Logic Systems

Lattices,
classical logic and
quantum logic

Logic – Lattice structure

- A lattice is a set of elements a, b, c, …that is closed for the connections ∩ and ∪. These connections obey:
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  - The set is partially ordered. With each pair of elements a, b belongs an element c, such that $a \subset c$ and $b \subset c$.
  - The set is a ∩ half lattice if with each pair of elements a, b an element c exists, such that $c = a \cap b$.
  - The set is a ∪ half lattice if with each pair of elements a, b an element c exists, such that $c = a \cup b$.
  - The set is a lattice if it is both a ∩ half lattice and a ∪ half lattice.

Partially ordered set

- The following relations hold in a lattice:

$a \cap b = b \cap a$

$(a \cap b) \cap c$

$= a \cap (b \cap c)$

$a \cap (a \cup b) = a$

$a \cup b = b \cup a$

$(a \cup b) \cup c$

$= a \cup (b \cup c)$

$a \cup (a \cap b) = a$

- has a partial order inclusion ⊂:

  a ⊂ b ⇔ a ⊂ b = a

- A complementary lattice contains two elements n and e with each element a an complementary element a'

  $a \cap a' = n \quad a \cap n = n$

  $a \cap e = a \quad a \cup a' = e$

  $a \cup e = e \quad a \cup n = a$

Orthocomplemented lattice

- Contains with each element a an element a'' such that:

$$a \cup a'' = e$$
$$a \cap a'' = n$$
$$(a'')'' = a$$
$$a \subset b \Leftrightarrow b'' \subset a''$$

Distributive lattice

$$a \cap (b \cup c)$$
$$= (a \cap b) \cup (a \cap c)$$
$$a \cup (b \cap c)$$
$$= (a \cup b) \cap (a \cup c)$$

Modular lattice

$$(a \cap b) \cup (a \cap c) = a \cap (b \cup (a \cap c))$$

Classical logic is an orthocomplemented modular lattice

Weak modular lattice

- There exists an element d such that

$$a \subset c \Leftrightarrow (a \cup b) \cap c$$
$$= a \cup (b \cap c) \cup (d \cap c)$$

- where d obeys:

$$(a \cup b) \cap d = d$$
$$a \cap d = n \qquad b \cap d = n$$
$$[(a \subset g) \text{ and } (b \subset g) \Leftrightarrow d \subset g$$

Atoms

- In an atomic lattice

$$\exists_{p \in L} \forall_{x \in L} \{x \subset p \Rightarrow x = n\}$$

$$\forall_{a \in L} \forall_{x \in L} \{(a < x < a \cap p) \Rightarrow (x = a \text{ } or \text{ } x = a \cap p)\}$$

p is an atom

Logics

- Classical logic has the structure of an orthocomplemented distributive modular and atomic lattice.
- Quantum logic has the structure of an orthocomplented weakly modular and atomic lattice.
- Also called orthomodular lattice.

Hilbert space

- The set of closed subspaces of an infinite dimensional separable Hilbert space forms an orthomodular lattice
- Is lattice isomorphic to quantum logic

Back

Hilbert logic

- Add linear propositions
  - Linear combinations of atomic propositions
- Add relational coupling measure
  - Equivalent to inner product of Hilbert space
- Close subsets with respect to realational coupling measure

- Propositions ⇔ subspaces
- Linear propositions ⇔ Hilbert vectors

Superposition principle

Linear combinations of linear propositions are again linear propositions that belong to the same Hilbert logic system

Isomorphism

- Lattice isomorhic
  - Propositions ⇔ closed subspaces
- Topological isomorphic
  - Linear atoms ⇔ Hilbert base vectors

Navigate

To start of Hilbert Book slides:
http://vixra.org/abs/1302.0125

To Hilbert Book slide, part 2:
http://vixra.org/abs/1302.0121

To Hilbert Book Model slides, part 3
http://vixra.org/abs/1309.0018

To Hilbert Book Model slides, part 4:
http://vixra.org/abs/1309.0017

To “Physics of the Hilbert Book Model”
http://vixra.org/abs/1307.0106