

Conflicting Observer Responses: A Schrödinger-like Perspective

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1 Introduction

In economic contexts, observer responses to inflationary tactics can be complex and conflicting, influenced by biases in interpretation or perception. We can model this dynamic using a simplified Schrödinger-like equation.

2 Simplified Schrödinger-like Equation

Consider the following equation representing the evolution of observer responses:

$$i \frac{d}{dt} |\Psi\rangle = (\hat{I} + \hat{B}) |\Psi\rangle \quad (1)$$

Where:

- $|\Psi\rangle$ represents the quantum state of observer responses.
- \hat{I} and \hat{B} are operators representing the effects of inflationary tactics and bias, respectively.

Let's assign numerical values for simplicity:

- Let $\hat{I} = 2$ represent the strength of inflationary tactics' effects.
- Let $\hat{B} = -1$ represent the counteracting effects of bias.

Our simplified equation becomes:

$$i \frac{d}{dt} |\Psi\rangle = (2 - 1) |\Psi\rangle \quad i \frac{d}{dt} |\Psi\rangle = 1 |\Psi\rangle \quad (2)$$

3 Solution

Now, let's solve this differential equation to see how the quantum state evolves over time. Suppose at $t = 0$, the initial quantum state is $|\Psi(0)\rangle = |1\rangle$. The solution to this differential equation is:

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = e^{it}|1\rangle \quad (3)$$

Where e^{it} represents the time evolution operator.

4 Conclusion

The solution demonstrates how the combined effects of inflationary tactics and bias shape observer responses over time. The imaginary unit i in the equation signifies the oscillatory nature of quantum systems, metaphorically reflecting the dynamic and sometimes oscillating nature of observer perceptions and responses in economic scenarios.