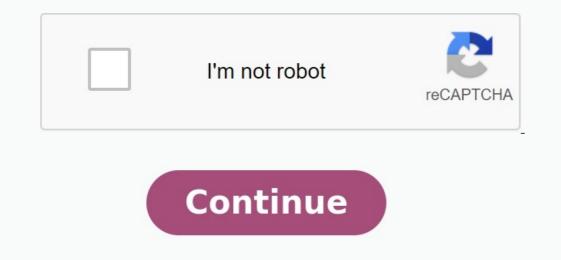
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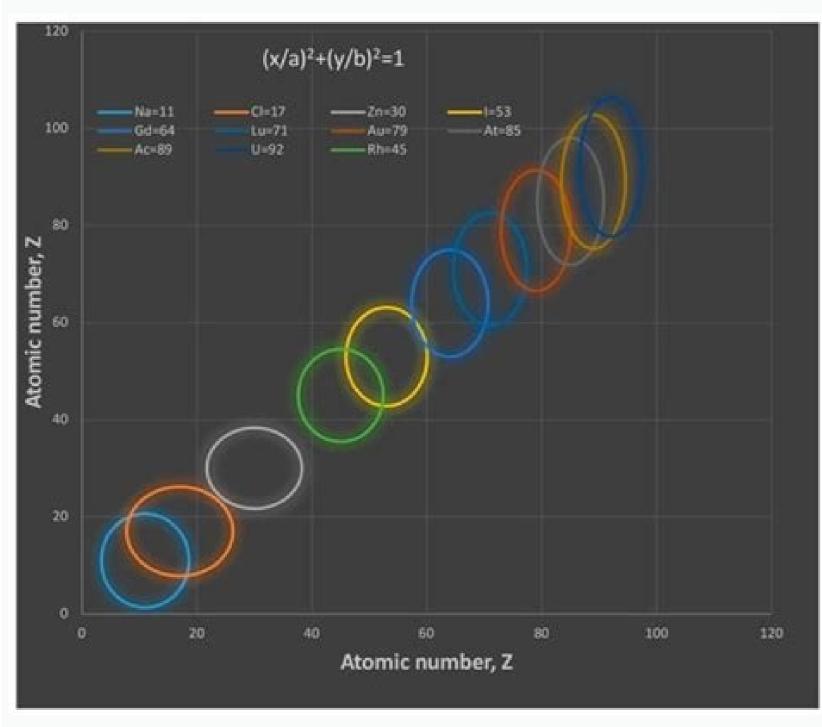


Fundamental Theories of Physics 185

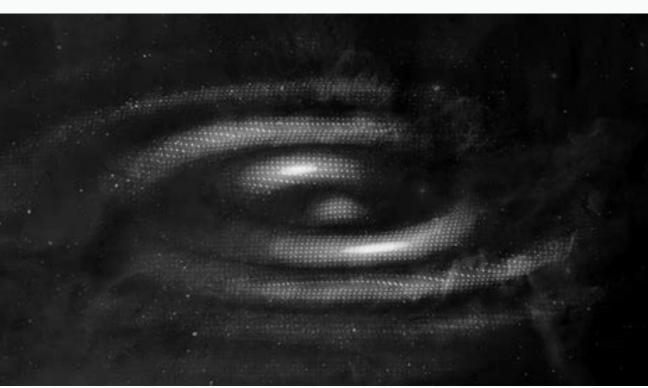
Gerard 't Hooft

The Cellular Automaton Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics

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Magazine Last Jeghensies he zijn 0 reviews en 0 Beoordelingen van Nederland go to the evaluation and test the best minimal theoretical author, introduction to mathematics and quantum physics, which teaches you the classic mechanics. Now the physicist Leonard Souskind has teamed up with the artist Friedman Engineer to present the theory and convincing mathematics behind the strange world of quantum mechanics. that tries to understand the behavior of subatomar objects through mathematical abstractions. In contrast to the other department that avoids the strangeness of quantum mechanics, quantum me the authors offer crystal -clear explanations on the principles of quantum states, uncertainty and time dependency, entanglement as well as particles and waves, and each chapter contains exercises that guarantee mastery of each area. Like the theoretical minimum, this volume is also in parallel to an ongoing tutorial of the same name, which Sugikind is led by Sugikind at Stanford University. Lonard Funkind is a professor of theoretical physics at Stanford University on site. His research interests include string theory, guantum field theory, statistical quantum mechanics and quantum mechanics and quantum mechanics and guantum field theory. Sciences, connected member of the Canadian Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics and Professor at the Korea Institute for Distinguished Studies. Further information: . We're talking about an amazing end! This is still the best introduction to quantum mechanics I have ever seen, and if you have a mathematical background (linear algebra, analysis), I cannot recommend it enough. Reading takes a little effort, but it is definitely worth it. The overall plan is very goodThe latest toprescences er Zijn 0 Ramune en 0 Beoordelingen van Nederland Scok for mice and the best theoretical review of the theoretical review of mathematicians and precise quantum sciences taught classical mechanisms. Now physicist Leonard Funimas has collaborated with data engineer Art Friedman to present the theory and mathematics of weird quantum mechanics. Pursuing the theoretical minimum, Sughikind and Friedman to present the theory and mathematics of weird quantum mechanics. through mathematical abstractions. Unlike the popularity of others, which eschews the quirks of quantum mechanics involves the complete weirdness of quantum mechanics, quantum mechanics involves the complete weirdness of quantum mechanics invol contains exercises to ensure mastery of each area. Like the theoretical minimum, this volume parallels the course of Sughikind's life teaching. ; Leonard Funim is Felix Bloch, professor of theoretical physics at Stanford University. His research interests include string theory, quantum theory, quantum statistical mechanics, and quantum cosmology. He is a Fellow of the Associated Academy of Arts and Sciences, Canadian Associated Theory of Physics, and Outstanding Professor Korean Studies, National Academy of Sciences, : //en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leonard ...Displaying 1-30 of 149 Reviews 2014 November 1 I finished the first volume and now I'm dying to find out what will happen next. Talk about Musze Wyznać, że nie podobał mee drugs tom tak bardz yak Pierwszy, ale a głównie Pokaz, jak wysoki był bar; It's still the best introduction to quantum mechanics I've ever seen, and if you have some math background (linear algebra, invoice), I can't recommend it too highly. It takes some effort, the end of the rock! but it's definitely worth it. The general plan is very goodforsake. Most of the books on quantum mechanics are designed by the offer of quantum mechanics are designed by the offer of quantum position and pulse versions to obtain the principle of Heisenberg uncertainty as soon as possible. After reading Suscind and Friedman, I'm sure it was a mistake. The problem is that we know what the situation and the impulse mean in classical physics, so quantum analogs cannot be read without thinking about it. They are not: quantum mechanics is very strange and more interesting, but they will not immediately notice it. Instead of circumventing the old road, Suskindas chooses a completely different starting point - the concept of rotation. Return is a truly quantum mechanical concept that differs so much from the classic angle that it is impossible to confuse them. If you have read some quantum mechanics, you know that rotation can be "up" or "down". But how can it be meaningful when you stop and think? We definitely need three independent sources that correspond to X, Y and Z axes, aren't it two aspects