

# L3 - QIC

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$$[X, p] = i\hbar/2\pi$$
$$XP - PX \neq 0$$

Heisenberg: Matrix mechanics are actually complementary to wave mechanics of Schrodinger

$$H|\psi(t)\rangle = E|\psi(t)\rangle$$

## In newtonian mechanics

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State of System -- position and momentum

## Wave function

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State of the system is a column vector

Wavefunction is calculated using matrices by plain multiplication:

$$\psi = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot\cdot & \cdot\cdot \\ \cdot\cdot & \cdot\cdot \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n} \begin{bmatrix} \cdot\cdot \\ \cdot\cdot \end{bmatrix}_{n \times 1}$$

4 quantum numbers:  $|n, l, m, s\rangle$

Pauli exclusion -- no two electrons can have the same quantum number

the spin of adjacent electrons can't be the same

Schrodinger equation doesn't give the spin, but Dirac equation does

## Solvay conference

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Einstein team, and Neils Bohr team

Gedanken Experiments - Einstein

Einstein believed quantum mechanics was wrong, then changed his position to it being incomplete

"does that mean the Moon is not there when I am not looking at it?"

## EPR Paradox

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- Let there be 2 identical particles in a quantum system, going in opposite directions, then the measurement of one position immediately determines the position of the other
- Later on, it was called an entangled state, and it didn't violate special relativity