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VARIATIONS ON QUANTUM THEORY

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Here I present my book. It is addressed to everybody who is interested in the quantum theory ground problems. It contains an endeavour to make a step from the simple declarations (like N. Bohr “correspondence principle”) to some plain and profound real correspondences between the quantum theory and the classic one. The bridges between them can be build!

The first chapter of the book remembers to a reader the most misterious aspects of the quantum theory. I shortly discuss the starting Heisenberg’s and Dirac’s ideas, the principle of uncertainty, the wave-particle dualism, the principle of superposition, the non-locality, the spin, and the particles identity problem.

The second chapter is called “By grieving about classic...”. This is the name of the famous Russian author Timur Shaov’s song, and it describes as well the situation relative to the modern musical children education as this one relative to the quantum mechanics methods. Really, Einstein, Schrodinger and many other physicists could not accept a mathematical and physical “exotic” that came in physics together with quanta. I analyze the Heisenberg’s complex variables presentation and compare it with the known one of the theoretical electrotechnics and the mechanics. I find out that these presentations are similar one to another. In particular, the commutators can be also introduced for the electrical and mechanical classical oscillators. These classical commutators present practically the Poisson brackets and satisfy to the usual quantum form, but at the right side they contain the action value for the concrete oscillator, not the Planck constant. When we consider two-dimensional oscillators, two types of commutation appear like the commutators for bosons and fermions. I consider also some another aspects of the quantum – classic analogy. I show, there is very much of common details in the both quantum and classical theories.

In the third chapter I treat a non-locality problem. As I noted above, at the “classical” commutators right side we have their “personal” action values. So, the question appears: why only the universal Planck constant presents always in the quantum commutators? The answer that I propose is such: because for all quantum commutators the action is the same one, it is proportional to the size of the (finite) Universe. So, all the quantum commutators just occupy all the Universe and are non-local; also, the Planck “constant” is not constant and increases together with the Universe expanding. In this chapter I reproduce the Aspect’s experiments description and discuss the Bell’s theorem and the causes of the quantum mechanics to be non-local.

The fourth chapter is dedicated to the quantum measurement problem and to the superposition principle. I discuss the modern decoherence theory and its connection with the irreversibility problem. Further, I criticize the von Neumann measurement model, and I show that his “psychological parallelism” principle can be eliminated, and a human consciousness should be replaced by any irreversible recorder existence. Finally, I consider the wave

function collapse problem, and I propose a new (dynamic) interpretation of the superposition principle, that should replace the Everett multiworlds picture.

In the last (fifth) chapter I consider the particles identity problem. The classical statistical paradoxes are remembered and discussed, the connections between the commutation rules and a statistics type are described. The continuous transition to the complete identity (as it was proposed by another authors) is supported, and an additional model of it is proposed. Finally, I discuss a remarkable similarity between the elementary particles and the black holes.

I thank all the readers. Each of them may send me some questions and remarks using my e-mail address: shulman@dol.ru

Author, January of 2007

CONTENTS OF THE BOOK

PREFACE

1. THE QUANTUM MECHANICS MYSTERIES

- 1.1. The introduction
- 1.2. To begin again from the beginning
- 1.3. Two faces of the uncertainty principle
- 1.4. The particle –wave dualism and the probabilistic description
- 1.5. The superposition principle and the quantum objects evolution
- 1.6. The non-locality
- 1.7. This mysterious spin ...
- 1.8. The particles identity
- 1.9. What about next chapters?

2. “BY GRIEVING ABOUT CLASSIC...”

- 2.1. To follow Heisenberg
- 2.2. The harmonic processes in the linear electrical circuits
- 2.3. The commutators appear
- 2.4. The classical one-dimensional mechanical oscillator
- 2.5. The two-dimensional oscillators and the spin
- 2.6. The three-dimensional oscillators and the momentum commutation
- 2.7. The similarity and the difference
- 2.8. The polyharmonic processes
- 2.9. The parallel between quantum mechanics and our results
- 2.10. On the oscillations absorption and excitation generators
- 2.11. Returning to the quantum mechanics
- 2.12. Quanta, time, and space

3. QUANTUM WORLD'S NON-LOCALITY

- 3.1. The introduction
- 3.2. At the wave function origin
- 3.3. The Planck's constant physical meaning

-
- 3.4. The Planck's constant and the Universe age
 - 3.5. The non-locality and the spin
 - 3.6. The Bell's theorem and the Aspect's experiments
 - 3.7. Some features of the Bell's theorem
 - 3.8. Bell's theorem generalization for the local indeterminism
 - 3.9. Simulation of the single quantum events
 - 3.10. Analogy between a quantum system and a classical harmonic system
 - 3.11. Non-local quantum correlations and causality

4. MEASUREMENTS AND STATES SUPERPOSITION

- 4.1. The decoherence and the irreversibility
- 4.2. The von Neumann measurement model critic
- 4.3. The wave function reduction
- 4.4. The Everett's alternatives and the alternative for the "everettical" view
- 4.5. The superposition and the entangled states

5. ON PARTICLES IDENTITY

- 5.1. The paradoxes of the statistical mechanics
- 5.2. The identity in the quantum mechanics
- 5.3. The spin, the commutation rules, and statistics
- 5.4. The continuous transition to the identity measure
- 5.5. The identity, the oscillations, the resonance
- 5.6. The identity and the black holes

BIBLIOGRAPHY