The observer does nothing more than disturb; by transforming Ψ into a statistical set, the dual structure of quantum mechanics is measured.

The exponential divergence of trajectories causes chaos, which is different from Ψ .

No sé si essent contradictori i extremista es poden assolir grans fites a nivell de deduccions o associacions a partir de la pròpia lògica,però em pregunto si l'adjectiu"trencador" aplicat a un estil propi de fer coses o a idear camins de recerca s'ha d'atribuira un sistema de treball adquirit amb el temps.O cal haver-hi nascut?

The arrow of time has a before and an after associated with it.

Dissociar la mort de l'eternitat.

Ending up depending on or becoming accomplices of nature to find a home to live in (the planet).

MORE ABOUT CHAOS:

Premises:

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

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

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

$\mid u_i >< u_j \mid$ likewise.

We assume that $u_n = (a, b, c) \; i \; \widetilde{u_n}$= (-a,-b,-c) and $\langle u_n | \widetilde{u_n} \rangle$= 1 for the fulfillment of orthonormality (in linearly independent vectors or canonical basis in a group). It also happens in $\sum_n \mid u_n >< \widetilde{u_n} \mid = \sum_n \mid \widetilde{u_n} >< u_n \mid = 1$

The scalar product of 2 vectors always gives a number.

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

Liouville and Hamilton equation as

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

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

Each new "t" represents another representation of ψ(t). When n→ ∞, the results are more statistically reliable; it is as if we measured the Schrödinger equation "n" times: for each "n", $\hat{H}.\psi(t) = E.\psi(t)$.Chaos is fulfilled when

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

Knowing that $(a \; b \; c)\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & \alpha_{12} & \alpha_{13} \\ \alpha_{21} & \alpha_{22} & \alpha_{23} \\ \alpha_{31} & \alpha_{32} & \alpha_{33} \end{pmatrix} = (d \; e \; f)$

where “d” “e ” and “f” are the results of ψ_{n+1}(t).

assuming that (a b c) are the functions of $\psi_n(t_0)$ from 1 to n (ex: n=3) and the matrix can be n ×n, n ×m....

$\sum_n \psi_n(t_0)\,.\,\alpha_{n1}$ where each $\alpha_{"nm"}= e^{k.E_{nm}}$ where k= -it/h [assuming both if n=m and if n ≠m but always n<m],

The higher the n, the more certain ψ_{n+1}(t)= $U_t.\psi_n$(t 0).

Tan $< u_n$ I ψ(t 0)> as exponentials are numbers. We recall Kronecker and also

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \varphi(x)\,\varphi(x)^*.\,dx = 1$$

we have that $|u_n>$it is what provides the “function” terms (remember F= $\sum_n c_n.u_n$).

$$\psi(t)_{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n > e^{\frac{-iE_{nm}.t}{h}} < u_n|\psi(t_0)_n >$$

Then, adding and normalizing:

$$U_t.\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N'.\psi(t_0)_n \rightarrow \psi(t_0)_{n+1}$$

We can measure from t=0 until the time we want.

Because of the submission to which I have been subjected, sometimes voluntary and sometimes forced, I have acquired a docile temperament. I have a heightened sense of who commands and who obeys. In the presence of qualified people, the only thing I can do is learn.

They depend on many events: “n/p”

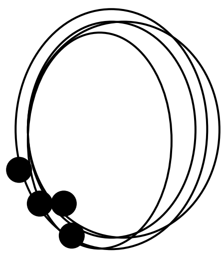
Random

They are separated by a small border.

Chaos

Statistical guidelines; no. of observations of a single event:

etc.



Determinist: Newton

Random: Universe and initial premises.

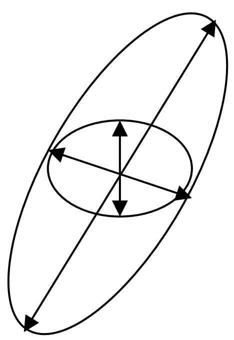
Let's take a rugby ball as the object of study:

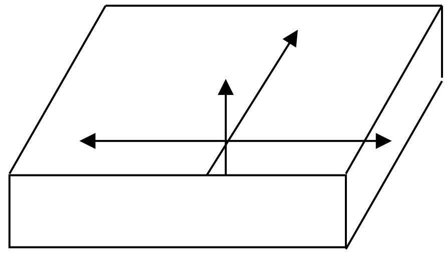
Or also a tile:

SM

SL

SM





Vibrational rotation : when we rotate using the S axis we find that the rotation is less homogeneous than using the L axis as a reference.