THE MODAL INTERPRETATION OF QUANTUM THEORY

Gábor Hofer-Szabó

Research Centre for the Humanities, Budapest

Main claim

The possibility structure is fixed in classical physics but changes with time in the modal interpretation of quantum theory

Concepts

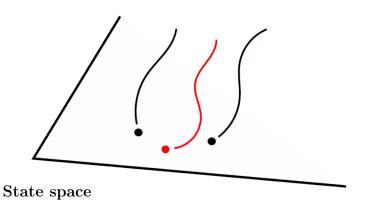
- Physical magnitude
- State
- Dynamics

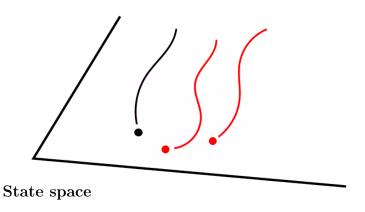
State

- Classical physics: Value state = Dynamical state
- Quantum theory: Value state \neq Dynamical state

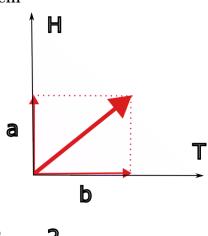
Possibility

- Algebraic possibility: event in a probability space (before fixing the actual state)
- Probabilistic possibility: event which is assigned non-extremal probability by the actual state (after fixing the actual state)

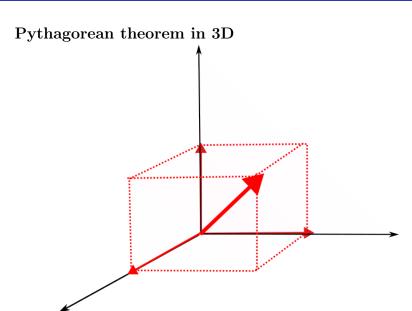




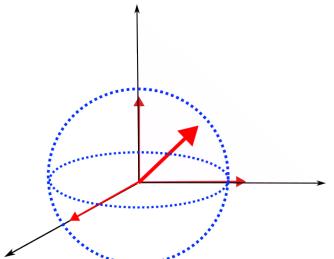
Pythagorean theorem

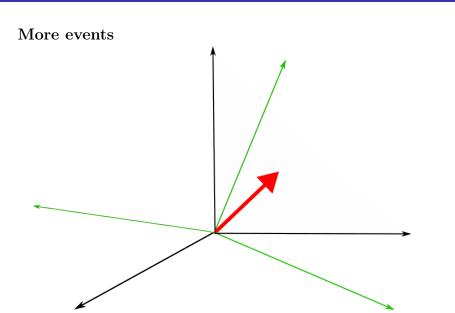


$$a^2 + b^2 = 1$$

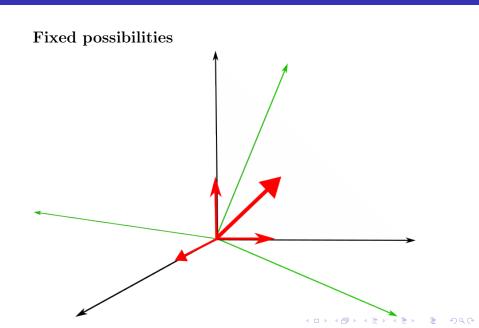


Dynamics

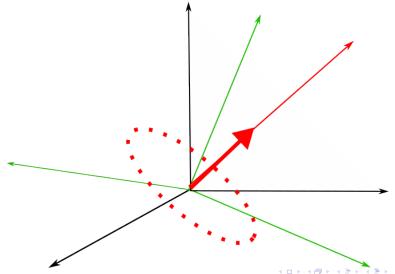


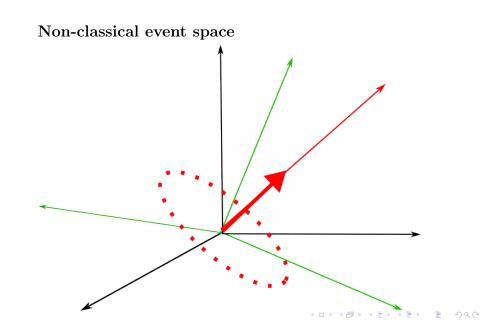


Possibilities: largest (non-Boolean) set of events to which probability can be assigned



Possibilities changing with the dynamical state





Perspectivalism (Wigner's friend):

$$\bullet$$
 $S+F$

•
$$(S+F)+W$$

composite system

Conclusions

The possibility structure is fixed in classical physics but changes with time in the modal interpretation of quantum theory

References

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