

What is so Weird About Quantum Mechanics?

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Abstract

We present several quintessential quantum ideas and shed them in a new, old, classical light.

1 The Weirdo List

If you ask a physicist on the street what kinds of things are uniquely quantum mechanical they might just pick an item from this list

1. entanglement
2. wave function collapse
3. the measurement problem
4. exponential dimensions

Entanglement is surely a uniquely quantum item with no classical analog. The wave function collapsing is according to Penrose [1], an unsettlingly nonlinear mystery. The measurement problem is aptly named. And unlike the classical case, 8 qbits require 256 dimensions, not just 8.

2 Some Thoughts

We start a thought experiment with 8 coins in hand.

2.1 Configurations

Let us try to describe the situation once we throw the 8 coins. Let

$$x_i \in \{T, F\}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, 8$. We have 8 dimensions worth of information to describe the 8 coins, but this is not general information theory...

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2.2 Classical Information Theory

We next want to describe a general knowledge statement about the coins. This will actually involve more than 8 dimensions. We let

$$p_0, \dots, p_{255} \in \mathbb{R}^+$$

with $\sum p_i = 1$. Each p_i is the probability of the coins being in a binary state given by i . For instance p_{71} is the probability of seeing $FTFFF TTT$. Notice that we have not moved to quantum information theory, but we are already motivated to use 256 dimensions instead of 8. So cross “exponential dimensions” off the weirdness list.

The measurement of classical information is decidedly not weird. We don’t in fact have to measure the exact configuration. For instance, we might just get to know that the first coin is T and that the 2nd and 3rd coins are the same. This corresponds to a subset of $\{0, \dots, 255\}$ which we will call S .

Finally, we can also consider distributions such as the two coin distribution

$$p_i = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } i \in \{0, 3\}, \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Looking at just the first two coins, we have FF or TT with equal probabilities. If I give the first coin to Alice and the second coin to Bob then we have a classical correlation. If Bob finds that the first coin is T then we know that Alice will also find T . This should all seem very reasonable; classical correlation is not weird.

2.3 Quantum Information Theory

General quantum information¹ about 8-qbits can be expressed as follows.

$$q_0, \dots, q_{255} \in \mathbb{C}$$

with $\sum |q_i|^2 = 1$. The Born rule is ostensibly a map $q_i \rightarrow |q_i|^2 = p_i$. Here we can instrument all of the classical information theoretic constructs by restricting the phase of q_i . For instance, we can map backward $p_i \rightarrow \sqrt{p_i} = q_i$. So quantum information theory needs to generalize the classical. In particular, quantum measurement and entanglement restrict to classical measurement and classical correlation for zero phase.

A final example of this is to define a coordinate projection operator which projects onto the space generated by the subset S , from the previous subsection. This would correspond to observing a eigenvalue for any operator whose eigenspace equal to projection image.

3 Conclusion

It is the author’s belief that the quantum mechanical concepts mentioned in section 1 are a direct generalization of their classical information theoretic analogs. This is not to say that they are not weird, but to say that they need to be generalizations of the classical concepts. Wave function collapsing should generalize Bayesian inference² and classical measurement. Entanglement should be a generalization of classical correlation. These ideas have direct classical motivations, only after acknowledging this can we appreciate the weirdness that remains.

References

- [1] R. Penrose, “The road to reality: a complete guide to the laws of the universe,” 2007.

¹We are purposely leaving out density matrices.

²QBism may be invoked here.