that do things the opposite of the same axis? But it makes sense. We start with a device that measures the return of the electron. We focus vertically and always give only two possible values: +1 "up" and -1 or "down". Now turn two values to 90 degrees to create "left" and "right". If the electricone was previously "up", it may be a clean calculation because we now get zero. Poorly! There is no zero reading; We can take "left" or "right"; Therefore, "up" should be a combination of "left" and "good", which to some extent gives two components. Similarly, when we focus on the machine along the third axis, we see "left" and "right" and "external". In fact, every "up" / "down", "left" / "right" and " /" / " /" / " to" is a simple and simple way of writing. Matrix defines the connection using algebra and sophisticated numbers. All everything. Work and see why! I am connected. Forget a stupid cat here are just some ironic jokes. It's the right way to do it. In fact, some good details and the most important things that do with a good mathematical approach to some. To fully enjoy this book, I recommend the following for a list of prerequisites: - Read the 1st volume (on classical mechanics) in itself - linear algebra, mathematics and complex vector spaces (Hilbert). The author is perfect in making simple, concrete, frances and easily understandable potentially misleading and complex vector spaces (Hilbert). concepts: the book also has an excellent selection of movement accompaniment and the famous online lessons (theoretical minimum). Do not make mistakes, however: quantum mechanics is necessarily very mathematical and contraintumental (this is part of its beauty). So do not consider it as a moment of light sleep or a beach reading as it requires attention and concentration. I liked some very important concepts that the author is very pleasant, logical and easy to understand: - I already know but something I appreciate a lot after reading this book, the notation of the Branch. Once you enter, it is surprising how the DIRAC notation is so suitable for the rapid analysis and manipulation of QM

problems (very long and complex problems to solve the problems of QM ("standard" mathematical notation). Another proof of the genius of DIREC - starting from the inequality of Cauchy -Schwartz, proves to be simple, such as the principle of indetermination of Heisenberg - the world of the author's quantum mechanics and the "classic" world especially when it comes to respecting the commuter and parenthesis Di Poisson - goes, and I really liked the way in which he explains the form/size of the potential function V (x) determines if the classic approach is reasonable. -I liked the way in which the author explains the concept of the intensity matrix. An excellent explanation of the correlation/circulation according to the corresponding properties of the intensity matrix. I would like to have to do a P O 'and Ers doing, I said that there are some things I said: - a small handshake and some annoying notes here (given the amount of conceptual gimmicks that the author must intensify in a book can probably be completely forgiven) And the author was ensured to justice. As far as possible when dealing with the following terms) - I think it would be more convenient than a complex treatment of the concept of Hilbert's premises in a somewhat more coherent way (I already knew that, I studied linear algebra and functional analysis, so it was not a problem for me, but could be advantageous (but still once, I think it is difficult to find the right compromise between the level of accuracy and the comprehension/length of the book). With a very important concept of travel integrity; I salute the details, but beyond these details, this book reflects the author's truly lauded efforts to explain the main conceptual and mathematical apparatus of quantum mechanics. A very nice book that provides a great starting point for further research into more advanced sources. I highly recommend to anyone interested in the right thing. September 26, 2015, of course we could use any voice you like; Don't laugh at records; It's hard to come up with it. In fact, math is largely an invention of best records; It's hard to come up with it. In fact, math is largely an invention of best records; It's hard to come up with it. In fact, math is largely an invention of best records. book on the mathematics of quantum mechanics. Oh ok. In the first episode I wrote a relatively detailed review (which you can find here); Since this volume is, if at all, slightly better than the first; There are much fewer errors and I think the content is better organized. But overall it's a piece with the first part using the same approach, with the same strong and weak sides. (Read more about this in a moment.) I have to say I'm a newcomer to this topic; My only preparation for reading this book was the first part of classical mechanics. I have no strong math foundation and was last in high