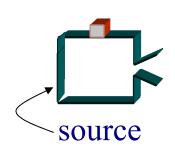
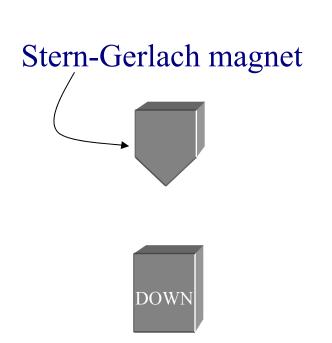
Philosophy of QM 24.111

Second lecture.

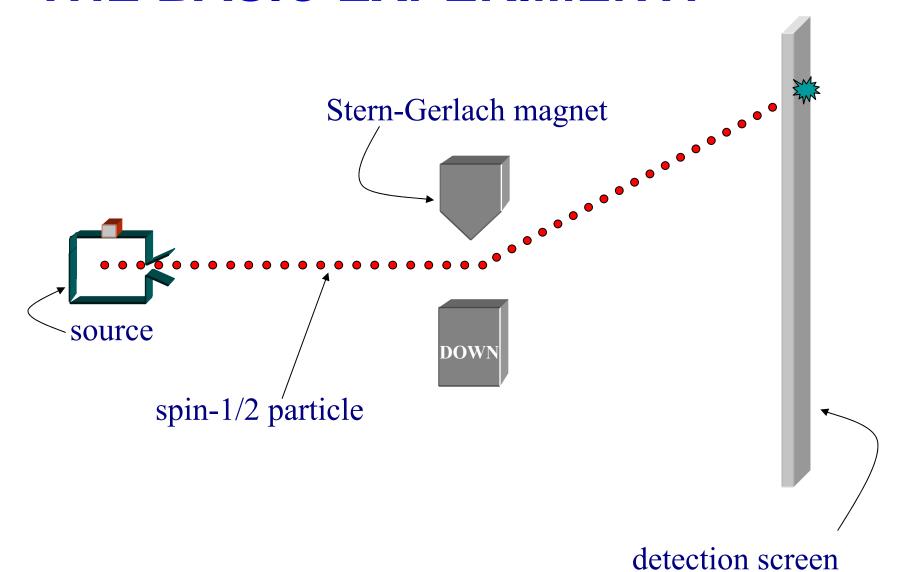
THE BASIC EXPERIMENT:



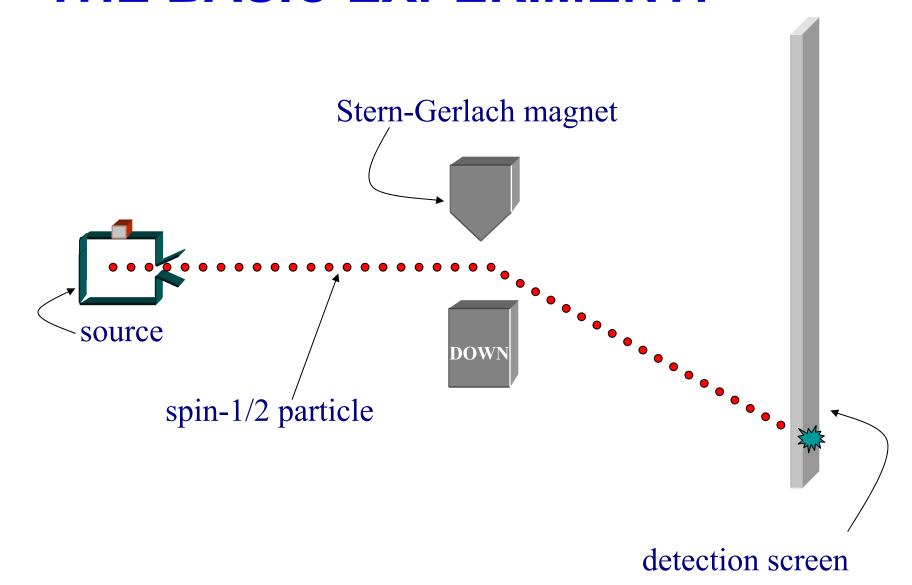




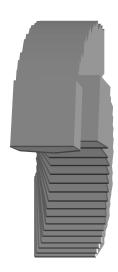
THE BASIC EXPERIMENT:



