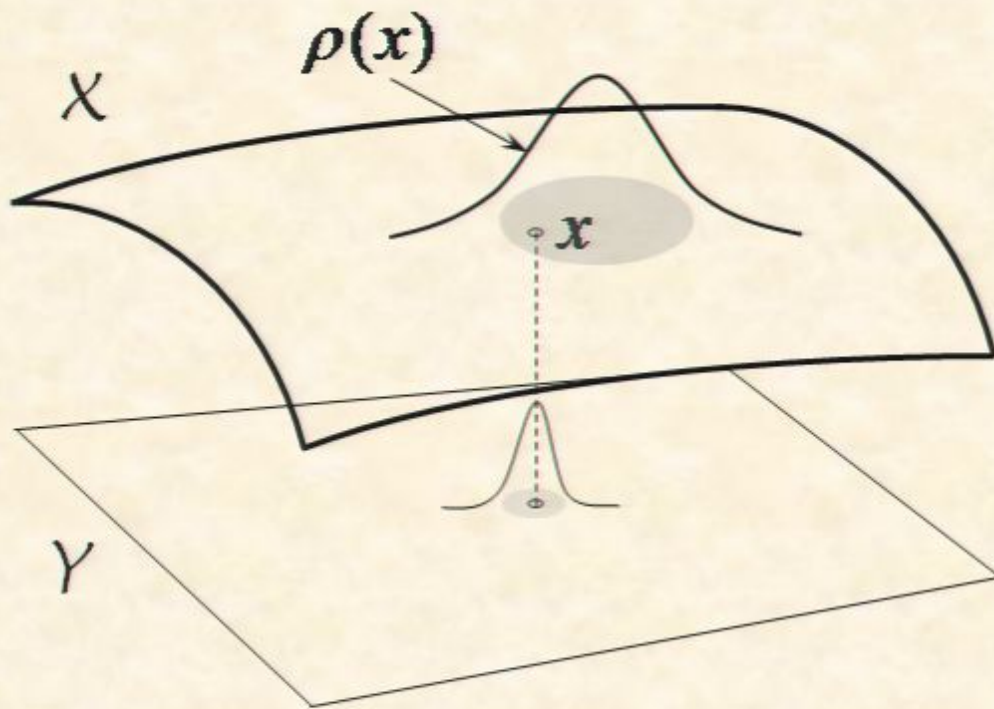
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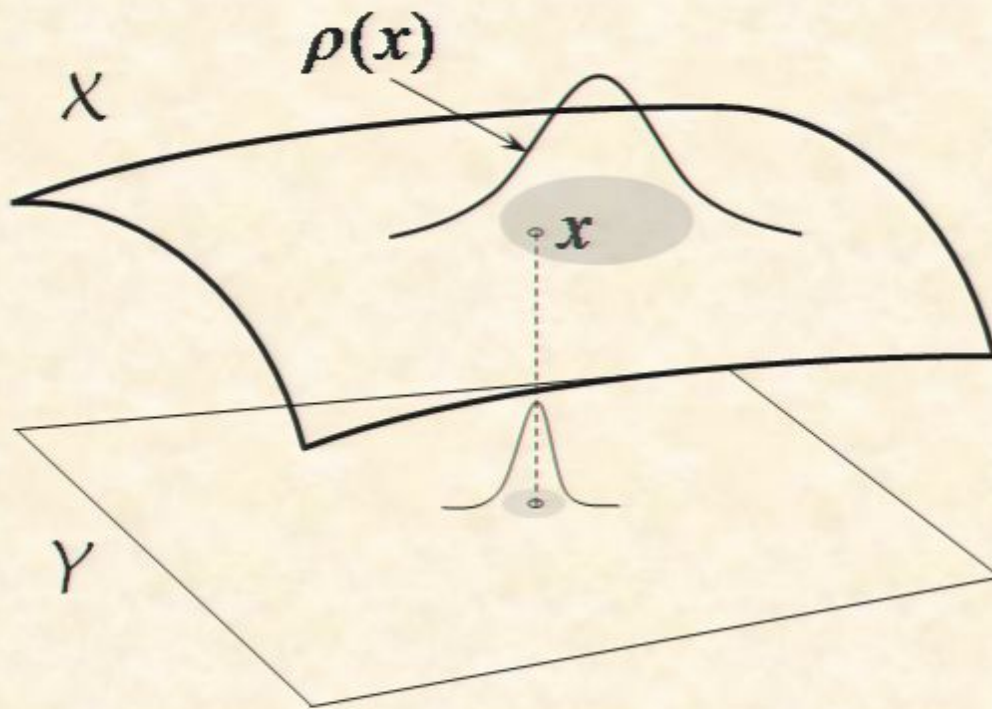
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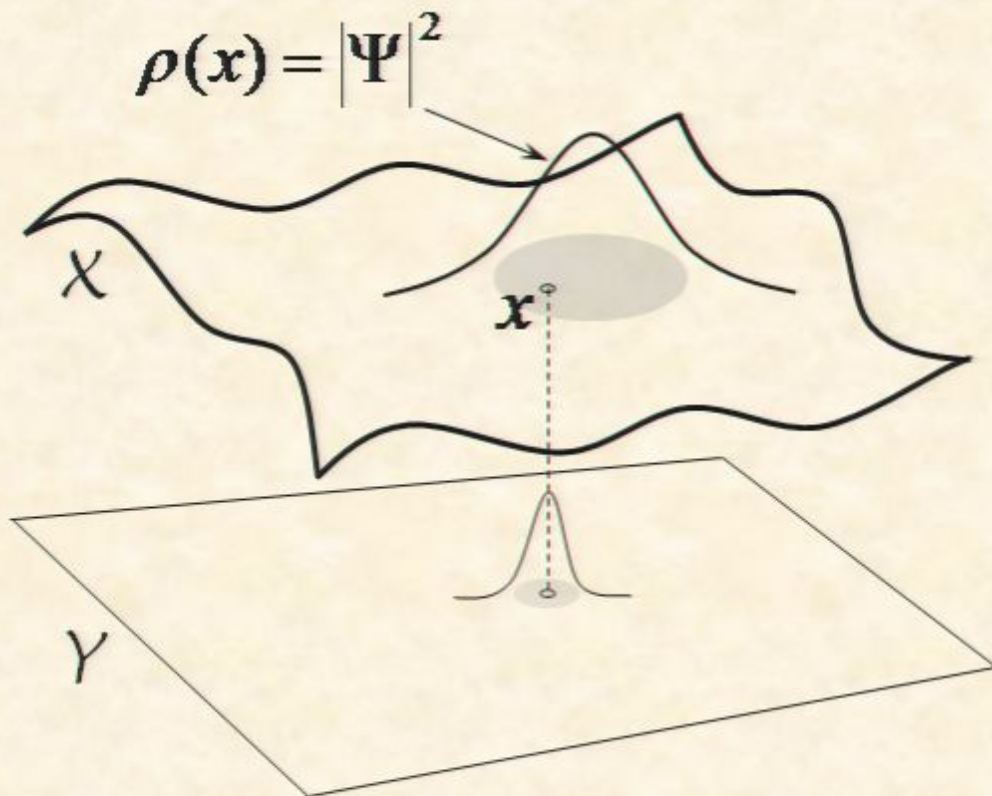
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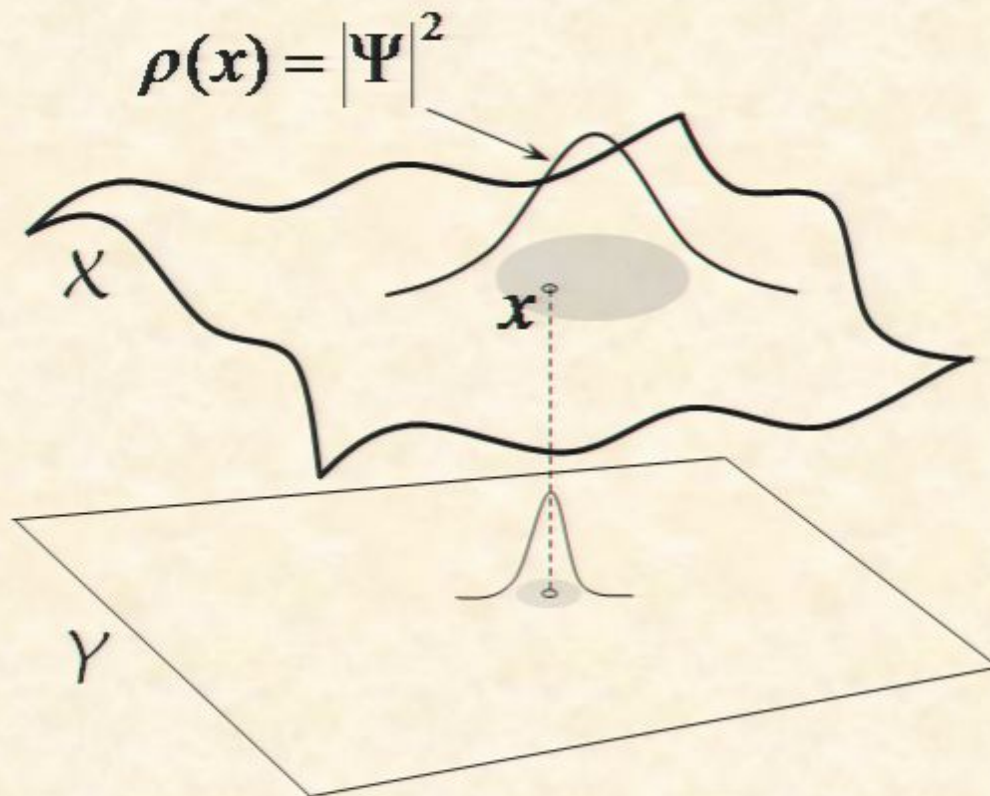
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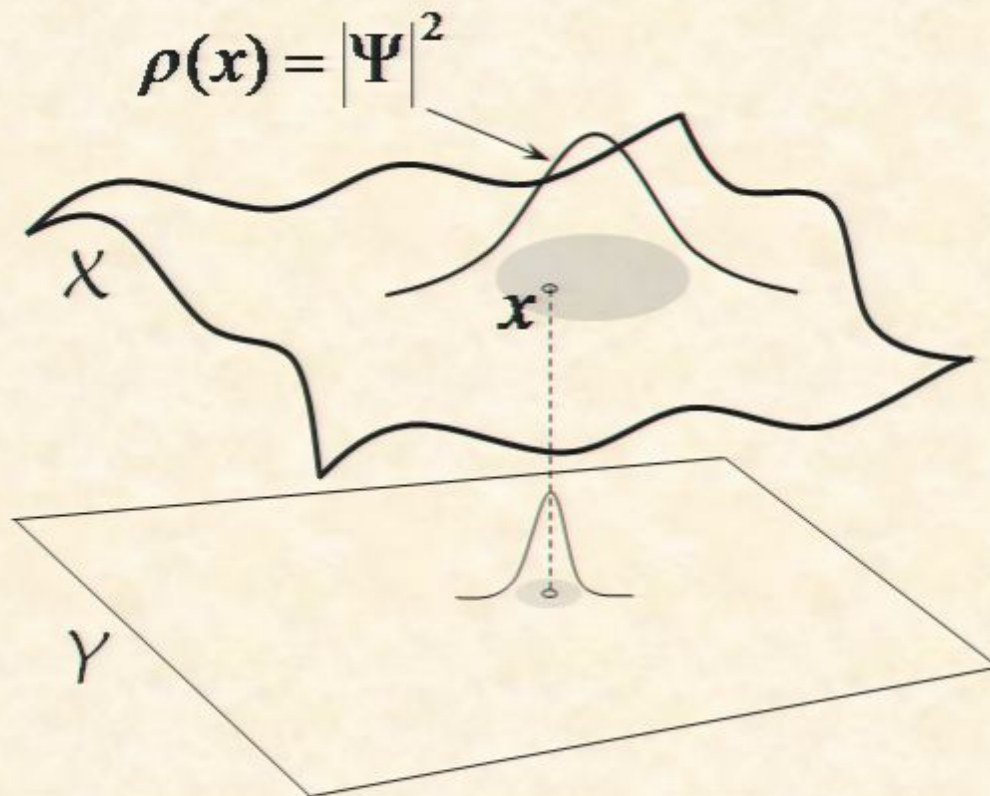
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it explains the equality of inertial and gravitational masses and allows a geometrical explanation of gravity.

## A Quantum Equivalence Principle?

We accept the equivalence of quantum and "inferencial" probabilities because

it explains the equality of inertial and osmotic masses

it explains linearity, superposition, complex numbers,

and allows an inferencial explanation of quantum theory.



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On Mass and Phase:

$$m = \hbar \tau / \sigma^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(x, t) = S(x, t) - \log \rho^{1/2}(x, t)$$

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