school in physics So tell the skills of Susskind and Friedman that I got to watch as best I could. (To what extent have I truly realized that this is an open question so far.) I have to say that S&FSee. Volume I, so I'm not sure how easy it would be to skip the first volume and go to it. They least poisoned many links to "things we have already discussed". But maybe it is possible if you are already familiar with the topic. In a sense, I think that for beginners like me, these books would be much less advantageous than those who already have physics. This is related to the suspect access to the transmission of material. Suskind does not discuss what you can expect in a book on quantum mechanics: electrons, photons wool, double crack experiment, Schrödinger cat, etc. When I examined the first volume, I defined a "mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses only on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses on almost complex mathematical" attitude because it focuses on almost complex mathem admit, it should be quite angry. Suskind is a society that believes in the power of good recording; And it uses many tricks and spelling errors to cut large layers of material. It constantly develops new characters and reduces variables to express the mathematical connection as much as possible. (Of course, not all of these manipulations are his thoughts; used to mark the bra Rairac bra, which is obviously impressive.) This method has very serious advantages and disadvantage is that you often do not feel like learning physics; The feeling that it will join when Suskindas does not prefer tricks: this is not a very pleasant feeling. Another serious disadvantage is that you often do not feel like learning physics; The feeling that it will join when Suskindas does not prefer tricks: this is not a very pleasant feeling. Another serious disadvantage is that you often do not feel like learning physics; The feeling that it will join when Suskindas does not prefer tricks: this is not a very pleasant feeling. that Suskyrind risks that it gives its readers the ability to actually solve problems using mathematical connections. So you can logically ask whether Suskind is not too interpreted by physics or mathematics, what is the value of this book? First I answer and then guess how this book can help one inform better than I do. For me personally, these books are interesting because they allow Suscind to truly understand It rests on a logical basis quite different from our familiar classical world; The biggest challenge to knowing a substance is to overcome one's own intuition. Our intuition can only lead us astray when we think about the quantum world. And so Susskind takes the reader to the heart of the logic conundrum through physicists manage it. This book may now have an additional benefit for someone with a background in physics. It's related to a psychological phenomenon known as "jittering," and information is grouped together to reduce cognitive load given how few things one can think at once. I recently read Steven Pinker's book on writing and I think he covers a lot of what Pinker says here. Writers like Susskind, who are experts in their fields, can participate in the curse of knowledge. Only the difficulty of experts talking about their fields with non-experts. Susskind has been working with these equations for years; Therefore, it used to collect information into packages. Share This book may be fascinating for readers with a background in physics. Once Susskind shows how to condense a certain amount of information is easier to reproduce, it's easier to reproduce, it's easier to reproduce, it's easier to reproduce and find new approaches (I'm speculating here, of course.) To put that into perspective, I think this book and its predecessors have serious flaws and serious strengths. Ideally, you should use other books to fill in large gaps in the reader's understanding of physics and mathematics. At worst we can FIS Reading Susskind looks like a dry exercise in patterns - just a few clever knits, absolutely no wordsphysical world. But at best, when the idea is finally accepted, these books make you feel like a child on an intellectual playground; There were slides, monkeys and bridges connected to the deepest level. That's where these two books shine: Sughikind shows how the ordered world of classical physics can emerge from the tense quantum world too small for our brains. (I'd also like to note what I've done: Leonard Underind is, in certain ways, like John Malkovich: or maybe it's just me.) According to the minima theory series book. The first book was on classical mechanics, covering both Newtonian mechanics, and in a way was like a preparation for quantum mechanics, and in a way was like a preparation for quantum mechanics, and in a way was like a preparation for quantum mechanics. reminded me and simply presented the reader with the tools and mindset needed to solve quantum mechanics, such as