

Jauch–Pironness

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Abstract

Let L be a quantum logic (=orthomodular poset) and let $s : L \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a state on L . Then s is said to be Jauch–Piron if $s(a) = s(b) = 1$ implies that there exists some c , $c \leq a$, $c \leq b$ such that $s(c) = 1$. If each state on L is Jauch–Piron, then L is called a Jauch–Piron logic.

In this talk, we first comment on the open questions as brought about in the literature (see the references below). Then we present a new result that links Jauch–Piron states with the hidden variable hypothesis.

References

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