

Title: Quantum Foundations Lecture

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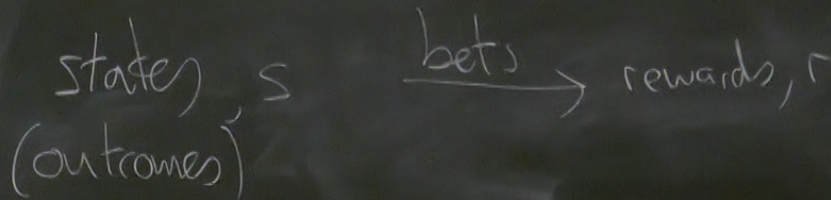
Collection: Quantum Foundations

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URL: <https://pirsa.org/24010069>

Decision theory L. Savage Found. of Stat.

Probability is a subjective belief telling agents how to behave (make decisions)



$b(s)$  is the reward.

$b_1, b_2$



Found. of Stat.

telling agents how to

$$b_1 > b_2$$

$$b_3 < b_4$$

$$b_5 \sim b_6$$

Impose some principles of rational behavior.

1-  $b_1 > b_2$ , and  $b_2 > b_3$  then  $b_1 > b_3$



Impose some principles of rational behavior.

$\forall$  -  $b_1 > b_2$ , and  $b_2 > b_3$  then  $b_1 > b_3$

$b_1(s) > b_2(s) \forall s \Rightarrow b_1 > b_2$



Can get a representation theorem  
that says

①  $\exists$  a unique  $P_r(s) \geq 0$  such that  $\sum_{s \in S} P_r(s) = 1$

②  $\exists$  a unique  $U$ , up to affine transformations  $U \rightarrow aU + b$ ,  
iff

$$\sum_{s \in S} P_r(s) U[b_1(s)] > \sum_{s \in S} P_r(s) U[b_2(s)]$$

↑  
utility fn



that  $\sum_{s \in S} P_r(s) = 1$

transformations  $U \rightarrow aU + b$ , on  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $b_1 > b_2$

$$\sum_{s \in S} P_r(s) U[b_2(s)]$$



The principle principle (Lewis)

A rational agent who knows that the objective probability for something is  $P$  is required to choose this as their subjective probability.



vis.)  
at the objective probability for something happening  
his as their subjective probability.



How Wallace's proof works

(a) If two events have the same [amplitude] then agents are rationally required to give them the same probability (Equivalence rule)

(b) Prove that the equivalence rule  $\Rightarrow$  Born rule



$$(\alpha|+\rangle + \beta|-\rangle) | \text{meas apparatus} \rangle | \text{agent} \rangle$$

bet on  
spin up

$$\rightarrow \alpha |+\rangle | \text{spin up} \rangle | \$1 \rangle + \beta |-\rangle | \text{spin down} \rangle | \$0 \rangle \rightarrow$$

bet on  
spin  
down

$$\rightarrow \alpha |+\rangle | \text{spin up} \rangle | \$0 \rangle + \beta |-\rangle | \text{spin down} \rangle | \$1 \rangle \rightarrow$$



meas apparatus) |agent)

$$\alpha |\text{spin up}\rangle |\$1\rangle + \beta |\text{spin down}\rangle |\$0\rangle \xrightarrow[\text{controller}]{u} \alpha |\text{junk}\rangle |\$1\rangle + \beta |\text{junk}\rangle |\$0\rangle$$

$$\alpha |\text{spin up}\rangle |\$0\rangle + \beta |\text{spin down}\rangle |\$1\rangle \xrightarrow[\text{controlled}]{u'} \alpha |\text{junk}\rangle |\$0\rangle + \beta |\text{junk}\rangle |\$1\rangle$$



$$\text{If } |\alpha\rangle = |\beta\rangle$$

same physical state  $|\psi\rangle \rightarrow$  same objective probabilities

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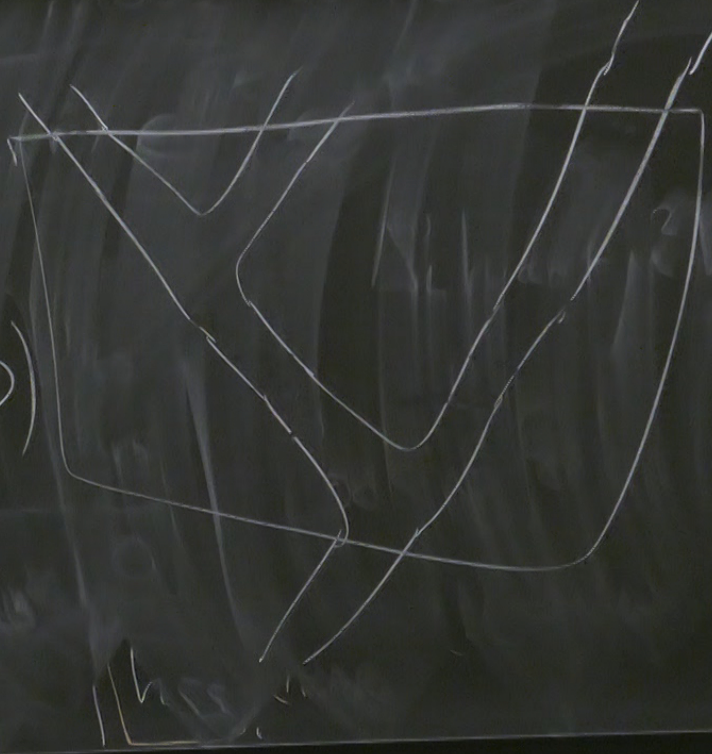
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} (2|+\rangle + |-\rangle) |s\rangle$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left( \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} |+\rangle |a\rangle + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} |+\rangle |b\rangle + |-\rangle |s\rangle \right)$$



ing happening

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(|+\rangle + |-\rangle)$$





utility

## Criticisms of MWI

- ① Probabilistic - Conference at PI  
Kent, Albert, Price,

[pirsa.org/C07025](http://pirsa.org/C07025)

- (2) Distasteful. in stochastic model we "get away with it".



(3) Unstable to progress in physics.