linear operators, motor vehicles, discrete scams, bra notation. The second half of the book is gaining momentum, though not as much as the first book, we learn about entanglement and then move on to particle dynamics and harmonic generator. Like its predecessor, this book does an excellent job of introducing the subject to the reader (with better editing than the first book). It's the first books are doing in this respect. I would say that the way the authors prepare the readers for what needs to happen is truly remarkable. I didn't remember much of the linear algebra I had learned earlier. The authors do a great job of introducing the reader to these topics. This happens as you become familiar with linear operators, tools, and independently. I also really liked the way the authors switched from using algebra to using differential equations when we were introduced to particle dynamics in the second half of the book. Also noteI was a student at college and I was taught that Sasskind chose a different way. It is very remarkable that someone who is not a physicist can read this book and understand some parts of quantum mechanics. I can recommend it to other readers with some mathematical (linear algebra and calculations) and physical education that would like to dig a little deeper than the traditional introduction to quantum mechanics. It reflects the step between popular science books and textbooks. Be sure to read the first book in advance because it introduces some basic concepts that play a major role in quantum mechanics. The only negative that I see in this book is that it can divorce some basic concepts that play a major role in quantum mechanics. except for a two -sided experiment. This is a great book, and although I liked that on September 21, 2021, but I love mathematics, natural sciences and serious thoughts. There are many of them in this book. You can learn something here as an amateur physicist, but you may need a little effort and sweat to study this book. I was not practiced myself and configured according to Chapter 4 and is free with chapters 10 and the final or "lesson" or "lesson" because the author described the part. Regardless of whether you are not very relative, but enough to know that I need a pen with an indefinite number to return quantum mechanics. "Q" is the name of the alphabet for the task. May 4, 2014. Tea, but I really start to like this style (much more than video tutorials, I have to add!). This is not your usual popular science literature with so many waves and analogies, it seems almost powerful, but this is not your usual cold and formal style of the textbook. Of course, some details have to be reduced, but these are not under the carpet, but important things are swept away. Training is also cool! I think that's perfect because I like to study the "layers" and instead of understanding every detail, I am incredibleThe fact that everything is used several times with growing clarity and understanding in all traffic (for example, for those who understand why I speak, not depth, but seek priority of width). This style seems surprisingly suitable for the "first call". Running "because it allows you to fully understand the topic and give you a perfect starting point for more work than the most advanced sources. I highly recommend my friends as a student physics! It was explored by Friedman, given the differences in the intentions of Galen Weitkamp . The aim is to transmit this excitement by teaching their readers some true quantum mechanics. Both books are for those who are no more serious experts (you need to know any accounts). Both books discuss the key concept for non -cleric behavior, that is, the tangled systems. A book has been successful and I think the other has failed. Musser is very fear of my experiment as EPR. It was an experiment as EPR are sent to each other in the opposite direction, one Alice and the other in Bob. Since these are composed Nenti of the same complex system, none of the particles has a specific move. Alice's component will return only when it measures it. According to the interpretation of the theory hereHe pointed out that there would be no time to spread from Alice's position to Bob's position and that this "creepy effect" defies the spirit of private relativity. However, the estimates of quantum theory were confirmed. EPR experience has been created multiple times. Numerous Alice and Bob pairs have made simultaneous measurements, compared them, and found the results to be exactly as prescribed by quantum mechanics. Musser believes that this is an important index for a new concept of space and time, having a space or time, or both unreal, fundamental, new, or not. Another interpretation of quantum theory shows that when Alice measures its component of a system. it is also part of a larger intricate system that also includes both particles - Alice, his brain cells, notes and experience on records and family. Even if they meet to reach their