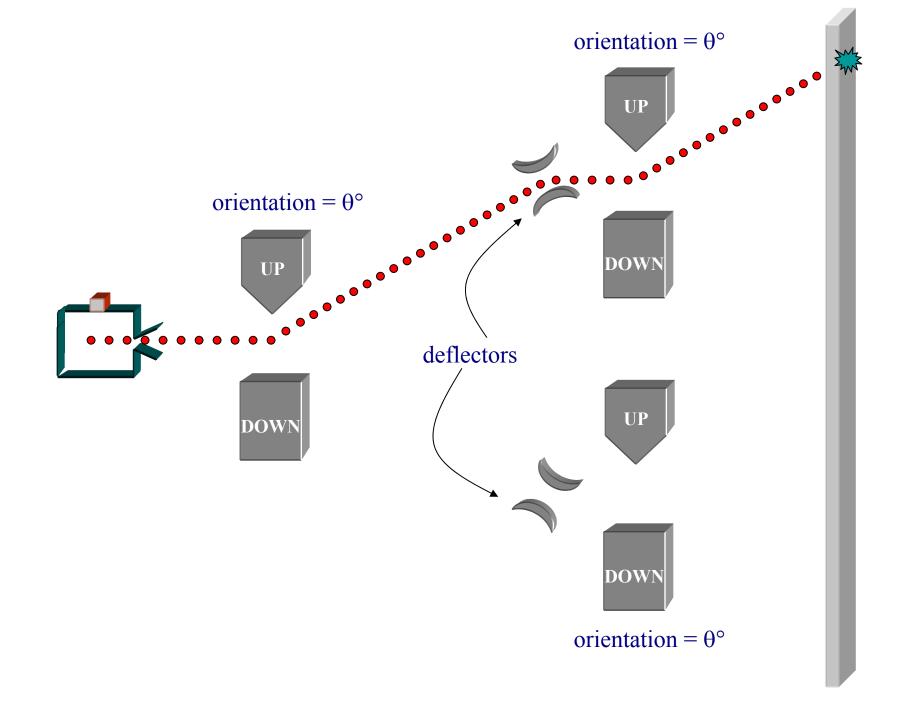
THE BASIC EXPERIMENT:

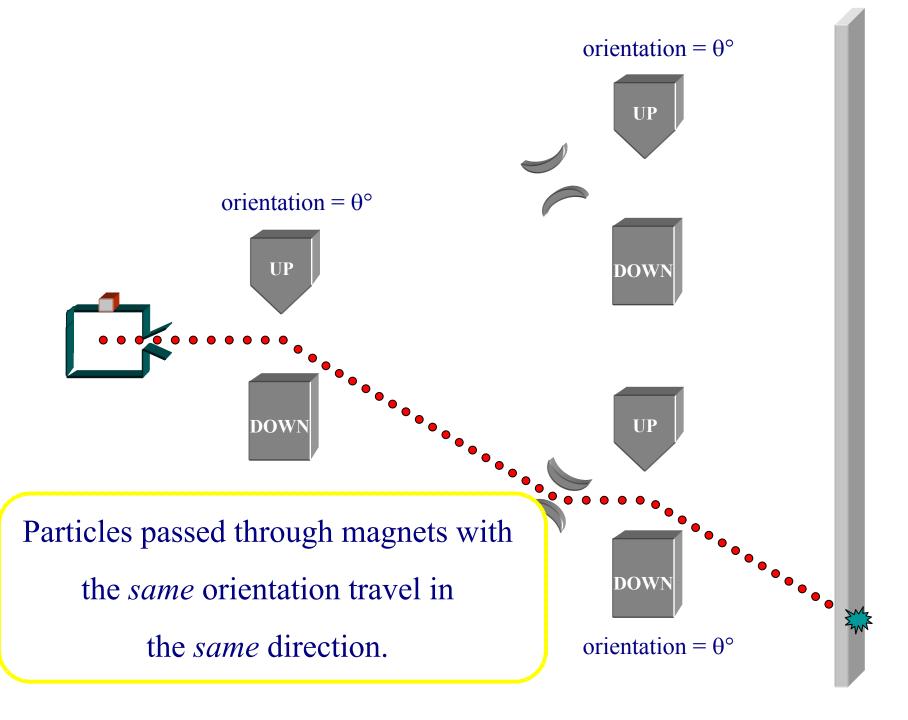




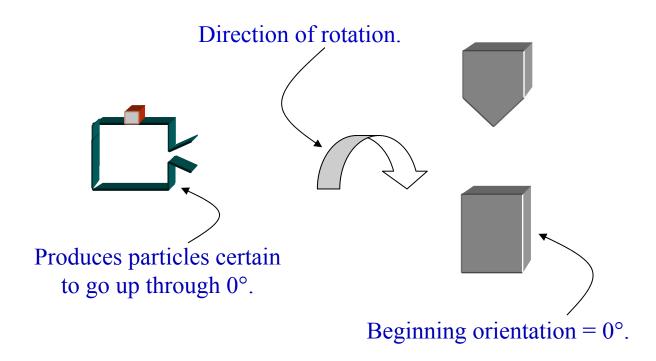


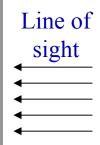
We can change the magnet orientation to any angle from 0° to 360°; the outcomes are still "up" and "down".





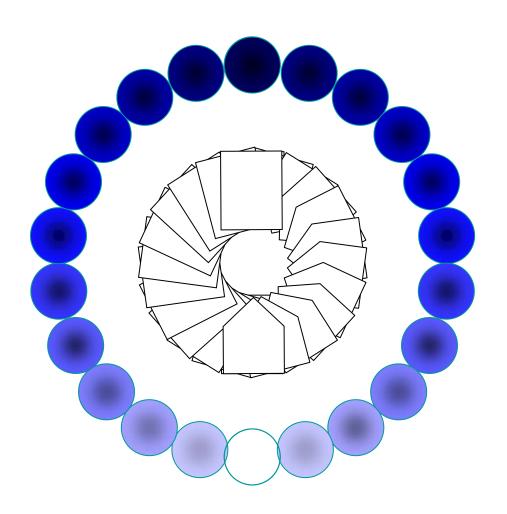
So, for any orientation magnet we choose, we can design a source that will produce particles *certain* to go up through a magnet with that orientation. What happens when we send such particles through magnets with *different* orientations?





WHAT WE SEE:

WHAT WE SEE:



WHAT WE SEE CONFORMS TO THE FOLLOWING LAW:

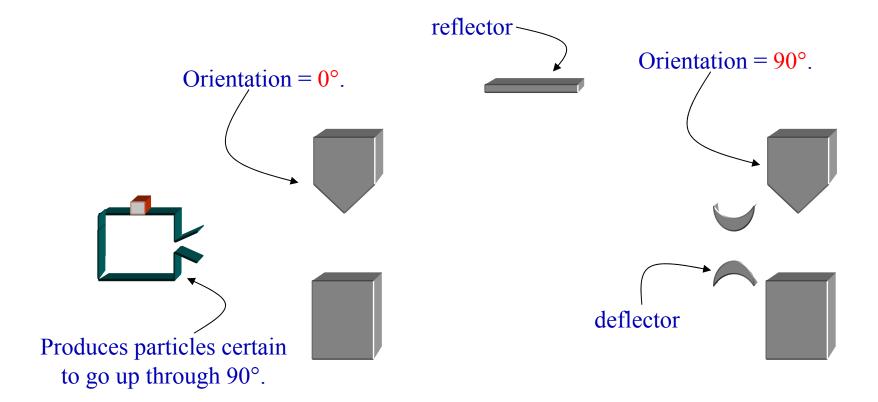
If a particle is certain to go up through a magnet with orientation θ_1 , then its probability for going up through a magnet with orientation θ_2 is

