

POSTULATE :

WHEN PHYSICAL QUANTITIES ARE MEASURED

IT'S PROBABILISTIC

$$\hat{H} |\psi\rangle = E |\psi\rangle$$

$$|\psi\rangle = \sum_i \alpha_i |\psi_i\rangle$$

$$\text{WHERE } \hat{H} |\psi_i\rangle = E_i |\psi_i\rangle$$

$$P(E_n) = |\langle \psi_n | \psi \rangle|^2$$

 $n = \text{ONE OF THE } i\text{'S}$

$$|\psi\rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |0\rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} |1\rangle$$

$$\hat{H} |0\rangle = E_0 |0\rangle$$

IF SINGLE MEASUREMENT YIELDS E_0 IT WILL WITH P

$$|\langle 0 | \psi \rangle|^2 = \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 0 | 0 \rangle + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 0 | 1 \rangle \right|^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

MEASURED VALUE OF THE OBSERVABLE \hat{H}
 $\langle \hat{H} \rangle \approx \langle E \rangle_{\text{AVERAGE}} = \text{MEAN VALUE OF ENERGY}$

$$\langle \hat{H} \rangle_\psi = \langle \psi | \hat{H} | \psi \rangle$$

 \triangleq

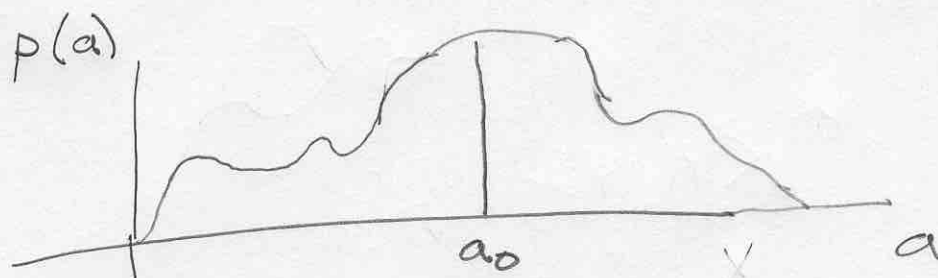
AVERAGE OF RESULTS OVER
LARGE # OF MEASUREMENTS

 \downarrow

$$N \rightarrow \infty$$

SAY OBSERVABLE \hat{A} (CONTINUOUS)

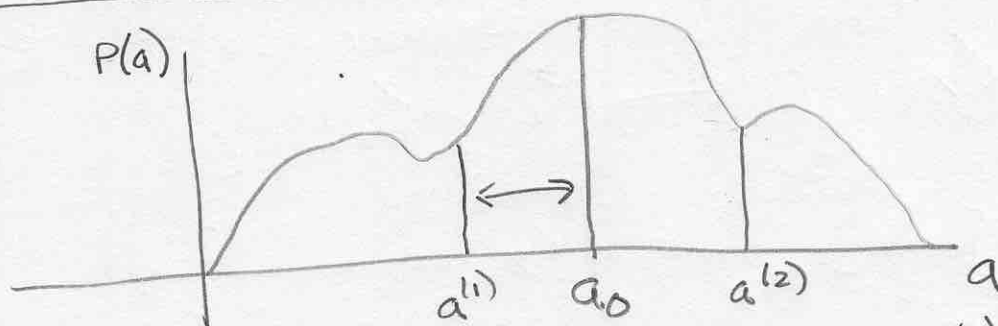
(2)



MEASUREMENT OF \hat{A} YIELDS SOME VALUE a

$$\text{MANY MEASUREMENTS} = \frac{\sum \text{MEASURED } a\text{'s}}{N} = \text{MEAN} = a_0$$

$$\langle A \rangle = \langle \psi | A | \psi \rangle = a_0$$



INDIVIDUAL MEASUREMENT $a^{(1)}, a^{(2)}, \dots$

$$\text{ERROR FOR } a^{(1)} = a_0 - a^{(1)} > 0$$

$$a^{(2)} = a_0 - a^{(2)} < 0$$

BUT ERRORS SHOULDN'T CANCEL

$$(\Delta a)^2 = (a - a_0)^2 \text{ OVER LOTS OF MEASUREMENTS}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle A \rangle &= \langle (\hat{A} - \langle \hat{A} \rangle)^2 \rangle \\ &= \langle \hat{A}^2 - 2\hat{A}\langle A \rangle + \langle \hat{A} \rangle^2 \rangle \\ &= \langle \hat{A}^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2 \end{aligned} \quad \langle A \rangle = a_0$$

$$(\Delta A)^2 = \langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2 = \langle A^2 \rangle - a_0^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma_A = \sqrt{(\Delta A)^2} = \sqrt{(\langle A^2 \rangle - \langle A \rangle^2)}$$

$$(\Delta x)^2 = \langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle - x_0^2$$

$$\sigma_x = \sqrt{(\langle \hat{x}^2 \rangle - \langle x \rangle^2)}$$

$$= \langle \hat{x} - \langle x \rangle \rangle^2$$

\uparrow
 x_0

SO NOW ON TO THE

PROOFS