MORE ABOUT CAOS:

Premises:

$\sum_n u_n \ | \alpha >= u_1 . \alpha + u_2 . \alpha + \cdots + u_n . \alpha$

$$\langle u_i | u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} = 1 \ si \ i = j$$

$$\langle u_i | u_j \rangle = \delta_{ij} = 0 \text{ si } i \neq j$$

$|u_i >< u_j|$ equally.

Suppose that $u_n = (a, b, c) \ i \ \widetilde{u_n}$= (-a,-b,-c) i $\langle u_n | \widetilde{u_n} \rangle$= 1 pel compliance with the ortonormality (linearly independent vectors or canonical basis in a grup). It alswo happens $\sum_n \ | u_n >< \widetilde{u_n} \ | = \sum_n \ | \widetilde{u_n} >< u_n \ | = 1$ n=n.

El scalar product of 2 vectors always give a number.

Next we express F as a wave function $= \sum_n c_n . u_n$

Conceive the Liouville or Hamilton equation

$|\rho(t)>= \sum_n \ | u_n > e^{-iL_n t} < u_n \ | \ \rho \ (t_0)>$ or

$\Psi(t) = \sum_n \ | u_n > e^{-iE_n/h} < u_n \ | \psi(t_0)>$ respectively.

Each new “t” represents another ψ(t). when n→ ∞, the results are more reliable for statistics; as if measure the Schrödinger equation “n” times: for every “n”, $\widehat{H} . \psi(t) = E . \psi(t)$. then, the caos is fulfilled.

$\psi_{n+1}(t) = U_t . \psi_n(t_0)$

Knowing that $(a \ b \ c) \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} \end{pmatrix} = (e \ \ d)$ where “e” i “d” are the values of energy assuming that (a b c) are functions of $\psi(t_0)_n$ d'1 a n (n=3) and we only have 2 types of energy.

We can assume that the exponential satisfies the equation Schrödinger for n=1,...,n. In the case of **Hamilton**,

Probably $e^{-iE_n/h}$ → function (1), whereas $< u_n \mid \psi(t_0) >$ is the scalar product and gives an *own value* of that function (1). While Ψ(t) is the result of the vectorial product [w= u× v]

$e^{<a\,|\alpha_{11}>+<b\,|\alpha_{21}>+<c\,|\alpha_{31}>} = e^d$ and the same for e^e.
(remember F= $\sum_n c_n . u_n$).

We can measure de t=1 to the time we want.

Because of its mission to which I have been subjected to other voluntary and sometimes forced, I purchased a docile temperament. I have an accentuated sensation of who sends and who obeys. For qualified people, the only thing I can do is learn.

Depending of many events: "n / p"

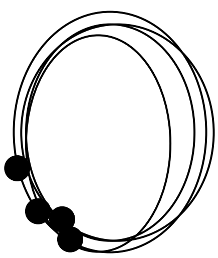
Chance

They separate by a small border

Chaos

Statistical guidelines; no re observations of a single event:

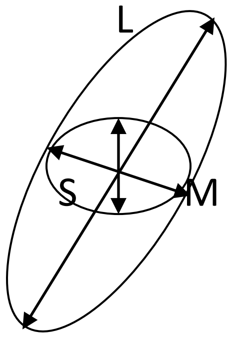
etc



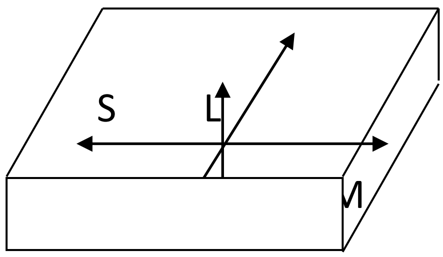
Determinist: Newton

Random: Univers and initial awards (premises).

We take as a study an object: a rugby ball:



or also a brick:



The **vibrational rotation:** when you turn using the axis S we find that the rotation is less homogeneous than using reference axis L.

Therefore in $U(t).\psi(t_0) = \psi(t)$, that equates the chaos with the stability of when $n \rightarrow \infty$ (that is when $n \rightarrow n + 1$) the events become connected between them, then each case "n": e^{a_n} , it multiplies and does not add independently, forming: $e^{a_1}.e^{a_2} \ldots e^{a_n}$; That is , they are connected, since they will never pass 2 particles there (or, what is the same, there will never be the same probability!) .