$$COS^{2}\left(\frac{\theta_{1}-\theta_{2}}{2}\right)$$

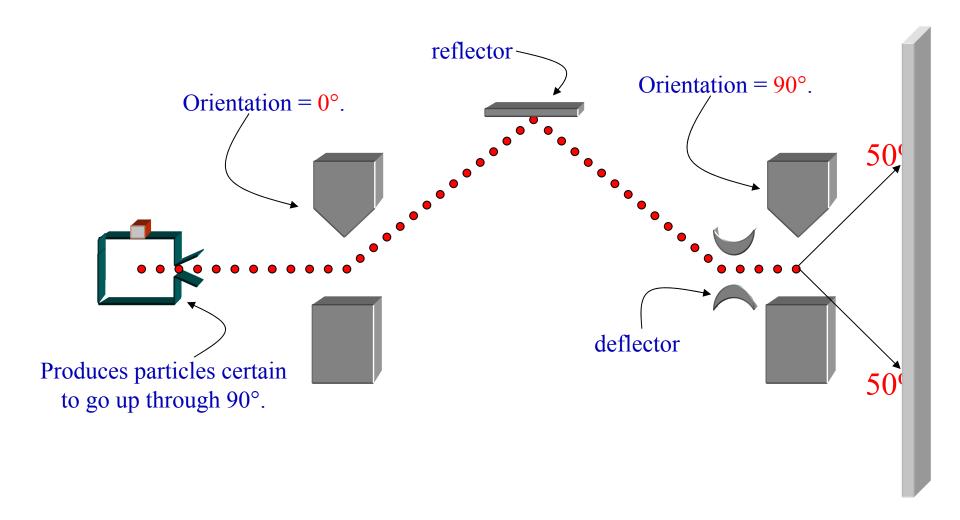
(Quantum mechanics, incidentally, predicts this "cos-squared law" exactly.)

Note that both of our "laws" hold with 'up' replaced by 'down'.

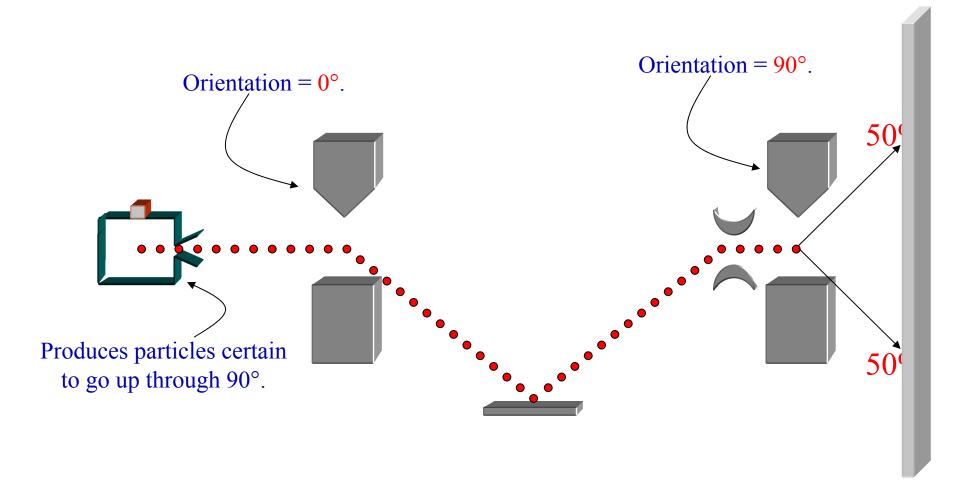
THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT:



