

Title: Lecture - Quantum Foundations, PHYS 639

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Collection/Series: Quantum Foundations (Elective), PHYS 639, January 6 - February 5, 2025

Subject: Quantum Foundations

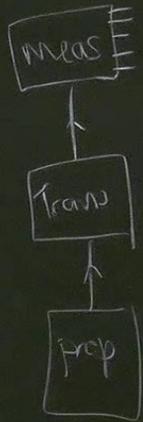
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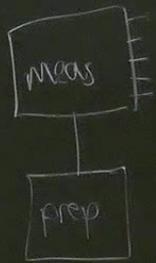
quant-ph/0101012

Operational Reconstructions of QT Beyond.

Kepler's laws	Newton's UG + laws	→
Lorentz transf ⁿ	SR	→ GR
QT	?	→



The state



$$\alpha = (\text{meas}, \text{outcome})$$

P_α

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ \vdots \\ P_K \end{pmatrix}$$

s.t

$$\begin{pmatrix} \vdots \\ p_1 \\ \vdots \\ p_k \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f = \begin{pmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \vdots \\ p_k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{st } \exists \Gamma_\alpha \text{ with } p_\alpha = \Gamma_\alpha \cdot f$$

K minimum

fiducial

fiducial

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} p_{z+} & \alpha \\ \alpha^* & p_{z-} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p = \begin{pmatrix} p_{z+} \\ p_{z-} \\ p_{x+} \\ p_{y+} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = p_{x+} - c p_{y+} - \frac{(1-c)}{2} (p_{z+} + p_{z-})$$

$$p_{\alpha} = \text{tr}$$

meas, outcome)

fiducial

$$\rho = \begin{pmatrix} P_{z+} \\ P_z \\ P_{x+} \\ P_{y+} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_\alpha = \text{tr}(\hat{A}_\alpha \hat{\rho})$$

$$= \sum \alpha \cdot \rho$$

$$\frac{1-c}{2} (P_{z+} + P_{z-})$$

pure states - $|\psi\rangle$
not mixed states

mixed states
 $\rho = \lambda \rho_A + (1-\lambda) \rho_B$
 $0 < \lambda < 1$ $\rho_A \neq \rho_B$



$$P_{z+} + P_{z-} = 1$$

fiducial

$$p_\alpha = \text{tr}(\hat{A}_\alpha \hat{\rho})$$

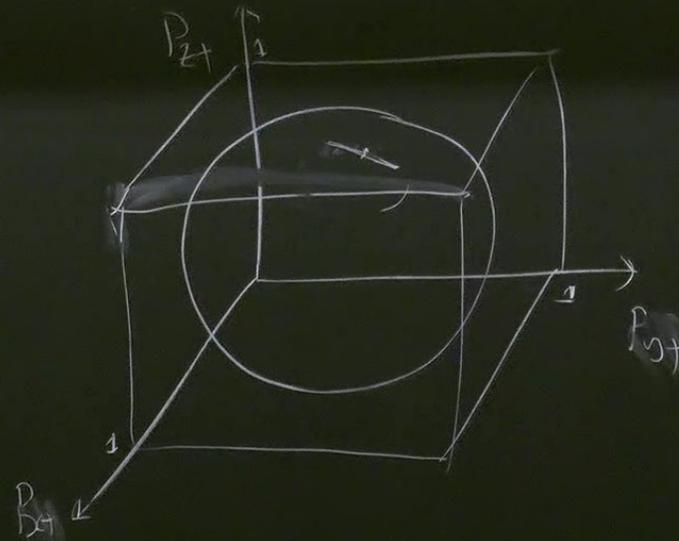
$\Downarrow \quad \Downarrow$

$$= \sum_\alpha \alpha \cdot P$$

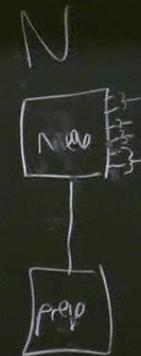
mixed states

$$P = \lambda P_A + (1-\lambda) P_B$$

$0 < \lambda < 1$ $P_A \neq P_B$



$$P_{z+} + P_{z-} = 1$$



five axioms (0912.4740)

Information Systems having, or constrained to have, a certain information carrying capacity have the same properties.

Information Locality $N_{ab} = N_a N_b$

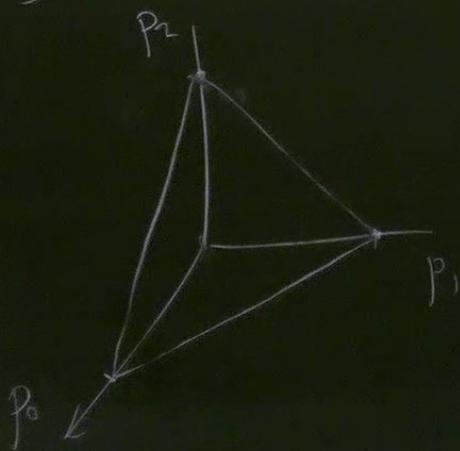
Tomographic locality $K_{ab} = K_a K_b$

Continuity There exists a continuous reversible transformation between any two pure states.

$$H_{ab} = H_a \otimes H_b$$

Continuity There exists a continuous reversible transformation between any two states.

Simplicity Systems are described by the smallest number of probabilities consistent with the other postulates.



$$K = N$$

$$K(N), K(N+1) > K(N)$$

$$K(N_a N_b) = K(N_a) K(N_b)$$

$$N_i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

p_0

$N=1, 2, 3, \dots$



$$K = x_1 N + x_2 \frac{N(N-1)}{2!} + x_3 \frac{N(N-1)(N-2)}{3!} + \dots$$

$$K = N \quad \vec{x} = (1, 0, 0, \dots)$$

$$K = N^2 \quad \vec{x} = (1, 2, 0, \dots)$$

$$K = N^3 \quad \vec{x} = (1, 6, 6, 0, \dots)$$