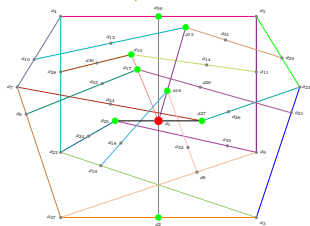


# Quantum propositional structures whose classical interpretation requires certain observables to be true and others false

DOI [10.1007/978-3-030-34316-3\\_24](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-34316-3_24) based on Abbott, Calude, and KS

DOI [10.1063/1.4931658](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.4931658)



1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0

Proposition  $a_1$  must be true (value 1) all the time.

Propositions  $a_2, a_{13}, a_{15}, a_{16}, a_{17}, a_{25}, a_{27}, a_{36}$  must be false (value 0) all the time.

Note: one can always change the coordinate system / basis and rotate a state or a dichotomic elementary proposition into  $a_1$  or  $a_2$ .

What does such an outcome signify? Cf. DOI

[10.3390/quantum2020018](https://doi.org/10.3390/quantum2020018)