goal, or at least they wait for the messages they send to each other. Let's assume that they should meet and share their information as soon as possible. Because they had to wait, the disruptions caused by their arrangements had time to spread and confuse. According to this interpretation of quantum mechanics, this final merger is responsible for the correlations between the sequences of Alice and Bob. The delay prevents a creepy effect of distance and keeps the quantum theory firm. Indeed, Susskind and Friedman clearly show that information cannot be immediately transmitted through a measurement process. Of course, it's a fascinating subject, but it's difficult to appreciate the intricacies of the phenomenon without proper background to understand the problems, the proposed solutions, and it's definitely difficult to evaluate. Susskind and Friedman give us a starting point: the concept of quantum spin. As a student, most textbooks on quantum mechanics started with continuous systems, free particles, and oscillators. It is not a "theoretical minimum" riding book. It is mostly a guide for serious amateurs. Focusing on spine allows the reader to see that quantum theory is interested in logic and knowledge. quantumThey are similar to classical bits that can be turned on or off, except that quantum rotation follows illogical logic. Susskind and Friedman reformulated the EPR experiment as an attempt to simulate the measurements of Alice and Bob using a classical computer. They show that it can't be done. They also note: This is not a problem for quantum mechanics. This is the problem of simulating quantum mechanics with a classical Boolean computer. The theoretical minimum was very accommodating, friendly and fair. There are many good books on mathematics and physics for the layman: One, Two Three... Infinity by George Gamow, Gadel, Escher, Bach by Douglas Hofstadter or The Road to Reality by Roger Penrose. Like Susskind and Friedman, George Gamow only wants to educate and inspire readers. Hofstadter will try to convince you that you are a computer, and Penrose will try to convince you that his twistor theory is a way to unify the fields of physics. These books are only successful to the extent that they instill enough knowledge and confidence in the reader to think for themselves. In the preface to his book, Penrose says that the reader will understand that I am not shy about presenting mathematical formulas, despite serious warnings about the drastic reduction in readership that this entails. I have given this question serious thought and I have come to the conclusion that there are people who are stuck between lay peopl are boring and louder. beyond current understanding. I admire writers who encourage us to better understand the world by communicating what they believe as accurately as possible, and I implore publishers not to publish such works. Mar 9, 2022 Learn Quantum Mechanics from a Master This book was designed for the mathematically inclined reader. A college physics textbook can be very advanced, and a popular non-math book covers this. A quantum reality that is easier to understand, but this book is medium in difficulty. It is intended for readers who want to learn the equations that describe the basic mechanics of particles in terms of position, motion, and energy in space. Math tends to put things in perspective more easily than simple descriptions without equations! Readers are expected to be familiar with mathematical concepts of special state space, time evolution, uncertainty principles, and quantum entanglement are described at a moderate level of complexity, but easy to read. I recommend doing the exercises at the end of each chapter. I couldn't answer many of these questions, but it certainly gives food for thought. It is a learning process. The biggest challenge is understanding quantum assembly, because there is no classical analogy for a system whose complete state description lacks information about its individual parts and is difficult to define. The best way to approach these questions is to internalize the math. Two principles, the spin state of quantum particles or the square. In classical physics, everything can be based on yes/no (1 or 0) questions. Similarly, in quantum mechanics, every logical question becomes a question about qubits (the basic unit of quantum mechanics? We know that elementary particles have a duality of wave parts. It exists in both waves and particles. So how can matter be related to gravity in a wave state? This makes quantum gravity difficult to understand. The waves also oscillate like a mass connected to the end of a spring. The oscillators, not the mass attached to the sources, are represented as waves, in fact they are oscillating electric and magnetic fields. Each wavelength has a mathematical harmonic oscillator that describes the magnitude or strength of the field. Many waves have multiple harmonic oscillators operating simultaneously. Fortunately, they