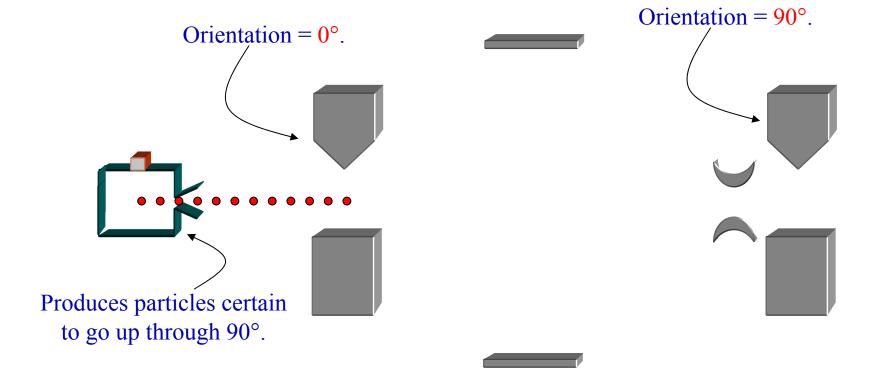
THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT:



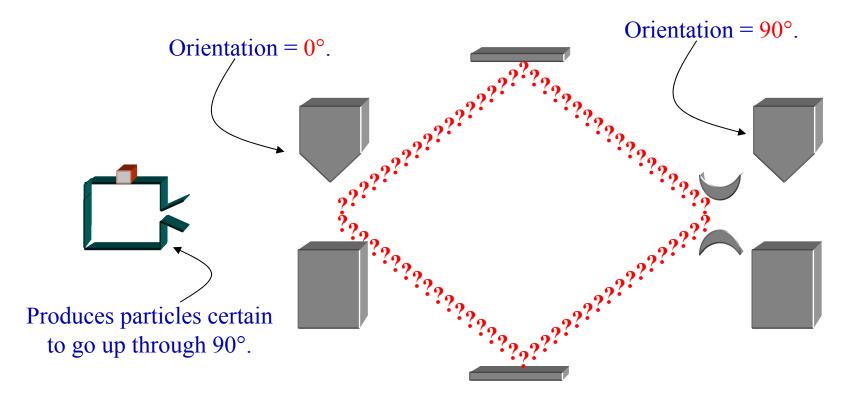
THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT:



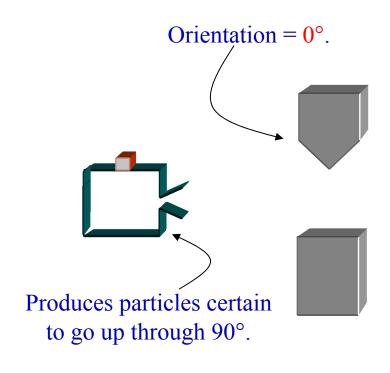
THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT—What we expect:

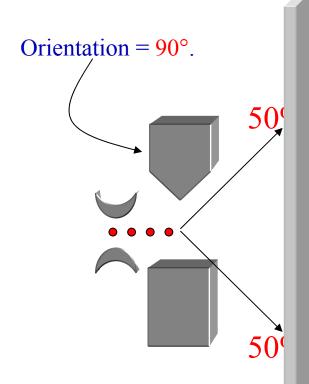


THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT—What we expect:

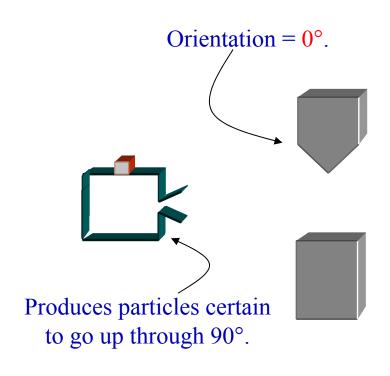


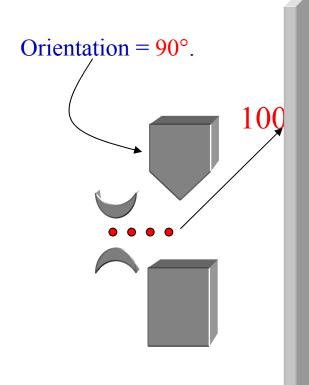
THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT—What we expect:





THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT—What we observe:





THE TWO-PATH EXPERIMENT—What we observe:

