

The Theoretical Minimum

Quantum Mechanics - Solutions

L06E01

Last version: tales.mbivert.com/on-the-theoretical-minimum-solutions/ or github.com/mbivert/ttm

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May 10, 2023

Exercise 1. *Prove that if $P(a, b)$ factorizes, then the correlation between a and b is zero.*

Let's assume that $P(a, b)$ factorizes, meaning, let's assume that there are two functions P_A and P_B such that:

$$P(a, b) = P_A(a)P_B(b)$$

Recall that the authors have defined the (statistical) correlation the quantity¹:

$$\langle \sigma_A \sigma_B \rangle - \langle \sigma_A \rangle \langle \sigma_B \rangle$$

Where $\langle \sigma_C \rangle$ is the average value of C 's observations, also known as the expected value², and was defined earlier as:

$$\langle \sigma_C \rangle = \sum_c cP(c)$$

How should we understand $\langle \sigma_A \sigma_B \rangle$? We're trying to find a way to express it as we just did for $\langle \sigma_C \rangle$. It's defined as the average of the product of σ_A and σ_B , meaning, the sum of all possible products of a and b , weighted by some probability distribution, but which one? Well, we don't really know its form specifically, but if for $\langle \sigma_C \rangle$ it was a function of c , then we can guess it must now be a function of a and b : this is the $P(a, b)$ from the exercise statement:

$$\langle \sigma_A \sigma_B \rangle = \sum_a \left(\sum_b abP(a, b) \right)$$

From there, it's just a matter of developing the computation, using our assumption that $P(a, b)$ factorizes:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sigma_A \sigma_B \rangle &= \sum_a \left(\sum_b abP(a, b) \right) \\ &= \sum_a \sum_b (abP_A(a)P_B(b)) \\ &= \sum_a \sum_b ((aP_A(a))(bP_B(b))) \\ &= \left(\sum_a aP_A(a) \right) \left(\sum_b bP_B(b) \right) \\ &= \langle \sigma_A \rangle \langle \sigma_B \rangle \\ &\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\langle \sigma_A \sigma_B \rangle - \langle \sigma_A \rangle \langle \sigma_B \rangle = 0} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Remark 1. *If you're uncertain about the \sum manipulations, you may want to rewrite them as explicit sum over a small number of terms to convince you of their correctness.*

¹Precise mathematical formulations are more involved, see for instance <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Correlation>

²https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Expected_value