all change on their own. The higher energy wave function oscillators operating simultaneously. consequence of quantum field theory. Another question is how quantum states change over time. Information describing the systems is changed in such a way that it is never deleted. This is one of the most fundamental facts that haunt the definition of black holes. This book sticks to the simplest possible quantum system with a two-dimensional space of states. Algebra was developed from scratch, and author Leonard Susind explains it very slowly, and quantum reality is told in the simplest context possible. Physical Reality Physics Science April 14, 2014 I saw this book on the shelves of my local bookstore, which is usually reserved for new, interesting, and well-selling books. They were both right, but on a piece of spear, they were in cloudy cuckoo land (unless you have a brief history of when the parties bought it or not). It's a new and interesting book that's great for the niche it's aimed at - but it's a really narrow niche. Basically, there are two types of science books. Popular science explains that scientific discoveries and theories are made historically for the average reader to experience, but reading a popular science book on quantum mechanics, for example, won't solve quantum mechanics, for example, won't solve quantum mechanics problems for you. (and frankly very boring). for most readers. This book fills a small gap between the two where it can do a very interesting job of introducing the reader to real science, but more manual and less boring than a textbook. Because it takes this approach, it doesn't have the content or readability of a popular science book, but it's much more readable than a textbook. There's also not enough detail to really do the physics, but you'll get the hang of it, so it just takes a little practice to get to the top. .] The only thing I criticize (besides the narrowness of this niche) is the attempts to punch fictional holes in chapters by really annoying people. not working. Stick to what you're trying to do guys, don't try to be an artist. This book is for the most popular science readersIt won't work. As a result, the infamous short history of time "I started, but I could not finish" very simplified and immature. And it is still too limited for serious physics, although it has a little better approach and focuses more on early entanglement than it is traditionally taught in quantum physics. Either for those who are about to study physics at the university and want to prepare a little, or for those who lack popular scientific interpretations and are ready to embark on a fairly mathematical serious (I would say that at least at level and math) it is Fascinating accessory to the library. For us others, it is probably best to leave things as they are. May 22, 2016 The motivation of this book is to explain the basic ideas of quantum mechanics (QM) so that readers with very small mathematical knowledge (some calculations, vectors in 3D space) understand them. In this, the book is largely successful. As a man with a wider mathematical background and before I studied QM, I was particularly interested in the educational aspect of the books on physics are QM from a historical point of view and examine the problems that led to QM, the first (thought) experiments and the development of duality of the wave/particle. None of this! QM is introduced axiomatically and the first and above all the only example is the variable of the books. simplest possible two -speed system. Unfortunately, although this example is discussed for a long time, many students try to teach something that does not motivate them. In these cases, lack of motivation may not negate the advantage of a more efficient presentation. The book deals quite soon by quantum interconnection and in this respect are presented tensor products of vector spaces and operators. I have to admit that a very long intricate chapter seemed a little lengthy and repeating, so I didn't read it very carefully. However, for uninitiated (regarding the tensor products), this chapter can be very useful for presenting this somewhat abstract and a beginner of a difficult concept. In the last parts, vector spaces of infinite dimensions (position, momentum particle) have been introduced and too simple access is not enough. As a result, these chapters recall the literature of the fact rather than a textbook. But you can pass on that essentialBut without fully providing the mathematical tools needed for a quantitative solution. I started reading it for a long cruise and it was very interesting and refreshing, like a good exercise for the brain. But when I got back to work, I lost my stamina, I had to follow the explanations. But even if I only read half of it, I got what I wanted in the beginning. My big question for quantum mechanics was something along the lines of, "Don't they see how similar their laws are to ordinary statistics?" This book makes it very clear that they only have probabilities, and that's by design. It takes into account philosophical aspects a little (as if we just can't measure the quantum world because of our tools, or if the uncertainty of the result is the functioning of the quantum world), but mostly focuses on mathematics. Now I understand what the Schrödinger equation and the Heisenberg uncertainty are. Most of my knowledge of these two symbolic principles came from science fiction and popular science books (such as Hawking or Brian Greene), and it was great to see a mathematical explanation that demystified them. I visited, I wish there was a little more math in popular science books... Even now, a new question bothers me - why do statistics and probability work in the universe? What makes them work? What if they don't work grateful that this book turned into my brain. I plan to return to it during my next long vacation, but even if I never do, it was worth getting through the first half. September 5, 2014 is an excellent continuation of the theoretical minimum, which is a prerequisite for reading this book. Here I say that I "read" this book, but so far I have only kissed for space. Since it is not an insanely published approach to quantum mechanics, it takes real work and concentration to get past it and truly understand the math. So this will be my background reading for a while. U Ø¹ø§ø⁻ù اû ù! Ø³ø øø` اø⁻ (0 §ø⁻ a while. U Ø¹ø§ø⁻ a while. U Ø¹ø§ø⁻ a det truly understand the math. So this will be my background reading for a while. explanations of terminology, Susskind and Friedman deal with the basics of guantum mechanics. He talks about self -vectors and own figures, brackets, wave shapes, uncertainty and linear operators. There are much more, but I hope you understand the essentials. This book leaves it to the reader how to prove a mathematical sentence or something but overall this book is more of a manual guide. Do not confuse yourself. The book is challenging and forces you to build on what you have learned, but it goes step by step in a logical way I could understand. As explained in the book, quantum mechanics deals with very small things, for which it is not equipped as a species. This book teaches abstract mathematical theorems and techniques to describe quantum behavior. It makes it difficult because there is no intuition for it. A baseball flying through the air, but the human brain can predict and move the arm accordingly. This is not the case with quantum mechanics. I liked it, but it's not a book that you would read. This requires studies and understanding. So I hope that one day I will have the time and desire to do both. Still five out of five. Math Sachbuch Physik 29.04.2014 In view of the fact that it was written for a lay public (or more precisely for a mathematically versed but not so versed audience), this is a rather unusual book. First on finally dimensional systems (i.e. quantum information). If I remember correctly, it is a similar approach that Isham uses in its lectures on quantum theory: mathematical and structural foundations. Susskind carefully avoids the problematic terminology that physicists use to refer to dimensions. A free particle in a spatia dimension, well, we use L2 (r) ... which is infinitely dimensional as a mathematical "phase space". But physicists call it "finite dimensions" because of the connections;) Theories are then "infinite in size". This confused me when I first learned OFT and OM. Suskinds avoids this guite well, with a clear and consistent reminder to the reader of similar pitfalls. It includes the formalism of vector and whale functions and almost all the mathematics to be understood when measuring or applying a magnetic field. Schroedinger's equation was derived and then applied generally to harmonic generators. This book is attractive, well organized and has some great examples. I won't say it's easy, but it's the best introduction to the subject I've found. Show that it can be used to describe QM. It seems to me the opposite. We should face quantum phenomena, data, then mathematics than we can describe effect is treated differently from a distance, ... that is, come on. Why, of course. It was interesting math. And I have a little more than qm. 2014 June 21. Leonard Suskind learned. All you need to understand is calculus, linear algebra, statistics, and options. I'm not giving up on all linear algebra, but so far I haven't found anything that I can learn in 5 minutes of googlin'. 2015 Jan 2 Suskind shows how beautiful quantum mechanics is. It does a great job - it's almost impossible to believe that something so cool and elegant isn't true. Well ... string theory is even cooler and even more elegant, so it must be true. Will you see? Okay Lena, good test. But I wasn't born yesterday. 2021 May 27 Quantum mechanics is. It does a great job - it's almost impossible to believe that something so cool and elegant isn't true. is a strange subject. Several great scientists, including Einstein, believed that the theory might be wrong. I saw Prof. Penrose mentioned that quantum mechanics is mathematically inconsistent, especially the collapse of the wave function. I think it was annoyed by prof. Schrödinger. However, most consider quantum mechanics to be more important than any otherAside from all disputes, Professor Suskskind uses the power of quantum mechanics elegantly and seems logical. Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, the correlation between the switches and Poisson, the confusion and its oddity, there are many issues that you can borrow as a result of the equation of the Wrudger and Hamiltonians. Please note that Dirac's registration is widely used in this book and may take some time to get used to it. I think it is important to read your first book on classical mechanics. When appropriate, mathematical intervals are provided when necessary. However, the pre-understanding of linear algebra will be advantageous. As mentioned in the preface, the effort of this book should do the complex facts is extraordinary without losing gravity. I didn't read any other guantum mechanics textbook, so I can't compare it. However, the book is extraordinary for such a non-professional book and its classes are great. Still, it is not a book for easy reading. It is all its features. American favorite is popular and popular. Joke Author W å opatological spos chb postewie wektor w i maciezy tåaczy czym shy tents kwantowej, ich wartoooh cic cysy exerwable. Pierwsza Powa Ksii åorki Z and Mnie Bardzoa Å, Aczkooolwiek Wymagaå and Skupienia and Przypomnia Podstaw Alongebry Liniowej. W dermj czä å or siä Juä dualti was designed about additional and grab, czego jatational very good nie wryfikow. On the one hand, the birth of wszystkie prkeszta cenia w dalzym ciya bykonywane. Ksiä åorka daje bardzo debry poglä d poglä d After that, Powodies never hit å Atwa. Zaineersowanm, both Zdecemdowanie Polecamun 15, 2020A The depth of the guantum mechanics world of guantum mechanics, the foundations that control our world and the future discovered. The laws will be passed. Leonard and Art are a wonderful tribute to the great musicians of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, from Maxwell to Einstein and my favorite Paul Dirac; While I believe a cutting-edge knowledge of mathematics and related literature is helpful, it is not absolutely necessary and to fully understand the difficult concepts our greatest minds can capture. This is definitely a book that I would recommend to anyone who wants to learn more about our universe, and for those who are currently studying physical sciences as an introductory book, I can say on the back, it would help me a lot in my studies too. in 2022 April 9 In this little book, Susskind and Friedman use a new way to introduced into finite-dimensional spaces, making presentation more intuitive. This way they can introduce concepts like entanglement and density matrix, which are usually considered more advanced. In this respect, the presentation is closest to books on quantum computing. The book switches to Waves Mechanics' standard QM material in the last two chapters only. The only reason this is not a 5 star review is because of sloppy work with the tensor and third party product certification leading to misleading and possibly false claims. Perhaps as an attempt to simplify the field in chapter 7, the tensor product is replaced by composition (p. 186, table 7.2 and p. 214). It's also a great book for beginners and people like me who need a quick δ_{i} δ_{j} δ_{i} δ_{j} δ_{i} δ_{j} δ_{i} δ_{j} δ_{i} δ_{j} δ_{j Ss R^oR¹/₂rrab ñ ð²ð °. June 11, 2021 I read excerpts when I had time when I was studying quantum mechanics at university. It certainly helped me to have a better vision, perhaps more intuitive in the field (if we can never say anything about quantum mechanics). It's not an easy or relaxing read at all, but it was really worth it. Given the topic, the authors did a great job of explaining it as clearly as possible. June 14, 2022 Really interesting but surprisingly difficult. Or maybe I shouldn't be surprised: I think you can't make real quantum mechanics easier without making it easier. I missed a lot of the math; Perhaps I should have studied matrices and differential equations at university. However, it showed me a lot of what's really going on in quantum mechanics instead of talking about a half-cat for the first time. For some it might be 5/5. With more patience or a better understanding of college math. October 3, 2018 I never thought learning the basics of quantum mechanics would be so easy. Probably because I am a math student and unfortunately it can be difficult for those who are not very familiar with math. (But hey, this series will introduce the math concepts you need to know.) I think it's fair to say that this is the most accessible introductory text on quantum mechanics. Showing 1 to 30 reviews on 149. On design. Design.